



Pachora Taluka Co-operative Education Societys

Sau. Rajanitai Namasahb Deshmukh Arts, Commerce and Science College,
Bhadgaon, Dist. Jalgaon. &



Aadhav Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati,

Jointly Organize

One Day National Conference

10th December 2016

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms.

Dr. V. S. G. Patil

of Dr. Rajanitai Sahi Deshmukh College

has participated / Worked as Resource Person / worked as a chairperson / presented
a paper on भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थात बंधन व अर्थव्यवस्थात आव्हाने

in One Day Interdisciplinary National Conference 'Indian Economy in 21st Century

Issue and Challenges' held on 10th December 2016

[Handwritten Signature]

Dr. B. S. Bhalegaon
Organise Secretary

Sr. J. D. College, Bhadgaon

[Handwritten Signature]

Prof. V. S. G.
Di.

ASR&DTI

[Handwritten Signature]

Dr. N. N. Gaikwad
Princip.

SRND College

dgaon

Asst. Professor,
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon

[Handwritten signature]



SAU, RAJANITAL NANASAHEB DESHMUKH ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, BHADGAON, DIST. JALGAON,
& AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMARAVATI



Jointly Organized by

- Principal : Dr. N.N. Gaikwad
- Chief Editor : Prof. Virag Gawande
- Editor : Dr. B.S. Bhalerao
- : Dr. S.D. Bhaise
- : Prof. D.A. Maski



Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
 Conference Special Issue
 10th December 2016

INDIAN ECONOMY IN 21ST CENTURY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

ONE DAY INTERDISCIPLINARY
 NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON



ISSN : 2278-9308

Impact Factor: 3.20

रूपया हे भारतातील एकमेव कायदेशीर चलन आहे. नोव्हेंबर २६, २००७ या दिवशी रुपयाचा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चलन साधारण ३९.६७, [३३] युरोच्या चलन १८.८३ तर पाउंडच्या चलन ८९.९३

चलन व्यवस्था

राज्यसरकारावर वारता जातो.

अर्था अपत्यक्ष करादारे येतो. केंद्रसरकारच्या असेलनातील एक-चरुश्रीशासन अधिक भाग आहे. राज्या व केंद्रसरकारला मिळणारेया असेलनामधील अर्धा भाग करादारे येतो, आणि त्यादीकी व स्वच्छतेच्या सोयीसाठी सांठवणिक सेवासाठी किमत वर्सल करण्याचा अधिकार दिला गेला व स्वच्छतेकरकडून स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थाना आलमला कर व जकात कर वर्सल करण्याचा, तसेच पणी आलमतेच्या इतनातरावरील स्टूप इयुटी वर्सल करण्याचा अधिकार दिला आहे. यावरील आतरावरील विक्रीवरील कर, करमणूक कर, व्यवसाय कर, मद्य-उत्पादनावरील अडवली कर, तसेच कर, आयातकर व अडवली कर वर्सल करण्याचा अधिकार दिला आहे, तसेच राज्याला आलमत्या कर (संपत्तीवरील कर व वारसादेककाल मिळालेच्या संपत्तीवरील कर), विक्रीकर, सेवावरील आलमत्या वीन-पटी करव्यवस्था आहे. भारताच्या राज्यघटनेने केंद्रसरकारला आयकर, गुंतवणुकीवरील

सांठवणिक आय व कर व्यवस्था

विकासकामासाठी कर्ज म्हणून राखून ठेवलेली असते.

राखून ठेवलेला असतो, तर केंद्राकडून मिळणारी अधिक मदत ही राज्याला आणि केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना अर्जल विभागाणी करता येते. केंद्राच्या योजनावरील खर्च हा केंद्र सरकारच्या विविध विकासयोजनासाठी अधिक मदतीवरील खर्च याचा समावेश होतो. या दोन्ही वजाची आडवली खर्च आणि असेलनी खर्च अशी वर्गीकरण करता येईल. विकासकामाच्या खर्चाने केंद्राच्या योजनावरील खर्च आणि केंद्राकडून मिळणारेया भारताच्या सांठवणिक खर्चाचे विकासकामावरील खर्च आणि विकासव्यवहारिक कामावरील खर्च असे

सांठवणिक गुंतवणूक आणि खर्च

येतात. [३३]

खाजगीकरण अशा अवस्थामध्येन गेला आहेत, परंतु अलीकडे खाजगीकरणाने वारे जास्त वाढलेला दिसून येतो. स्वातंत्र्यापासूनतर, वूकामारखी क्षेत्रे राष्ट्रीयीकरण आणि अतिमदरेच्या सेवा, तसेच ज्याची खाजगी क्षेत्रामध्ये लक्षा होण्याची शक्यता कमी, अशा गोष्टी अर्थव्यवस्था इकरेकडे आडवली अर्थव्यवस्थेकडे झुकत आहे असे दिसते. लोहमाज, टपालसेवाआणि काही अर्थव्यवस्था दोन्हीमधील कंपनांचा समावेश केला गेला आहे. पण मानील दशकाल, भारताची भारताची अर्थव्यवस्था ही मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था आहे. अर्थात, हात आडवली अर्थव्यवस्था आणि समाजावती क्षेत्रातील शीत्यतिरिक्त उद्योगाची माहिती १० अथवा अधिक कामगार असलेल्या उद्योगांबद्दल आहे. [३३]

शीत्यतिरिक्त व्यवसायामधील खाजगी व सांठवणिक क्षेत्रात काम करणारेया लोकांची संख्या. खाजगी विभाग हे काम पार पाडतो. [३३]

होता. हे अर्थव्यवस्थेचे नियोजन पंचवार्षिक योजनाद्वारे होते. पंतप्रधानांच्या हाताखालील योजना आयोगाचा विकास व्हावा, तसेच देशाच्या बौसर्गिक संपत्तीचा सर्वांना समान उपयोग व्हावा असा यामागचा उद्देश स्वातंत्र्यापासूनतर भारताने केलेले नियोजनाच्या अर्थव्यवस्थेचा अवलंब केला. अर्थव्यवस्थेचा समतोल

सरकारी योजना व मिश्र अर्थव्यवस्था

अर्थव्यवस्थेमधील सरकारची भूमिका

होते. [३३]

असल्याचे दिसते. अधिकृत बावणीनुसार २००४-०५ मध्ये भारतातील २७% लोक दारिद्र्यरेषेच्या खाली

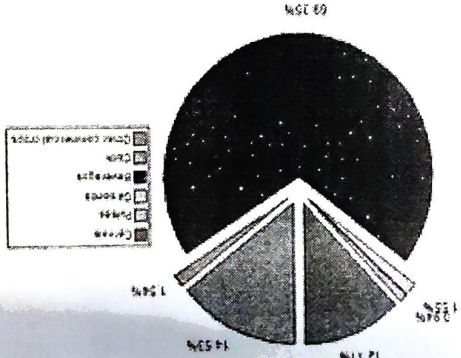
(Handwritten signature)

वितरणासाठीच्या अपुर्या सुविधा.

आणि शैती-उत्पादनासाठी अकायक्षम अथवा अपुर्या वितरणा आणि त्याच्या विधी व
 • वितरणात, सर्वसाधारण अर्थ-सामाजिक प्रगतीचा अभाव, जमीन कायद्यातील सुधारणांची संशय गती,
 भारतातील शैतीच्या तंत्रज्ञानात्मक अल्प उत्पादनक्षमतेची काही कारणे पुढीलप्रमाणे आहेत:

जगातील सर्वात जास्त उत्पादनक्षमतेच्या सर्वसाधारणपणे ३०% ते ५०% एवढीच असते असे दिसते.^[४०]
 सतत वाढत आहे. परंतु, आंतरराष्ट्रीय उत्पादनांची तुलना केली तर भारतातील शैतीची उत्पादनक्षमता
 सिव्हापट्टीच्या याच क्षेत्रात सतत सुधारणा होत आहे. यामुळे, शैतीचे दर-एकराभागीत उत्पन्न १९५० पासून
 अर्जटल, कर्ज व इतर साईडे वेळोवेळी पुरवण्यात आल्या. भारतातील इतिहासातील शैती तंत्रज्ञान व
 प्रवर्गाधिक योजनांमध्ये शैतीला बरेचसा प्राधान्य देण्यात आले आहे. तसेच सरकारकडून शेतकरीयाना
 वटक आहे व भारताच्या अर्थ-सामाजिक विकासांमध्ये ह्या क्षेत्राची महत्त्वाची भूमिका आहे. भारताच्या
 उत्पादनांमधील शैतीचा वाटा सतत घटत आहे, परंतु अर्जटल शैती हेच अर्थव्यवस्थेचा सर्वात मोठा
 इतका वाटा होतो, आणि या व्यवसायांमध्ये कामगारांपैकी ६०% लोक काम करत होते.^[४१] वार्षिक सकल
 संयोजन, आणि शासकीय अशा इतर संबंधित व्यवसायांचा भारताच्या वार्षिक सकल उत्पन्नामध्ये १८.६%
 शैतीच्या एकूण उत्पन्नात भारताचा जगात दुसरा क्रमांक आहे. २००५ मध्ये शैती व लाकूंडनीड, जंगल
 उत्पादने).

भारतातील २००३-०४ मधील अन्वधान्य उत्पादन आणि इतर पिकांच्या उत्पादनाची सरावना (दशलक्ष



शैती

२००५ पासून रुपयाचे मूल्य डॉलर, युरो आणि पाउंडच्या तुलनेत सातत्याने वाढत आहे.
 अर्थात रुपयाचे चलन दुसऱ्या चलनांमध्ये बदलायची सर्व बंधने हटविण्यात आली. ड.स.
 नियमन केले जात असे. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारानंतर रुपयाचे मूल्य पूर्ण कन्व्हर्टिबल झाले,
 चलनांच्या समतुल्यतेच्या मूल्यावरील ठरवले जात असे, आणि रुपयाच्या मूल्याचे रिझर्व बँककडून कडक
 भारताचे बदलत्या वित्तीय दरांचे अवलंबन केले. परंतु, तेव्हासुद्धा भारतीय रुपयाचे मूल्य विशिष्ट
 ३०% व्यापार पाउंड स्टॅबिलायझ्ड होते असे. १९७५ नंतर स्थिर वित्तीयताची पद्धत बंद होऊन
 वित्तीय पाउंड स्टॅबिलायझ्ड मूल्याशी जोडलेले होते, स्वातंत्र्यानंतरही भारताच्या परकीय व्यापारापैकी
 १९४६ पर्यंत भारतामध्ये स्थिर वित्तीय दराची पद्धत अस्तित्वात होती. ह्या काळात रुपयाचे मूल्य

वित्तीय दरा

तर सर्वात कमी किमतीचे प्रचलित असलेले चलन २५ पॅशाचे नाणे हे आहे.
 रुपयाचा १०० वा भाग म्हणजे १ पॅशा. म्हणजे सर्वात जास्त किमतीचे चलन १००० रुपयांची नोट हे आहे.
 म्हणजे स्वीकारला जातो. नेपाळ आणि भूतान या देशांनी त्यांचे चलन भारतीय रुपयांना जोडले आहे.
 असा वित्तीय दर होतो. भारतीय रुपया हा नेपाळ आणि भूतान ह्या शेजारील देशांमध्ये कायदेशीर चलन

भारताच्या खाजगी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांमध्ये आर्थिक सुधारणापूर्वी औद्योगिक घराणेशाहीचा बराच प्रभाव होता. विदेशी उद्योगाला टक्कर घायला ह्या उद्योगपतींना राजकारण्यांशी संबंध राखून त्यांच्याकडून उद्योगांसाठी सवलती घेण्याची गरज पडे. अर्थव्यवस्था खुली झाल्यापासून अशा विशेष सवलती अथवा अर्जदत्त मिळवणे कमी झाले. परंतु यामुळे, विदेशी उद्योगांच्या तंत्रज्ञान भागे न पडता, उलट भारतीय उद्योगांची स्पर्धात्मकता वाढत आहे असे दिसते. [४४]

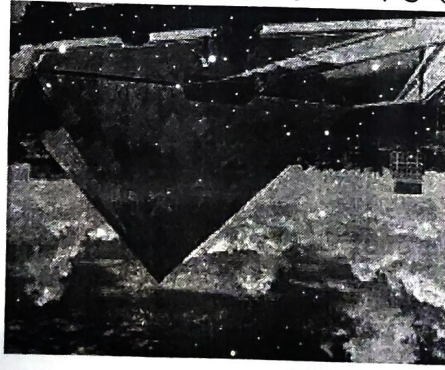
भारताच्या खाजगी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांमध्ये आर्थिक सुधारणापूर्वी औद्योगिक घराणेशाहीचा बराच प्रभाव होता. विदेशी उद्योगाला टक्कर घायला ह्या उद्योगपतींना राजकारण्यांशी संबंध राखून त्यांच्याकडून उद्योगांसाठी सवलती घेण्याची गरज पडे. अर्थव्यवस्था खुली झाल्यापासून अशा विशेष सवलती अथवा अर्जदत्त मिळवणे कमी झाले. परंतु यामुळे, विदेशी उद्योगांच्या तंत्रज्ञान भागे न पडता, उलट भारतीय उद्योगांची स्पर्धात्मकता वाढत आहे असे दिसते. [४४]

भारताच्या खाजगी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांमध्ये आर्थिक सुधारणापूर्वी औद्योगिक घराणेशाहीचा बराच प्रभाव होता. विदेशी उद्योगाला टक्कर घायला ह्या उद्योगपतींना राजकारण्यांशी संबंध राखून त्यांच्याकडून उद्योगांसाठी सवलती घेण्याची गरज पडे. अर्थव्यवस्था खुली झाल्यापासून अशा विशेष सवलती अथवा अर्जदत्त मिळवणे कमी झाले. परंतु यामुळे, विदेशी उद्योगांच्या तंत्रज्ञान भागे न पडता, उलट भारतीय उद्योगांची स्पर्धात्मकता वाढत आहे असे दिसते. [४४]

भारताच्या खाजगी क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांमध्ये आर्थिक सुधारणापूर्वी औद्योगिक घराणेशाहीचा बराच प्रभाव होता. विदेशी उद्योगाला टक्कर घायला ह्या उद्योगपतींना राजकारण्यांशी संबंध राखून त्यांच्याकडून उद्योगांसाठी सवलती घेण्याची गरज पडे. अर्थव्यवस्था खुली झाल्यापासून अशा विशेष सवलती अथवा अर्जदत्त मिळवणे कमी झाले. परंतु यामुळे, विदेशी उद्योगांच्या तंत्रज्ञान भागे न पडता, उलट भारतीय उद्योगांची स्पर्धात्मकता वाढत आहे असे दिसते. [४४]

भारतात उद्योगाला प्राप्तीसहकारिता आणि सामंतीत्व यांचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. या क्षेत्रात उद्योगाला करसवलती आणि इतर भ्रूणभरत सोडून पुरवल्या जातात. वरील विधान इन्फ्लेक्शनसह सांख्यिकीय तंत्रज्ञानातून दृष्टीवले आहे.

कारखान्यांच्या एकूण उत्पादनातून भारताचा जगात १४ वा क्रमांक आहे. भारताच्या कामगारांमध्ये १२% लोक औद्योगिक क्षेत्रात काम करतात. औद्योगिक क्षेत्राचे उत्पन्न भारताच्या वार्षिक सकल उत्पन्नाच्या २८% एवढे आहे. [४५] आर्थिक सुधारणांनंतर भारतीय उद्योगांशी विदेशी उद्योगांची स्पर्धा वाढली. याचबरोबर सांख्यिकीय उद्योगांसाठी राखून ठेवलेली वरीय क्षेत्रे खाजगी उद्योगांसाठी खुली करण्यात आली. तसेच बरेचच सांख्यिकीय उद्योगांचे खाजगीकरणही करण्यात आले. ह्यामुळे उद्योगांमध्ये स्पर्धा वाढून भारतीय उद्योगांची कार्यक्षमता वाढण्यास मदत झाली आणि जलद गतीने वापरल्या जाणाऱ्या मालाच्या (Fast moving consumer goods) उत्पादनक्षमतेतही प्रचंड वाढ झाली. [४६]



उद्योग

- भारताने उद्योगाला प्राप्तीसहकारिता आणि सामंतीत्व यांचे वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत. या क्षेत्रात उद्योगाला करसवलती आणि इतर भ्रूणभरत सोडून पुरवल्या जातात. वरील विधान इन्फ्लेक्शनसह सांख्यिकीय तंत्रज्ञानातून दृष्टीवले आहे.
- आर्थिक शक्ती तंत्रज्ञान आणि आर्थिक साधनसामग्री ह्यांचे अंगीकरण भारतात अजूनही हवे तितके झालेले नाही. अशा तंत्रज्ञानाबद्दलचे अज्ञान, साधनसामग्रीच्या जास्त किमती आणि अन्य जमीन असणाऱ्या शेतकऱ्यांसाठी अशा साधनसामग्रीच्या उपयोगाची अद्यावदहिकता.
- शेतकऱ्यांच्या अपुर्या जलसिंचन सुविधा. २००१ भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांसाठी फक्त ५३.६% जमीन जलसिंचनासाठी होती. [४७] ह्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांना अजूनही सिंचनासाठी पावसावर अवलंबून राहावे लागते. यांना भासणी पाऊस झाला तर अर्थव्यवस्थेत जोराने सुधारणा होते. टुंकाळ्या काळाने अर्थव्यवस्थेची वाढ मंदावते. [४८] तसेच शेतकऱ्यांना दिले जाणारे कर्ज नाबाड ह्या वित्तसंस्थेकडून नियमित केले जाते. ही भारतातील ग्रामीण विकासासाठी मदत करणारी मुख्य बाब आहे.
- भारतात शेतकऱ्यांच्या मालकीचे सरासरी क्षेत्रफळ इतर देशांपेक्षा तालने कमी आहे (२०,००० m² अथवा कमी). तसेच जमिनीच्या मालकीवरील कमाल मर्यादेचे कायदे आणि काही बाबतीत कुटुंबातील तसे ह्यामुळे जमिनीची अधिकच छोटी विभागणी होण्याकडे कल असतो. आणि त्यामुळे छुपी बेरोजगारी वाढते आणि शेतकामगारांची कार्यक्षमता कमी होते.

जमीन उपलब्ध करून प्रोत्साहन दिले जात आहे. (७८)

दोन आहेत. अतिक्रमिता प्रदेशांमधील राज्य व नागरी व्यवस्थापनाकडेन उद्योगाला करसवलती व स्वस्त बदरे, सुशिक्षित आणि कुशल कामगार वर्ग ह्या गोष्टींमळे श्रेष्ठ उत्पादन व सेवाक्षेत्रातील उद्योग अतिक्रमिता औद्योगिककडेच्या प्रगत अशा राज्यांना अधिक होताना दिसता. ह्या राज्यांमधील शहरीकरण, विकसित शहरी आगांमध्ये व बदरांच्या शहरीजवळच जास्त होताना दिसते. (७९) आणि कृषिआर्थिक सुधारणा फायदा प्रादेशिक तफावत कमी करायसाठी प्रयत्न करण्यात आले आहेत. तरीही उद्योगाची वाढ सर्वसाधारणपणे भारताच्या! पारंपारिक योजनांमध्ये देशातील अंतर्गत आगांमध्ये औद्योगिक विकसासाला प्रोत्साहन देऊन ही अर्थ-सामाजिक विकासामध्ये खूप तफावत आढळून येतात. (८०)

भारतातूढील गांधी पक्ष आहे. भारतातील विविध राज्यांमध्ये दरडोई उत्पादन, गरीबी, भ्रष्टाचार, सीमा आणि आरोग्य प्रभावातील प्रादेशिक विषमता आणि आर्थिक विकासामधील वाढत्या प्रादेशिक असमतोल ह्या

प्रादेशिक विषमता

गांधीय आगातील बरोजगाही दर (७.२१%) दर (७.२१%) शहरी आगापेक्षा (७.६५%) शहरीयता जाग्या होताना. अशा जवळजवळ १०% लोक बरोजगार होते आणि बरोजगारीचा एकूण दर ७.३% इतका होता. यापैकी राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण संस्थेत केलेल्या चाचणीत असे आढळून आले की १९९१-९० मध्ये भारतातील १०.६ कोटी संघटित क्षेत्रात काम करतात, तर त्यापैकी दोन त्रिंश्यांश कामगार शहरीजवळ काम करतात. त्याचबरोबर सेवाक्षेत्रामध्ये स्थिर विकास होताना दिसून येतो आहे. देशातील कामगारांपैकी ८% कामगार आका १९९३-९४ मध्ये ६०% इतका होता. भारतातील शहरीयता उत्पादनातील वाढ शहरीयत आहे, १९९१-९० मध्ये शहरी व संघटित व्यवसायांमध्ये भारतातील ५७% लोक काम करत होते. हा

व्यवसाय व बरोजगारी

देण्याचा अशा इतर बकायदेशीर मार्ग वापरून काम करून देण्याचा अर्थभव आहे. (८१)

असे आढळून आले की सर्वेक्षण केलेल्यांपैकी अर्ध्याहून अधिक लोकांना सांघटनिक कचेर्यांमध्ये नाव झाले. (८२) तरीही, ट्रांसपरन्सी इंटरनेशनल या संस्थेच्या भारतातील शाखेत २००५ मध्ये केलेल्या सर्वेक्षणाने भारतातील उद्योगाची वाढ घटली होती. १९९१ च्या आर्थिक सुधारानंतर अशा लाल फितीचे मर्याद कमी अनेक स्वरूपात ह्या अद्ययायन दिसून येते. आतापर्यंत, लोकशहरी आणि परवाना राजवट अशा गोष्टींमळे त्रिभुजाच्या नियमांचे उल्लंघन, ट्रांसपारन्सी बकायदेशीर अपहरण, शहरी अतिक्रमण अशा अद्ययायन ह्या भारताला सतावणारी अतिशय व्यापक पक्ष आहे. नाच घेणे, कर चुकवणे, परकीय चलनाच्या सर्वेक्षण. (गडद भाग अधिक अर्थ आहे.) (८३)

भारताच्या राज्यांमधील अद्ययायन प्रमाण, ट्रांसपरन्सी इंटरनेशनल च्या भारतातील शाखेत केलेले अद्ययायन

कमी इतक्या उत्पादनावर निभावेन येतात. (८४)

संस्थेच्या २००७ मधील एका पत्रकारन्यास ७०% अशा ८० कोटी भारतीय प्रतिदिवशी २० रुपये अशा खाली होते. (८५) NCEUS (असंघटित क्षेत्रातील उद्योगांचा राष्ट्रीय आयोग) ह्या सरकारी झाली असली तरी अधिकृत आकडेवारीनुसार २००४-०५ मध्ये भारतातील २७.५% लोक दारिद्र्यरेषेच्या वरील १०% लोकांची एकूण आय ३३% एवढी आहे. (८६) त्यांच्या काही दशकात गरीबीत जीरी बरीच कपात दारिद्र्यात राहतात. भारतात संपत्तीची वाटणी अजूनही बरीच विषम आहे. आर्थिककडेच्या उद्योगांच्यापैकी भारताचा आर्थिक विकास जीरी वेगाने होत असला तरी भारतातील वर्तुसंख्य लोक अजूनही अतिशय

गरीबी

अर्थव्यवस्थेची आव्हाने

- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था व जागतिकीकरणार्थी भूमिका - डॉ. शर्म
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था - रुद्रदत्त के. पी. एम. सुंदरम
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था विकास व पर्यावरण अर्थशास्त्र - डॉ. जी. पी. एन. शामसुंदर
- भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था व नियोजन - टी. एम. क्षिरसागर
- ग्रहण अर्थशास्त्र - डॉ. जी. एन. शामसुंदर

संदर्भ ग्रंथी

११९०	११९०	११९१	११९१	११९२	११९३	११९४	११९५	११९६	११९७	११९८	११९९
२०००	२०००	२००१	२००२	२००३	२००४	२००५	२००६	२००७	२००८	२००९	२०१०
२०१०	२०११	२०११	२०१२	२०१३	२०१४	२०१५	२०१६	२०१७	२०१८	२०१९	२०२०
२०२१	२०२१	२०२१	२०२२	२०२३	२०२४	२०२५	२०२६	२०२७	२०२८	२०२९	२०३०
२०३०	२०३१	२०३१	२०३२	२०३३	२०३४	२०३५	२०३६	२०३७	२०३८	२०३९	२०४०
२०४०	२०४१	२०४१	२०४२	२०४३	२०४४	२०४५	२०४६	२०४७	२०४८	२०४९	२०५०
२०५०	२०५१	२०५१	२०५२	२०५३	२०५४	२०५५	२०५६	२०५७	२०५८	२०५९	२०६०
२०६०	२०६१	२०६१	२०६२	२०६३	२०६४	२०६५	२०६६	२०६७	२०६८	२०६९	२०७०
२०७०	२०७१	२०७१	२०७२	२०७३	२०७४	२०७५	२०७६	२०७७	२०७८	२०७९	२०८०
२०८०	२०८१	२०८१	२०८२	२०८३	२०८४	२०८५	२०८६	२०८७	२०८८	२०८९	२०९०
२०९०	२०९१	२०९१	२०९२	२०९३	२०९४	२०९५	२०९६	२०९७	२०९८	२०९९	२१००
२१००	२१०१	२१०१	२१०२	२१०३	२१०४	२१०५	२१०६	२१०७	२१०८	२१०९	२११०

डॉ. म. वं. २१ वं शतक

सदस्य आर्ति.

भारत विश्व या व्यापारी संघटनेचा सदस्य आहे. शिवाय शास्त्रज्ञ, विज्ञान व दक्षिण आफ्रिका यांचे क्षेत्र

यांचे व्यापार व यंत्रणें



The Berar General Education Society's

SITABAI ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, CIVIL LINES, AKOLA (M.S.)
(Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.)

