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EDITORIAL

Dear friends. Thank you very much for your peerless reinforcement that drove Manjeera to make acquaintance of UGC and reckoned among the listed journals. Indeed, it has been our seamless endeavour right from the inception to forge this journal as a world class rostrum to researchers and academicians, who are willing to table their quality research and make it accessible by the sheer spectrum of stakeholders. We are very happy that your inquisitive hungers and efforts mirrored through papers and articles contributed to Manjeera, have stimulated our efforts and helped us accomplish the very purpose why this journal has chartered its journey.

We congratulate all the contributors who undertook the most contemporary and thought provoking areas to pen their papers like big data, amalgamations, cashless transactions and international integration of stock markets. We are also very happy that few papers endorsed by my editorial team for publication includes the themes like irrigation schemes, health care system of the country and MSMEs which are need of the day to discourse and advocate the merits to further them. Few authors have narrated their very own experiences in the form of case studies and corroborated their arguments with statistical tests, which are conducted using the most advanced analytical software tools. So, we have no doubt that the present issue is a gamut of divergent rays reflected in one direction to magnify the name “ Manjeera Journal for Social Sciences”. Have a happy reading.

Dr.K.Srinivasa Raju, chief editor
Dr. K. Mallikarjuna Rao, Managing Editor
Prof.D.Chennappa, Associate Editor

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LINKAGES AMONG INDIA AND U.S STOCK MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to look into the short-run and long-run relationships between Indian stock market (Nifty) and stock indices of U.S. Daily closing stock market indices of India (Nifty), and that of the U.S (Nasdaq and S&P 500) for the period of 26 March, 2012 to 24 March, 2015 i.e., 5 years are taken as sample. The study is tested with, Unit root test, Granger causality test and Johansen co-integration test to seek the relationship, stationarity, directional causality and either short or long run equilibrium between the Nifty and the selected indices of U.S stock markets. The result obtained by the econometric tools shows that the Nifty, Nasdaq and S&P 500 indices data are stationary at their level and its first difference(ADF, PP and KPSS), The empirical test of Granger causality test indicates that the Nifty returns not affect the Nasdaq and S&P 500 returns in the short run. Johansen co-integration test shows that bidirectional relationship exists between Nifty, Nasdaq and S&P 500.

KEY WORDS: NIFTY, NASDAQ, S&P 500, CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP , CO-INTEGRATION

INTRODUCTION:

The globalization of the world stock markets is the most noteworthy development that has occurred during the last decade. Various factors contributed to this including: the advancement of technology and remote access which have been utilized in security trading, the emergence of new international financial institutions offering financial services regardless of geographical jurisdictions, trends of liberalization and the removal of restrictions used to be imposed on foreign ownership, and the movement towards regional integration of that stock exchanges, clearing and settlements organizations, and other financial institutions. Along with various measures, opening up of the home market for the foreign investors is one of the important steps taken by the Indian Government that may lead the Indian stock market to be strongly integrated with the stock market of the rest of the world.

The globalization phenomenon may be blessing, since many experts believe that globalization may improve market efficiency, lower its risk due to the possibility of diversification, and use arbitrage in a relevant way. On the other hand, it may increase pricing volatility and trading instability, due to the high correlation between leading - major- stock markets India and U.S markets as well as to the fact that the irrational trading in one market may move to other markets as witnessed in the last two decades.

The CNX Nifty is a well diversified 50 stock index accounting for 22 sectors of the economy. It is used for a variety of purposes such as benchmarking fund portfolios, index

based derivatives and index funds. CNX Nifty is owned and managed by India Index Services and Products Ltd. (IISL), which is a joint venture between NSE and CRISIL. IISL is India's first specialised company focused upon the index as a core product. The CNX Nifty Index represents about 65.87% of the free float market capitalization of the stocks listed on NSE as on December 31, 2012. The total traded value for the last six months ending December 2012 of all index constituents is approximately 50.23% of the traded value of all stocks on the NSE. Impact cost of the CNX Nifty for a portfolio size of Rs.50 lakh is 0.06% for the month December 2012.

NASDAQ Composite is a stock market index of all of the regular stocks listed on the NASDAQ stock market. The index is highly followed as a sign of the performance of companies from technology and growth sector. The index is not an exclusively US index since both US and non-US companies are listed on the NASDAQ. The NASDAQ Composite Index uses a market capitalization weighted methodology for the calculation. A security must be exclusively on the NASDAQ Stock Market in order to be eligible for inclusion in the NASDAQ Composite Index. The security should have a security type of either American Depositary Receipts (ADRs); Common Stock; Limited Partnership Interests; Ordinary Shares; Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs); Shares of Beneficial Interest (SBIs) & Tracking Stocks. If at any time a security fails to meet the above criteria at any point of time then the security will not be eligible for inclusion in the Composite Index and is removed from the index.

S&P 500 Index is the best single gauge in the U.S. equities market, this world-renowned index includes a representative sample of 500 companies in the leading industries of the U.S. The S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with over 80% coverage of U.S. equities, but it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. The history of the S&P 500 dates back to 1923, when Standard and Poor's introduced an index covering 233 companies. The Index, as it is known today, was introduced in 1957 when it expanded to include 500 companies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bailey & Stulz (1990) applied simple correlation technique to find interrelationship among US and Pacific basin stock market and found that the correlation differed in terms of daily, weekly and monthly time series data.

Arshanapalli & Doukas (1996) applied Johansen cointegration technique on daily data belonging to different Asian markets and found that there was no long term relationship among the Asian stock market.

Ghosh (1999) in contrary to Arshanapalli & Doukas (1996) found that some of the Asian market showed a long run equilibrium relationship with the world's major stock market.

Floros (2005) found a long term relationship among the stock prices of US, Japan and UK. He also observed that through Granger causality test some of the stock indices have shown bidirectional effect and some other showed unidirectional effect.

Amanulla & Kamaiah (1995) examined the long run equilibrium between the RBI stock price indices of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Ahmedbad. They found that there existed long run equilibrium.

Nath & Verma (2003) tested the co-integration between India and other selected countries with daily price indices and found that no co-integration existed among India, Taiwan and Singapore for the period January 1994 to November 2002.

Jayanthi & Pandiyan (2008) tested the cointegration between the stock price indices of India, Malaysia, Taiwan, china, South Korea, US, UK, Germany, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan. The study period was from April 2000 to March 2007 and they found that no correlation and co-integration among the selected stock price indices.

Anindya Chakravarty & Dr. Bidyut Kumar Ghosh (2011) made an attempt to find the relationship among the indices of Sensex 30, S&P 100 and FTSE 100 through Granger causality test and found that unidirectional causality occurred for S&P100 and FTSE 100 from Sensex.

Som Sankar Sen (2011) made an attempt to investigate the relationship between Sensex and some selected Stock Price Indices of the Asia Pacific region and found that the correlation among the selected Stock Price Indices were highly correlated and significant. Granger causality test revealed the unidirectional effect from the Asian tigers to Sensex and Johansen co-integration test clearly showed that there existed long run relationship between sensex and stock indices of the major Asian Pacific countries.

It is worth mentioning that the present study is carried out as an extension of the study of Som Sankar Sen (2011) with the time interval from January 2000 to June 2013 to find out the relationship among the selected market indices in amidst recent recessionary trends.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To test the stationarity of the India and U.S Stock Market Indices
2. To examine directional effect among the India and U.S Stock Market Indices
3. To understand the effect of Long term relationship among the India and U.S Stock Markets

METHODOLOGY:

This study is conducted in an empirical format by using secondary data gathered from daily closing stock market indices of India (Nifty), U.S (Nasdaq) and U.S (S&P 500).

Data:

Daily closing stock markets time series data of the above mentioned indices have been used for the purpose of empirical investigation covering the study period from 26th Mach 2012 to 24th March 2017 i.e, 5 years. The data for these indices were collected from the website www.Finance-yahoo.com

The following standard statistical and economic tools have been applied for empirical investigation.

- Unit root test,
- Granger causality test, and
- Johansen cointegration test.
- Vector Error Correction Models

UNIT ROOT TESTS

Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test

The standard DF test is carried out by estimating the following Equation after subtracting y_{t-1} from both sides of the equation:

$$\Delta y_t = a y_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

where $a = r - 1$. The null and alternative hypotheses may be written as,

$$H_0: a = 0$$

$$H_1: a < 0$$

The Phillips – Perron test

The Phillips – Perron test is carried out by estimating the following equation

$$\Delta y_t = \Delta y_{t-1} + u_t$$

Where y_t is the time series data under consideration.

The KPSS (1992) Test is based on the residuals (ϵ_t) from an ordinary least square regression of the variable of interest on the exogenous variable(s) as follows:

$$Y_t = X_t' \beta + \epsilon_t \quad (2)$$

where Y_t is the variable of interest (real exchange rate) and X_t is a vector of exogenous variable(s). The Lagrange Multiplier (LM) statistic used in the test as follows:

$$TM = T^{-2} \sum_{t=1}^T S(t)^2 / f_0$$

where T is the sample size, $S(t)$ is the partial sum of residuals which is calculated as

$$S(t) = \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

Here ϵ_t is the estimated residual from (3.1). f_0 is an estimator of the residual spectrum at frequency zero. This statistic has to be compared with KPSS et al. (1992) critical values.

Granger causality test

The test was carried out to identify the directional effect of selected indices. To test for Granger causality, the following two equations were estimated.

$$Y_t = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^m \beta_i X_{t-i} + u_t$$

$$X_t = \sum_{i=1}^m \gamma_i Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta_i X_{t-i} + e_t$$

Johansen cointegration test

The condition for testing Johansen cointegration test for any time series data is that the data should be non stationary at their level i.e. the natural logarithm of time series data should be non stationary and the first difference in the data should be stationary. If the return indices of different markets are correlated, the value may rise or fall. On the other hand, if the time series data are cointegrated, then the series in the long run will come to equilibrium point

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics results

figure 1 to 3 revealed that the variables considered in the scope of the analysis are examined, the average values of variables were found to be Nifty returns (0.050112), Nasdaq returns (0.054899) and S&P 500 (0.043991), standard deviation values are found to be Nifty returns (0.957262), Nasdaq returns (0.945369) and S&P 500 (0.812366), When average values of the

variables are considered in terms of the case that data do not have normal distribution and that variables are not distributed normally in full, but are distributed very close to normal distribution as the median values of variables are very close to average values.

Regarding whether series are distributed normally or not; skewness, kurtosis and Jarque-Bera statistics were considered. If kurtosis value of relevant variables is bigger than three, it indicates that series is sharp, if it is smaller than three, it indicates that series is oblate. In consideration of skewness values, if skewness value is equal to zero, it indicates that series has normal distribution, if the skewness value is bigger than zero; it means that series is skew in the positive direction, if skewness value is smaller than zero; it indicates that series is skew in negative direction.

Following values were found: skewness value of Nifty returns (-0.193389), kurtosis value (5.391566), Jarque-Bera value (302.7520), skewness value of Nasdaq returns (-0.247863), kurtosis value (4.807492), Jarque-Bera value (181.2005), skewness value of S&P 500 returns (-0.203726), kurtosis value (5.051313), Jarque-Bera value (225.6204). It has been found that Nifty returns is skew (inclined) and sharp in the negative direction, Nasdaq returns is skew (inclined) and sharp in positive direction and S&P 500 returns is skew (inclined) and sharp in negative direction.