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

On

INDIAN WOMEN : PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

भारतीय महिला : काल, आज आणि उद्य

(An Interdisciplinary Approach)

Date : 24 December 2016

CERTIFICATE

Faculty / Research Student

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss./Dr. **Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram** of **G. B. Murarka Arts Commerce College,**

Shegaon. has Presented a Paper in One Day National Conference on "Indian Women : Past, Present And Future" On **24 December 2016** Organized by **Sitabai Arts, Commerce & Science College, Civil Lines, Akola (M.S.)**

He/She presented/submitted his/her Research Paper entitled "Role of Women in Indian Economy" and his/her Paper has been included in the conference proceedings bearing the ISBN 978-93-83587-68-1

Principal

Asst. Professor,

Dr. R. D. Sikolhi
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon

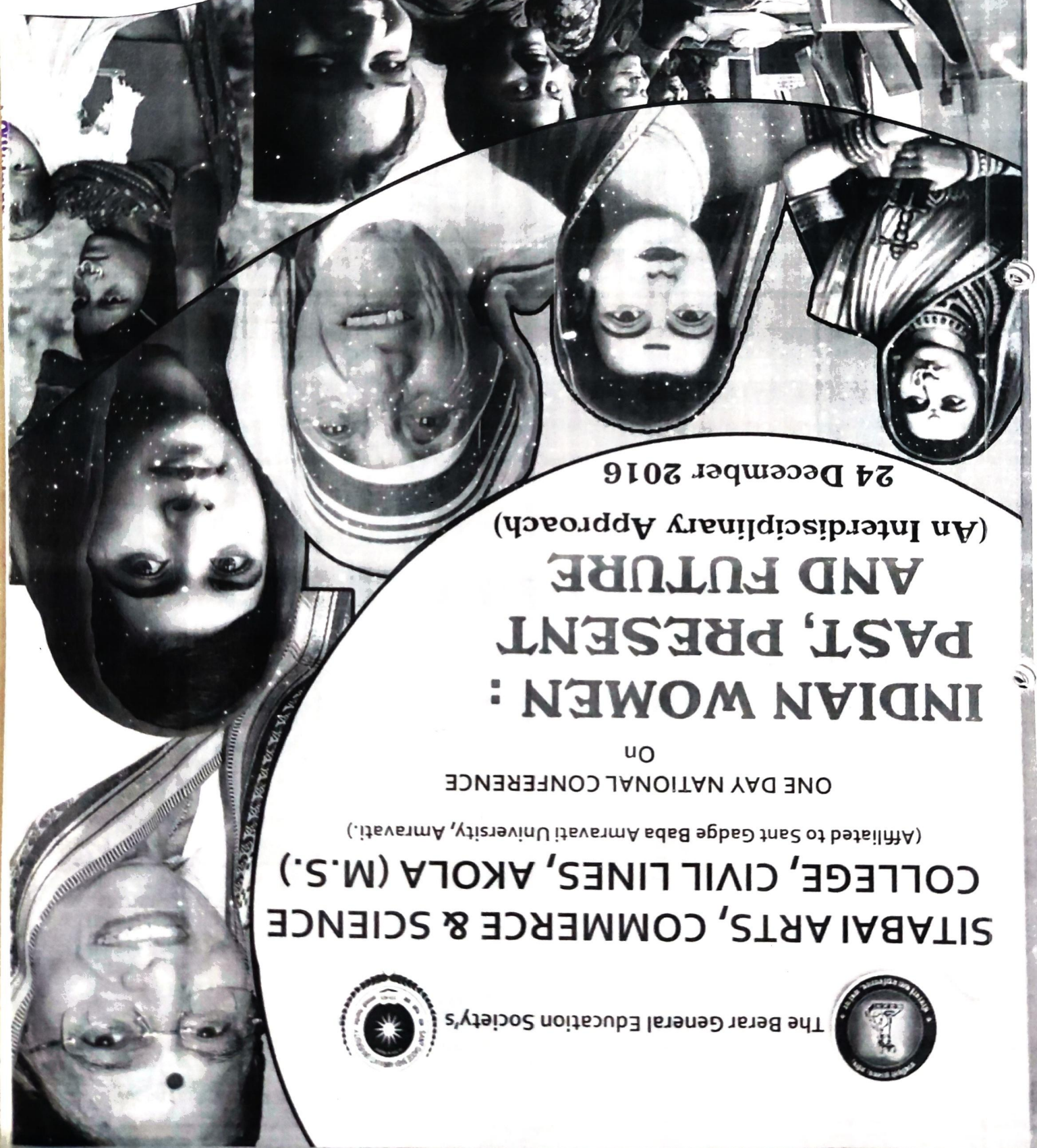
Convener

Asst. Prof. Kailas Wankhade

Asst. Professor,
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon

18/2

ENGLISH
IV



24 December 2016

(An Interdisciplinary Approach)

INDIAN WOMEN : PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

On

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati.)

SITABAI ARTS, COMMERCE & SCIENCE COLLEGE, CIVIL LINES, AKOLA (M.S.)



The Berar General Education Society's



Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram

G. B. Murarka Arts Commerce College, Shegaon.

Women in India

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. [5] With a decline in their status from the ancient to medieval times, [6] [7] to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers, the history of women in India has been eventful. In modern India, women have held high offices including that of the President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Leader of the Opposition, Union Ministers, Chief Ministers and Governors.

Women's rights are secured under the Constitution of India — mainly, equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; further, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. [8] [9]

As of 2011, the President of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the parliament) were women. However, women in India continue to face numerous problems, including violent victimisation through rape, acid throwing, dowry killings, and the forced prostitution of young girls. [10] [11] [12] In 2012, India was ranked by the Thomson Reuters Foundation as the worst G20 country in which to be a woman. [13]

Women and Economics

Women and Economics – A Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution is a book written by Charlotte Perkins Gilman and published in 1898. It is considered by many to be her single greatest work. [1] and as with much of Gilman's writing, the book touched a few dominant themes: the transformation of marriage, the family, and the home, with her central argument: "the economic independence and specialization of women as essential to the improvement of marriage, motherhood, domestic industry, and racial improvement." [2]

The 1890s were a period of intense political debate and economic challenges, with the Women's Movement seeking the vote and other reforms. Women were "entering the work force in swelling numbers, seeking new opportunities, and shaping new definitions of themselves." [3] It was near the end of this tumultuous decade that Gilman's very popular book emerged.

Women in agriculture in India

India has a national tradition bound to agriculture fertility. In the North, the Indus valley and Brahmaputra region are critical agricultural areas graced by the Ganges and monsoon season. Based on 2011 World Bank data, only 17.5% of India's gross domestic product (GDP) is accounted for by agriculture. [1] Yet

for a majority of the country, an estimated 72% of the 1.1 billion people who live in rural India, it is a way of life.[2]

Agriculture in India defines familial tradition, social relations and gender roles. Female in the agricultural sector, whether through traditional means or industrial, for subsistence or as an agricultural laborer, represents a momentous demographic group. Agriculture is directly tied to issues such as economic independence, decision-making abilities, agency and access to education and health services and this manner has created externalities such as poverty and marginalization, and compounded issues of gender inequality.

Women's empowerment

Women's empowerment, referring to power of women in our present society, has become a significant topic of discussion in regards to development and economics. It can also point to approaches regarding other trivialized genders in a particular political or social contexts.

While often interchangeably used, the more comprehensive concept of gender empowerment refers to people of any gender, stressing the distinction between biological sex and gender as a role. It thereby also refers to other marginalized genders in a particular political or social context.

Women and the environment

In the early 1960s, an interest in women and their connection with the environment was sparked, largely by a book written by Esther Boserup entitled *Woman's Role in Economic Development*. [1] Starting in the 1980s, policy makers and governments became more mindful of the connection between the environment and gender issues. [2] Changes began to be made regarding natural resource and environmental management with the specific role of women in mind. According to the World Bank in 1991, "Women play an essential role in the management of natural resources, including soil, water, forests and energy...and often have a profound traditional and contemporary knowledge of the natural world around them". [3] Whereas women were previously neglected or ignored, there was increasing attention paid to the impact of women on the natural environment and, in return, the effects the environment has on the health and well-being of women. The gender-environment relations have valuable ramifications in regard to the understanding of nature between men and women, the management and distribution of resources and responsibilities and the day-to-day life and well-being of people. [4]

Women's health in India

Women's health in India can be examined in terms of multiple indicators, which vary by geography, socioeconomic standing and culture. [1] To adequately improve the health of women in India multiple dimensions of wellbeing must be analysed in relation to global health averages and also in comparison to men in India. Health is an important factor that contributes to human wellbeing and economic growth. [2]

Currently, women in India face a multitude of health problems, which ultimately affect the aggregate economy's output. Addressing the gender, class or ethnic disparities that exist in healthcare and improving the

health outcomes can contribute to economic gain through the creation of quality human capital and increased levels of savings and investment.[2]

Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is an association of Indian businesses which works to create an environment conducive to the growth of industry in the country.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, playing a proactive role in India's development process. Founded in 1895, CII has over 8000 members, from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 2,00,000 enterprises from around 240 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.[1]

CII works closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages.

With 64 offices, including 9 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, China,

Egypt, France, Germany, Singapore, UK, and United States, as well as institutional partnerships with 224 counterpart organizations in 90 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

The CII Theme for 2014-15 is 'Accelerating Economic Growth, to strengthen a growth process that meets the aspirations of today's India, while the theme for 2016-17 is building 'Building National Competitiveness' among industries.[2][3]

Dr. Naushad Forbes, Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall, is the President of CII for the year 2016-17.[4][5] He succeeded Mr Sumit Mazumder, Chairman and Managing Director, TIL Limited as the new President. Ms. Shobana Kamnini, Executive Vice-Chairperson, Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited (AHEL) is President-Designate and Rakesh Bharti Mittal, Bharti Enterprises is the Vice President. Chandrajit Banerjee is the Director General.

References

- 1) Datta & Sundharam, 'Indian Economy' S. Chand & Company Ltd. New Delhi
- 2) A.N. Agarwal, 'Indian Economy' Problems of Development & Planning, Wishwa Prakashan, Pune.
- 3) J.B. Ambekar, 'Agricultural Communication & Sustainable Development', Shruiti Publication, Jaipur.
- 4) Ansari, M.L. 'Explaining the Service Sector Growth'
- 5) Banga, Kashmiri 'Critical Issues in India's Service-led Growth'
- 6) Banga, Kashmiri 'Statistical Overview of India's Trade in Service', In R. Chanda.

CERTIFICATE



North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon
in Association with
SSVP Sanstha's





**BHAUSAHEB N. S. PATIL ARTS AND
M. F. M. A. COMMERCE COLLEGE, DHULE**
On
One Day International Conference

**LIBERALIZATION, PRIVATIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION: IMPACT ON
INDIAN SYSTEM-AN ASSESSMENT**

(An Interdisciplinary Approach)
Faculty / Research Scholar

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss./Dr. प्रो. प्रदीप श. मेझाम of ग. शि. मुरारका कला, वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, शेगांव, f
बुलडाणा. has presented a paper in One Day International Conference on Liberalization, Privatization And Globalization: Impact On Indian Syste
An Assessment on 21th January 2017, Organized by Bhausahb N. S. Patil Arts and M. F. M. A. Commerce College, Agra Road, Deopur, Dhule (M.S.)
He/She presented/ submitted his/her Research paper entitled "उद्दारीकरण, खाजगीकरण आणि जागतिकीकरणाचा भारत
अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम: एक मूल्यमापन" and his/her Paper has been included in the conference proceedings bearing the
AJANTA-ISSN-2277-5730-IMPACTFACTOR-3.378


Asst. Professor,
Dr. Manohar T. Patil, **Murara Arts and M. F. M. A. Commerce College, Shergaon**
Convenor


Dr. Sachin Y. Jadhav
Convenor

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...



५

उदात्तिकरण, खोजनीकरणा आणि जागतिकीकरणाचा भारतीय

अर्थव्यवस्थेवर होणारा परिणाम: एक मूल्यमापन

प्रो. प्रदीप म. मंजुमा

ग. मि. मंगळका कला, बालिज्य महाविद्यालय, शेगांव, जि. बुलडाणा.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेवर उदात्तिकरणचा प्रभाव

भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळल्यानंतर भारतीय मूल्यांमधील परिवर्तन उद्योग सांख्यिकीक क्षेत्रासाठी आरक्षित ठेवले जाऊन उद्योग क्षेत्रासाठी मोकळे ठेवले जाऊन काही नियमही लादली परंतु १९८९ आणि आर्थिक धोरणाचा उदात्तिकरणचा प्रभाव सुरु झाली १९९६ च्या औद्योगिक धोरणासंदर्भात सांख्यिकीक क्षेत्रासाठी आरक्षित उद्योग क्षेत्राची उद्योजकाकरीती मोकळे करून दिले. सर्व प्रकारच्या मांडवली वस्तू आणि कच्च्या मालाच्या आयातीवरील प्रतिबंध हटविण्यात आले. आयात शुल्क कमी करण्यात आले. सांख्यिकीक क्षेत्रातील मांडवलाचे निर्गमवर्णकीकरण करण्यात आले आणि विदेशी पूंजी खंडेदार परत येण्याच्या मर्यादेवर घाललेली सीमा हटविण्यात आली या सर्वोपासून भारतीय व्यवस्थेतील विविध क्षेत्रावर खालीलप्रमाणे परिणाम झाले.

१) कृषी विकासावर उदात्तिकरणचा प्रभाव

भारतीय कृषी उदात्तिकरणचे अर्जेंटिन आणि प्रतिकूल असे दोन्ही प्रकारचे प्रभाव दिसून येतात. उदात्तिकरणानंतर भारतीय शेतकरी उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते.

उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते.

भारताच्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर उदात्तिकरणचे वरीलप्रमाणे काही अर्जेंटिन परिणाम दिसून येत असले तरी भारतीय कृषी क्षेत्रावर उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते. उदात्तिकरणामुळे देशातील विविध शेतकऱ्यांच्या विविध प्रकारच्या विविध क्षेत्रात लक्षणीय वाढ होऊ शकते.

व्यवस्था प्रयत्न केला. परंतु खोजी क्षेत्राचे सर्व व्यवहार नका आणि जास्तीत-जास्त नफा या क्षेत्रावर आणणे असायामुळे कायदेशीर व नविते तर दुसऱ्या बाजूने जनतेच्या हिताच्या आणि राष्ट्रीय महत्त्वाच्या जाबाबदारोविन सरकारने आपली संतुष्टी कळवण्यासाठी सार्वजनिक उपक्रमाने व्यवस्थापन खोजी क्षेत्राकडे सोंपविण्यात आले. अशाप्रकारे सरकारने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राला एका बाजूने काही उद्योग आणि उपक्रमाला विनिवेश किंवा निर्गमण करून वेगळे मांडवले खोजी मालकीचे करण्यात आले. काही धोरणांनुसार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्राला बरेचसे उद्योग खोजी क्षेत्रास देले. याशिवाय खोजीकरणामा धोरणाखाली नवीन

(9) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र : सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रावर जागतिकीकरणामा अनेक-प्रतिकूल असून मिश्र प्रभाव दिसून येतो. नवीन

नसल्यामुळे हे उद्योग हळूहळू नामशेष होण्याच्या मार्गावर आहेत. आधार असलेल्या वस्तूंच्या उत्पादन क्षेत्राला प्रवेश केला असून त्यांच्याशी स्पर्धा करण्याचे सामर्थ्य भारतीय तंत्र उद्योग क्षेत्राला प्राप्त झाले आहे व कृतीर उद्योगावरही जागतिकीकरणामुळे मोठे संकट ओढवले आहे. बहुश्रेणीय कंपन्यांनी तंत्र-उद्योगाच्या स्वरूप बदलून आयात इत्यादीमुळे भारताच्या उद्योगावर दुष्परिणाम होत आहेत.

उद्योगावर प्रतिकूल परिणाम झालेला आहे. जुन्या मंदार गाड्यांच्या आयातीला भारताने दिलेली परवानगी, चीनमधून होणारी आयात, परंतु विदेशी वस्तू भारतीय बाजारात कोणत्याही प्रकारचे शुल्क न लागता प्रवेश करू शकतात. या स्वरूप आयातीमुळे भारतीय उद्योगांना दिलेले संरक्षण कमजोर होत आहे. परिणामी भारतीय उद्योगांना उत्पादन शुल्क, विक्री कर, घुमती कर आणि सेवा शुल्क मरावे इत्यादी सार्वजनिक जागतिक व्यापार संघटनेच्या अटी मान्य केल्या आणि त्यानुसार सीमाशुल्क दरवर्षी कमी करत नेले व देशी

(8) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र : भारताने आयात प्रशुल्क कमी करणे, उपाययोजना वस्तूंच्या आयातीवरील निर्बंध व नियंत्रणे हटविणे

आहेत. करणे अशाप्रकारे झाले असून त्यांच्यावरील कर्जाचे ओझे वाढत आहे. परिणामी भारतीय-देशीय-देशीय मालात आत्महत्या करीत झालेला आहे. देशीसाठी लागणाऱ्या आदानाच्या व लागवडीच्या खर्चात प्रचंड वाढ झाली आहे. लहान सीमांत देशांत कल्याणाची देशातील कृषी क्षेत्रावर त्याचा दुष्परिणाम होत आहे. भारताच्या कृषी क्षेत्रावर देशील जागतिकीकरणामा दुष्परिणाम होत आहे. कायदा मंडळी आहे. कारण त्याची भारतासह कोणत्याही देशाला अंमलबजावणी झालेली नाही. प्रत्यक्षात

(7) कृषी क्षेत्र : जागतिकीकरणामा प्रतिकूल कृषी क्षेत्रासंबंधी जी आंतरराष्ट्रीय करार झाले त्यात विकसनशील देशांची

सामाजिक क्षेत्रावरील खर्चात वाढ केली असली तरी देशातील लोकसंख्येचा आकार लक्षात घेता वर्तमान तरतुदे अगुष्टी वाटते. वाढ करणे आवश्यक आहे. या बाबी बाजार व्यवस्थावर सोंपविल्यास फक्त श्रमिले वगैरे त्याचा फायदा मिळतो. भारत सरकारने - मांडवले निर्मिती करणे आवश्यक असते. त्यासाठी देशाने शिक्षण, आरोग्य आणि गरीबी दूर करण्याच्या कार्यक्रमावरील खर्चात

(6) सामाजिक क्षेत्र : जागतिकीकरणाने लाभ पटवले पाहून देशातील लोकसंख्येचा आकार लक्षात घेता वर्तमान तरतुदे अगुष्टी वाटते.

जाबाबदारोविन सरकार क्रमाक्रमाने गुंतत होत आहे. बाजार क्षेत्राचे महत्त्व व प्रभाव वाढत आहे. **(5) कल्याणकारी राज्य :** जागतिकीकरणामा प्रतिकूल कल्याणकारी राज्याची संकल्पना घुसरत होत असून कल्याणामा

क्षेत्रातील विषमता देखील वाढली आहे.

सालात 26.1 पर्यंत घसरले. परंतु विषमतेत किंवा सापेक्ष गरिबीत घट झाल्याचे दिसून येत नाही. याशिवाय नागरी व ग्रामीण

(4) विषमता आणि दारिद्र्य : जागतिकीकरणानंतर भारतातील दारिद्र्य 1993-94 साली 36 होते ते 1999-2000

आणलेल्या बंधीमुळे जागतिकीकरणामा युगात भारतातील रोजगाराची स्थिती समाधानकारक नाही. आहे. कृषी क्षेत्राकडे दुर्लक्ष केल्यामुळे, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रातील रोजगार कमी केल्यामुळे, शासकीय सेवेतील स्थिति जागा भरण्यावर वाढीचा पातळ दर आणि सामाजिक व वैयक्तिक सेवामधील घसरत जाणारी रोजगार स्थिती हे घटत्या रोजगाराचे मुख्य कारण

आपने अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

भारतीय भाषा

भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

आप

भारतीय भाषा

1) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

2) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

3) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

4) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

5) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

6) भारतीय भाषा में अत्यंत धन्यवाद व्यक्त किया है। आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमें बहुत प्रेरणा दी है। हमें आशा है कि आपकी प्रतिक्रिया हमारे लिए उपयोगी होगी।

[Handwritten signature and text in blue ink]



Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.



CERTIFICATE

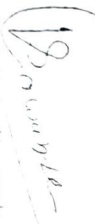
ISSN 2278-9308

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms. मा.प्रदीप . भालचंद्र मेश्राम


Of..... ग.मि.म. मुरारका महाविद्यालय, शेगांव

has published a paper on..... कामगार कल्याण आणि बाबासाहेब

Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal on "Sanshodhan Samiksha" Published
on Dated 5. September- 2016.


Prof. Vinay Ganwade
Director
Aadhar Social Research &
Development Training Institute,
Amravati.


Prof. Dr. Saugandha Kulkarni
Editor (Social Sciences)
G.S. Tonpe Arts (Comm), Sci College Chandur Bazar
Dist. Amravati


Dr. Dinesh W. Shelke
Editor (Commerce)
Sant Gadge Madhvan Arts Commerce
& Science College, Walgaon

Asst. Professor,

**GB. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon**

Sanshodhan Samiksha

ISSN : 2278-9308

Impact Factor Value : 6.310

Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce
Education, Law and Language
Admission to all levels of Higher Educational Institutions
September - 2016



Chief Editor - Prof. Virag S. Gawande
Editor - Dr. Sanjay J. Kothari
Editor - Dr. Dinesh W. Nichil

AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMRAYATI, MS.

Asst. Professor,
G.B. Jaisankar Arts and
Commerce College, Dhule

भारतला राज्य घटनेची अमूल्य भेट देत असताना घटनेच्या शिल्पकारांचे हे उद्गार होते. देशाला प्रकाशाची वाट दाखविण्याच्या दृष्ट्या प्रजासंघाच्या मुखार्थन बाहेर पडलेले हे शब्द म्हणजे राज्यकर्त्यांना दिलेला जाणकतेचा इशारा होता. भारतरत्न डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे १९५०चे जन्मशताब्दी वर्ष साजरे करताना व संविधान दिनान्या निमित्ताने देशान्या संसदेमध्ये डॉ. आंबेडकरांबद्दल उल्लेख करणारी व त्यांचा गौरव करणारी भाषणं होत असताना बाबासाहेबांच्या या इशाराचाच स्मरण ठेवून आपली पत्रे पडत आहेत का? याचा गंभीरपणे विचार करण्याची आवश्यकता निर्माण झाली आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या स्वतःला भारत घडविण्यासाठी आपण वचनबद्ध होऊ या," असे आवाहन पत्रप्रधान नरेंद्र मोदी करताना तेव्हा बाबासाहेबांच्या स्वतःला भारतामध्ये सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमतेला यत्किचित्ही स्थान नसणे अशक्य आहे. हे प्रामुख्याने त्यांनी व व अन्य राज्यकर्त्यांनी, तसेच देशातील नौकरशाह, प्रशासन, उद्योगपती व नागरिकांनी लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक आहे. आंबेडकरांनी जीवनभर केलेला संघर्ष असुर्यतेविरुद्धात होता. हे खरे असले तरी सामाजिक व आर्थिक विषमता समूह नष्ट करण्याची त्यांची संकल्पना ही केवळ धार्मिक व सामाजिक व्यवस्थेने माणूस म्हणून जगण्याचा एक ज्ञाना

व्यवस्था उद्भवत करतील.

घटके ज्ञाना सोसावे लागत आहेत ते लोक, परिश्रमपूर्वक निर्माण केलेली राजकीय लोकशाही शक्य तेवढ्या लवकर आपल्याला ही विस्मयी संघुष्टाल आणवी लागेल; अन्यथा या विषमतेचे नाकारणार असू तर केवळ राजकीय लोकशाही धोक्यामध्ये लोटूनच आपण ते करणार आहोत. आर्थिक समतेला आपण नाकारणार आहोत? सामाजिक व आर्थिक समता आपण दीर्घकाळ अक्षरले आहे. किती काळ आपण हे परस्परविरुद्धाचे जीवन जगणार आहोत? सामाजिक व तरी आपल्या सामाजिक व आर्थिक व्यवस्थेमुळे आपण 'एक माणूस, एक मूल्य' हे तत्त्व मात्र राजकारणामध्ये 'एक माणूस, एक मत' व 'एक मत, एक मूल्य' हे तत्त्व आपण मान्य केले असले आहे. परंतु, सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनातील विषमता मात्र दूर झालेली नाही. देशान्या जीवनाचा स्वीकार करीत आहोत. देशान्या राजकीय जीवनात आपण समतेचा स्वीकार केला डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर म्हणाले होते, २६ जानेवारी १९५० रोजी आपण विस्मयीने भरलेल्या टाकण्यात आले होते; तसेच कामगार संघटनांनी पूर्वीला करायच्या अटी नमूद केल्या होत्या.

विधिमंडळामध्ये मांडले. या विधयकामध्ये कामगार संघटनांना मान्यता देण्याचे बंधन मालकांवर १९४३ रोजी भारतीय श्रमिक संघटना कायद्यामध्ये दुरुस्ती करणारे विधयकही त्यांनी दिरंगन घेतले. कामगारांचे प्रश्न त्यांना आपल्या संघटनेमार्फत मांडता यावेत याकरिता १३ नोव्हेंबर, घटनेचे शिल्पकार या नात्याने केलेल्या भाषणामधून, इतीमथून व निर्वाहामधून यत्न होताना ते १९४६ या कालखंडात व्हॉईसरॉय मंत्रिमंडळातील मजूर मंत्री म्हणून तसेच भारतीय राज्य कष्टकऱ्यांविषयी त्यांच्या मनामध्ये वसलेली कळकळ, स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षाचे संस्थापक म्हणून १९४२ भावनेचे प्रतिबिंब पडलेले दिरंगन घेतले. आर्थिक विषमतेच्या वरवट्याखाली भरडल्या जाणाऱ्या जीवनातील १९३५नंतरच्या काळामध्ये समस्त कामगार वर्गाबद्दल त्यांना असलेल्या आपुलकीच्या डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचा लढा हा मनुवादी शोषणविरुद्धातही होता. त्यांच्या

का.प्रदीप भगवतचंद्र श्रेष्ठ
ग.प्रि.म.मुरारका महाविद्यालय, शेगांव

गाबासाहेबांची डॉक्टरेटच्या कार्यकारी मंडळामध्ये २० जुलै १९४२ रोजी कामगार मंत्री म्हणून नियुक्ती झाली. या स्थीत्या लाभ उठवून आंबेडकरांनी विविध परिषदा, अभ्याससभे व व्यासपीठांवरून केलेल्या भाषणामधून यत्न केलेल्या विद्यार्थी, देशातील कामगारांचे हितरक्षण व कल्याणासाठीच्या धोरणाचा पाया घालला. स्थायी कामगार समितीच्या तिसऱ्या सभेच्या अध्यक्षपदावरून बोलतांना गाबासाहेबांनी कामगार, मालक व सरकार यांच्या त्रिपक्षीय परिषदेने एकत्रितरीत्या कामगार कल्याणाच्या योजनेा राबवण्याची आवश्यकता प्रतिपादन केली. १९५३ साली मुंबई कामगार कल्याण निधी अधिनियम, १९५३ हा कायदा गौल करण्यात आला.

१९३६ मध्ये आंबेडकरांनी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष या पक्षाची स्थापना केली. या पक्षाच्या कार्याच्या जाहीरनाम्यातच आंबेडकरांनी कारखान्यातील कामगारांच्या व शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिताला अनुसरून कायदा राबवण्याची जाहीर केली होती. कामगार व मजूर पक्ष या पक्षाची स्थापना केली. या पक्षाच्या जाहीरनाम्यातच आंबेडकरांनी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष हा पक्ष असेही या जाहीरनाम्यात म्हटले होते. कामगारांना वा त्यांना योग्य उत्तर वा कामाई व्हावी यासाठी त्यांना किमान मिळकतीची हमी देणाऱ्या मर्यादा ठरविण्याचा प्रयत्न हा पक्ष करील असेही या जाहीरनाम्यात म्हटले होते. कामगारांना वा कारागिरींना आपल्या व्यवसायात प्रावीण्य मिळवण्यास व स्वतःची उत्पादकता वाढविण्यासाठी जाहीरनाम्यातच होणारे व्यवसाय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम राबवण्याचा पक्षाचा प्रयत्न असेल असे प्रतिपादन करण्यात आले होते. आज सुमारे आठ दशकांनंतरही देशातल्या कामगारवर्गाला भेडसावणाऱ्या समस्यांचे पूर्ण आकलन व्हा. आंबेडकरांना झाले होते व यावर तोस उत्पाय काढायला हवेत याची समस्या ही होती. आज सुमारे आठ दशकांनंतरही देशातल्या कामगारवर्गाला भेडसावणाऱ्या जाहीरनाम्यातच आंबेडकरांनी स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्ष या पक्षाची स्थापना केल्या स्वतंत्र मजूर पक्षाच्या जाहीरनाम्यातच असेही कामगारांना किमान वेतन, कामाच्या तासावर मर्यादा, बोनस, फिकार्यारीर घरे याबाबतील ते आग्रही होतेच; परंतु आज बडबडित असलेल्या व मनमोहन सिंग सरकारच्या काळामध्ये आखलेल्या व मोदी सरकारने कजवात घातलेल्या 'कौशल्य विकास योजने'ची आवश्यकता गाबासाहेबांना स्वातंत्रपूर्व काळातच वाटू लागली होती हे त्यांचे दृष्टेपथा। सप्टेंबर १९३६मध्ये मुंबई विधान मंडळामध्ये मांडण्यात आलेल्या औद्योगिक विवाद विधेयकावर गुटन पडताना आपल्या भाषणामध्ये आंबेडकर म्हणाले, "संप म्हणजे स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्कांचे दुसरे नाव! प्रत्येक मनुष्याला स्वातंत्र्याचा हक्क आहे असे कबूल करावे लागेल. स्वातंत्र्याच्या हक्कांनंतर कामगारांचा कल्याण करण्याचा हक्क पतिव आहे. गाबासाहेबांनी या विधेयकातील सक्तीच्या तज्ज्ञांहीच्या कलम (क) कडून विरधे केला. संप करण्याचा हक्क नसल्यामुळे कामगारांना संप करण्याबाबत शिक्षा करणे ही गोष्ट नीतीच्या वा कायद्याच्या विरुद्ध नाही असे म्हणणे पूर्णपणे चुकीचे असल्याचे मत त्यांनी ठामपणे मांडले.

हजारो वर्षे नाकारला गेला, त्या आपल्या स्वतःच्या अस्पृश्य समाजापुरतीच मर्यादित करवण्या प्रयत्न काही राजकीय पक्षांकडून होताना दिसली. यानेच गाबासाहेबांच्या 'समतेच्या तत्वाला' 'समरसता' असे गौडस नाव देऊन गाबासाहेबांनी राज्य घटनेमध्ये समतेच्या तत्वाची धार बंधाट करण्याचाही प्रयत्न सनातनी पर्वतीकडून सुरू असला.

Asst. Professor,
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon

1. किर धनंजय - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर पार्लियर प्रकाशन, मुंबई
2. गीळघाट सुभाष ज. - गुब्दीस्ट इकोनॉमी डेव्हलपमेंट सिमांत प्रिंटर्स, नागपूर
3. हरि नरके - कलदार मुद्रा लोकसज्य
4. गायकवाड प्रदीप - डॉ. आंबेडकर - एक नवा अन्वयार्थ, लोकसज्य
5. हजारि जिलोक - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे इधीविषयक विचार लोकसज्य
6. पंडित नलिनी - डॉ. आंबेडकर
7. प्रा. सी. एच. निकुंभ - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा यावाद
8. डॉ. रा. का. क्षीरसागर - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे मुल्यात्मक राजकारण

संदर्भ :

स्वतःला विचारयवला हवा.

कसा घडवणार आहीत आपण महामानवाच्या स्वनातील भारत, हा प्रश्न आला राज्यकर्त्यांनीही किमान वेतन, भरपगारी रजा, विमा योजना, बोनस या सर्व हक्कांची पायमल्ली सध्या होत आहे. बहुसंख्यीय कपन्यांपध्दत बोकळलेली कंत्राटी कामगार प्रथा तर आंबेडकरांनी मिळवून दिलेल्या हक्कांच्या मुळावरच येत आहेत. संसद ते सरकारी उपकमिपध्दत व खाजगी उपकमिपार्सन ते अशी स्थिती निर्माण झाली आहे. कामगार कायद्यांमध्द होत असलेल्या सुधारणा कामगारांच्या दशातील कामगारांच्या सुसह्य जीवनाचा बाबासाहेबांनी घातलेला पाया उद्ध्वस्त होईल

उरले हे मान्य करावे लागेल.

करण्यात आली होती. भारतातील कामगार घळबळीला प्रोत्साहन देणारे हे विषयक नवसंजीवनी कामगार संघटनेस मालकाने मान्यता न दिल्यास ती दंडनीय गुन्हा ठरविण्याची तरतूद घात तसेच कामगार संघटनांनी पूर्तता करायच्या अटी नमूद केल्या होत्या. या अटीची पूर्तता करणाऱ्या या विषयकामध्द कामगार संघटनांना मान्यता देण्याचे बंधन मालकावर टाकण्यात आले होते; भारतीय श्रमिक संघटना कायद्यांमध्द दुरुस्ती करणारे विषयकही त्यांनी विधिमंडळांमध्द मांडले. कामगारांचे प्रश्न त्यांना आपल्या संघटनेमार्फत मांडता यावेत याकरिता १३ नोव्हेंबर, १९४३ रोजी



Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.



CERTIFICATE

ISSN 2278-9308


This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Ms. श. प्रदीप श. शेखा

Of श. प्र. अरुण हेतुविद्यालय, शेखा
has published a paper on श. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा उर्जा विद्युत प्रयोगशाळा
Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal Special Issue on "Sanshodhan Samiksha" Published

on Dated 5, October - 2016.


Director


Editor (Social Sciences)


Editor (Commerce)

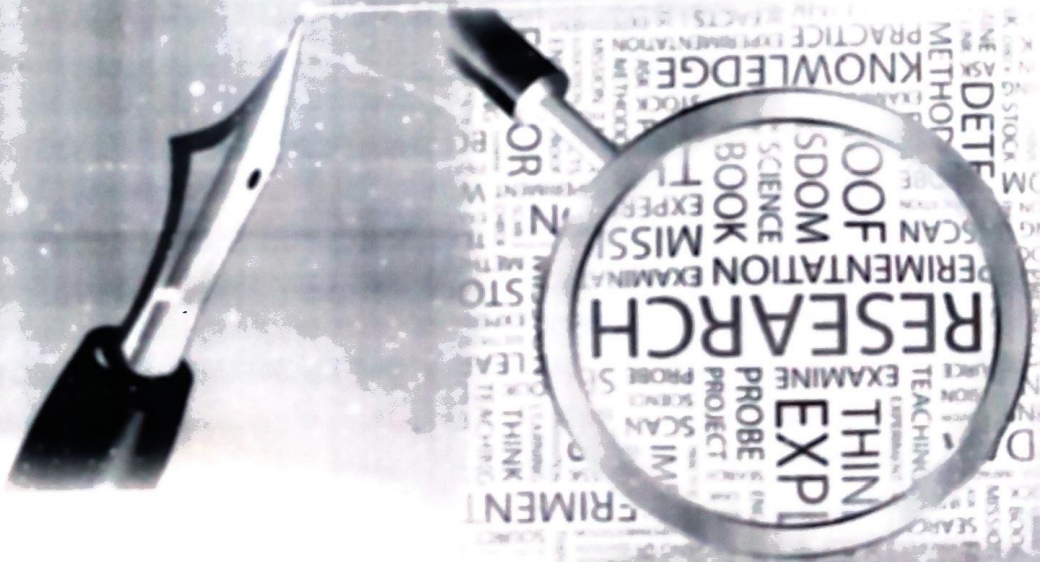

Asst. Professor,
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shrengon

Asst Professor,
GBMurti Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon

AADHAR SOCIAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT TRAINING INSTITUTE, AMRAVATI, MS.

- Published By -

- Chief Editor - Prof. Virag S. Gawande
- Editor - Dr. Sanjay J. Kohari
- Editor - Dr. Dinesh W. Nichit



October-2016

Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce,
Education, Law and Language
Monthly Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Sanshodhan Samiksha

Impact Factor Value :

ISSN : 2278-9308

कामच अडकल आहल.
दुरदुन मनवी जीवनाचा विकासचा प्रश्न, जीवचा प्रश्न, जीवनाचा प्रश्न अग्रक्रमाने सोडविला पाहिजे. हा प्रश्न धरून लागवण्यासाठी त्या काळात त्यांनी अपार मेहनत केली. केवळ प्रेसा नव्हे तर अरपूर वीजपुरवठा, पायामूल सुविधा म्हणून उपलब्ध करून देण्यावर त्यांचा भर होता. कोळसा, पेट्रोल,

असल्याखेरीज भारताचे औद्योगिकीकरण वेगाने होणार नाही. भारतीय लोक दाखवल्या दृष्टीकाल शासकीय योजना मांडतांना तिहील होत की, मुबलक आणि स्वस्त वीजपुरवठा उपलब्ध नसली तरी एक ना एक दिवस तिचा विचार करावाच लागेल. देशाल 1943 मध्ये त्यांनी नियमण आणि दृष्टीकाल निवारण करण्याची योजना पाठींब्याअभावी आजवर पुढे जाऊ शकली प्रश्न बाबासाहेबांनी देशातील सर्व मोठ्या नद्या एकमेकींना जोडण्याची योजना मांडली. पूर काही राज्यांमध्ये महापूर आलेला, तर दुसऱ्या काही राज्यांमध्ये दृष्टीकाल पडलेला असतो हे दोन्ही सातवायचे कसे, पुरवायचे कसे याचे शास्त्रज्ञद्वय व्यवस्थापन त्यांनी केले होते. भारताल एकाचवेळी पिण्याचे पाणी, शैलीसाठी पाणी, जल वाहकृतीसाठी पाणी पयटनासाठी वॉटर पाक पाणी आणि पाणी लागेल. याचा अभ्यास करून त्यासाठी दुरदुन त्यांनी त्या काळात पावले उचलली. सार्वजनिक बांधकाम आदी खाल्याचे कॅबिनेट मंजुरी होते. 2000 सालापर्यंत देशाला किती वीज काढूकरी परिषदेचे सदस्य होते. आजच्या भावत सांगायचे झाले तर ते कामगार उर्जा, बाबासाहेबांना नेहमी खत वाटप होती सन 1942 ते 1946 या काळात बाबासाहेब व्हडसरायच्या औद्योगिकीकरण व आर्थिक विकास वेगाने होत नाही व प्रेसा वीजपुरवठा मिळत नाही. अशी उर्जा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विद्युत धरण देशाला कलाटणी देणारे होते. भारताने उर्जा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे विद्युत धरण

त्याच्या प्रसूत विद्युत दुरगामी विचारारकन लक्षात घेत.
निर्मिती धरणाला किती महत्त्व देऊन महत्त्वाचे निर्णय घेऊन विविध विकासोत्सुक काय केले हे निर्णय आक्टोबर 1943 साली उर्जा बाबासाहेबांनी घेतला. यावरून उर्जा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी विद्युत पंजाब राज्याच्या सुबतेत या धरणाने महत्त्व कोणी नाकारू शकत नाही. या धरणाने प्रशासकीय कायकृतीचाही प्रतिक आहल. भारताने आर्थिक विविक्षेन म्हणून आका नामाने हे संबोधले जाते. कामिशन, दामोदर वेली कॉर्पोरेशन आका, नामाने हे सर्व उपक्रम उर्जा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या संदेल वॉटर कामिशन संदेल इलेक्ट्रीसिटी अथॉरिटी, संदेल इरिगेशन नेशनल थर्मल पॉवर, पाटबंधारे, वाहकृक तंत्रज्ञान असे महत्त्वाचे विभाग सांभाळले. त्या काळात त्यांनी पायामरणी केलेले व्हडसरायच्या मिमिडळाल बाबासाहेबांनी मजूरमंजी म्हणून प्रवेश केला. त्यांनी वीज, पाणी, शैलीकरीता पाणी आणि मूलभूत उद्योगाची उभारणी असा हा कायकम होता. सन 1942 मध्ये संघर्षा निर्माण करण्याचा हा कायकम होता. देशाला औद्योगिक विकासोत्सुकरीता वीज निर्मिती, आखण्यात आला. त्याला पोस्तर विकन्ट्रुक्शन कायकम म्हटले जाते. थोडक्यात पायामूल माहिती अद्यापही दुर्लक्षितच राहिली. दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर देशाला पुनरुभारणीकरीता कायकम आंबेडकरांनी दिलेले योगदान अतिशय मोलाचे आहे. परंतु देशाला पायामरणीतील महत्त्वाची भारताच्या आर्थिक, सामाजिक, राजकीय आणि शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रांमध्ये उर्जा बाबासाहेब

ग.मि.मुरारका महाविद्यालय, शिंगाव

प्रा.प्रतिप भा.शंभाम

उर्जा बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची उर्जा विषयक दिव्यी

- 1) फिर धनजय - डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर पार्लियर प्रकाशन, मुंबई
- 2) गळघाट सुषम ज. गुडरीस्ट इकोनॉमी डेव्हलपमेंट सिमांत प्रिंटर्स, नागपूर
- 3) हरि नरक - कलदार मुद्रा लोकसभ्य.
- 4) गायकवाड प्रतिप डॉ.आंबेडकर - एक नवा अन्वयार्थ, लोकसभ्य
- 5) समृद्ध अरुण - औद्योगिक क्षेत्रातील सौर उर्जा प्रकल्प लोकसभ्य.
- 6) हजार तिलोक - डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे वृत्तिविषयक विचार लोकसभ्य
- 7) पंडित नलीनी - डॉ.आंबेडकर
- 8) प्रा.सी.एच.निकुंभ - डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचा यावाद
- 9) डॉ.रा.का. क्षीरसागर - डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे मुल्यात्मक राजकारण

संदर्भ :

डॉ.बाबासाहेबांच्या विद्युत धोरणाची महत्वपूर्ण गरज आहे.

डॉ.बाबासाहेबांच्या विद्युत धोरणाचे महत्त्व

डॉ.बाबासाहेबांच्या विद्युत धोरणाचे 2000 सालापर्यंतचे नियोजन त्यांच्या धोरणात नमूद केले आणि त्याचे सर्वोच्च क्षेत्रात व्यापक आहेत. त्यांच्या विद्युत नियोजनाचे देशाच्या औद्योगिकीकरण जलद विकसाच्या रीतीने आणि जनतेच्या कल्याणासाठी व टॅक्नॉलॉजी व टॅक्नॉलॉजी करण्यासाठी

असता आणि शेतकरी वर्ग आज आमहत्या या गंभीर प्रश्नाकडे वळला नसता.

पावन राज्यकर्त्यांनी केले असले तर आज आपला देश भारनियमनमूर्त आणि टॅक्नॉलॉजी दिसला आणि त्यासाठीचा निधी त्यांनी मिळवून दिला. डॉ.बाबासाहेबांच्या या विषयाच्या सुचनेचे, विचारांचे दर्जदार प्रतिभेवून साकारलेले आहेत. देशाच्या पुढील 100 वर्षांच्या पाणी व वीजेचे नियोजन होला. दामोदर, हिराकुंड सोन नदीचे सर्व प्रकल्प हे बाबासाहेबांच्या कल्पक आणि प्रगल्भ अशा कमीशन स्थापन केले. 15 मार्च 1944 मध्येच त्यांनी सोन नदीचाही प्रकल्प अहवाल मजूर केला निर्दोष तरतुदी करू शकले. 14 नोव्हेंबर 1944 रोजी सेंट्रल वॉटरगंज इरिगेशन अँड नेव्हीगेशन दिसी. या काळात या संशोधन, चिंतन आणि अभ्यासामुळेच पुढे घटनेत ते याबाबतच्या अत्यंत सोडवून त्यांनी राज्याचे दारे केले आणि कर्मचाऱ्यांचे मनोबोध वाढवत त्यांनी विविध कामांना गती या सर्व कामांवर बाबासाहेबांनी बांधक लक्ष देऊन स्वतःचा अभ्यास पूर्ण करून दिशेचे प्रश्न जमीनरचना आणि निसर्गाचा अभ्यास ती संशुक्रपाने प्रकाशित करणे (16) सज्ज ग्रंथालय उभारणे, (13) बहुउद्देशीय प्रकल्प उभारणे (14) भारतीय अभियंत्यांना प्रशिक्षण देणे (15) पर्यावरण, तयार करणे (10) संशोधन व सर्वेक्षण करणे (11) राज्यातील पाणी तट सोडविणे (12) धरण बांधणे करणे (8) जलमार्ग निर्मा करणे (9) सर्व राज्यांशी संपक करून धरणांचे व वीज निर्मितीचे प्रस्ताव वीजनिर्मिती करणे (6) भूगर्भातील पाणी शोषणीसाठी मिळविणे (7) पुरवस्त भागातील पाण्याचा निवारा (2) जमीनीची शीज रोखणे (3) पुरामुळे होणारे नुकसान टाळणे (4) शोषणीसाठी पाणी पुरविणे (5) सेंट्रल इरिगेशन अँड वॉटरगंज अँड वॉटरगंज बोर्डकडून केलेली कामे (1) पुर नियंत्रण

SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Managed by SREE NARAYANA MANDIRA SAMITI)

Affiliated to University of Mumbai & Re-Accredited by NAAC Grade 'B' (CGPA 2.73)
SREE NARAYANA NAGAR, P. L. LOKHANDE MARG, CHEMBUR, MUMBAI - 400 089.

UGC SPONSORED

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

"SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT"

FEBRUARY 11, 2017

Participation Certificate

This is to certify that

~~Mr./Ms./Dr. Pradeep B. Meshram~~

~~from G.B. Murarka Arts & Commerce,~~

~~Participated / Presented paper on Role of Inequality~~

~~in Economic Development~~

~~at the One Day International Seminar held in this college~~

Mr. Srichand P. Hinduja
Organising Secretary

Prin. Dr. Ravindran Karathadi
Convenor



Asst. Professor,
G.B. Murarka Arts and
Commerce College, Shegaon





Sree Narayana Guru College of Commerce

Organised & Published by

Editors :
Dr. Sangaraj M. Hosamani
Mr. Srichand P. Hinduja
Ms. Shaesta Quraishi



Seminar Proceedings Volume
Double Blind Peer Reviewed

Held on February 11, 2017

“SOCIAL INEQUALITIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”

ON

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

UGC SPONSORED

सर्व - विश्वे वायवत्ये



Role of Inequality in Economic Development

Prof Pradyot B. Mishra

Ph.D. in Economics, IIT Bombay

Visiting Lecturer

Economic inequality is the difference found in various measures of economic well-being among individuals in a group, among groups in a population, or among countries. Economic inequality is sometimes called **income inequality**, **wealth inequality**, or the **wealth gap**. Economists generally focus on economic inequality in three areas: wealth, income, and consumption. The issue of economic inequality is relevant to notions of equity, equality of resources, and equality of opportunity. Economic inequality is often between various forms of personal economic resources and income. The term is often used to refer to some uneven distribution of income or wealth in any particular period, or to changes of income and wealth over longer periods of time. There are various statistical indices for measuring economic inequality. A widely used index is the Gini coefficient, but there are also many others.

Some studies use economic inequality as a social problem. It is not clear whether it can be described as being a major barrier to long-term growth. Low-mortality inequality is also described as a barrier to growth. The literature on productivity and the degree to which it can create wealth.

Empirical measurement of inequality

The first set of income distribution statistics for the United States covering the period from 1913 to 1948 was published in 1952 by Simon Kuznet's *Share of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings*. It relied on US federal income tax returns and Kuznet's own estimates of US national income. *National Income: A Summary of Findings, 1928-1948* (where who contributed to development of accurate income distribution statistics during the early 20th century) were John Whitehead Kuznet's in the United States. Arthur Bowley and Colin Clark in the UK, and L. Page de Bernerise in France.

Prof. Pradyot B. Mishra

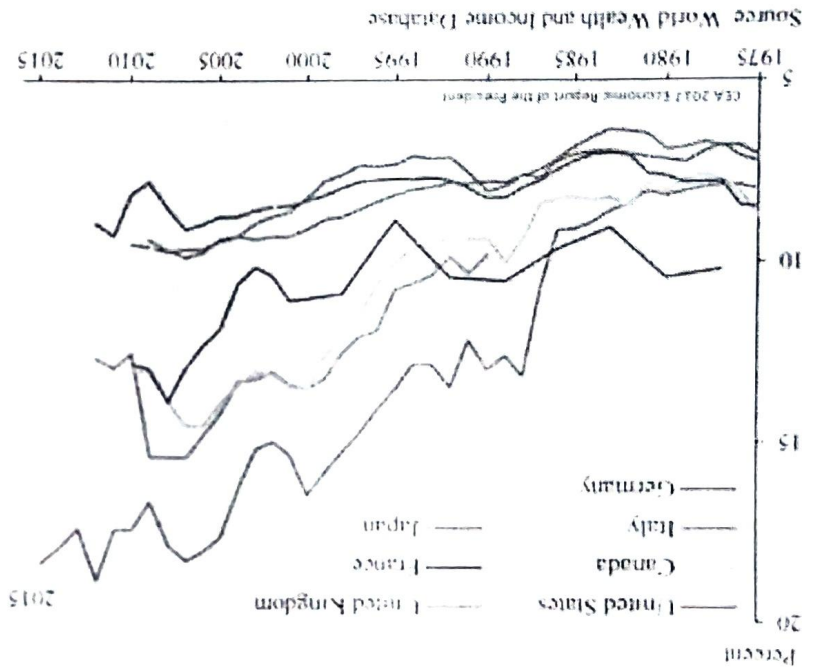
Economists generally consider three metrics of economic dispersion: wealth, income, and consumption. A skilled professional may have low wealth and low income as student, low wealth and high earnings in the beginning of the career, and high wealth and low earnings after the career. People's preferences determine whether they consume earnings immediately or defer consumption to the future. The distinction is also important at the level of economy:

- There are economies with high income inequality and relatively low wealth inequality (such as Japan and Italy).
- There are economies with relatively low income inequality and high wealth inequality (such as Switzerland and Denmark).

There are many different ways to measure income inequality and wealth inequality. Different choices lead to different results. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provides data on the following eight types of *income inequality*:

Measurements

Share of Income Earned by Top 1 Percent, 1975-2015



Share of income of the top 1% for selected developed countries, 1975 to 2015.

A 2011 study "Divided we Stand: Why Inequality Keeps Rising" by the OECD investigated economic inequality in OECD countries, including the following factors: Changes in the structure

12/2

The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
performance of the students in the various parts of the
course. It is found that the students who have passed
the course with distinction are those who have shown
a keen interest in the study and have been able to
apply the principles of the course to the various
problems that arise in the course. The students who
have passed with a good mark are those who have
shown a fair interest in the study and have been
able to apply the principles of the course to the
various problems that arise in the course. The
students who have failed are those who have not
shown any interest in the study and have not been
able to apply the principles of the course to the
various problems that arise in the course.

Joseph J. ...
the ...
...

Swiss also claims that the top 1% now owns nearly half of the world's wealth and that the accelerating disparity could trigger a recession. In October 2015, Credit Suisse published a study which shows global inequality continues to increase, and that half of the world's wealth is now in the hands of those in the top percentile, whose assets each exceed \$759,900. A 2016 report by Oxfam claims that the 62 wealthiest individuals own as much wealth as the poorer half of the global population combined. Oxfam's claims have however been questioned on the basis of the methodology used: by using net wealth (adding up assets and subtracting debts), the Oxfam report, for instance, finds that there are more poor people in the United States and Western Europe than in China (due to a greater tendency to take on debts). Anthony Shorrocks, the lead author of the Credit Suisse report which is one of the sources of Oxfam's data, considers the criticism about debt to be a "silly argument" and "a non-issue . . . a diversion."