Figure 1: Descriptive statistics of S&P CNX Nifty during 26th March, 2012 to 24th March, 2017

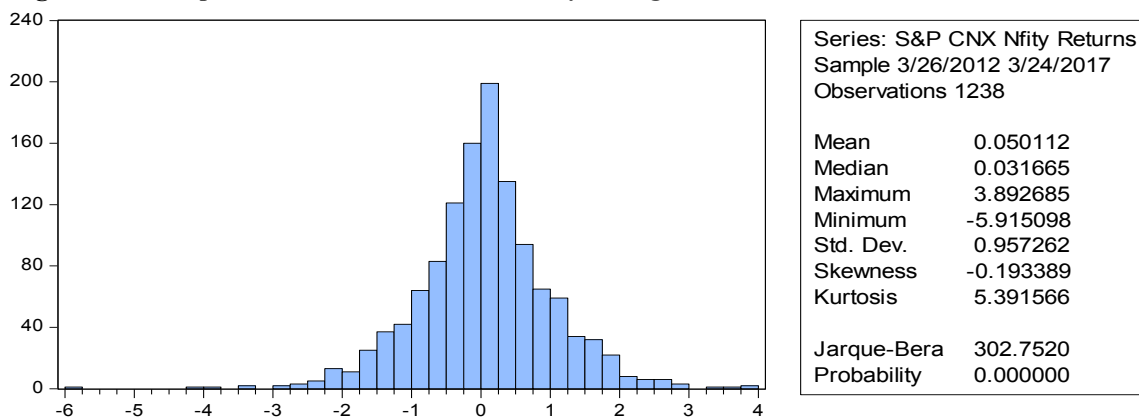


Figure 2: Descriptive statistics of S&P 500 during 26th March, 2012 to 24th March, 2017

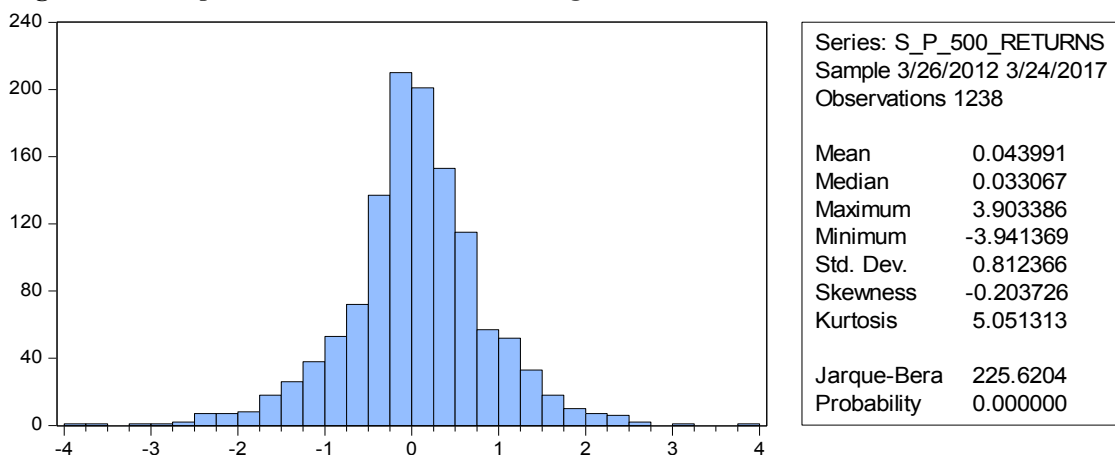


Figure 3: Descriptive statistics of Nasdaq index during 26th March, 2012 to 24th March, 2017

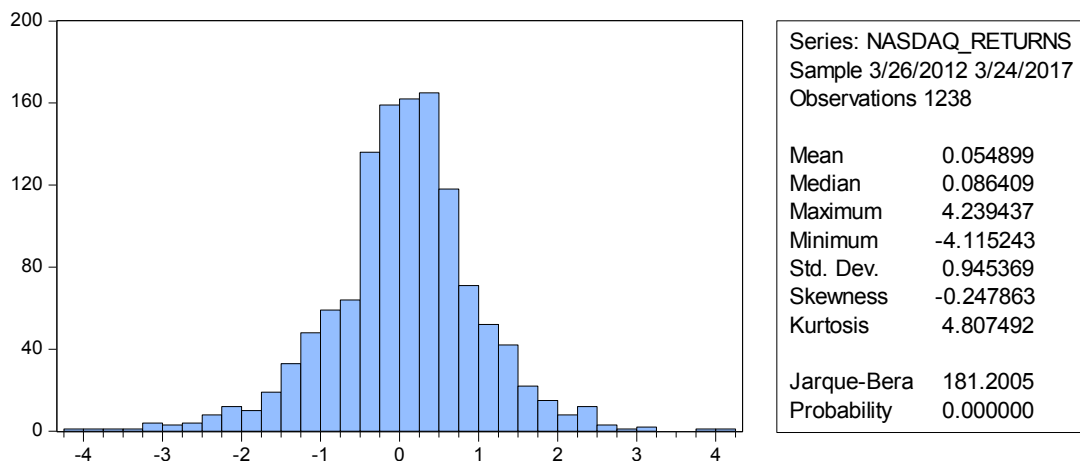


Table: 1 Augmented Dickey-Fuller test

Variable	Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		Order of integration critical values at 5% level = -2.88
	Level	1 st Difference	
Nifty Returns	-32.74737	-17.03785	Stationary at both levels
Nasdaq Returns	-34.88469	-20.41220	Stationary at both levels
S&P 500 Returns	-35.80137	-15.35659	Stationary at both levels

*Note: ADF Test critical values: 5% level-2.88,
Data: Computed of Data*

Table: 2 Phillips-Perron test

Variable	Phillips-Perron test statistic		Order of integration critical values at 5% level = -2.88
	Level	1 st Difference	
Nifty Returns	-32.66535	-492.4217	Stationary at both levels
Nasdaq Returns	-35.18332	-653.7307	Stationary at both levels
S&P 500 Returns	-36.41861	-472.2293	Stationary at both levels