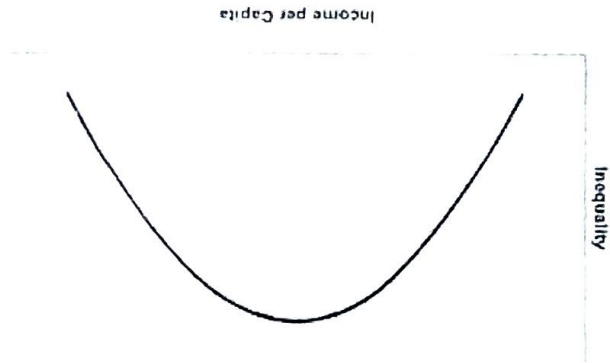
According to PolitFact the top 400 richest Americans "have more wealth than half of all Americans combined." According to the New York Times on July 22, 2014, the "richest 1 percent in the United States now own more wealth than the bottom 90 percent". Inherited may help explain why many Americans who have become rich may have had a "substantial head start". In September 2012, according to the Institute for Policy Studies, "over 60 percent" of the Forbes richest 400 Americans "grew up in substantial privilege". The existing data and estimates suggest a large increase in international (and more generally inter-macro regional) component between 1820 and 1960. It might have slightly decreased since that time at the expense of increasing inequality within countries.

The United Nations Development Programme in 2014 asserted that greater investments in social security, jobs and laws that protect vulnerable populations are necessary to prevent widening income inequality. There is a significant difference in the measured wealth distribution and the public understands of wealth distribution. Michael Norton of the Harvard Business School and Dan Aitly of the Department of Psychology at Duke University found this to be true in their research, done in 2011. The actual wealth going to the top quintile in 2011 was around 84% where as the average amount of wealth that the general public estimated to go to the top quintile was around 58%. Two researchers claim that global income inequality is decreasing, due to strong economic growth in developing countries. However, the OECD reported in 2015 that income inequality is higher than it has ever been within OECD member nations and is at

Plotting the relationship between level of income and inequality, Kuznets saw middle-income developing economies level of inequality bulging out to form what is now known as the Kuznets curve. Kuznets demonstrated this relationship using cross-sectional data. However, more recent testing of this theory with superior panel data has shown it to be very weak. Kuznets' curve predicts that income inequality will eventually decrease given time. As an example, income inequality did fall in the United States during its High school movement from 1910 to 1940 and thereafter. However, recent data shows that the level of income inequality began to rise after the

more developed countries move back to lower levels of inequality. Eventually, through various possible redistribution mechanisms such as social welfare programs, leads to the owners of this capital having more wealth and income and introducing inequality. relatively equal distributions of wealth. As a country develops, it acquires more capital, which of stages of development. According to Kuznets, countries with low levels of development have Economist Simon Kuznets argued that levels of economic inequality are in large part the result

A Kuznets curve



Economic development

and finance remain. Widening income inequality is the defining challenge of our time. In advanced economies, the gap between the rich and poor is at its highest level in decades. Inequality trends have been more mixed in emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs), with some countries experiencing declining inequality, but pervasive inequities in access to education, health care, the International Monetary Fund:

increased levels in many emerging economies. According to a June 2015 report by

compensation for rare and desired skills to reward wealth creation, greater productivity, etc., it explained by the non-market force known as "rent-seeking". While the market will bid up income, market forces should serve as a brake on such concentration, which may better be

Rent seeking

University endowment size vs. real annual rate of return

economic growth (g), and that larger fortunes generate higher returns (r) than that the fundamental force for divergence is the usually greater return of capital (r) than of inequality within society. Thomas Pety, in his book *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* argues of the new wealth. Over time, wealth concentration can significantly contribute to the persistence of creating wealth or to otherwise leverage the accumulation of wealth, thus are the beneficiaries. According to this theory, those who already hold wealth have the means to invest in new sources created wealth concentrates in the possession of already wealthy individuals or entities. Wealth concentration is a theoretical process by which, under certain conditions, new

Wealth concentration

inequality even when all individuals are identical. The presence of both successful and unsuccessful ventures in a society results in uneven the potential of large payoffs, such as starting new businesses, some ventures succeed and others different levels of risk aversion. When equally able individuals undertake risky activities, the supply side of the labor market in labor economies likewise, individuals in a society offer different strategies. The trade-off between work and leisure is particularly important in the more leisure time, equally capable individuals with identical earning potential may face inequality. When faced with the choice between working harder to earn more money or related to cultural issues, diversity of preferences within a society may contribute to economic

Individual preferences

even time factor. This implies that it may be possible to mitigate Kuznets cycles to be in effect at any Kuznets cycle is occurring, specifically the movement from the manufacturing sector to the services sector. This does not necessarily disprove Kuznets theory. It may be possible that the

will also prevent successful entrepreneurs from earning excess profits by fostering competition to cut prices, profits and large compensation. A better explainer of growing inequality, according to Stieglitz, is the use of political power generated by certain groups to shape government policies financially beneficial to them. This process, known to economists as rent-seeking, brings income not from creation of wealth but from "grabbing a larger share of the wealth that would otherwise have been produced without their effort"

Rent seeking is often thought to be the province of societies with weak institutions and weak rule of law, but Stieglitz believes there is no shortage of it in developed societies such as the United States. Examples of rent seeking leading to inequality include

- the obtaining of public resources by "rent-collectors" at below market prices (such as granting public land to railroads, or selling mineral resources for a nominal price in the US),

- selling services and products to the public at above market prices (Medicare in the US that prohibits government from negotiating prices of drugs with the drug companies, costing the US government an estimated \$50 billion or more per year),

- Securing government tolerance of monopoly power (The richest person in the world in 2011, Carlos Slim, controlled Mexico's newly privatized telecommunication industry).

Since rent seeking aims to "pluck the goose to obtain the largest amount of feathers with the least possible amount of hissing" – it is by nature obscure, avoiding public spotlight in legal fine print, or camouflaged its extraction with widely accepted rationalizations (markets are naturally competitive and so need no government regulation against monopolies).

Finance industry

Jamie Galbraith argues that countries with larger financial sectors have greater inequality, and the link is not an accident.

Effects

British researchers Richard G. Wilkinson and Kate Pickett have found higher rates of health and social problems (obesity, mental illness, homicides, teenage births, incarceration, child conflict, drug use), and lower rates of social goods (life expectancy by country, educational performance, trust among strangers, women's status, social mobility, even numbers of patents issued) in countries and states with higher inequality. Using statistics from 23 developed countries and the 50 states of the US, they found social/health problems lower in

Health

the collapse of other advanced civilizations such as the Roman, Han and Gupta empires. growth. The economic stratification of society into "elites" and "masses" played a central role in unemployment and in particular at reducing its inequality-associated effects support economic esteem promoting social dislocation, unrest and conflict. Policies aiming at controlling distortions, drives people to poverty, constrains liquidity limiting labor mobility, and erodes self- is a waste of resources, but also because it generates redistributive pressures and subsequent on subsequent long-run economic growth. Unemployment can harm growth not only because it growth. High and persistent unemployment, in which inequality increases, has a negative effect States and elsewhere is the most important problem. Increasing inequality harms economic 2013 Economics Nobel prize winner Robert J. Shiller said that rising inequality in the United

relationship exists among US states ($r = -.620$). each person equally, life expectancy is lower in more unequal countries ($r = -.907$). A similar capital is neglected for high-end consumption. For the top 21 industrialized countries, country devoted on high-end consumption, and even a lower level of economic growth when the and lower rates of social goods, a lower level of economic utility in society from resources Effects of inequality researchers have found include higher rates of health and social problems,

Buildings in Rio de Janeiro, demonstrating economic inequality



countries like Japan and Finland and states like Utah and New Hampshire with high levels of equality; than in countries (US and UK) and states (Mississippi and New York) with large differences in household income.

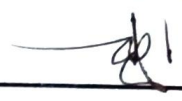
For most of human history higher material living standards – full stomachs, access to clean water and warmth from fuel – led to better health and longer lives. This pattern of higher incomes- longer lives still holds among poorer countries, where life expectancy increases rapidly as per capita income increases, but in recent decades it has slowed down among middle income countries and plateaued among the richest thirty or so countries in the world. Americans live no longer on average (about 77 years in 2004) than Greeks (78 years) or New Zealanders (78), though the USA has a higher GDP per capita. Life expectancy in Sweden (80 years) and Japan (82) – where income was more equally distributed – was longer.

In recent years the characteristic that has strongly correlated with health in developed countries is income inequality. Creating an index of "Health and Social Problems" from nine factors, authors Richard Wilkinson and Kate Pickett found health and social problems "more common in countries with bigger income inequalities", and more common among states in the US with larger income inequalities. Other studies have confirmed this relationship. The UNICEF index of "child well-being in rich countries", studying 40 indicators in 22 countries, correlates with greater equality but not per capita income.

Pickett and Wilkinson argue that inequality and social stratification lead to higher levels of psychosocial stress and status anxiety which can lead to depression, chemical dependency, less community life, parenting problems and stress-related diseases. In their book, *Social Epidemiology*, Ichiro Karachi and S.V. Subramanian found that impoverished individuals simply cannot lead healthy lives as easily as the wealthy. They are unable to secure adequate nutrition for their families, cannot pay utility bills to keep themselves warm during the winter or cold during heat waves, and lack sufficient housing.

Social cohesion

Further information: Social cohesion



Research has shown an inverse link between income inequality and social cohesion. In more equal societies, people are much more likely to trust each other, measures of social capital (the benefits of goodwill, fellowship, mutual sympathy and social connectedness among groups who make up a social units) suggest greater community involvement, and homicide rates are consistently lower.

Comparing results from the question "would others take advantage of you if they got the chance?" in U.S. General Social Survey and statistics on income inequality, Eric Uslaner and Mitchell Brown found there is a high correlation between the amount of trust in society and the amount of income equality. A 2008 article by Andersen and Fether also found a strong relationship between economic inequality within and across countries, and tolerance for 35 democracies.

In two studies Robert Putnam established links between social capital and economic inequality. His most important studies established these links in both the United States and in Italy. His explanation for this relationship is that Community and equality are mutually reinforcing... Social capital and economic inequality moved in tandem through most of the twentieth century. In terms of the distribution of wealth and income, America in the 1950s and 1960s was more egalitarian than it had been in more than a century... Those same decades were also the high point of social connectedness and civic engagement. Record highs in equality and social capital coincided. Conversely, the last third of the twentieth century was a time of growing inequality and eroding social capital... The timing of the two trends is striking: somewhere around 1965-70 America reversed course and started becoming both less just economically and less well connected socially and politically.



Albrecht Larsen has advanced this explanation by a comparative study of how trust increased in Denmark and Sweden in the latter part of the 20th century while it decreased in the US and UK citizens. In this model social trust is not about relations to people you meet (as in Putnam's model) but about people you imagine. The economist Joseph Stiglitz has argued that economic inequality has led to distrust of business and government.

Reference:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality # cite.

2. Data & Sundharam, 'Indian Economy' S Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.

3. A.N. Agarwal, 'Indian Economy' Problems of Development & Planning, Wishwa Prakashan, Pune.

4. Ansari M.I. "Explaining the Service Sector Growth"

5. Banga, Rashmi "Critical Issues in India's Service-led Growth"

6. Banga, Rashmi "Statistical Overview of India's Trade in Service" in R. Chanda



Vidya Bharati Shaikshanik Mandal's
Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya,
Camp, Amravati (Maharashtra)

Accredited with Grade 'A' by the NAAC (CGPA 3.26),
CPE Status: Twice by the UGC,
Star College Status by the OBT Government of India)

CERTIFICATE

Mr / Mrs / Dr / Prof **Pradeep Meshram**

has participated / presented a paper during the National Conference on 'Smart India

Vision 2020 - Innovations in Commerce' organized by Commerce Faculty, Vidya

Sharni Mahavidyalaya, Amravati (Maharashtra) held on February 18, 2017

Title of the Paper **Mobile Computing And
Applications**

National Conference on
'Smart India Vision 2020 -
Innovations in
Computer Applications,
Management and Commerce'
On February, 18, 2017

Dr. S. B. Kadam
Convener
Commerce

Dr. P. W. Kulkarni
Organizing Secretary

Dr. P. C. Rajgurewanshi
Conference Chairman & Principal
Vidya Bharati Mahavidyalaya
Amravati

Asst. Professor,

QB, Murarka Arts and

Commerce College, Amravati



VIDYABHARATI

INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY

RESEARCH JOURNAL

www.vitj.org

ISSN 2319-4979

PROCEEDINGS

National Conference on

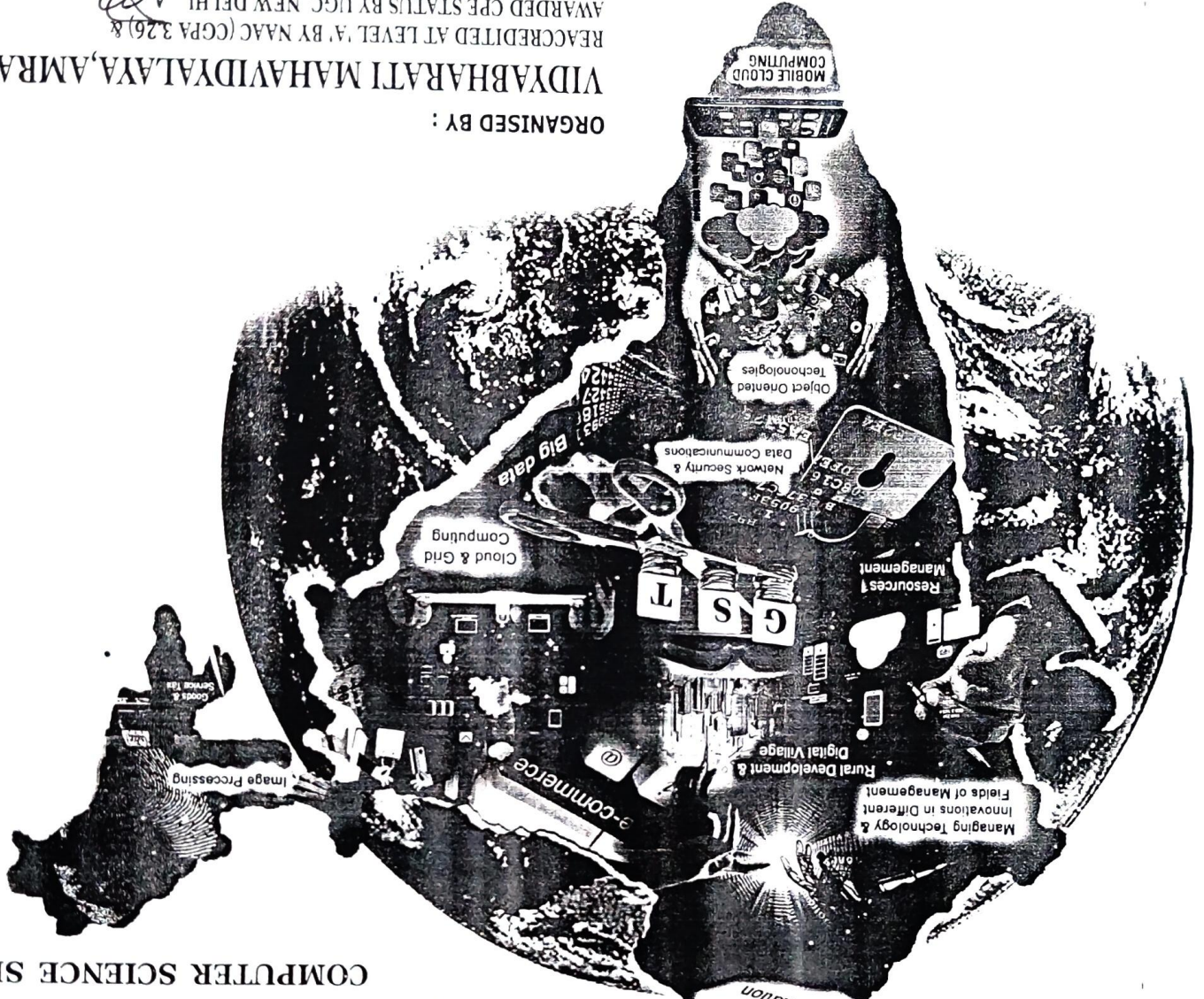
SMART INDIA VISION 2020-

INNOVATIONS IN COMPUTER APPLICATION,

MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE

18th February 2017

COMPUTER SCIENCE SECTION



ORGANISED BY :

VIDYABHARATI MAHAVIDYALAYA, AMRAVATI

REACCREDITED AT LEVEL 'A' BY NAAC (CGPA 3.26) &
AWARDED CPE STATUS BY UGC, NEW DELHI

www.vbmva.ac.in

Asst. Professor,

G.B. Murarka Arts and

INDEXED WITH



ADVANCED SCIENCES

GERMANY

designed to handle some weaknesses in the k-anonymity model since protecting identities to the level of k-individuals is not the same as protecting the corresponding sensitive values, especially when there is homogeneity of sensitive values within a group. To do so, the concept of intra-group diversity of sensitive values is promoted within the anonymization scheme.

- Distributed privacy preservation: In many cases, individual entities may wish to derive aggregate results from data sets which are partitioned across

References

Desmules, R. Cisco self-study: Implementing Cisco IPv6 Networks (IPv6). Cisco Press, June 6, 2003.
 Adam N., Wortmann J. C.: Security-Control Methods for Statistical Databases: A Comparison Study. ACM Computing Surveys, 21(4), 1989.
 Bradley, T. Glossary. <http://nrcisecurity.about.com/library/glossary/blendf-appg.htm>
 IPv6 Portal, <http://www.ipv6it.org/mcecf/faq.php>
 CSO Online. <http://www.csoonline.com/glossary/category.cfm?ID=13>

MOBILE COMPUTING & APPLICATION

P.B. Meshram

G.B. Murarka Art's & Commerce College, Shegaon, Dist: Buldhana

ABSTRACT

Mobile computing is human-computer interaction by which a computer is expected to be transported during normal usage, which allows for transmission of data, voice and video. Mobile computing involves mobile communication, mobile hardware, and mobile software. Communication issues include ad hoc networks and infrastructure networks as well as communication properties, protocols, data formats and concrete technologies. Hardware includes mobile devices or device components. Mobile software deals with the characteristics and requirements of mobile applications.

Principles of Mobile Computing

- Portability: Facilitates movement of device(s) within the mobile computing environment.
- Connectivity: Ability to continuously stay connected with minimal amount of lag/downtime, without being affected by movements of the connected nodes
- Social Interactivity: Maintaining the connectivity to collaborate with other users, at least within the same environment.
- Individuality: Adapting the technology to suit individual needs.

Or

- Portability: Devices/nodes connected within the mobile computing system should facilitate mobility. These devices may have limited device capabilities and limited power supply, but should have a sufficient processing capability and physical portability to operate in a movable environment.
- Connectivity: This defines the quality of service (QoS) of the network connectivity. In a mobile computing system, the network availability is expected to be maintained at a high level with the

- minimal amount of lag downtime without being affected by the mobility of the connected nodes
- Interactivity: The nodes belonging to a mobile computing system are connected with one another to communicate and collaborate through active transactions of data.
- Individuality: A portable device or a mobile node connected to a mobile network often denotes an individual; a mobile computing system should be able to adopt the technology to cater the individual needs and also to obtain contextual information of each node.

Devices

Some of the most common forms of mobile computing devices are as given below:

- Portable computers, compact, lightweight units including a full character set keyboard and primarily intended as hosts for software that may be parameterized, as laptops, notebooks, notepads, etc.
- Mobile phones including a restricted key set primarily intended but not restricted to for vocal communications, as smart phones, cell phones, feature phones, etc.
- Smart cards that can run multiple applications but typically payment, travel and secure area access
- Wearable computers, mostly limited to functional keys and primarily intended as incorporation of software agents, as watches, wristbands, necklaces, keyless implants, etc. The existence of these classes is expected to be long lasting, and complementary in personal usage, none replacing one the other in all features of convenience. Other types of mobile computers have been introduced since the 1990s including the:
 - Portable computer (discontinued)
 - Personal digital assistant/Enterprise digital assistant (discontinued)
 - Ultra-Mobile PC (discontinued)
 - Laptop
 - Smartphone
 - Robots
 - Tablet computer
 - Wearable computer
 - Computer
- Limitations Range and bandwidth: Mobile Internet access is generally slower than direct cable connections, using technologies such as GPRS and EDGE, and more recently HSDPA, HSUPA, 3G and 4G networks and also the upcoming 5G network. These networks are usually available within range of commercial cell phone towers. High speed network wireless LANs are inexpensive but have very limited range.

In-vehicle computing and fleet computing

- Security standards: When working mobile, one is dependent on public networks, requiring careful use of VPN. Security is a major concern while connecting the mobile computing standards on the fleet. One can easily attack the VPN through a huge number of networks interconnected through the line.
- Power consumption: When a power outlet or portable generator is not available, mobile computers must rely entirely on battery power. Combined with the compact size of many mobile devices, this often means unusually expensive batteries must be used to obtain the necessary battery life.
- Transmission interferences: Weather, terrain, and the range from the nearest signal point can all interfere with signal reception. Reception in tunnels, some buildings, and rural areas is often poor.
- Potential health hazards: People who use mobile devices while driving are often distracted from driving and are thus assumed more likely to be involved in traffic accidents. (While this may seem obvious, there is considerable discussion about whether banning mobile device use while driving reduces accidents or not.) Cell phones may interfere with sensitive medical devices. Questions concerning mobile phone radiation and health have been raised.
- Human interface with device: Screens and keyboards tend to be small, which may make them hard to use. Alternate input methods such as speech or handwriting recognition require training.

Many commercial and government field forces deploy a rugged portable computer with their fleet of vehicles. This requires the units to be anchored to the vehicle for driver safety, device security, and ergonomics. Rugged computers are rated for severe vibration associated with large service vehicles and off-road driving and the harsh environmental conditions of constant professional use such as in emergency medical services, fire, and public safety.



The Compaq Portable - Circa 1982 pre-laptop Other elements affecting function in vehicle: Operating temperature: A vehicle cabin can often experience temperature swings from -30-60 °C (-22-

observed at all levels from design to use through the development of operating systems, software, servers, and downloadable apps.

Portable computing devices

Several categories of portable computing devices can run on batteries but are not usually classified as laptops, portable computers, PDAs, ultra mobile PCs (UMPCs), tablets and smart phones.

- A portable computer (discontinued) is a general-purpose computer that can be easily moved from place to place, but cannot be used while in transit, usually because it requires some "setting-up" and an AC power source. The most famous example is the Osborne 1. Portable computers are also called a "transportable" or a "luggable" PC.
- A personal digital assistant (PDA) (discontinued) is a small, usually pocket-sized, computer with limited functionality. It is intended to supplement and to synchronize with a desktop computer, giving access to contacts, address book, notes, e-mail and other features.



Apple - IX PDA

- An ultra mobile PC (discontinued) is a full featured, PDA sized computer running a general purpose operating system.

A tablet computer that lacks a keyboard (also known as a non-convertible tablet) is shaped like a slate or a paper notebook. Instead a physical keyboard it has a touch screen with some combination of virtual keyboard, stylus and/or handwriting recognition software. Tablets may not be best suited for applications requiring a physical keyboard for typing, but are otherwise capable of carrying out most of the tasks of an ordinary laptop. A smart phone has a wide range of features and install-able applications.

A computer is installed in an automobile. It operates as a wireless computer, sound system, GPS, and DVD player. It also contains word processing software and is Bluetooth compatible.

A Pen top (discontinued) is a computing device the size and shape of a pen. It functions as a writing utensil, MP3 player, language translator, digital storage device, and calculator.

An application-specific computer is one that is tailored to a particular application. For

(10-74) Computers especially must be able to withstand these temperatures while operating. Typical PC based cooling has started to rise at 55-58 C (132-138 F) in ambient temperature, and temperatures below 50 C require localized heaters to bring components to the operating temperature (based on independent studies by the SRFI Group and by Panasonic R&D).

- Variation can decrease the life expectancy of computer components, notably rotational storage such as HDDs.
- Visibility of standard screens becomes an issue in bright sunlight.
- Touch screen users easily interact with the units in the field without removing gloves.
- High-temperature battery settings. Lithium ion batteries are sensitive to high temperature conditions for charging. A computer designed for the mobile environment should be designed with a high temperature charging function that limits the charge to 85% or less of capacity.

External antenna connections go through the typical metal cabins of vehicles which would block wireless reception, and take advantage of much more capable external communication and navigation equipment.

Security issues involved in mobile

Mobile security or mobile phone security has become increasingly important in mobile computing. It is of particular concern as it relates to the security of personal information now stored on the smart phones.

More and more users and businesses use smart phones as communication tools but also as a means of planning and organizing their work and private life. Within companies, these technologies are causing profound changes in the organization of information systems and therefore they have become the source of new risks. Indeed, smart phones collect and compile an increasing amount of sensitive information to which access must be controlled to protect the privacy of the user and the intellectual property of the company.

All smart phones, as computers, are preferred targets of attacks. These attacks exploit weaknesses related to smart phones that can come from means of communication like SMS, MMS, Wi-Fi, and GSM. There are also attacks that exploit software vulnerabilities from both the web browser and operating system. Finally, there are forms of malicious software that rely on the weak knowledge of average users. Different security counter-measures are being developed and applied to smart phones, from security in different layers of software to the dissemination of information to end users. There are good practices to be

example, Ethernet introduced a hardware application-specific mobile computer (the MRT) in the form of a clipboard for conducting opinion polls.

Boundaries that separate these categories are blurry, at times. For example, the QOS LMP is also a PDA-sized tablet PC. The Apple emote had the clamshell form factor of a laptop, but ran PDA software. The HP OmniBook line of laptops included some devices small enough to be called ultra mobile PCs. The hardware of the Nokia 770 internet tablet is essentially the same as that of a PDA such as the Azures 6000; the only reason it's not called a PDA is that it does not have PIM software. On the other hand, both the 770 and the Azures can run some desktop Linux software, usually with modifications.

Mobile data communication: Wireless data connections used in mobile computing take three general forms so Cellular data service uses technologies such as GSM, CDMA or GPRS, 3G networks such as Wi-Fi and satellite. When using a mobile network, not only a mobile virtual private network (mobile VPN) is used, but also the security concerns, but also the fact that the multiple network logins automatically take care of the data loss during network transitions or coverage loss.

Some enterprise deployments use Wi-Fi from multiple cellular networks or use Wi-Fi and satellite. Wi-Fi means having an unobstructed view of the sky. Satellite Internet access is available anywhere the user has a line of sight to a satellite in position in orbit, which for satellites in geostationary orbit means having an unobstructed view of the sky. Some enterprise deployments use Wi-Fi from multiple cellular networks or use Wi-Fi and satellite. When using a mobile network, not only a mobile virtual private network (mobile VPN) is used, but also the security concerns, but also the fact that the multiple network logins automatically take care of the data loss during network transitions or coverage loss.

Information technology & business data mining Prof. S.M. Kohle
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/mobile-computing#cite>

References

QOS ANALYSIS FOR VOIP USING PARAMETER JITTER, DELAY, PACKET LOSS AND FRAMIE RELAY

Shital M. Mohod
Assistant Professor
Vidya bharti Mahavidyalaya, Amravati

ABSTRACT
Now a days VoIP has become a recent topic of research in both the internet and the telecommunication industry. The traffic increase in popularity of VoIP services is a result of huge growth in broadband usage. Both in wired as well as wireless communication, VoIP is replacing the traditional telephony technique to ensure good quality speech through VoIP. Certain quality of service parameters must be analysed but the transmission of voice data over VoIP network is challenging task because packet delayed above threshold period get lost. The performance of the VoIP network is highly degraded due to packet drop, delay and jitter hence more robust technique are required to upgrade service. This paper focuses on parameter analysis for VoIP.

Introduction
Resource reservation protocol is an implementation of the integrated services architecture for QOS when VoIP was introduced. RSVP was immediately seen as key component that would provide admission control and QOS for VoIP flows. However the way RSVP and H.323 were previously integrated provided neither admission control nor adequate QOS for voice flows. To transmit voice conversations over a data network may be the Internet or a corporate Intranet or managed networks which are specially used by long distance and local service traditional providers and ISPs (Internet Service Provider). Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a form of communication that allows end user to



VIDYABHAKTI SHIKSHANIK MANDAL, AMRAVATI'S

S.S.S.K.R. INNANI MAHAVIDYALAYA

KARANJA (LAD) DIST. WASHIM, MAHARASHTRA, 444 105

REACCREDITED BY NAAC AT LEVEL 'A'(CGPA:2.91)

AWARDED CPE STATUS BY UGC NEW DELHI

U.G.C. sponsored National Conference on

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT RELATED GROWTH OF INDIAN ECONOMY

(NCFDI-2017) 28 February 2017



www.ugc.gov.in

CERTIFICATE

Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs. P. B. Meshram

of

G.B. Murtarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon Dist-Buldana

has Participated/ Presented a paper entitled **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT. IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY**

in UGC sponsored National Conference on Foreign Direct Investment Related Growth of Indian Economy, organized by Departments of Economics & Commerce S.S.S.K.R. Innani Mahavidyalaya Karanja (Lad) on 28th February 2017.

Asst. Professor,

G.B. Murtarka Arts and

Commerce

Dr. K.G. Rajput

Convener

Dr. P. R. Rajput

Chairman

Mr.R.H. Mathurkar

Organizing Secretary

ADVANCED SCIENCES INDEX
GERMANY



INDEXED WITH

STAR COLLEGE STATUS BY DBT, GOVT. OF INDIA

CPE STATUS THRICE BY UGC &
ACCREDITED WITH 'A' GRADE BY NAAC (CGPA 3.26) &

VIDYABHARATI MAHAVIDYALAYA, AMRAVATI

IN COLLABORATION WITH :

CPE STATUS THRICE BY UGC NEW DELHI

REACCREDITED AT LEVEL 'A' GRADE BY NAAC (CGPA 3.24) &

KARANJA (TAD) DIST. WASHIM, MAHARASHTRA, 444 105

S.S.S.K.R. INNANI MAHAVIDYALAYA

DEPARTMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND COMMERCE

ORGANISED BY



28

(N

OF

FOR

UGC sponsored National Conference on

PROCEEDINGS

ISSN 2319-4979

www.vijj.org

RESEARCH JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL INTERDISCIPLINARY

VIDYABHARATI



of overall industry. There economic of scales will allow them to deduce their margin to provide value for money products in the beginning to grab the market share which is not possible for domestic players to reduce in

3) Huge spread of retail players:- Financially strong giants will spread their function at multiple location to cater to maximum markets with full fledged infrastructure which is not possible for domestic player to cater.

4) Predatory practices of the multination retail chains:- FDI in retail is often support on the basis of need to developed modern supply chains in India, in terms of the development of storage and warehousing, transportation, logistic and support services, especially in order to meet the requirements of agriculture and food processing industry and technology needs are undeniable, the belief that the entry of multinational food retailers is the only way to build such infrastructure is unfounded.

It is often argued that the Indian farmers and manufacturers are going to enjoy access to international markets by supplying commodities to these multinational retailers. However, the experience of the producers, especially those producing primary commodities in the developing world, is not encouraging in this regard. The International market access available to the global retailers do not benefit the producers from the developing countries since they are unable to secure a fair price for their produce in the face of

enormous monosony power wielded by these multination giants.

5) Monopoly In In The Customer Market And Creation Of Cartels By The Global players
 players may create monopoly by providing producing at discounted rates in the beginning to grab the market share by displacing domestic giants and after getting good market or monopoly in the market create a cartel of global giants to exploit the customers by price hike and customers would not any option than to purchase at the available prices.

6) Setback To Trade Balance
 FDI in retailing can upset the import balance, as large international retailer may prefer to source majority of their produce globally rather than investing in the local markets.

Conclusion

Given the WTO regime India is a party to, the entry of FDI in the retail sector is inevitable. But with the instruments of public policy in its hands, the government can create conditions that slow down their entry. Japan has done this quite effectively. In this fashion, the Government can try to ensure that the domestic and foreign players are approximately on an equal footing and that the domestic traders are not at an especial disadvantage. While it is true that some dislocation of traditional retailers will be felt, the government must ensure that retail does not remain concentrated in a few foreign hands.

5)

http://www.getmoeyrich.com/prospects-of-fdi-in-retail-in-india/ http://www.kish.in/know-about-the-prospects-of-foreign-direct-investment-in-the-retail-sector-of-india/

http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story-fdi-reforms-at-full-throttle-anand-sharma/1/22/1559.html http://www.coolage.in/2012/09/23/fdi-in-india-prospects-of-top-3/ http://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/bs_viewcontent.aspx?id=2513

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY

P. B. Meshram

G. B. Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon Dist-Buldana

Asian countries, its considerable market potential and a liberalized policy regime has sustained its attraction as a favourable destination for foreign investors. This research paper aims to examine the impact of FDI on the Indian economy, particularly after two decades of latecomer to the FDI scene compared to other East

changes in the FDI policy too. The industrial policy of 1965, allowed MNCs to venture through technical collaboration in India. Therefore, the government adopted a liberal attitude by allowing more frequent equity.

In the critical face of Indian economy the government of India with the help of World Bank and IMF introduced the macro-economic stabilization and structural adjustment program. As a result of these reforms India open its door to FDI inflows and adopted a more liberal foreign policy in order to restore the confidence of foreign investors. Further, under the new foreign investment policy Government of India constituted FIPB (Foreign Investment Promotion Board) whose main function was to invite and facilitate foreign investment

Starting from a baseline of less than USD 1 billion in 1990, a recent UNCTAD survey projected India as the second most important FDI destination (after China) transnational corporations during 2010-2012. As per the data, the sectors which attracted higher inflows were services, telecommunication, construction activities and computer software and hardware. Mauritius, Singapore, the US and the UK were among the leading sources of FDI to the country.

According to GYANPRATHA – ACCMAN (Journal of Management, Volume 5 Issue 1, 2013) FDI for 2009-10 at US\$ 25.88 billion was lower by five per cent from US\$ 27.33 billion in the previous fiscal. Foreign direct investment in August dipped by about 60 per cent to approx. US\$ 34 billion, the lowest in 2010 fiscal. Industry department data released showed. In the first two months of 2010-11 fiscal. FDI inflow into India was at an all-time high of \$7.78 billion up 77% from \$4.4 billion during the corresponding period in the previous year.

In 2013, the government relaxed FDI norms in several sectors, including telecom, defense, PSU oil refineries, power exchanges and stock exchanges, among others. In retail, UK-based Tesco submitted its application to initially invest US\$ 110 million to start a supermarket chain in collaboration with Tata Group's Trent. In civil aviation, Malaysia-based Air Asia and Singapore Airlines teamed up with Tata Group to launch two new airlines services. Also, Abu Dhabi-based Etihad picked up a 24 per cent stake in Jet Airways that was worth over Rs 2,000 crore (US\$ 319.39 million). India has received total foreign investment of US\$ 306.88 billion since 2000 with 94 per cent of the amount coming during the last nine years.

economic reforms, and analyzes the challenges to FDI. The paper provides the major policy implications from this analysis, besides drawing attention on the complexities in interpreting FDI data in India.

Objectives

- The research paper covers the following objectives:
- To study the trends and pattern of flow of FDI.
 - To assess the determinants of FDI inflows.
 - To evaluate the impact of FDI on the Indian economy.
 - To know the flow of investment in India

Introduction

When a firm controls (or have a strong say in) another firm located abroad, e.g. by owning more than 10% of its equity, the former is said "parent enterprise" (or "investor") and the latter "foreign affiliate". For a country, attracting an inflow of FDI strengthens the connection to world trade networks and finance its development path. However, unilateral substantial FDI to a country can make it dependent on the external pressure that foreign owners might exert on it. Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of Indian economy. 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 promotes efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and generate new production opportunity.

Foreign direct investment in India

FDI and Economic Growth

The historical background of FDI in India can be traced back with the establishment of East India Company of Britain. British capital came to India during the colonial era of Britain in India. After Second World War, Japanese companies entered Indian market and enhanced their trade with India, yet U.K. remained the most dominant investor in India. Further, after Independence issues relating to foreign capital, operations of MNCs, gained attention of the policy makers. Keeping in mind the national interests the policy makers designed the FDI policy which aims FDI as a medium for acquiring advanced technology and to mobilize foreign exchange resources. With time and as per economic and political regimes there have been

company, which was founded in 1998, makes dairy products such as sweets, flavoured milk, curd, icecream, etc.

Recent policy initiatives

The Ministry of Home Affairs has finally given the approval to the proposal of allowing FDI in railways. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is expected to consider the proposal. Foreign investors can invest only in construction and maintenance of railway projects, and not in operations.

India's Prime Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh has sought increased Japanese investment in the country. The two countries are already looking at the possibility of concrete cooperation in areas such as manufacturing and research and development in the electronic industry and energy efficient and energy saving technologies. "I believe there is enormous untapped potential in our business ties," Mr. Singh said following the annual summit level meeting between Japan and India. The presence of Japanese companies in India increased by 16 per cent in 2013.

The Andhra Pradesh State Investment Promotion Board has given the approval to six major investment proposals that will have a total investment of Rs 6, 500 crore (US\$ 1.03 billion). The proposals include those by multinational companies such as PepsiCo, Cadbury, Colgate, Johnson & Johnson, Gerdau Steels and TTC. PepsiCo's unit will be the largest beverages plant in India with an investment of Rs 1, 200 crore (US\$ 191.06 million). Similarly, Cadbury is establishing its facility in Sri City with an investment of Rs 2, 500 crore (US\$ 398.07 million).

In an effort to improve capital flows into the country, the Indian government has allowed 100 per cent FDI under automatic route in storage and warehousing, which includes warehousing of agriculture products with refrigeration. The government has also set up National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) which will look at standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure.

Based on the recommendations of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) made on December 30, 2013, the Indian government has agreed to five FDI proposals amounting to Rs 1133.41 crore (US\$ 180.16 million) approximately. On November 13, 2013, it had approved 12 proposals of FDI amounting to Rs 821.63 crore (US\$ 130.73 million) approximately. The FIPB has also approved Swedish clothing major Hennes & Mauritz (H&M) AB's proposal to open 50 stores across India.

In the period 1999-2004, India received US\$ 19.52 billion of foreign investment. In the period 2004-09, foreign investment in the country touched US\$ 114.55 billion, further increasing to US\$ 172.82 billion between 2009-September, 2013.

During FY 2012-13, India attracted FDI worth US\$ 22.42 billion. Tourism, pharmaceuticals, services, chemicals and construction were among the biggest beneficiaries.

The January-November period in 2013 witnessed mergers and acquisitions deals worth US \$ 26.76 billion in India, according to a survey by tax advisory firm Grant Thornton.

Recent Developments

New Zealand is looking to establish an office in Mumbai to broaden its education footprint in India. It plans to set up an education promotion and market development role within the New Zealand Consulate General, Mumbai. There was an increase of more than 10 per cent in student visas issued to Indian nationals in 2013, making India among the fastest growing student markets for New Zealand.

Korean South-East Power Company (KOSEP), part of South Korean state-owned power generator Korea Electric Power Corporation, has signed an initial agreement with Jinhavish Group, Mumbai, for technical support for its Rs 3, 450-crore (US\$ 549.31 million) project in Maharashtra. The 600 megawatt (mw) power plant, which will be set up in Yavatmal district, is expected to be commissioned in 2016.

India and UAE have agreed to promote collaboration in renewable energy, focusing in the areas of wind power and solar energy. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Dr Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy of India and Dr Sultan Ahmed Aljaber, Minister of State of UAE in Abu Dhabi on January 18, 2014.

Luxury watch brand Jaeger-LeCoultre from Switzerland has filed for a 100 per cent single brand application to enter the Indian retail market. It thus became the first luxury company to apply for FDI through this route. Geneva-based Richemont SA that owns the luxury brand filed the application with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

France's Lactalis, the biggest dairy products group in the world, will most likely buy out Hyderabad-based Tirumala Milk Products for US \$275-300 million. Lactalis has a yearly turnover of about US \$21 billion. Tirumala had a turnover of Rs 1, 424 crore (US\$ 226.71 million) for FY 2012-13. The Hyderabad-based

The investment will be around Rs 720 crore (1 \$S 114.61 million).

Evaluation of FDI and GDP in India during (1991-92 to 2011-2012)

The following table depicts the picture of FDI inflow and its impact on GDP.

FDI inflow, (GDP and FDI/GDP ratio in India (1991-92 to 2011-2012))	FDI inflow (in rupees crore)	FDI inflow rate of (%)	GDP Growth rate of (%)	FDI as a percentage of GDP
1991-92	409	-	1099072	0.037213
1992-93	1094	1674817	1158025	5.363889
1993-94	2018	8446069	1223816	5.681311
1994-95	4312	1136769	1302076	6.394752
1995-96	6916	6038961	1396974	7.288207
1996-97	9654	3958936	1508378	7.974665
1997-98	13548	4033561	1573263	4.301641
1998-99	12343	-88943	1678410	6.683371
1999-00	10311	-164628	1786525	6.441513
2000-01	12645	226302	1864301	4.35348
2001-02	19361	531119	1972606	5.809416
2002-03	14932	-228759	2048286	3.836549
2003-04	12117	-188521	2222758	8.512951
2004-05	17138	4143765	2388768	7.468649
2005-06	24613	4361652	3254216	36.22989
2006-07	70630	1869622	3566011	9.581263
2007-08	98664	3969135	3898958	9.336679
2008-09	122919	2458343	4162509	6.759524
2009-10	123378	0.373417	4491743	7.957556
2010-11	88502	-282676		
2011-12	173947	965458		
Total	577002		425958695	

The above table shows the FDI inflow and GDP in India from the year 1991-92 to 2011-2012 (post-liberalization period). The table states that India had showed a large amount of FDI inflow. It showed that FDI inflow has been increased by more than 210 times during the study period because the FDI inflow has been increased from Rs. 409 crore in 1991-92 to Rs. 173947 crore in 2011-2012. Due to technological up gradation, access to global managerial skills and practices, optimal utilization of human and natural resources, making Indian industry internationally competitive, opening up export markets, providing backward forward linkages and access to international quality goods and services the Indian Government has used many steps to attract more FDI. The highest amount of FDI was received in the year 2011-2012, amounting to Rs. 173947 crore. The highest growth rate of FDI inflow is in the year 2006-07 i.e., 186.9622

A Brief Review of The Literature:

Agarwal and Khan conducted the study on "Impact of FDI on GDP: A Comparative Study of China and India", the study found that 1% increase in FDI would result in 0.07% increase in GDP of China and 0.02% increase in GDP of India. We also found that China's growth is more affected by FDI, than India's growth Kumar and Karthika found out in their study on "Sectoral Performance through Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)", that Foreign Direct Investment has a major role to play in the economic development of the host country. Most of the countries have been making use of foreign investment and foreign technology to accelerate the place of their economic growth. FDI ensures a huge amount of domestic capital, production level and employment opportunities in the developing countries, which a major step towards the economic growth of the country. Balasubramanyam and Sapsford stated in their article "Does India need a lot more FDI" compared the levels of FDI inflows in India and China, and found that FDI in India is one tenth of that of China. The paper also concluded that India may not require increased FDI because of the structure and composition of India's manufacturing, service sectors and her endowments of human capital and the country is in a position to unbundle the FDI package effectively and rely on sources other than FDI for its capital requirements

Future Outlook

India is estimated to require around US\$ 1 trillion during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2012-17), to fund infrastructure in sectors such as roads, airports and ports. The government is in the process of liberalising FDI norms in construction activities and railways, which could bring in investments to meet the target. The government is also relaxing FDI norms in other sectors for foreign investors to invest. FDI in multi-brand retail has been allowed up to 51 per cent. The minimum requirement for the FDI is US\$ 100 million, of which at least 50 per cent must be invested in 'backend infrastructure' within three years following the initiation of the FDI. FDI limit in single-brand retail has been increased to 100 per cent; 49 per cent will be under the automatic route and the rest through the FIPB route.

increasing year after year.

percent. The table also shows that FDI as a percentage of GDP was less than one until 2005-06 after then it is

Bajpai and Jeffrey stated attempted the paper on "Foreign Direct Investment in India: Issues and Problems", to identify the issues and problems associated with India's current FDI regimes, and also the other associated factors responsible for India's unattractiveness as an investment location. Despite India offering a large domestic market, rule of law, low labour costs, and a well working democracy, her performance in attracting FDI flows have been far from satisfactory. The conclusion of the study is that a restricted FDI regime, high import tariffs, exit barriers for firms, stringent labor laws, poor quality infrastructure, centralized decision making processes, and a very limited scale of export processing zones make India an unattractive investment location

Conclusion

India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy has been gradually liberalised to make the market more investor friendly. The results have been encouraging. These days, the country is consistently ranked among the top three global investment destinations by all international bodies, including the World Bank, according to a United Nations (UN) report. For Indian economy which has tremendous potential, FDI has had a positive impact. FDI inflow supplements domestic capital, as well as technology and skills of existing companies. It also helps to establish new companies. All of these contribute to economic growth of the Indian Economy.

Current Challenges and Improvement Areas

India is definitely a lucrative place for FDI, but there are certainly some challenges and areas for improvement still present. Until, these areas are honed to perfection, India will not become the number one place for FDI. India is focusing on maximizing political and social stability along with a regulatory environment. In spite of the obvious advantages of FDI, there are quite a few challenges facing larger FDI in India, such as:

References

Basu P., Nayak N.C, Archana (2007): "Foreign Direct Investment in India: Emerging Horizon", Indian Economic Review, Vol. XXXXII. No.2.

Ms. Sapna hooda (2011) a study of FDI and Indian economy; Doctor of philosophy from national institute of technology (deemed university) Haryana.

www.google.co.in

www.wikipedia.org

Bhandari, L.S Gokara. A. Tandon (2002), "Background paper: Reforms and foreign direct investment in India", DRC working paper: Reforms and foreign direct investment in India (2007): "Does India need a lot more FDI", Economic and Political Weekly.

- Resource challenge: India is known to have huge amounts of resources. There is Manpower and significant availability of fixed and working capital. At the same time, there are some underexploited or unexploited resources. The resources are well available in the rural as well as the urban areas. The focus is to increase infrastructure 10 years down the line, for which the requirement will be an amount of about US\$ 150 billion. This is the first step to overcome challenges facing larger FDI.

- Equity challenge: India is definitely developing in a much faster pace now than before but in spite of that it can be identified that developments have taken place unevenly. This means that while the more urban areas have been tapped, the poorer sections are inadequately exploited. To get the complete picture of growth, it is essential to make sure that the rural section has more or less the same amount of development as the urbanized ones. Thus, fostering social equality and at the same time, a balanced economic growth.

- Political Challenge: The support of the political structure has to be there towards the investing countries abroad. This can be worked out when foreign investors put forward their persuasion for increasing FDI capital in various sectors like banking, and insurance. So, there has to be a common ground between the Parliament and the Foreign countries investing in India. This would increase the reforms in the FDI area of the country.

- Federal Challenge: Very important among the major challenges facing larger FDI, is the need to speed up the implementation of policies, rules, and regulations. The vital part to keep the implementation of policies in all the states of India at par. Thus, asking for equal speed in policy implementation among the states in India is important.
- India must also focus on areas of poverty reduction, trade liberalization, and banking and insurance liberalization. Challenges facing larger FDI are not just restricted to the mentioned above, because trade relations with foreign investors will always bring in new challenges in investments.

www.scholarsimpact.com

DR. M. RAGHIB DESHMUKH

EDITOR IN CHIEF

An Internationally Indexed, Refereed, Peer Reviewed,
Quarterly Online and Open Access Journal

FUTURE

"INDIAN ECONOMY – PROSPECTS AND

ON

SPECIAL ISSUE

QUARTERLY

SCHOLARS IMPACT

Approved By UGC Journal No-41129

International Multidisciplinary Online Research Journal

Vidarbha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
G.S. Science, Arts & Commerce
College, Khamgaon Dist. Buldana

Organized By

25 November, 2017

**“INDIAN ECONOMY –
PROSPECTS AND
FUTURE”**

**ONE DAY
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON**

GROWTH PROSPECTS OF INDIAN ECONOMY

PROF. PRADEEP B. MESHRAM

Assistant Professor

G.B Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon

Email - pradipmeshram2014@mail.com

Introduction

India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world as per the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) and it is expected to be one of the top three economic powers of the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its strong democracy and partnerships. Indian economy is expected to grow at a rate of 6.7 per cent in the year 2017-18 and in the next financial year 2018-19 the economy is expected to grow at a rate of 7.2 per cent. The improvement in India's economic fundamentals has accelerated in the year 2015 with the combined impact of strong government reforms, Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) inflation focus supported by benign global commodity prices.

India's consumer confidence index stood at 128 in the second quarter of 2017, topping the global list of countries on the same parameter, as a result of strong consumer sentiment.

Moody's has affirmed the Government of India's Baa3 rating with a positive outlook stating that the reforms by the government will enable the country perform better compared to its peers over the medium term.

Market size

India's gross domestic product (GDP) grew only by 5.7 per cent year-on-year in April-June 2017 quarter, as per Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Economic Survey of India, 2017. According to IMF World Economic Outlook Update (January 2017), Indian economy is expected to grow at 7.2 per cent during FY 2016-17 and further accelerate to 7.7 per cent during FY 2017-18.

The tax collection figures between April-June 2017 Quarter show an increase in Net Indirect taxes by 30.8 per cent and an increase in Net Direct

Taxes by 24.79 per cent year-on-year, indicating a steady trend of healthy growth. The total number of e-filed Income Tax Returns rose 21 per cent year-on-year to 42.1 million in 2016-17 (till 28.02.17), whereas the number of e-returns processed during the same period stood at 43 million.

Corporate earnings in India are expected to grow by over 20 per cent in FY 2017-18 supported by normalization of profits, especially in sectors like automobiles and banks, while GDP is expected to grow by 7.5 per cent during the same period, according to Bloomberg consensus.

The economic activity in India as measured by gross value added (GVA) is expected to increase by 7.3 per cent in FY 2017-18, as against 6.6 per cent in FY 2016-17, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

India has retained its position as the third largest startup base in the world with over 4,750 technology startups, with about 1,400 new start-ups being founded in 2016, according to a report by NASSCOM.

India's labour force is expected to touch 160-170 million by 2020, based on rate of population growth, increased labour force participation, and higher education enrolment, among other factors, according to a study by ASSOCHAM and Thought Arbitrage Research Institute.

India's foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$ 399,921 billion as of October 20, 2017 as compared to US\$ 367,932 billion on March 24, 2017, according to data from the RBI.

Recent Developments

With the improvement in the economic scenario, there have been various investments leading to increased M&A activity. Some of them are as follows:
M&A activity in India is more than doubled year-on-year to reach US\$ 61.26 billion in 2016-17. Early-stage start-ups in India are expected to raise US\$ 800 million in 2017, due to greater focus on profitability and sustainable growth, as per a report by InnoVen Capital.

- Eight Indian companies have filed documents with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) in the last week of September 2017 for initial public offers (IPO) worth Rs 5,000 crore (US\$ 765.1 million).
- Remittances to India are expected to grow 4.2 per cent to US\$ 65 billion in 2017, making it the largest remittance recipient in the world again.
- The total projected expenditure of Union Budget 2018-19 is Rs 23,4 lakh crore (US\$ 371.81 billion), 9 per cent higher than previous year's budget, as laid out in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

- Real estate firm Embassy Group has entered into a joint venture with US-based Taurus Investment Holdings to develop a 10 acre Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Kerala at a total cost of US\$ 140 million.
- Efficient implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) can help Indian economy grow at more than 8 per cent with huge gains expected from internal integration of markets in the next 5-8 years, according to MrJunaid Ahmad, India Country Director, World Bank.
- India's exports to Singapore increased by 23 per cent in FY17 and the bilateral trade between the two countries have the potential to reach US\$ 25 billion by 2019-20.
- Indian enterprises are expected to raise record funds worth Rs 2.5 lakh crore (US\$ 39.14 billion) from the financial markets with more than 150 companies interested in initial public offerings (IPOs), qualified institutional placements (QIPs), and follow-on public offerings, according to Prime Database.
- India received the highest ever inflow of equity in the form of foreign direct investments (FDI) worth US\$ 43.4 billion in 2016-17 and has become one of the most open global economies by ushering in liberalisation measures, as per the mid-year economic survey of India.
- The World Bank has stated that private investments in India is expected to grow by 8.8 per cent in FY 2018-19 to overtake private consumption growth of 7.4 per cent, and thereby drive the growth in India's gross domestic product (GDP) in FY 2018-19.
- The NitiAayog has predicted that rapid adoption of green mobility solutions like public transport, electric vehicles and car-pooling could likely help India save around Rs 3.9 trillion (US\$ 60 billion) in 2030.
- Indian impact investments may grow 25 per cent annually to US\$ 40 billion from US\$ 4 billion by 2025, as per Mr. Anil Sinha, Global Impact Investing Networks (GIIN'S) advisor for South Asia.
- The Union Cabinet, Government of India, has approved the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), Integrated GST (IGST), Union Territory GST (UTGST), and Compensation Bill.
- Indian merchandise exports registered a growth of 10.29 per cent year-on-year in August 2017 at US\$ 23.818 billion as compared to US \$ 21.597 million during August, 2016, according to the data from Ministry of Commerce & Industry
- Retail inflation for February 2017 was reported at 3.36 per cent, compared to 5.05 per cent a year ago, as per Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (MOSPI).