*Note: PP Test critical values: 5% level-2.88,
Data: Computed of Data*

Table: 3 Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin Test

Variable	Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test statistic		Order of integration
	Level	1 st Difference	critical values at 5% level 0.46
Nifty Returns	0.061494	0.083722	Stationary at both levels
Nasdaq Returns	0.055208	0.0127463	Stationary at both levels
S&P 500 Returns	0.059257	0.0746779	Stationary at both levels

Note: KPSS critical values: 5% level 0.46

Data: Computed of Data

Tables 1 and 3 present the results of the unit root test. Augmented Dickey Fuller test, Phillips-Perron (P-P) Test and Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test results with drift and trend. All the four price series were found to be stationary at level (0) and it's at first difference at (1). This makes the data eligible for applying co-integration test.

Table 4: showing the Granger causality test results

Null Hypothesis:	F-Statistic	Prob.	Decision
Nasdaq returns does not Granger Cause Nifty returns	0.42656	0.6528	No Causality
Nifty returns does not Granger Cause Nasdaq returns	0.54425	0.5804	No Causality
S&P 500 returns does not Granger Cause Nifty returns	1.49392	0.2249	No Causality
Nifty returns does not Granger Cause S&P 500 Returns	0.06098	0.5484	No Causality

Table 4 shows the results of Pairwise granger causality test between Nifty, Nasdaq and S&P 500 Indices. The results show that Nasdaq returns does not causes Nifty as F value of 0.42656 is not significant at 5 percent level of significance and vice versa. Also far S&P 500 returns does not causes Nifty returns as the results of F statistics value of 1.49392 are not significant and vice versa.

Table 5 presents the results of Johansen's (1991) maximum likelihood co-integration test results which examines whether the Nifty, Nasdaq and S&P 500 Indices are co-integrated. The result shows that first null hypothesis is 'none' which means that there is no co-integration equation among the variables. The value of the trace-statistics is more than critical value we can reject null hypothesis. Here the value of trace statistics is 525.414 (Nasdaq) and 530.730(S&P 500) critical value at 5 per cent is 15.4947. Thus the trace statistics is more than

the critical value that means we can reject the null hypothesis. Here the probability value is very small that is less than 0.05 so the study rejects the null hypothesis of 'none'. The second null hypothesis is 'atmost 1'. It means that there is one co-integration model. Here the trace statistics is 234.069 (Nasdaq), 238.541 (S&P 500) and the critical value is 3.84147 which is less than the trace value which means that the study rejected the null hypothesis and that there does not exist co-integration model. Again the p-value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 which indicates the rejected the null hypothesis of both 'none' and 'atmost 1'. Thus the two variables of the study have long run equilibrium relationship between them.

Table 5: showing the Johnsen cointegration test result (lags interval: 2)

Variable	Hypothesize d No.of CE(s)	Eigen Value	Trace Test			Maximum Eigen Value test		
			Test Sta.	P. Value**	Critical value at 5%	Test Sta.	P. Value **	Critical value at 5%
Nifty Returns & Nasdaq Returns	H0:r=0(None)	0.21045	525.414	0.0001	15.4947	291.345	0.0001	14.2646
	H1:r≤1 At Most 1	0.17291	234.069	0.0000	3.84147	234.069	0.0000	3.84147
Nifty Returns to S&P 500 Returns	H0:r=0(None)	0.21105	530.730	0.0001	15.4947	292.279	0.0001	14.2646
	H1:r≤1 At Most 1	0.17584	238.451	0.0000	3.84147	238.451	0.0000	3.84147

The results are show in the table 6 that VECM can be applied so that long run causality and short run causality relationship can be identified between Nifty, Nasdaq and S&P 500 Indices. The results of vector error correction model are shown in table 6.

The co-integration equation shows that the error correction term C(1) is not significant at 10 percent level of significance which also depicts the speed of adjustment towards equilibrium. The error correction term coefficient is 0.176009 which means 15 percent is the speed of adjustment with which the price will reach the Nifty equilibrium. So, there is long run causality which exists running from Nifty index to Nasdaq.

Table 6: Vector Error Correction Estimates (VECM)

Cointegrating Eq:				
	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	
NEAR_Month (-1)	25.09116	1.02362	24.5123	
C	-0.196825			
	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
CointEq1	-0.006063	0.00588	-1.031894	0.3023
D(Nifty returns (-1))	-0.578862	0.02709	-21.36129	0.0000
D(Nifty returns (-2))	-0.349900	0.02672	-13.09766	0.0000
D(Nasdaq returns-1)	0.100922	0.11638	0.869168	0.3860
D(Nasdaq returns-2)	0.176009	0.07868	2.237070	0.0255
D(S&P 500 returns-1)	-0.101065	0.130706	-0.773222	0.4398
D(S&P 500 returns-2)	-0.237775	0.089529	-2.655838	0.0080
C	0.000568	0.03122	0.018199	0.9855
R-squared	0.296841		Mean dependent	0.000441
Adjusted R-squared	0.292830		S.D dependent var	1.304620
S.E. of regression	1.097099		Akaike info criterion	3.029673
Sum squared resid	1476.850		Schwarz criterion	3.062832
Log likelihood	-1862.823		Hannan-Quinn criter	3.042146
F-Statistic	37.99760		Durnbin –watson stat	2.143512
Prob(F-statistic)	0.00000			

CONCLUSION:

The Study examined casual relationship between Nifty Index , Nasdaq and S&P 500 index. The daily data which is collected from www.finance-yahoo.com database for the period from 26th March 2012 to 24th March, 2017 and unit root properties of the data were examined using the Augmented Dickey Fuller test (ADF), Phillips-Perron (PP) and Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test (KPSS) Test after which the cointegration , causality tests and Vector error correction Model (VECM) test were conducted.

Augmented Dickey Fuller test Phillips-Perron (PP) and Kwiatkowski-Phillips-Schmidt-Shin test (KPSS) test results suggests that all series were found to be non-stationary at level (0) but were found to be stationary at first difference. A granger causality result indicates that Nasdaq and S&P 500 indices does not cause Nifty returns vice versa. Johansen Co-integration test proved that both markets are integrated of order two. Whereas, VECM results implies that

there is long run causality which exists running from Nifty to Nasdaq and S&P 500 index and short run relationship also exists between two markets.

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TRENDS IN CURRENT ACCOUNT AND SAVINGS ACCOUNT DEPOSITS OF STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD

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ABSTRACT

Deposit mobilization is an integral part of banking activity. Three different types of deposits namely, Term deposits, Current deposits and Savings deposits are offered by the banks. Current Account and savings Account (CASA) deposits are low cost funds and have become crucial for bank profitability. In this paper, an attempt is made to analyze the trend in CASA deposits of SBH before and after the deregulation of SB interest rate. The required data for the study has been collected from Annual Reports of SBH. The collected data have been properly classified and analyzed with the help of simple statistical techniques. The result shows that, there has been a remarkable growth in mobilization of all kinds of deposits of SBH. It is observed that the share of Current Account and Savings Account deposits is increasing after the deregulation of SB interest rates.

KEY WORDS: Deposit Mobilization, CASA deposits

INTRODUCTION

Mobilization of deposits is one of the important functions of banking business. It is an important source of working funds for a bank. The success of banking greatly lies on the deposit mobilization performance of the bank as the deposits are normally considered a cost effective source of working fund. Bank offer a number of deposit schemes to the public, which include Term deposits, Savings deposits and Current deposits. Current Account and Savings Account (CASA) deposits have attained utmost importance in the post reform period as these deposits are stable and significantly influence the cost of deposits, which in turn has a direct bearing on the Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Profitability of the banks. The CASA ratio shows the share of current and savings account deposits in the total deposits. A higher CASA ratio means that a higher portion of the deposits of the bank has come from current and savings deposits, which is generally a cheaper source of fund. Many banks do not pay interest on the current account deposit. Hence, higher the CASA ratio, better the net interest margin, which means better operating efficiency of the bank.

In the past, before the RBI had deregulated the savings bank interest rate, all banks were offering the same interest rate, which was 4% per annum. When the RBI brought about changes in 2011, banks became free to decide the interest rate they want to pay on their savings bank accounts, depending on their liquidity and profitability preferences.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

R. Amuthan and A. Rama Chandran (2011) studied the impact of CASA deposit growth on the profitability of nationalized and new generation banks in India. They concluded that the CASA deposits had not created any kind of positive impacts on all three-criterion variables namely Branch growth, Net Interest Margin and Operating Profits in the case of nationalized banks. So profitability was achieved because of other factors only. Whereas, in the case of new generation banks, CASA had positive impacts on all the three variables.

S.Venkatesan (2012) has evaluated the trend and growth in deposit mobilization of scheduled commercial banks in Tamil Nadu during the period from 1999-2000 to 2008-2009. The study concluded that there was a significant up trend and growth in current deposits in terms of value although there was a significant decline in the number of accounts. Regarding savings deposits, there was a significant trend and growth both in terms of number of accounts and value.

Mr M. Bhagavantha Rao (2012) Managing Director, State Bank of Hyderabad, told Business Line On hiking interest rates on savings bank accounts following the recent deregulation of rates by the RBI, he said there 'was no great impact' even if the rates were not increased. "Actually, we see growth to the tune of Rs. 300 crore since deregulation had taken place," SBH has a 'comfortable' net interest margin at 3.24 per cent at the moment. "The reduction in cash reserve ratio by RBI last week could add some basis points to this. We are looking at about 3.4 per cent net interest margin for the current financial year", he said.

K. Sarala Rao (2013) has examined the productivity, cost and profitability performance of traditional banks and modern banks. In this study the S.B.I group, nationalized banks and old private sector banks are classified as traditional banks and the new private sector banks and foreign banks are classified as modern banks. The study revealed that that the gap between the modern and traditional banks has significantly reduced.

Deepti Sharma and Mamta Ranga (2014) in their study, "Impact of Savings Deposits of Commercial Banks on GDP" highlighted the impact of total saving deposits with commercial banks on Indian GDP. The study concluded that Saving Deposits with commercial banks are the most important predictor of GDP.

N.Saikiran Kumar (2014) has analyzed the impact of the RBI decision to deregulate savings account interest rates on the banking industry. Two parameters Net interest Margin (NIM) and Current and Savings account (CASA) deposits are studied. He concluded that this decision by RBI is not affecting the banking industry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the trend in deposits of SBH.
2. To study the share of Current Account and Savings Account deposits in total deposits of SBH.

PERIOD FOR THE STUDY

This study covers a period of 8 years from 2007-2008 to 2014-2015.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Branch Expansion: State Bank of Hyderabad (SBH) was incorporated on August 8, 1941, under the Hyderabad State Bank Act, 1941. SBH became a subsidiary of the State Bank of India on October 1, 1959 and it is the largest subsidiary in terms of balance sheet size. It is the main banker to Telangana State having over 1800 branches employing more than 18,000 employees.

Table- 1: BRANCH NETWORK OF SBH

Population Group	Total Branches (as on 31 March 2015)	% of Branches
Rural	565	31
Semi-urban	580	32
Urban	378	21
Metro	298	16
Total	1821	100

Source: Annual Reports of SBH 2014-15

Deposit Mobilization of the SBH: The volume of deposits is closely related to the deployment of funds. If the deposits go up, it increases the volume advances of a bank. An increasing trend in the growth rate of deposits shows that the performance of a bank in deposit mobilization is improving. The size of the deposits determines the funds available for lending. The information relating to the deposit mobilization scenario of SBH is shown in table 2.