- India's industry output grew 2.74 per cent year-on-year in January 2017, led by a good performance in the capital goods sector which registered a 10.7 per cent year-on-year growth.

Government Initiatives

In the Union Budget 2017-18, the Finance Minister, Mr Arun Jaitley, verified that the major push of the budget proposals is on growth stimulation, providing relief to the middle class, providing affordable housing, curbing black money, digitalisation of the economy, enhancing transparency in political funding and simplifying the tax administration in the country.

India's unemployment rate has declined to 4.8 per cent in February 2017 compared to 9.5 per cent in August 2016, as a result of the Government's increased focus towards rural jobs and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme.

The Government of Maharashtra has set a target to double farm income by 2022 through measures like large scale micro irrigation, water conservation, expansion of formal cash credit coverage, crop insurance and agriculture diversification, as per Mr Vidyasagar Rao, Governor of Maharashtra.

Numerous foreign companies are setting up their facilities in India on account of various government initiatives like Make in India and Digital India. Mr. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, has launched the Make in India initiative with an aim to boost the manufacturing sector of Indian economy, to increase the purchasing power of an average Indian consumer, which would further boost demand, and hence spur development, in addition to benefiting investors. The Government of India, under the Make in India initiative, is trying to give boost to the contribution made by the manufacturing sector and aims to take it up to 25 per cent of the GDP from the current 17 per cent. Besides, the Government has also come up with Digital India initiative, which focuses on three core components: creation of digital infrastructure, delivering services digitally and to increase the digital literacy.

Some of the recent initiatives and developments undertaken by the government are listed below:

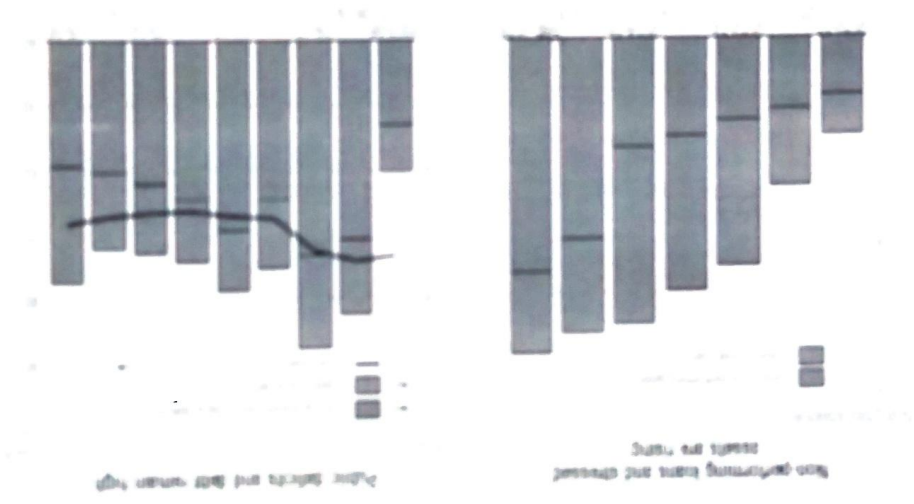
- The Government of India has approved five Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals from Oppo Mobiles India, Louis Vuitton Malletier, Chumbak Design, Daniel Wellington AB and Actosherba Active Wholesale Pvt Ltd, according to Department of Industrial Policy and SS Promotion (DIPP).

currently 30 per cent and also have plans to increase its renewable energy capacity from 57 GW to 175 GW by 2022.

India is expected to be the third largest consumer economy as its consumption may triple to US\$ 4 trillion by 2025, owing to shift in consumer behaviour and expenditure pattern, according to a Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report; and is estimated to surpass USA to become the second largest economy in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) by the year 2040, according to a report by PricewaterhouseCoopers. Also, the Prime Minister, Mr Narendra Modi has stated that India has become the world's fastest growing large economy, and is expected to grow five-fold by 2040, owing to a series of policy measures. Exchange Rate Used: INR 1 = US\$ 0.015 as on October 11, 2017

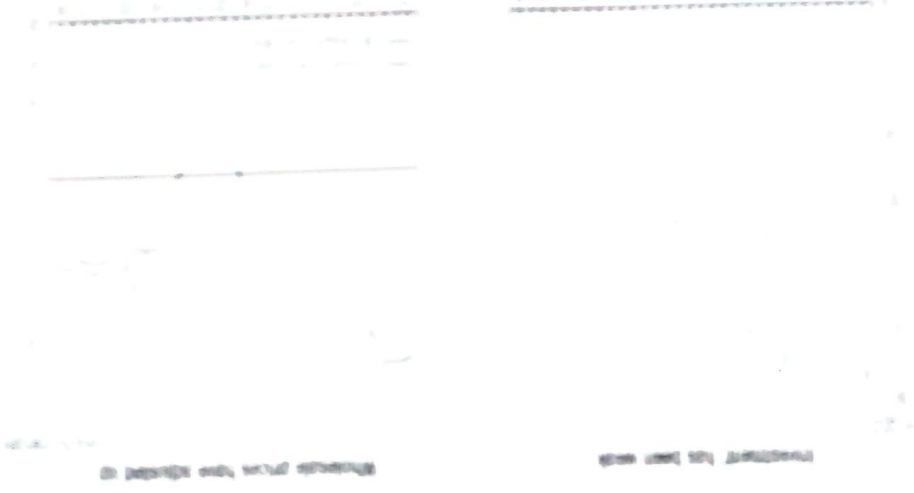
Economic growth is projected to remain strong and India will remain the fastest-growing G20 economy. The increase in public wages and pensions will support consumption. Private investment will recover gradually as excess capacity diminishes, and the landmark Goods and Services Tax and other measures to improve the ease of doing business are being implemented. However, large non-performing loans and high leverage of some companies are holding back investment. Monetary policy is projected to remain tight as inflation expectations have still not fully adjusted down. The need to reduce the relatively high public-debt-to-GDP ratio leaves little room for fiscal stimulus. However, investing more in physical and social infrastructure is critical to raising living standards for all. This should be financed by a comprehensive reform of income and property taxes. Restoring credit discipline and cleaning up banks' balance sheets will be instrumental to support the credit growth needed to finance more business investment. Trade openness has increased, partly driven by a competitive service sector. Manufacturing has lagged behind, with limited contribution to exports and job creation, leaving many workers in low-paid jobs. Promoting quality job creation in manufacturing would require reducing further restrictions on FDI and trade, modernising labour regulations and providing better education and skills. Better infrastructure, transport and logistic services would facilitate manufacturing firms' access to global markets, particularly from remote and poorer regions.

Figure 1: Comparison of the impact of the research on the performance of the business and the overall performance of the business. The chart shows that the research has a significant impact on the performance of the business, particularly in the areas of sales and profit.



India

Figure 2: Comparison of the impact of the research on the performance of the business and the overall performance of the business. The chart shows that the research has a significant impact on the performance of the business, particularly in the areas of sales and profit.



India

REFERENCES:

1. Basu P., Nayak N.C, Archana (2007): "Foreign Direct Investment in India: Emerging
2. Horizon", Indian Economic Review, Vol. XXXXII, No.2
3. Ms. Sapna hooda (2011) a study of FDI and Indian Economy: Doctor of philosophy from national institute of technology(deemed university) Haryana.
4. Bhandari, L.S Gokara, A. Tandon (2002), "Background paper: Reforms and foreign direct investment in India - DRC working paper: Reforms and direct
5. Balasubramanyam V.N, Sapsford David (2007): "Does India need a lot more FDI", Economic and Political Weekly.
6. www.google.co.in
7. www.wikipedia.org
8. S.M. Kolte : Principle Business Orgination

www.scholarsimpact.com

DR. M. RAJITHA DESHMUKH

EDITOR IN CHIEF

An Internationally Indexed, Refereed, Peer Reviewed,
Quarterly (Online and Open Access Journal)

INDIAN ECONOMY"
"IMPACT OF MALL CULTURE ON
ON
SPECIAL ISSUE

QUARTERLY
SCHOLARS IMPACT

International Multidisciplinary Online Research Journal
Approved By UGC Journal No-41129

Vidarbha Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's
G.S. Science, Arts & Commerce
College, Khamgaon Dist. Buldana
Organised By

24 November, 2017

**“IMPACT OF MALL
CULTURE ON
INDIAN ECONOMY”**

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

ONE DAY

MALL CULTURE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

PRADEEP B. MESHARAM

Assistant Professor

G.B Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon

E-mail: pradipmeshram2014@mail.com

Malls are the battlegrounds where the brands, small, medium and big, the known, the not-so-well-known, fight it out for the consumers attention. And the consumer is loving it and asking for more. Why the mall culture is on rise in India? A report.

Gone are the days when people had to buy different things at different

places. Those were the days when there were separate markets for various things. People used to visit general stores for purchasing daily-required household

materials. There were separate markets for buying clothes in cities like Mumbai.

People used to visit Kalbadevi, Bhulabhai Desai Road and Chitra Bazaar areas of south Mumbai to buy clothes for special occasions. Shopping was never as

convenient for people as it is now. Now, the things have been changed completely and almost everything is available for all of us under just one roof. Thanks to the

beautiful malls opened across the country in last five years. The shopping malls have made shopping an easy activity for people now. Irrespective of whatever

you wish to buy, just visit a nearby mall and you will find everything available at your fingertips. You just name anything and the mall has it. Each of the malls has

its own attractions that make it a great crowd puller. Even in the remotest areas of any big city, you can find a mall. Leading brands in apparel, watches, cafes,

footwear and FMCG (fast moving consumer goods) had made the Brand Owners Forum (BOF) in 2005, with a planning to open nearly 300 malls across the

country just in three years. The brands in BOF include Adidas, Cafe Coffee Day, Hi Design, Himalaya Healthcare, ITC, Levi Strauss, Madura

Garments, Nike India, Ozyterbay, Proline, Reebok India and Titan. A massive investment is required to set up a mall as at least 200,000 sqft of space is needed

with enough land for parking and free flow of traffic for the movement of hundreds of people near the mall.

I happened to visit a beautifully designed and constructed Eternity mall in

Thane (W), one of the suburbs of Mumbai city, constructed by Kanakia Spaces. Let me share my experience and information about the Eternity-Mall. It is located

next to the Thane-Mulund toll-naka. The lavish three-storey mall, spread into 85000-sq ft area, was opened in 2005. With beautiful interiors, extremely pleasing ambience, centrally air-conditioned, this mall offers you much more than just shopping. People from Mulund and Thane prefer to visit Eternity mall due to various reasons. Not very far from Eternity is Nirmal Lifestyle. However, this mall also offers you with Dollar Store, Shahnaz home shop and Planet M, the brands, which are missing in Nirmal Lifestyle. Ample parking is also an added advantage to it. And of course lots and lots of places for youngsters to hang out like Café Coffee day, Smokin Joes, Baskin and Robbins, Subway, Noodle Bar, Bombay Blues, Shiv Sagar- a place for Indian food and of-course Cinemax, a four screen multiplex with a capacity of 1056 seats and the very popular Red lounge to give a world class cinema experience. What can be anything better than this?

You will also find your favorite outlets like Raymonds, Cotton Cottage, Koutons, Globus, Lilliput-for kids, Pantaloons and several other smaller clothes brands. For a pair of shoes, nothing can be better than to visit 'Metro' where u can grab the advantage of flat 50% discounts while you enjoy picking up you pair of shoes. Surprising to our knowledge is also the outlet of "Regal" shoes and "Boot Store" on the same floor just a couple of steps away from "Metro" and if you are assuming of similar discounts from Regal or latter then you are highly mistaken.

Brands like Reebok, Nike, Adidas, etc. are also available at much affordable rates. And of course there are stores where u can buy perfumes ranging from Rs 500 - Rs 10000, expensive saris, dress materials, artistic jewellery etc. Something unique to find in the mall is a Dollar Store where any item can be bought for Rs. 99 only. This store helps you to buy some routine household materials. Youngsters will be delighted to find their favorite place, 'Archies', fitness lovers can buy a range of fitness products from 'Proline' and a beautiful shop 'Shahnaz Home Shop' where u can pickup curtains, carpets, bedsheets, pillow covers, blankets and much more to decorate your home at its best.

The most unique feature of this mall, which I haven't found in any mall so far, is the 'Gulf Gate Hair Fixing'. I am sure you must be wondering what is so special as the name itself suggests that this is a salon. But let me clarify the confusion. If you are not bold enough to be bald, then this is the right place for you where u can get the hair fixed getting a natural look with the help of Canadian technology. Their charges range from Rs.10000 - Rs.18000. The company started their outlets in Middle East and then moved to India. The outlet in Eternity Mall is the first in Mumbai and they plan to come up with more outlets in western suburbs of Mumbai in future. You will also find Giggles, a huge gaming zone on the third floor where kids can utilize the time at the optimum. I

spoke to some of the outlet owners to know their experience of having an outlet in malls and the reasons behind having their outlets in mall. I also spoke to them about the changing trend in today's society and how far does it help them to sustain in everyday increasing competition.

Most of the outlet owners are happy to be a part of any mall. Because, according to them, malls are always being constructed at prime locations and in high profile areas. The changing trend, convenience of shopping, getting variety of items under one roof attracts and induces people of all age group to frequently visit malls. The changing lifestyle and increasing standard of living also plays a vital role. According to them, due to the growing BPO industry in India, youngsters are financially more sound and capable to spend more of their own and hence this is also of a great support to them. There was a time when only youngsters used to be the only customers to visit mall. But gradually, the mall culture has been successful to attract customers of every age towards it. However, as we all know that every coin has two sides and so has this coin of the ever-developing culture of malls. We already talked about how malls have proved to be like a 'dream come true' for customers. Now let us have a look at the other side of it. Are all the investors who rushed into the mall business happy? Are the returns coming in? Going by the mall traffic on weekdays, this seems highly unlikely. Malls that have proved themselves stable in the market have less to worry about as they have successfully built their strong customer base.

At one hand, where customers have got so many benefits of the malls, they say that they have lost a personal touch with the shop owners and a special relationship that they have with their local 'kirana' stores since last so many years. In malls, they definitely get good services but they lack 'after-sales services'. In malls, they feel they are being treated as just another customer whereas in the local 'kirana' store they are known by their names, their tastes, etc. Several times, even personal problems are being discussed at the local stores. If any item is found to be of undesired quality then they can easily get it exchanged for a better one. And of course, at a local store, they enjoy their bargaining right for every single product. Of course the number of customers daily visiting the malls cannot be overlooked and hence it looks almost impossible to know customers by their names, etc. However, there are many customers who regularly visit their favorite mall and some selected shops in the mall. And this is when they expect some 'more than usual' treatments as a regular customer.

Malls are the battlegrounds where the brands, small, medium and big, the known, the not-so-well-known and the wannabe ones, fight it out for the consumer's attention. And the consumer is 'loving it' and asking for more. Yes, this is one culture that consumers are happy about. So happy that no one seems to mind the 'unplanned expenditure' incurred by an outing to such an enticing place.

spoke to some of the outlet owners to know their experience of having an outlet in malls and the reasons behind having their outlets in mall. I also spoke to them about the changing trend in today's society and how far does it help them to sustain in everyday increasing competition.

Most of the outlet owners are happy to be a part of any mall. Because, according to them, malls are always being constructed at prime locations and in high profile areas. The changing trend, convenience of shopping, getting variety of items under one roof attracts and induces people of all age group to frequently visit malls. The changing lifestyle and increasing standard of living also plays a vital role. According to them, due to the growing BPO industry in India, youngsters are financially more sound and capable to spend more of their own and hence this is also of a great support to them. There was a time when only youngsters used to be the only customers to visit mall. But gradually, the mall culture has been successful to attract customers of every age towards it. However, as we all know that every coin has two sides and so has this coin of the ever-developing culture of malls. We already talked about how malls have proved to be like a 'dream come true' for customers. Now let us have a look at the other side of it. Are all the investors who rushed into the mall business happy? Are the returns coming in? Going by the mall traffic on weekdays, this seems highly unlikely. Malls that have proved themselves stable in the market have less to worry about as they have successfully built their strong customer base.

At one hand, where customers have got so many benefits of the malls, they say that they have lost a personal touch with the shop owners and a special relationship that they have with their local 'kirana' stores since last so many years. In malls, they definitely get good services but they lack 'after-sales services'. In malls, they feel they are being treated as just another customer whereas in the local 'kirana' store they are known by their names, their tastes, etc. Several times, even personal problems are being discussed at the local stores. If any item is found to be of undesired quality then they can easily get it exchanged for a better one. And of course, at a local store, they enjoy their bargaining right for every single product. Of course the number of customers daily visiting the malls cannot be overlooked and hence it looks almost impossible to know customers by their names, etc. However, there are many customers who regularly visit their favorite mall and some selected shops in the mall. And this is when they expect some 'more than usual' treatments as a regular customer.

Malls are the battlegrounds where the brands, small, medium and big, the known, the not-so-well-known and the wannabe ones, fight it out for the consumer's attention. And the consumer is 'loving it' and asking for more. Yes, this is one culture that consumers are happy about. So happy that no one seems to mind the 'unplanned expenditure' incurred by an outing to such an enticing place.

They enjoy air-conditioned comfort, availability of a range of merchandise just under one roof, and a one-stop family entertainment arena Given the rate at which malls are coming up, the commercial as well as residential real estate business is spiralling upwards. The range and scope of the economic activity generated from mall culture promises many things to many people Other than offering shoppers more value for money, the scale of operations generates employment opportunities, direct and indirect, for thousands of people

Regardless of all the pros and cons of these ever-increasing malls in the country, the moral of the story is that people love this trend and whole-heartedly welcome this culture. So I can only say one thing that, "Yeh mall nahin 'ka-mall' hai"

REFERENCES:

1. Basu P., Nayak N.C., Archana (2007). "Foreign Direct Investment in India Emerging
2. Horizon", Indian Economic Review, Vol XXXII, No 2
3. Ms. Sapna hooda (2011) a study of FDI and Indian Economy.(Doctor of philosophy from national institute of technology(decemed university) Haryana
4. Bhandari, L.S Gokara A Tandon (2002). Background paper Reforms and foreign direct investment in India DRG working paper Reforms and foreign direct
5. Balasubramanyam V.N, Sapsford David (2007). "Does India need a lot more FDI", Economic and Political Weekly
6. www.google.co.in
7. www.wikipedia.org
8. S.M. Kojle : Principle Business Orgnation



Shri Shivaji Education Society Amravati's
Shri Pundlik Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura(Rly). Dist. Buldana

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH
(NCMR-2021)**

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Dr./Prof. _____ Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram
of _____ G.B Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon _____ Participated in Online National
Conference on Multidisciplinary Research (NCMR-2021) which is organized by Shri Pundlik
Maharaj Mahavidyalaya, Nandura in collaboration with the Department of Life Long
Learning and Extension, SGBAU, Amravati on 9th February 2021.

The Role of Employers in the Development of
Title of Research Paper _____ Employability Skills in Novice Workers _____


DR ALKA MANKAR

Principal
Shri Pundlik Maharaj
Mahavidyalaya, Nandura


DR SHRIKANT PATIL

Director
Dept. of Lifelong Learning
& Extension
SCBAU, Amravati


DR. SMITTA PARALE

Convener
NCMR-2021


DR RAVIKUMAR SHINDE

Organizing Secretary
NCMR-2021

Specific employment related generic skills or competencies have been identified in many countries such as Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, South Africa and the United States (Werner, 1995). Other countries, such as Norway, Switzerland and Finland, have placed greater emphasis on the broader social relevance of generic skills (Nijhof & Streumer 1998; Rychen 2000). Kamarainen & Chellaiath (2000) noted that these variations not only reflect the use of parallel concepts, but also the fact that seemingly identical concepts are given different meanings in different national contexts. Australia's Mayer Committee in the early 1990s defined their set of generic skills ('key competencies') as being 'essential for effective participation in the emerging patterns of work and work organisation'. The Mayer key competencies are as follows:

Background

Improved development of employability skills in novice workers is important because it is likely to have the following effects:

- reducing turnover among young people in the early months of work (although some turnover is inevitable, as Bilsker & Marcia, 1991, point out);
- reducing the likelihood of young people becoming disillusioned with workplaces and thereby becoming at risk of long-term unemployment;
- assisting employers to gain maximum commitment and productivity from young workers; improving young people's ability to adapt and settle in to subsequent jobs; building a better foundation for lifelong learning through work

Which aimed to find out how teenage workers developed their employability skills in their first formal jobs. Many young people in Australia commence formal part-time work as early as 13 or 14 years of age (and even younger in some cases), and so it follows that employability skills are not necessarily developed at school to be applied later at work. even were it to be accepted that the school curriculum ought to include such matters as a major priority. The study focused upon the processes by which employers developed novice workers' employability skills and was carried out in workplaces that consistently employed young people in their first jobs. Because the study focused upon workers new to the workforce, it filled a research gap, since other research has focused primarily upon pre-employment development of employability skills or upon development of such skills in existing workers within companies. It set out to challenge the deficit view of school-leavers and other young workers, and to examine the positive attributes of novice workers and the actual processes by which employers work with these new workers.

Introduction

**The Role of Employers in the Development of
Employability Skills in Novice Workers**
Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram
G.B Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon

defining and assessing skills

Thus, for example, Stasz (1998) argues that the 'lack of a clear and common conceptual framework for assumption that these qualities in workers should be developed before they begin their working lives. in the form of skills. A common feature of the debates around generic and employability skills is an attributes that, although personal characteristics, rather than skills, are deployed in employment situations skills', meaning such things as self-presentation, self-confidence and basic work habits. These appear to be Hughes & Stoner (2001, p. 2) note that a British government report includes what are called 'deployment discriminatory nature of preferred 'attitudes' that employers express a wish to see in new employees. authors (e.g. Wellington, 1994) in the United Kingdom have pointed out the essentially conservative and through behaviour. It was the attributes in the BCA/ACCI list that caused most of the debate. Previous characteristics and may be less amenable to modification than those skills that can be directly observed The BCA/ACCI list includes a number of 'attributes', as well as skills. The attributes are personal debate about what employability skills were.

avoid lengthy
was taken in order to enable comparability with other studies, to increase acceptability of the report, and to BCA/ACCI list (Figure 1) when discussing employability skills with research participants. This decision this article was one of a group of projects funded and carried out during 2002, it was decided to use the among policy-makers and industry bodies, although it was not uncontested. Because the study reported in The BCA/ACCI report had drawn up a list of employability skills that had gained fairly wide acceptance person; they were not acquired at one point in time.
It was understood among the researchers that employability skills were continually developing in every imply positive outcomes both for an individual person, and for his or her employing organisation.

refer to skills needed both to get a job and to do well in that job;
other current research. The definition is valuable in its recognition that employability skills:
noted by Trier (2001). Working with the BCA/ACCI definition enabled the project's comparability with international trend
industry has taken a large interest in this debate. The prominent role of industry is in line with the Training, was authored by the two major peak industry bodies in Australia indicates that Australian strategic directions. The fact that this report, funded by the federal Department of Education, Science and enterprise

also to progress within an enterprise so as to achieve one's potential and contribute successfully to [BCA/ACCI], 2002): employability skills are defined as skills required not only to gain employment but Australian report (Business Council of Australia and Australian Chamber of Commerce & Industry in a recent
employment. For the purposes of the project, however, it was decided to work with the definition adopted but it may also be viewed more narrowly as the skills that enable people to gain, keep and progress within it, term 'employability skills' can have a broad view that incorporates other types of generic skills within it, employability and employability skills (Hughes & Stoner, 2001). As Kearns (2000) has pointed out, the how they can be better developed. As with generic skills, there are some competing definitions of (VET) curriculum. In Australia, since the late 1990s, the focus has turned to 'employability' skills and These competencies are now well embedded within school and vocational education and training Education, Employment and Training [AEC/MOVEET], 1993).

- collecting and analysing information;
- communicating ideas and information;
- planning and organising activities;
- working with others in teams;
- using mathematical ideas and techniques;
- solving problems;
- using technology (Australian Education Council and Ministers of Vocational

has been especially problematic for school reformers' (1998, p. 189). In comments such as this, there is an implicit acceptance of this assumption. The 'problem' of entrants to the workforce who do not possess the relevant generic or employability skills is owned by schools or vocational institutes, and through constructs such as the list of 'graduate qualities' developed by the Australian Technology Network of universities, increasingly by universities. These educational institutions are seen as having a responsibility to produce graduates who have qualities which industry is seen to demand. Figure 1. Employability skills and attributes.