Table-2: DEPOSIT MIX OF STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD

(Rs. in thousands)

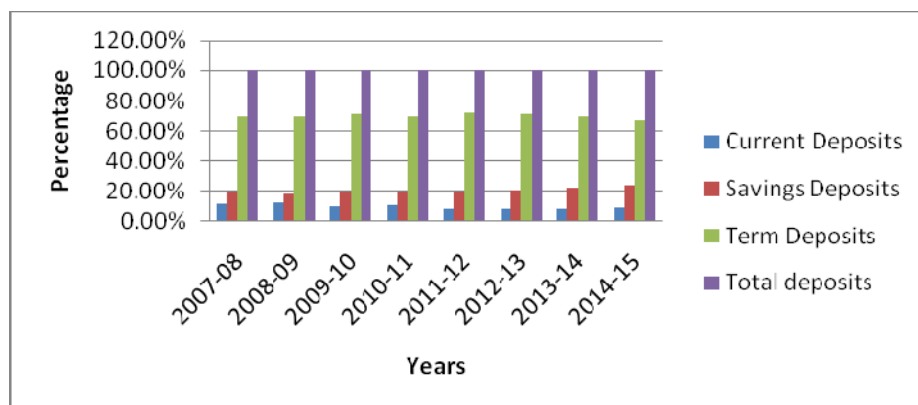
Year	Current Deposits	Savings Deposits	Term Deposits	Total Deposits
2007-08	5,92,48,171 (11.82)	9,40,94,255 (18.78)	34,77,40,559 (69.40)	50,10,82,985 (100)
2008-09	7,68,96,716 (12.31)	11,46,60,386 (18.36)	43,29,31,986 (69.33)	62,44,89,088 (100)
2009-10	7,06,68,075 (9.68)	13,69,05,119 (18.76)	52,21,34,037 (71.56)	72,97,07,231 (100)
2010-11	9,69,36,662 (10.94)	17,04,74,851 (19.23)	61,88,67,142 (69.83)	88,62,78,655 (100)
2011-12	8,10,55,203 (8.21)	19,40,67,492 (19.66)	71,21,96,421 (72.13)	98,73,19,116 (100)
2012-13	9,53,80,383 (8.42)	23,17,14,864 (20.45)	80,61,47,333 (71.13)	113,32,42,580 (100)
2013-14	10,08,83,069 (8.44)	26,73,94,582 (22.38)	82,68,19,396 (69.18)	119,50,97,047 (100)

2014-15	12,23,11,900 (9.40)	30,99,87,300 (23.81)	86,93,62,673 (66.79)	130,16,61,873 (100)
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Source: Annual Reports of the SBH

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total deposits

Figure 1: DEPOSIT MIX OF SBH



The above table and figure shows that the composition of deposits of the SBH during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15. The Term deposits share is comparatively high out of the total deposits. The proportion of term deposits to total deposits has decreasing trend from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15. It was 72.13% in the year 2011-12 and 66.79% in the year 2014-15. The decreasing trend is advisable for the reason that fixed deposits attract higher rate of interest and hence they are costly deposits.

The share of savings deposits in total deposits recorded an increasing trend from the year 2009-10 (18.76%) to 2014-15 (23.81%). The share of current deposits has been relatively less indicating that the bank has not been able to attract more and more deposits from the business units. The bank registered highest current deposits share of 12.31% in total deposits in the year 2008-09 and it was 8.21% in 2011-12. It shows that the proportion of current deposits to total deposits increasing trend from the year 2011-12 to 2014-15. The bank has to mobilize more current accounts in order to save the interest cost on total deposits.

CASA DEPOSITS GROWTH:

Table 3 reflects that the CASA deposits of SBH over the period is an increasing trend from 2007-08 to 2014-15. However, the percentage of growth rate was not even in the study period but marked with regular ups and downs from year to year. It shows that the SBH is successful in attracting the low cost deposits. SBH has high CASA growth over the study period indicate that better the net interest margin, which means better operating efficiency of the bank.

Table: 3 CASA DEPOSITS GROWTH RATE OF SBH

(Rs. in thousands)

Year	Current Deposits	% of growth	Savings Deposits	% of growth
2007-08	5,92,48,171	--	9,40,94,255	--
2008-09	7,68,96,716	29.79	11,46,60,386	21.86
2009-10	7,06,68,075	-8.10	13,69,05,119	19.40
2010-11	9,69,36,662	37.17	17,04,74,851	24.52
2011-12	8,10,55,203	-16.38	19,40,67,492	13.84
2012-13	9,53,80,383	17.67	23,17,14,864	19.40
2013-14	10,08,83,069	5.77	26,73,94,582	15.40
2014-15	12,23,11,900	21.24	30,99,87,300	15.93

Source: Annual Reports of SBH

CONCLUSION:

SBH is successful in attracting the CASA deposits during the study period. It reflects the effectiveness of the bank in mobilization of low cost deposits. It is observed that the share of Current Account and Savings Account deposits has increasing trend after the deregulation of SB account interest rates. The bank has to mobilize more CASA deposits in order to save the interest cost on total deposits. The bank should introduce various deposits schemes and services to attract more low cost deposits.

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BIG DATA FOR SMALL FIRM'S WITH REFERENCE TO TRAVEL AND TOURISM SECTOR IN INDIA

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Abstract

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises often grumble that their potential market share is being cornered by the multinational entities due to the economies of large scale operations and expressing a morbid fear that the very existence of MSMEs may slide into oblivion. This fear is mounting day after day in the service sector verticals like Travel and Tourism industry, where, large scale operators with well cut out informatics have been penetrating the markets and virtually meeting the needs of end users. They have developed highly advanced computing algorithms to track the needs of travelers and tourists across the frontiers and tendering the most customized packages with the aid of search engines and social media. On the other hand, small scale tour operators and travel agents are remaining so Fabian in adopting the merits of informatics, though, they have been functioning in the age of information. Rather, most of the small scale operators are tuned with a doctrinaire mindset that taping the cloud of computer algorithms into business opportunities is a blue chip which is outside the affordable ambit of MSMEs. One break through innovation, which emerged as an eventual remedy to such doctrinaire thinking is Big Data. The radical shift veered by big data analytics in the startup enterprises is gradually motivating small scale travel and tour operators to contemplate on informatics and adopt the same. This contemporary shift strongly motivated to study the implications of big data on small firms and thus, a paper titled "Big Data for Small Firms- With Reference to Travel & Tourism Sector in India" is brought to fore.

Key Words: big data, informatics, MSMEs, travel & tourism sector

INTRODUCTION

Travel and Tourism is one of the antique variant and yet an important vertical of Indian service sector contributing 2.2 percent to the Gross Domestic Product of the country with a potential growth rate of 7.9 percent on an average¹. It enfolds a considerable size of unorganized sector with the presence of individual and micro level tour operators, nevertheless, a vast majority of small and medium intermediaries like licensed travel agents, hotels, guides and other facilitators falls in the purview of organized sector. Indian MSMEs engaged in travel and tourism sector have outperformed their international peers for decades due to the local competencies and protective measure of the state. But, the General Agreement on Trade in Services to which India is a signatory, has done away the restrictions on large scale multinational entities and unleashed a huge competition among the market players. A

great respite under such competitive milieu is the dominance of Indian Startups, which grew exponentially within a very short span of time using the technology driven marketing strategies. Such startup entities have become large scale conglomerations and playing nemesis of MSMEs. These conglomerations offering one stop solution to the needs of travelers and tourists have made E Commerce portals a dated technology. Rather, their legerity drove them many miles ahead to adopt the advancements of Computer Science and enhance their revenues manifold times. One such advancement is Big Data Analytics (BDA). It makes use of cloud computing technology, programming frameworks like Hadoop and other customized software. Large scale travel conglomerates have been investing huge amount and hiring the services of world class software corporations to configure their marketing informatics with big data. It is therefore required to check the hindsight and available literature to judge whether, big data is a peril or an opportunity for MSMEs operating in the domain of Travel and Tourism. Accordingly, the literature on big data having nexus with MSMEs is reviewed.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Charles (2016)² has authored that big data is more beneficial to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) irrespective of their affordability to configure their system enabled decisions with big data analytics. He is of the opinion that small firms can become very active channel partners to those firms which adopt big data and grow along with the large scale operators. **Rocka (2016)³** has concluded her paper that, mere big data adoption does not yield any dividends unless the firms have strong analytical competencies. Therefore the rate of success enjoyed by SMEs in the wake of big data widely depends upon the analytical skills of the teams supporting the firms. This opinion is also corroborated by **Rao (2016)⁴** who is engaged in big data management. He stresses upon the building of competencies and legacies in MSMEs which makes them fit to take the benefits of big data. On the other hand, proponents of big data have been focusing on the cost factors and gestation period of big data. **Huston (2017)⁵** has argued in his paper that, programming framework supporting big data like Hadoop is a open source programme which can be configured with hardly any expenditure. The major portion of the cost required to create big data environs is occupied by its implementation which is a semi variable cost for the firms. **Shankar Mani (2017)⁶** who has conducted a study on five organizations engaged in service sector and aided by big data and drew a conclusion that incremental benefits of big data are more than its incremental costs which favors the implementation of big data analytics in the service sector firms irrespective of the scale of operations.

GAPS IN LITERATURE

The concept of big data has been incarnated in the year 2006 and took nearly eight years to enter the systems and informatics environment of end users. Therefore, the research and its consequent literature on the efficacy of big data are still at rudimentary stage. Nonetheless, few strong attempts have been made to study the feasibility of big data analytics in service sector firms and MSMEs, which, oxygenates future research. However, hardly any attempts are made at macro level to study the implications of big data in Travel and Tourism sector where innumerable individuals and small intermediaries have been operating. Thus, the following objectives are perceived to draft this paper.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the big data milieu in India
2. To study the implications of Big Data Analytics (BDA) on Indian MSMEs engaged in Travel and Tourism sector.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This paper is dotted purely with the help of secondary data available from web sources and does not focus on sample size. However, its scope in the pursuit of implications of big data on MSMEs, is extended to study the critical success factors of the select sector which can be supplemented through big data.

BIG DATA MILIEU IN INDIA

The three Vs of big data namely Volume, velocity and variety are the perfect attributes of Indian markets that provides Terabytes and even Petabytes of data to the analytical firms representing the interests, habits, consumption styles, requirements and many other yardsticks of one Billion odd population, which can be productively used to enhance the business opportunities. NASSCOM has revealed in its annual report 2016-17 that, there are six hundred registered companies of which 400 are startups using big data to augment their business. This report is also a communiqué of celebrating facts that, Indian firms have employed 90000 odd employees to foster big data and its supporting environment by the end of March 2016. It is also estimated that big data business in India exceeds \$16 Billion by the year 2025 with 32 percent of share in the global market and mirrors a compound annual growth rate of 25 percent in the next five years. Government agencies, regulatory institutions and NGOs have also devised unique mechanism to adopt big data to reap big benefits. For example, Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAAG) has drafted big data management policy to track millions of transactions executed at various government institutions to report on their performance and integrity. Similarly Akshaya Patra Foundation of Bengaluru is widely using big data analytics to track the food requirements and its distribution to thousands of school children. These two classic examples explicitly show the enormity with which big data is earning its stripes in India. Software corporations have also restructured their functional portfolios to accommodate big data and cloud computing as their core competencies. Especially, startup unicorns are being incorporated exclusively big data as their functional vertical.