What is missing from this view of generic and employability skills is the role of employers in developing such skills. Yet a traditional role of workplaces that recruit school leavers has been to mould novice workers into effective participants in the workforce. This role is seen most forcefully, and through centuries of practice, in systems such as apprenticeship (e.g. Lane, 1996). Research with employers of apprentices (e.g. Smith, 1998; Harris et al, 1998) indicates that such employers are fully aware of the shortcomings of novice workers, but partly in spite of such shortcomings and partly because of them. Many such employers commonly find great fulfilment in their role in developing these novice workers. This picture is at odds with a view that employers want novice workers to come ready-made with employability skills. A number of detailed studies have charted the experiences of schoolleavers entering the workforce. These include West & Newton (1983) and Hodgkinson (1995) in the United Kingdom; Borman (1991) in the USA; and Reeders (1989) in Australia. There has also been some recent work relating to part-time student working in Australia (Robinson, 1999; Smith & Green, 2001), which is now the most common form of entry to the workforce, although the bulk of the literature in this area is American (e.g. Greenberger & Steinberg, (1986). Borman's findings challenge what she sees as a dominant view of young workers as 'unskilled, defiant and unready to assume responsibility' (Borman, 1991, p. 25); she found the school-leavers in her study resourceful and skilled. However, the literature does clearly indicate that a proportion of young people do have what has been described as an 'attitude problem' (Becker & Hills, 1981). Sometimes, frequent job changing is seen as a characteristic of young people who lack employability skills, although job changing is seen by other commentators as normal and often positive (Bitlsker & Marcia, 1991). Attrition in initial employment has been identified as a problem in Australia, particularly when associated with apprenticeships and traineeships that involve government funding. The reasons for attrition as reported, for example, by Cully & Curtain (2001) may be linked, at least in part, to inadequately developed employability skills among some young people. A study by Smith (2003) of young people in their first jobs focused on the learning processes experienced by young people starting full-time work. It was clear from the Smith (2003) research that few of young people's challenges at work related to the technical side of their jobs; the majority were 'fitting in', i.e. employability, issues. Employers appeared to play a major part in either assisting or making more difficult a young person's adaptation to working life.

The Smith (2003) study found examples of employers who had well-tested methods of settling the novice workers into the organisation, as well as examples of employers who paid no attention to this role. More generally, there is a wealth of literature on organisational socialisation (e.g. Kreitner & Kinicki, 1995), which has some application to the entry of young people to their first formal jobs. Strategies for settling employees into organisations include mentoring (Bova, 1987) and induction (Kenney & Reid, 1995).

Research Method

In order to examine the role of employers in developing employability skills in young novice workers, a research study in 12 Australian enterprises was carried out. Case studies were selected as being indicative of working environments in which first-time workers were likely to find themselves. It was not possible to distribute 12 cases across all possible variables, such as industry area, size of enterprise, ownership structure of the enterprise, type of location (rural/urban), composition of workforce, history of employing young people, and so on. On the other hand, the aim of the study was to generate a theory that might be generalisable and so some attention needed to be paid to representativeness. Therefore, Patton's (1989) approach of 'purposive sampling' was utilised, with case studies in a mix of 'old' (manufacturing) and 'new' (e.g. hospitality)

What Processes Do Organizations Use to Develop Employability Skills?

This question was answered at two levels: first, the systems in place through which employability skills were developed, and secondly, the techniques used by individual managers and workers in their interactions with the novice workers. Some of the formal processes were as follows: Induction, Induction processes were almost universal, variously involving booklets, training sessions and one to one discussions. The development of employability skills was either explicitly addressed, or assumed to have resulted from the particular approach.

If you gave this guy one task he could do it, that's what I've been told, if you give him two things to do he couldn't do it. I was told once that he was told to go and stand by the coffee urn in one of our functions in the foyer, he did that and the people left and he still stood there, and he stood there for two hours until Warwick opened the door and he was still standing there and he didn't clean up, he just stood there. (MHEIT novice worker) Despite these shortcomings, the employers still recruited such workers and indeed, actively enjoyed the process of turning them into effective staff. Three statements by employers explain why I like to take them on because I will be a major influence on them throughout their life. They will reflect back on it one day and say, 'Oce, I learned a lot from ...' (Hampshire House manager). With my back to him now is going to stay with him (Sound Fit manager). When you look back after six months at the same child (sic), they're totally different, they've blossomed and they've matured and that's important too when they're dealing with people, they're less nervous. (MHEIT host employer). The processes by which employers teach novice workers to blossom, are discussed below.

working. In most cases they write it on a piece of paper and keep the paper and don't turn up for their shifts. They have no idea. They don't understand the responsibilities associated with what they've entered into. They're still in party mode. If my friend's got a party Friday night that's more important than me going to work. If I don't go it's the end of the world. Two examples from other case studies of novice workers are as follows.

We had a long talk with her and tried to focus on the need for reliability, the need for us to be able to give her a task and know that it actually happens, the need to know that she's going to turn up in the morning. Since then she's had more days off than she did before. She's up to seven days in a row of not attending. I don't know how back you would have to be, you'd have to be doing to take seven days off. (MHEIT manager).

Lack of Employability Skills in New Workers: Employers were realistic about the lack of employability skills in their novice workers. This was especially true of those companies that took on workers who were only in their mid-terms. For example, the Hampshire House national training manager said 'You're lucky if anyone would own a diary and record when they're ...'

Findings

industries, small and large companies, and metropolitan and rural locations. The case study sites were as follows (Table 1). The table indicates whether the employment of novice workers was predominantly of full-time school-leavers or part-time student-workers. Some of the case studies are identified by pseudonyms, at the request of the enterprise. The sites included some Group Training Companies. These organisations are large employers of teenagers in apprenticeships and traineeships, treating them to host employers and hence attractive to employers as the GTC takes the risk of employing the young person as well as undertaking all the paperwork associated with employment (Lane & Davern, 2002). Each case study involved interviews with senior managers and/or human resource management staff, with managers, supervisors, young novice workers and those working alongside young novice workers. A cross-case analysis was then carried out by the research team. Two reference groups, one of experts drawn from relevant national bodies, with employer and training provider representatives, and one of teenagers working part-time, were consulted at key points during the project.

At CADET GTC, for example, novice workers (trainees) were provided with two lists that outlined 'Employer Expectations' and 'Ten Commandments for Customers'. These materials were used to describe required attitudes and behaviours, and were part of a system of fortnightly monitoring by GTC staff during the first month of employment. Some novice workers were seen to need more induction than others. Hamburger House, for example, paid a great deal of attention to induction perhaps because most of their novice workers were very young (15 or younger). Playford Council (Portside GTC host employer) routinely recruited indigenous apprentices and found them to be shyer than other young people, hence requiring more care in induction. Some employers commenced the development of employability skills during the selection interview, setting out their expectations of prospective workers. Buddy and mentoring systems. At most sites, efforts were made to partner or 'buddy' novice workers with others. These might be co-workers or supervisors/team leaders, depending on the organisation of work in the enterprise and the skills of available personnel. One Bakers Delight manager commented that the most effective way to develop the employability skills of novice workers was to team novice workers with a carefully selected experienced staff member who could model appropriate behaviour. The buddy also helped to integrate the new person socially. Socialisation. Steps to introduce the novice worker to the culture of the organisation were seen as relevant to the development of employability skills, particularly team work and communication skills. Whilst this was predominantly a feature of induction processes, it was also achieved through the use of social events that were part of an ensemble of approaches to introduce novice workers to an enterprise. At Superfoods, for example, great care was taken during induction to introduce novice workers into the history and culture of the organisation, with an emphasis on its tradition and commitment to quality service and products

Valuing of training. At a number of sites, the development and maintenance of a training culture was seen as relevant to developing the employability skills of novice workers, particularly in terms of their commitment and learning skills. Skills development would include employability skills. At Market-town Council for example, novice workers were involved in a series of structured training programmes. Training supervisors in how to develop employability skills. At a number of sites, targeted training was seen as a way of ensuring that supervisors had the skills to assist the development of employability skills amongst novice workers for whom they were responsible. At Hamburger House, for example, such training was a vital part of supervisory training and was being upgraded at the time of the case study. Staff assessments and performance appraisal systems. Three enterprises mentioned formal staff appraisal systems. At Supernova Electrical, novice workers were involved in a formal assessment and performance review system that used self-assessment, and assessments by supervisors and site managers against criteria that included both technical and employability skills. At Hamburger House, managers' performance indicators included their ability to develop employability skills in their young staff. Dealing with mistakes. At some sites, mistakes were explicitly recognised as providing a means to address aspects of a novice worker's performance, aspects that often drew attention to the deployment of employability skills. At Sound Fits for example, the owner managers were consciously tolerant of mistakes, using them as learning opportunities. This approach is in line with the organisational learning literature (e.g. Field & Ford, 1995). Conflict resolution. At some of the enterprises, a mixture of formal and informal mechanisms for conflict resolution were considered relevant to the development of employability skills. These processes were seen as relevant as many of the issues surrounding the points of conflict related to inadequately developed employability skills and attitudes. At Supernova Electrical, for example, the Operations Manager had introduced a system through which any conflicts on site would be resolved through a process involving supervisors, site foreman, managers and ultimately parents if the issue was serious enough to warrant their involvement. Through this approach, elements of the employability skills of novice workers were highlighted, where relevant, during the conflict resolution process.

References

- Australian Education Council and Ministers of Vocational Education, Employment and Training (AEC/MOVEET) (1993) Putting Education to Work: the key competencies report (The Mayer Report). Canberra: Australian Government Publishing Service.
- Becker, B.E. & Hills, S.M. (1981) Youth Attitudes and Adult Labor Market Activity, *Industrial Relations*, 20, pp. 60-70.
- Bitsker, D. & Marcia, J.E. (1991) Adaptive Regression and Ego Identity, *Journal of Adolescence*, 14, pp. 75-84.
- Borman, K.M. (1991) The First 'Real' Job, Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Bova, B. (1987) Mentoring as a Learning Experience, in V. Marsick (Ed.) *Learning in the Workplace*. London: Croom Helm.
- Industry (BCA/AACI) (2002) *Employability Skills for the Future*. Canberra: Department of Education, Science and Training.
- Cully, M. & Curtain, R. (2001) *Reasons for New Apprentices' Non-completions*. Adelaide: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.
- Field, L. & Ford, W. (1995) *Managing Organisational Learning: from rhetoric to reality*. Melbourne: Longmans

those already doing the job.

We had a quiet day and I was getting on with paperwork and I told him to clean the windows. He said, 'It's not my job.' I said 'You're employed by me and yes, it is part of your job.' He said, 'I'm not going to learn anything by it.' I said, 'Yes you are, you're going to learn how to clean windows and to do as you're told.' (Sound Fits manager) Task rotation. Several of the enterprises sought to rotate novice workers so that they would be exposed to different staff members, as well as a different range of work tasks and work systems. It was also seen as a way of exposing novice workers to the 'big picture'. Whilst generally not used specifically to develop skills, there was a general expectation that rotation would develop the employability skills of novice workers. At Hamburger House, for example, managers used this technique when novice workers were observed becoming less enthusiastic after the first few weeks of work. Training in new tasks was seen as an explicit strategy to keep novice workers motivated whilst helping them understand how their role fitted in with the total operation. Managers were aware that when novice workers were given a wider range of tasks they learned more quickly. Allocating increasing responsibility. All sites used approaches that sought to gradually increase the level of responsibility for novice workers. This approach was seen not only to develop work skills but also to provide novice workers with opportunities to develop related employability skills. At Property Co (CADET GTC host employer) in a school-based traineeship the trainee was moved from basic tasks like doing mail-outs to answering the phone and typing. Figure 2 shows all the approaches used at the sites. While some approaches were probably used in other enterprises but staff omitted to mention them, it is likely that those that were mentioned were regarded as most important in the enterprises. Induction and buddying/mentoring were used in nearly all cases. The only two cases where buddying was not mentioned were Sounds Fits and Courier Newspapers. At Sounds Fits there were only two management staff in addition to the novice worker, so there was no one with whom to buddy. Sound Fits was also the only site with no formal induction. At Courier Newspapers there was an induction, but no buddying, although it might have been possible to buddy new delivery boys or girls with those already doing the job.

Fits:

Disciplinary approaches. For similar reasons, disciplinary approaches were also seen as being relevant to the development of employability skills. The use of penalties, a lack of shifts and simply 'putting them back in their box' were some techniques used to bring attention to underdeveloped employability attributes, such as reliability or motivation. At Bakers Delight, for example, a high standard of performance was required, and if another novice worker showed more energy and drive, then individuals were expected to improve or they would lose shifts. Similarly, if they chose not to turn up for a shift, they were not offered work for the following two weeks. An example of 'putting them back in their box' was as follows at Sound Fits:



1st

International Conference

of

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Universities Commerce & Management Teachers Association, Gujarat



Organized by

Shegaon Education Society's

Seth G.B. Murarka Arts And Commerce College, Shegaon Dist - Buldhana (M.S.)

Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Re-accredited by NAAC Bangalore "B" with C.G.P.A.2.77

CERTIFICATE

This to certify that Dr./Prof. Pradip. Bhalechandra. Meshram,

has Participated / Presented / Resource Person / Chair Person a Paper entitled

"Economic Challenges India 's Emerging"

in the 1st International Conference of Maharashtra State Commerce Association & Universities Commerce & Management Teachers Association, Gujarat on "Role of Commerce, Management and Technology in Modern World" Organized by Seth G.B. Murarka Arts And Commerce College, Shegaon Dist - Buldhana (M.S.) on 29th - 30th November 2019 held at Shegaon.

Dr. B. B. Taywade

President

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Dr. T. A. Shiware

Executive President

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Dr. G. Y. Shitole

General Secretary

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

Dr. Anilkumar L. Rathod

Conference Secretary

Principal, G. B. M. C. Shegaon

Dr. Rajkumar Sharma

Conference Coordinator

G. B. M. C. Shegaon



- This Journal is indexed in :
- Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
 - Cosmo Impact Factor (CIF)
 - Global Impact Factor (GIF)
 - Universal Impact Factor (UIF)
 - International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)
 - Indian Citation Index (ICI)
 - Dictionary of Research Journal Index (DRJI)

RESEARCH JOURNEY



Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar

■ CHIEF EDITOR ■

Dr. Rajkumar Sharma

Dr. Anilkumar L. Rathod Professor Arvind N. Chaudhari

■ EDITOR ■

Universities Commerce & Management Teachers Association, Gujarat

Maharashtra State Commerce Association

International Conference of



Seth G. B. Murarka Arts and Commerce College,
Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.)

Shegaon Education Society's

Organized by

Role of Commerce, Management & Technology in Modern World

International Multidisciplinary E-research Journal

UGC Approved Journal

RESEARCH JOURNEY

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FELLOWS ASSOCIATION'S

EDITORIAL POLICIES-Views expressed in the papers, articles and other matter published in this issue are those of the respective authors. The editor and associate editors does not accept any responsibility and do not necessarily agree with the views expressed in the articles. All copyrights are respected. Every effort is made to acknowledge source material relied upon or referred to, but the Editorial Board and Publishers does not accept any responsibility for any inadvertent omissions.

Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar
MGV'S Arts, Sci & Comm College, Yeola, Dist. Nashik

CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Rajkumar Sharma
Conference Coordinator, Seth G.B. Murarka Arts and Commerce College, Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.)

Professor Arvind N. Chaudhari
Principal, Arts, Commerce and Science College, Bodwad

Dr. Anilkumar L. Rathod
Principal, Seth G.B. Murarka Arts and Commerce College, Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.)

EDITOR

(only for this issue)

EDITORIAL BOARD

29th - 30th Nov. 2019

On
Role of Commerce, Management & Technology in Modern World

Organized by
Seth G.B. Murarka Arts and Commerce College, Shegaon, Dist. Buldhana (M.S.)
Shegaon Education Society's

1st INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
of
Maharashtra State Commerce Association
Universities Commerce & Management Teachers Association, Gujarat



RESEARCH JOURNEY International Multidisciplinary E-Research Journal
Impact Factor : (SJIF) - 6.625
Special Issue 207 (B) : Role of Commerce, Management & Technology in Modern World

ISSN : 2348-7143
NOV. 2019



134	E - Commerce (Creates Targeted Communication (Telecommunication)) Dr. Amrita D. Raghavane	569
135	Trend and Pattern of Industrial Disputes in Maharashtra and the Implications on Industrial Relations in the State of Maharashtra Mrs. Rashmi Lijwal Rathod Dr. Anilkumar I. Rathod	571
136	India's Emerging Economic Challenges Assst. Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram	577
137	उत्पन्न अर्थिक मंदीतः अग्रगण्ये नवा Dr. Jyoti B. Patil	579

A review of the strategic policy failures which landed the Indian economy, till very recently, in a low productivity, low-growth impasse and a discussion of the critical areas to focus on in the next phase of economic reforms. In the last few years, the Indian economy has been a sea of tranquillity in the turbulent world economy, especially in the Asian region. In fact, in the year 1998, India achieved one of the highest growth rates in the world and this year the growth rate is expected to be higher than last year. Equally, in terms of other macro-economic indicators, such as the rate of inflation or exchange rate stability, once again the performance of the Indian economy in recent years has been quite outstanding. The rate of inflation is less than 4 per cent and exchange rates have been relatively stable. There is, in fact, some evidence that during the nineties the growth rate in India has shown some acceleration. However, there are a number of weaknesses which we need to overcome to meet the objective of rapidly removing poverty. It is necessary to look at the Indian economy in a somewhat longer perspective and identify the necessary policy reforms and initiatives.

In India's economic history, there is little doubt that our independence will be marked as major discontinuity. Since independence, India has achieved remarkable progress in overcoming the long term colonial stagnation and economic backwardness. We were indeed fortunate that our destiny was guided by a group of remarkably talented leaders led by India's first prime minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru. They had a well-defined worldview and equally well articulated strategy. The strategic objective of the national leadership was clear: they wanted to create a vibrant national capitalist bloc. The aspiration of the national leadership was to create a self-reliant economy independent of the international and eradicate poverty as rapidly as possible. Given the weakness of the entrepreneurial class and the absence of well-functioning capital markets, the state was assigned the role of accelerating capital accumulation and was also required to become an entrepreneur, particularly for creating heavy and basic industries. Consequently, the public sector became the leading agent for industrialisation.

This strategy did pay off. It substantially accelerated the growth rate, it created the social and industrial infrastructure and the technological base for defence production as well as in the sophisticated and strategic nuclear and space fields.

In implementing the strategy one of the major problems soon faced failure on the agricultural front, which led to our dependence on PL 480 food imports. This strategic shortcoming was quickly over come by the launching of the green revolution to achieve the objective of self reliance for food security.

These achievements are indeed historic when we recognise that all this was achieved essentially under a democratic form of governance, without colonial exploitation and while facing the challenges of a demographic explosion.

These achievements are outstanding when compared to our own historical standards, but seen in the context of the Contemporary experience of other economies Aisa, such as China, Japan or South Korea, our performance is far short. India, at the time of independence, had almost similar levels of per capita income as China or Korea but since then both these economies have surpassed India in terms of per capita incomes or share in the global economy whether in manufacturing output or in global trade. Per income in Korea is US \$ 10,550 while ours is still \$ 390. The gross domestic product of China was \$ 825 billion in 1997 which is more than two times ours and has been achieved through a sustained growth of more than 7 per cent per annum over the last two decades. The per capita income growth of the other miracle economies of south-east Asia has been two to three times ours for the last few decades. Comparison with these economies is also not very flattering for us in the area of human development. Although we have made gains in life expectancy and in other indicators, once again we are behind compared to these dynamic economies of Asia in terms of the Human Development Index. Similarly, while we see the outstanding performance of these economies overcoming poverty. We have the dubious distinction of housing the world's largest number of the poor.

While talking about such international comparisons there is one interesting and important point, namely, although in levels of living as measured in per capita income terms or in human development index terms, India lags behind,

India's Emerging Economic Challenges

Asst. Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram
GB Murarka Arts & Commerce College,
Shegaon



Impact Factor : (SJIF) – 6.625
Special Issue 207 (B) : Role of Commerce, Management & Technology in
Modern World

ISSN : 2348-7143
Nov. 2019

- References:
- 1 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_inequality # cite
 - 2 Data & Sundharam, Indian Economy, S Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi
 - 3 A.N. Agarwal, Indian Economy, Problems of Development & Planning, Wishwa Prakashan Pune
 - 4 Ansari M.T. "Explaining the Service Sector Growth"
 - 5 Banga, Rashmi "Critical Issues in India's Service-led Growth"
 - 6 Banga, Rashmi "Statistical Overview of India's Trade in Service" in R. Chanda

How did we get into this situation if, otherwise, the development process seems to have done the trick, namely, that of transforming a low savings economy into a high savings/high investment economy. During the 50 years of our planning, the rates of savings and investment which were only 10.4 per cent and 10.2 per cent respectively in 1951-52 have been more than doubled to 23.1 per cent and 24.8 percent respectively by the end of Eighth Plan. In other words, the Indian people have made great sacrifices for making large investments, but the rate of return on these resources has not been increasing either to catch up with the dynamic developing economies or making available resources to eradicate poverty.

I think many factors have contributed to this low productivity and low growth

Low Productivity, Low Growth Impasse

across sectors as well as of low growth in this productivity. This is the crux of India's persistent, cruel poverty. income due to relatively low growth rates. In other words, what India faces is the problem of low productivity. This brings us to the heart of our economic problem, namely, for the curse of our poverty, the villain is low per capita worst sufferers from income inequality and it is said to be getting worse. Obviously, the data do not support this. This is an important point because in the opinion of many of our Let analysts, India is considered to be one of the can at least maintain a weaker version of this finding, i.e. there is no evidence that the distribution has deteriorated. been improving over the Plan periods, albeit marginally. Given the quality of data on consumption distribution, we other developed economies. In a recently published paper, S R Hashim shows that in India the 'Gini Index' may have Bank shows that our consumption distribution is perhaps less inequitable compared to that in the US and in some in an economy India is among the top 10 developing countries. The World Development Report 1998 of the World terms of indicators of equity such as the 'Gini index' which summarises the distribution of income or consumption





PUBLICATION CERTIFICATE

This publication certificate has been issued to

Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram

For publication of research paper titled

Financing Strategy in Fresh Product Supply Chains under E-Commerce Environment

Published in *Purakala* with ISSN 0971-2143

Vol. 31 Issue 63 Month June Year 2020

Impact Factor 5.60

The journal is indexed, peer reviewed and listed in UGC Care.

Dr. A. S. ...

Editor

Note: This certificate is valid with published papers and the paper must be available online at <https://www.purakala.com/index.php/0971-2143>

With the development of supply chain finance, the financing channels present the tendency of diversity. On the one hand, the bank loans, as the traditional financing source, can relieve the retailer's capital stress and improve the supply chain performance (Yang et al., 2019, Wang et al., 2019). The amount of loan issued by the bank of Jiangsu to the small and micro enterprises in China has reached 400 billion yuan. On the other hand, the delayed payment (trade credit) has become an important short-term financing source (Lee and Rhee, 2011). In the United States, the trade credit is the major source of short-term financing (Petersen and Rajan, 1994). In the United Kingdom, more than 80% of the B2B transactions are made with the form of credit sales (Wilson and Summers, 2002). In China, the cumulative accounts receivable of industrial enterprises that can be explained with the delayed payment has reached 1998.38 billion dollars by the end of 2017 (Chen et al., 2019b). Biais and Gollier (1997) reveal that the bank credit and the trade credit could be the complementary financing resource. Cai et al. (2014) verify the complementarity between bank

1) Introduction

Keywords: Bank loans Delayed payment Dual financing mode Fresh product supply chain Online-to-offline commerce

The popularity of e-commerce motivates more and more retailers to open the online channel. This paper investigates a fresh product supply chain consisting of a supplier and a capital-constrained retailer under three cases: bank loans, delayed payment, and dual financing, where the retailer sells via online and offline channels. For each financing mechanism, we construct the optimization model and obtain the optimal freshness and pricing decisions. It is found that, the capital constraint always reduces the supplier's profit, but can improve the retailer's profit. Comparative results show that, the delayed payment produces the highest freshness level when interest rate of supplier is lower than that of bank, and the dual financing mode could produce the highest supply chain profit. The extension reveals that, the supplier tends to charge no interest under delayed payment and dual financing to maximize its profit.

Abstract

Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram
G. B. Murarka Arts & Commerce College,
Shegaon Dist. Buldhana

Financing Strategy in Fresh Product Supply Chains under E-Commerce Environment

Purakala
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN:0971-2143
Vol-31-Issue-63-June-2020

loans and trade credit with the empirical panel data. Therefore, the retailer could also finance partially from bank and partially from supplier when both financing modes are viable, which can be called the dual financing mode. Some researchers have studied the financing equilibrium between bank loans and delayed payment (Chen, 2015, Kouvelis and Zhao, 2012). However, when bank loans, delayed payment, and dual financing mode are all viable, it remains unclear which financing mode is more preferred by supply chain participants and which financing mode can maximize the freshness level and the supply chain profit.

With the rapid development of information technologies and the improvement of online payment security, e-commerce has made breakthrough in innovative mode of retail industry (Chen et al., 2016, Pu et al., 2017). The online transaction volume in China was valued at RMB 7175.1 billion in 2017, which accounted for 19.6% of the total volume (Chen et al., 2019a). Attracted by the huge profit potential, many retailers in China, such as Gome and Suning, open the online channel besides the offline channel, which can be called the O2O (Online-to-Offline) sales mode (Chen et al., 2016, Ji et al., 2017). In fresh product retail industry of China, many retailers have entered the O2O business, such as Freshhema, Super Species, and 7fresh, which is regarded as the biggest pie in e-commerce. But, few literature investigates this sales mode in the fresh product supply chain.

Based on above analysis, we try to explore the following questions. (1) Which financing mode could produce the highest freshness level and supply chain profit among three financing modes? (2) What is the optimal financing choice of the supplier and the retailer respectively? (3) How does the supplier select the interest rate to maximize its profit under delayed payment and dual financing mode?

To deal with the above questions, this paper studies a fresh product supply chain under the O2O sales mode. The benchmark model without capital constraint and three financing modes are investigated in the supplier-led Stackelberg game. For each financing mode, we obtain the optimal freshness and pricing decisions. Research results show that, the freshness levels in capital-constrained supply chains cannot achieve the level of that under benchmark model; the delayed payment produces the highest freshness level when the supplier interest rate is lower than the bank interest rate. By comparing three financing modes, we derive the optimal financing selections of the retailer and the supplier. For the whole supply chain, the supply chain profit under bank loans is the highest when the initial capital is relatively high; the delayed payment is

more beneficial to the whole supply chain when the initial capital is relatively low; the dual financing mode could contribute to the highest supply chain profit when the initial capital is moderate and the bank interest rate is lower than the supplier interest rate. The extension indicates that, the supplier would charge no interest under delayed payment and dual financing mode to maximize its profit. All of the above research results can help firms make the financing selection and the freshness-keeping investment decisions.

2) Literature Survey

The relevant works can be divided into two aspects: the operational management of fresh product supply chain and the supply chain finance.

2.1. Operational management of fresh product supply chain: The first stream of our work is related to the literature on operational management of fresh product supply chain, most of which studies the inventory and the pricing decisions in the traditional retail mode. With the development of e-commerce, many traditional retailers begin to open the online channel and the O2O sales mode begins to be studied. Chen et al (2016) investigate the influence of power structure on the retail service supply chain in retailer's O2O mixed channel. He et al. (2016) create an agent-based competitive dual-channel model of retailer and explore the optimal location and pricing strategies. Ji et al. (2017) study the rules of initial carbon allowance allocation under the O2O sales mode, where the retailer sells through both online and offline channels.

However, few researcher studies the O2O sales mode in the fresh product supply chain. Many fresh product retailers, such as Woolworths, Freshhema, and Missfresh, have operated with the O2O mode by selling via both online and offline channels. Motivated by these practice, we try to explore the optimal freshness decisions of fresh product supply chain under the O2O sales mode. Both the quality and the quantity of fresh product would deteriorate over time (Cai et al, 2013). It is important for firms to make the freshness-keeping investment to prevent deterioration. Cai et al. (2013) explore the optimal freshness-keeping effort decision in a perishable product supply chain. Yang and Tang (2019) investigate the optimal pricing and freshness-keeping decisions under retail mode, dual channel mode, and O2O sales mode respectively. However, all abovementioned literature builds on an important assumption that the

capital of supply chain participants is abundant to support their operational decisions. The freshness investment, such as the preservation technology and equipment investment, tends to occupy the substantial current capital, which would lead to retailer's capital shortage. It is important to explore the impact of capital constraint on operational decisions of fresh product supply chain and which financing mode could produce the highest freshness level.

2.2. *Supply chain finance Supply chain finance*: As one of the most promising new

products in bank industry, mainly includes bank loans and trade credit. Bank loans has been well studied. Buzacott and Zhang (2004) explore the interaction between the operating and the financial decisions under the asset-based bank financing. Chen et al. (2013) consider the impacts of bank financing on the inventory decisions. Kouvelis and Zhao (2010) introduce the bank credit into a supply chain where the supplier sells through a wholesale price contract to the financially constrained retailer. Wang et al. (2019) study the bank financing strategy of the platform retailer in e-commerce supply chains under the deterministic demand. Trade credit (delayed payment) is the most important short-term financing mode. Lee and Rhee (2011) show that the delayed payment could motivate the buyer to increase the order quantity. Under the stochastic demand, Gupta and Wang (2009) establish a discrete time model with the random demand and reveal that the optimal policy structure is not impacted by the credit terms. More literature investigates the delayed payment under the stochastic demand, including Chen (2015) and Yang and Birge (2017). Under the deterministic demand, Chang (2004) proposes an EOQ model for deteriorating items.

Yang et al. (2017) investigate the delayed payment in a two-echelon supply chain with two capital-constrained retailers. Following this research stream, we investigate the delayed payment under the deterministic demand. When both bank loans and delayed payment are viable, there has been some literature investigating the financing equilibrium. Kouvelis and Zhao (2012) indicate that the retailer would always select the supplier financing when the optimally structured scheme is offered. Chen (2015) reveals that the trade credit can better integrate the channel compared to bank loans and could be the unique financing equilibrium. Undoubtedly, the capital-constrained retailer could finance from the dual financing mode. Cai et al. (2014) investigate the retailer's borrowing strategy in the single-credit scenario and the dual-credit scenario respectively.

Section 1

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records for all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the smooth operation of any business and for the protection of its interests.

It is further stated that the records should be kept in a safe and secure place, and that they should be accessible to all authorized personnel. The document also mentions that the records should be reviewed regularly to ensure their accuracy and completeness.

The second part of the document deals with the issue of confidentiality. It states that all information contained in the records should be kept confidential and should not be disclosed to any unauthorized person. This is particularly important in the case of financial records, which may contain sensitive information.

The document also discusses the importance of keeping the records up-to-date. It states that any changes to the records should be made immediately and that the records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for any future reference.

In conclusion, the document stresses the importance of maintaining accurate and confidential records for all transactions. It provides a clear framework for how these records should be kept and managed, and it emphasizes the need for regular review and updates. By following these guidelines, businesses can ensure that their records are reliable and that they are protected from any potential risks.

Page 1 of 1

- 1) Biais, B., Gollier, C., 1997. Trade credit and credit rationing. *Rev. Finan. Stud.* 10 (4), 903–957.
- 2) Buzacott, J.A., Zhang, R.Q., 2004. Inventory management with asset-based financing. *Manage. Sci.* 50 (9), 1274–1292.
- 3) Cai, G., Chen, X., Xiao, Z., 2014. The roles of bank and trade credits: theoretical analysis and empirical evidence. *Product. Operat. Manage.* 23 (4), 583–598.
- 4) Cai, X., Chen, J., Xiao, Y., Xu, X., Yu, G., 2013. Fresh-product supply chain management with logistics outsourcing. *Omega* 41 (4), 752–765.

REFERENCES

The main concluding statements of this paper can be summarized as follows:

- (1) The capital constraint always reduces the freshness level and the profits of supplier and whole supply chain, but can improve the retailer's profit under the certain condition. Among three financing modes, the freshness level under delayed payment is the highest when the supplier interest rate is lower than the bank interest rate; otherwise, the freshness level is the highest under delayed payment, dual financing mode, and bank loans when the basic market demand is low, moderate, and high respectively.
- (2) When the bank interest rate is relatively low, the results show that the retailer prefers the delayed payment. Meanwhile, the supplier also gains the highest profit under delayed payment when the cost coefficient is relatively high and the initial capital is relatively low.
- (3) The extension reveals that, the supplier would charge no interest under delayed payment and dual financing mode to maximize its profit. Under this situation, the optimal fresh level and profits in no-interest delayed payment are all improved.

This research can be extended in several directions in the future work. We only consider the capital-constrained retailer and the supplier may also be under capital constraint in practice. We can further study the retailer and the supplier's joint financing decision in the fresh product supply chain. In addition, our demand function is assumed to be linear in the freshness level for simplicity. In some setting, the demand of the fresh product can be stochastic. Therefore, an interesting extension is to consider the stochastic demand.

5) Cattani, K., Gilland, W., Heese, S., Swaminathan, J., 2006. Boiling frogs: pricing strategies for a manufacturer adding a direct channel. *Product Operat. Manage.* 15 (1), 40–56.

6) Chang, C.T., 2004. An EOQ model with deteriorating items under inflation when supplier credits linked to order quantity. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* 88 (3), 307–316.

7) Chen, J., Dong, M., Xu, L., 2018. A perishable product shipment consolidation model considering freshness-keeping effort. *Transport Res. Part E Logist. Transport Rev.* 115, 56–86.

8) Chen, J., Liang, L., Yao, D., Sun, S., 2017. Price and quality decisions in dual-channel supply chains. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* 259 (3), 935–948.

9) Chen, L., Kok, A.G., Tong, J.D., 2013. The effect of payment schemes on inventory decisions: the role of mental accounting. *Manage. Sci.* 59 (2), 436–451.

10) Chen, X., 2015. A model of trade credit in a capital-constrained distribution channel. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* 159, 347–357.

11) Chen, X., Liu, C., Li, S., 2019a. The role of supply chain finance in improving the competitive advantage of online retailing enterprises. *Electron. Commer. Res. Appl.* 33, 100821.

12) Chen, X., Wang, X., Jiang, X., 2016. The impact of power structure on the retail service supply chain with an O2O mixed channel. *J. Operat. Res. Soc.* 67 (2), 294–301.

13) Chen, Z., Yuan, K., Zhou, S., 2019b. Supply chain coordination with trade credit under the CVAR criterion. *Int. J. Prod. Res.* 57 (11), 3538–3553.

14) Ferguson, M., Keitzberg, M.E., 2006. Information sharing to improve retail product freshness of perishables. *Product Operat. Manage.* 15 (1), 57–73.

15) Govindan, K., Malomfalean, A., 2019. A framework for evaluation of supply chain coordination by contracts under O2O environment. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* 215, 11–23.

16) Gupta, D., Wang, L., 2009. A stochastic inventory model with trade credit. *Manufact. Serv. Operat. Manage.* 11 (1), 4–18.

17) He, Z., Cheng, T.C.E., Dong, J., Wang, S., 2016. Evolutionary location and pricing strategies for service merchants in competitive O2O markets. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* 254 (2), 595–609.

- 18) Ji, J., Zhang, Z., Yang, L., 2017. Comparisons of initial carbon allowance allocation rules in an O2O retail supply chain with the cap-and-trade regulation. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* 187, 68–84.
- 19) Kouvelis, P., Zhao, W., 2010. The newsvendor problem and price-only contract when bankruptcy costs exist. *Product. Operat. Manage.* 20 (6), 921–936.
- 20) Kouvelis, P., Zhao, W., 2012. Financing the newsvendor: supplier vs. bank, and the structure of optimal trade credit contracts. *Oper. Res.* 60 (3), 566–580.
- 21) Lee, C.H., Rhee, B.D., 2011. Trade credit for supply chain coordination. *Eur. J. Oper. Res.* 214 (1), 136–146.
- 22) Li, B., Zhu, M., Jiang, Y., Li, Z., 2016. Pricing policies of a competitive dual-channel green supply chain. *J. Cleaner Prod.* 112, 2029–2042.
- 23) Petersen, M., Rajan, R., 1994. The benefits of lending relationships: evidence from small business data. *J. Finan.* 49 (1), 3–37.
- 24) Peura, H., Yang, S.A., Lai, G., 2017. Trade credit in competition: a horizontal benefit. *Manufact. Serv. Operat. Manage.* 19 (2), 263–289.
- 25) Pu, X., Gong, L., Han, X., 2017. Consumer free riding: Coordinating sales effort in a dual-channel supply chain. *Electron. Commer. Res. Appl.* 22, 1–12.
- 26) Wang, Y., Yu, Z., Jin, M., 2019. E-commerce supply chains under capital constraints. *Electron. Commer. Res. Appl.* 35 100851.
- 27) Wilson, N., Summers, B., 2002. Trade credit terms offered by small firms: survey evidence and empirical analysis. *J. Busin. Finan. Account.* 29 (3–4), 317–351.
- 28) Xu, X., & Birge, J. R., 2004. Joint production and financing decisions: Modeling and analysis. Working paper, Booth School of Business, University of Chicago. Available at <http://ssrn.com/abstract=652562> (accessed date June 2009).
- 29) Yang, H., Miao, L., Zhao, C., 2019. The credit strategy of a green supply chain based on capital constraints. *J. Cleaner Prod.* 224, 930–939.
- 30) Yang, L., Tang, R., 2019. Comparisons of sales modes for a fresh product supply chain with freshness-keeping effort. *Transport. Res. Part E: Logist. Transport. Rev.* 125, 425–448.
- 31) Yang, S.A., Birge, J.R., 2017. Trade credit, risk sharing, and inventory financing portfolios. *Manage. Sci.* 64 (8), 3667–3689.

- 32) Yang, L., Tang, R., Chen, K., 2017b. Call, put and bidirectional option contracts in agricultural supply chains with sales effort. *Appl. Math. Model.* 47, 1–16.
- 33) Yang, H., Zhuo, W., Shao, L., 2017a. Equilibrium evolution in a two-echelon supply chain with financially constrained retailers: The impact of equity financing. *Int. J. Prod. Econ.* 185, 139–149.

Purakala
(UGC Care Journal)

ISSN:0971-2143
Vol-31-Issue-63-June -2020



Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Akola's
SHANKARLAL KHANDLWAL
ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE COLLEGE, AKOLA (MS) INDIA

Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati
 (Reaccredited by NAAC, Grade "B" with CGPA 2.88)



INNOVATIONS AND CHALLENGES
IN COMMERCE, HUMANITIES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Wednesday, 23rd FEBRUARY, 2022

In Collaboration with
 VIDARBHA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRIES (VCCI)



Knowledge Partner
 KHANDELWAL TOTAL SOLUTIONS (PVT.) LTD.



This is to certify that **Prof. Pradeep Bhalchandra Meshram** of **G. B. Murarka Art's & Commerce College, Shegaon** has presented a paper entitled: **Effect of GST on the Indian Economy** in the "International Interdisciplinary Virtual Conference on: Innovations and Challenges in Commerce, Humanities, Science and Technology", organized by Department of Accounts & Statistics, Shankarlal Khandelwal Arts, Science and Commerce College, Akola (MS) on Twenty Third day of February 2022.



Scan to validate

Dr. Piyush U. Nathe
 Organizing Secretary

Dr. Archana P. Khandelwal
 Convener

Mr. Nitin Khandelwal
 President, VCCI

Dr. J.M. Saboo
 Principal

Education for Life & Life for Nation

SKC/2022/23 Feb/ICCHST/203



This Journal is Indexed in
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF)
Cosmos Impact Factor (CIF)
International Impact Factor Services (IIFS)



Editors | Dr. Archana P. Khandelwal | Dr. Jagdish M. Saboo



INNOVATIONS AND CHALLENGES IN COMMERCE, HUMANITIES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ICCHST-2022

International Interdisciplinary Virtual Conference on

MULTIDISCIPLINARY INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

B. Adhar

FEBRUARY 2022
ISSUE NO. (CCXXVII) 337

Impact Factor (SJIF) - 8.572
ISSN - 2278 - 9308

For Details Visit To : www.aadharjournal.com
© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher

Aadhar International Publication

SHANKARLAL KHANDELWAL ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE COLLEGE,
AKOLA (MS)

Dr. Jagdish M. Ssboo

Dr. Archana P. Khandelwal

Editor

Prof. Virag, S. Gawande
Chief Editor
Director
'Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.

ICCHST-2022

ISSUE No - (CCXXXVII) 337-A

February, 2022

Peer-Reviewed & Referred Indexed
Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

B. Aadhar

ISSN - 2278-9308

Impact Factor - 7.675

ISSN :
2278-9308
February,
2022

B. Aadhar International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal
Impact Factor - (SJIF) - 8.572, Issue NO, 337 (CCXXXVII) A



79	Effect of GST on the Indian Economy Associate Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram	365
80	Study of Ponzi Schemes Mr. Abhishek Sanjay Parjane	369
81	Systematic Investment Plan – Efficient, Affordable And Safe Investment Option for Common Man Ankit Harshwardhan Shah/Dr. Anand D Bhosale	372
82	Cashless Economy in India – Present Scenario Prof. Rajani Suresh Rao Kalode	376
83	Investigation On Study Of Wild Relatives Of Grasses And Their Importance For Grazing Habitat Of Wild Herbivores In Tadobaandhari Tiger Reserve Maharashtra State G.D. Muratkar	380
84	Revising Indian IT Sector amid Trump's protectionist policies Dr. Jayant P Bobde/Dr. Ameya Anil Patil	391
85	The Contribution Of Industrialization In Employment Generation Of Nagpur District through Miham (Multi-Modal International Airport Hub, Nagpur) Dr. Piyush U. Nalhe	395
86	Inclusiveness of Scheduled Castes Entrepreneurs in to Entrepreneurship with Special Reference to Role of Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce in Promoting Inclusiveness Rajesh Babarao Sasane	399
87	Liberty And Marriage In "Little Women" Prof. Aditi Mankar	404
88	Patriarchy And It's Setup In The Novels Of Nuruddin Farah: An Overview Dr. Avinash V. Thote	406
89	Human Resource Management: A Theoretical Perspectives Dr. Jayant Prabhakar Bobde	408
90	Cryptocurrency and Digital Assets Prof. Gauri Shankar Suryawanshi.	412



The reduction in the overall taxable amount is another effect of GST on Indian economy. This money saved may be re-invested in the manufacturing process to boost output.

•Additional funding for production

Small and medium-sized businesses can now register under the GST Composition Scheme. They pay taxes based on their annual revenue under this arrangement. As a result, firms with annual revenue of Rs. 1.5 crores are only needed to pay 1% GST. Other businesses with a turnover of Rs. 50 lakh are also required to pay GST at a rate of 6%.

•Support for SMEs

The country's tax structure has been streamlined due to GST. Since GST is a single tax, calculating taxes at various supply chain points has become more straightforward. Therefore, GST impact on India can be considered positive. Customers and manufacturers can both see how much tax they'll be charged and how it'll be calculated this way. It is also possible to avoid the difficulties of dealing with tax officers and authorities.

•Simplified Tax Structure

Immediate GST Effect on Economy

the impact of GST in India? GST has been implemented across the country in 29 states and 7 union territories to create a win-win situation for everybody. Fewer tax filings, specific regulations, and simple bookkeeping would help manufacturers and merchants; consumers would pay less for products and services. The government would earn more revenue by plugging revenue leaks. As we all know, ground realities differ. So, what is the impact of GST in India?

Implementation of GST

When goods or services are consumed, this tax is imposed. The following are the several types of GST: In India, GST is levied at every stage of the manufacture and selling of products and services. 1. CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax): The central government collects the CGST on intrastate sales of goods and services. 2. SGST (State Goods and Services Tax): This tax is levied by the state government on the intrastate supply of goods and services. 3. ICGT (Integrated Goods and Services Tax): The ICGT tax levies on exchanging goods and services between two states. The federal and state governments split the tax revenue

Types of GST

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is imposed on the country's manufacture and sale of goods and services. Every step of the production process is subject to taxation. The buyer and the manufacturer are both subject to the GST. In other words, GST will be collected at the point of consumption. As a result, if a product is made in Haryana and sold in Delhi, the tax will be imposed in Delhi. Furthermore, GST is collected at every point in the production process when added value is included

What is GST?

Goods and Services Tax or GST was introduced in India in 2017 with the idea of one tax for the whole nation. Hence, it is considered one of the greatest tax reforms that India has ever seen. To comprehend the effect of GST on Indian Economy as a whole, we must first comprehend what GST is and how it is applied. We'll also go through in detail how GST affects different sectors. Several taxes were subsumed in GST, which led to the removal of the cascading effect of taxes. whole nation. Hence, it is considered one of the greatest tax reforms that India has ever seen.

Effect of GST on the Indian Economy

Associate Prof. Pradeep B. Meshram

G.B. Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon, Pradipmeshram2014@gmail.com



well.

- A reduction in pricing will instantly increase demand, accelerating the production cycle and increasing profitability. Both the buyer and the seller will eventually save money, and the economy will benefit as services due to this.
- Lower the pricing of its products. The clients will be able to pay less when attempting to obtain these goods makers such as Fast-moving consumer goods or FMCG, the automobile industry will be forced to
- GST effects in India have several long-term advantages. With the reduction in due taxes for consumer their goods, impacting consumers.
- Small-scale businesses must also pay the expense of compliance, which may result in higher costs for positive impact of GST on the average person are numerous.
- The bulk of necessary consumables will be taxed at the same rate or a higher rate. The benefits or short-term effects.
- Consumers will now have to pay higher taxes on products and services they purchase, based on the

What is the effect of GST on consumer?

Consumers would now have to pay a higher tax on most of the goods and services they purchase. The bulk of everyday commodities are now taxed at the same rate or slightly higher. Furthermore, there is a cost of compliance associated with the GST adoption. This cost of compliance appears to be exorbitant and expensive for small-scale producers and traders, who have also expressed their opposition. They could end up having to charge more for their goods.

GST Bill Impact: Effect on small scale producers and traders

Indian businesses in entering overseas markets. assist more medium-sized firms can expand their operations. It is believed that the positive impact of GST would increase in tax income. The whole tax system is now simpler to administer. Furthermore, small and and consumers has decreased. Also, the number of taxpayers has grown, resulting in a considerable effect of numerous taxes has been reduced as a result of this. As a result, the tax burden on businesses The introduction of GST has aided in the consolidation of state and federal taxes. The cascading grown more competitive.

The customs charge on products exported has been decreased. The GST impact in India has boosted the country's export rate. When it comes to developing their companies worldwide, firms have

- Increase in exports

The reduction in tax burden has boosted retail and other businesses' output and growth.

The overall tax component is about 30% of the product cost, according to the Indian retail industry. Taxes have decreased due to GST effects in India. As a result, the final customer pays lower

- Increasing output

operations across India have improved.

positive impact of GST. They may now readily move their wares throughout India. As a result, their of storage and warehousing. These issues have been mitigated by a unified taxing system catering to the buffer stock on hand to compensate for the losses. Their profit was limited by the overhead expenditures issues, such as harm to unreserved items during transportation. As a result, producers had to maintain Tax barriers such as toll plazas and checkpoints can now be avoided. Previously, this caused

Improved operations across India

like you are paying a large amount of tax, you are paying fewer hidden taxes.

The state and central governments' taxes have been combined under GST. This has eliminated the tax cascade effect, lowering the burden on both the buyer and the seller. So, even though it appears

Elimination of cascading effect of taxes

Self-employment or freelancing is a relatively new business in our nation. Still, with the adoption of the GST, it has become easier to file taxes because they fall under the category of service

• Individuals who work for themselves

Textiles are one of the major employers of both skilled and unskilled labour in India. With the elimination of customs charges, the textile sector in India, which accounts for 10% of total exports, is expected to grow. Cotton, a commodity on which most small-scale textile companies rely, would be positively impacted by GST. These are some of the impacts of GST on small businesses.

• Textiles Sector

Several taxes were applied under the old taxation system, including excise, VAT, sales tax, road tax, motor vehicle tax, and registration duty, which GST has now replaced. Automobile costs are expected to fall, leading to an increase in sales and profitability.

• Automobile

GST has benefited Indian entrepreneurs greatly, with features such as a Do-It-Yourself compliance approach, higher registration limits, free movement of products and services, and tax credit on purchases. It has also gotten easier for firms with a pan-India presence, particularly those in the e-commerce sector, to compute taxes. If you work in small-scale industry, you should be aware of the impact of GST on Indian economy.

• Startups

Impact of GST can be observed to be positive on wholesalers. Expenses for agricultural goods will also decrease as logistics become more efficient. As a result, the Agriculture contributes the most to India's GDP, accounting for more than 18%. Transportation

• Farming and Agriculture

FMCG companies would save a lot of money on logistics and distribution since GST will eliminate several sales depots.

• Fast-moving consumer goods or FMCG

Logistics plays a critical role in the economy of a large country like ours. A well-organised and structured logistics business, particularly under the Make in India banner, has the potential to develop enormously.

• Logistics

Prices in the telecom sector are projected to fall as storage, shipping, and other expenses decrease.

• Telecom Sector

E-commerce has a lot of room for expansion such as it benefits the supply chain process of goods production by reducing the tax rate. E-commerce businesses, on the other hand, would have to deal with the GST tax collected at the source element.

• E-commerce

With its streamlined tax structure, the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries would benefit from the impact of GST in India. It will also receive a tax break in exchange for making healthcare more affordable and accessible to individuals of all economic levels.

• Pharma

Impact of GST on Different Sectors

The possibility of black money and corruption will be reduced with a good billing system. For an average person in India, these have been troublesome elements.

• The introduction of GST necessitates the creation of an invoice for the purchase of any goods or services.

• The possibility of black money and corruption will be reduced with a good billing system. For an average person in India, these have been troublesome elements.

• A jump in output will also create the path for growth, which will result in more jobs and more revenue catering to the GST impacts. This not only expands opportunities for the average person but also helps the economy.



- 1) Gupta R.L. Radhawanmy M. : Company Accounts sultan chand & Sons, New Delhi.
- 2) Maheswari S. N. : Corporate Accounting, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
- 3) Shukla M.C., Grewal T.S. & Gupta S.C. Advanced Accounts, S.Chand & Co. New Delhi
- 4) R.R. Gupta : Advanced Accountancy.
- 5) Dr. Medha Kanelkar, Dr. D.R. Baheti, Corporate Accounting : Bainath Prakeshan, Nagpur. *

Reference Book :

GST is one of the biggest tax reforms in the history of India. GST has several advantages and disadvantages that influence both consumers and sellers. It will lead to ease of doing business in India, reduced inflation, and an increase in Foreign Direct Investment into India. The impact of GST on GDP is negative since it increases the inflation rate because the tax rate has increased the cost of some products and services such as pharma products, telecom, dairy, etc. These aspects also must be considered. On the one hand, as taxes have grown more simple, compliance costs have increased. Thus, the impact of GST on Indian Economy must be carefully analysed. Both positive and negative aspects should be considered while evaluating GST impact in India.

Conclusion :

GST will lead to ease of doing business in India. Investment into India. It will be no tax on tax. It will increase the government's revenue and bring in more Foreign Direct Investment into India. When it comes to the long-term benefits, it is expected that GST would result in lower tax rates and tax slabs. Only two or three rates are used in countries where the Goods and Service Tax has assisted in economic transformation: a mean rate, a lower rate for essential products, and a higher tax rate for luxury goods. In India, we now have five slabs with three rates: an integrated rate, a central rate, and a state rate. In addition to this, there is a cess fee. For fear of losing revenue, the government has refrained from experimenting with lower or cheaper charges. GST and its impact on Indian economy are expected to provide significant benefits in the long run. The inflation would also be decreased due to GST as there will be no tax on tax. It will increase the government's revenue and bring in more Foreign Direct Investment into India.

GST impact on India: What Does the Future Hold?

providers. Such individuals must understand how GST would impact their business and follow the rules and regulations under GST.





Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University

One Day Program on

CBCS-NEP EXECUTORS' TRAINING PROGRAM

Shri Gajanan Shikshan Sanstha's

Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering

Shegaon-444203, Maharashtra, India

Certificate of Participation

This is to Certify that

M. P. B. Meshram

G. B. Murarka Arts & Commerce College, Shegaon

has actively participated in one day program on

"CBCS-NEP Executors' Training Program"

held on 17 September, 2022 jointly organised by

Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati and

Shri Sant Gajanan Maharaj College of Engineering and Shegaon

Skill
Education

CBCS

MEME

ABC

NEP

Internship

Dr. Kedar Thosar

Dr. Kedar Thosar
Master Trainer

Dr. S. B. Somani

Dr. S. B. Somani
Principal