Table 1: illustrates the position of top five startups in the domain of big data.

S.No	Company	Revenue from big data (Rs of Crore)	CAGR in the past five years (%)
1	Mu Sigma	860	28
2	Fractal Analytics	582	23.1
3	Crayon Data	520	23
4	Latentview	445	25
5	Absolutedata	380	24.2

Source: Blumberg database.

Implications of Big Data Analytics on Indian MSMEs Engaged in Travel and Tourism Sector

Tourism sector in India represents a vast number of micro and small enterprises offering services to millions of domestic and foreign travelers, who bore many nightmares in the past due to information asymmetry on genuine tour services. But the digital age has changed the opaqueness existing on traveling to new places. Travelers have cultivated the habit of using search engines and social media to take the cognizance of the place and services available at their desired destinations. This phenomenon has paved the way for big data analytics to understand the preferences of potential customers and communicate the same to tour operators, who in turn, send lucrative packages to the travelers. Large scale companies engaged in travel and tourism sector may have a wide network of national and international branches and capable of marketing their services with personal representation of business development executives. Small scale operators who do not have branch network can also foster the same degree of promotional mix, but, with virtual presence if they are under the shades of strong data analytics.

Small scale operators are bestowed with open source programming framework and cost free or nominal cost cloud services to collect the data of potential tourists. For example Hadoop, which is an open source Java enabled programme developed by Apache group, that can be had by MSMEs with hardly any expenditure and use the same for data analytics. It can help the end users not only to trace the requirements through search engine data, but also through social media. For example a viewer of You Tube may like a video of a hill station or share or comment on the photos of hill station in his Face Book network, may become a potential customer of the tour operator extending services in such hill station. The details like E Mail address of such customers are made available by the social media entities at very notional cost, which can be accessed by the small scale operators to offer his services. This is the magic of big data that can veer the way small scale entities function in tourism sector.

Another implication of big data on small firms in the travel and tourism sector is the reduction of long run promotional expenditure. The seamless networking of potential customers through search engines creates online brand equity to the firms and enables them to cloud their services and products, which can be retrieved on any number of searches from anywhere in the world. This will reduce the cost of marketing channels and aggressively promote the service matrix of the firms in the sphere of MSMEs. This argument can be very cogently understood from the following table 2.

Table 2: List of Source offering services

S.No	Source of offering service	Number of estimated travelers' .in Lakhs
1	Search Engines like Google	14.3
2	Social media	3.75
3	Personal marketing of tour operators	1.2
4	Frequent travelers not depending on services	2.0

Source: Blumberg database.

The data shown in above table 2 is only a statistical estimation made by Blumberg for the year 2016-17 with respect to tourists in India. The estimate makes it obvious that the large number of potential customers to Indian tour operators have been depending on search engines like Google to find suitable travel and tour services. If MSMEs seclude themselves from big data analytics, there is an obvious peril that 14 3 Lakh potential customers to overshoot the services of small scale operators. Therefore, it is feasible to conclude that big data shall consume no time to become an indispensable component of MSMEs working in Travel and Tourism sector.

CONCLUSION:

It is not destined that small and medium enterprises remain small forever. The large scale entities working in the present scenario were also small firms at their advent stage. This holds good for MSMEs in Indian Tourism sector either. All that they need is to be the agents of change and go hand in hand with disruptive technologies like Big Data Analytics.

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IMPACT OF AMALGAMATION ON PRODUCTIVITY OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Banks play a vital role in the economic development of a country by encouraging the people to save, mobilizing the savings and channelising them for productive investments in various sectors, helping in the process of capital formation, creation of credit, assisting foreign trade, helping the Govt. in fulfilling the objectives of planned economic development. Productivity of banks in a country therefore is of utmost importance especially in the present era of Globalization and highly competitive banking sector to achieve overall economic growth. This paper analyses productivity of banks in terms of branch and employee productivity with the help of parameters like deposits, loans, total business, profit and total assets and the impact of amalgamation on the productivity of the two public sector banks (IDBI and IOB) and the two private sector banks (HDFC and ICICI) in India selected for specific study over a period of 16 years i.e., from 1999-2000 to 2014-2015 with the help of above parameters and by using statistical measures of standard deviation and T-test.

Key words: Banking industry IDBI, ICICI, Productivity

INTRODUCTION:

The growth of an economy depends on productivity of banks i.e., the rate at which banks convert the resources into more productive use to generate more output. Amalgamation, Mergers and Acquisitions are considered as effective tools world over to increase the productivity by increasing their size and capacity. These different modes of business consolidations make the financial markets more strong and provide more opportunities for investment. The liberalization, privatization and globalization measures undertaken by the Govt. of India in 1991, exposed the banking sector to high competition both from domestic and foreign banks. The IBI report on “Banking Industry Vision” in 2010 itself forecasted that there would be a large scale entry of foreign banks in India and some of the Indian banks will emerge as global players by increasing their size with a view to improve their productivity. i.e., by improving its output per unit of input employed.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. D.MahilaVasanthiThangam and Ms.Thoushifa.T (2016)¹analysed the branch and employee productivity of nine banks, three banks each from Public Sector Bank group, Private Sector Bank group and Foreign group in India during 2009-10 to 2013-15.The selected banks are the largest banks in the respective groups in terms of deposits and advances. The researchers have analysed the productivity of selected banks in terms of bank net profits,

deposits, advances, total interest income, total expenditure and total business by taking both the Branches and employees as the base. This Study found that BOA (FB) stood first with higher branch productivity as well as employee productivity among all nine banks under study and PNB (PSB) and HDFC (PVTB) and SMAU (FB) ended up with lower productivity. After making a detailed analysis they concluded that the number of branches and the number of employees of are two major determining factors influencing the productivity of banks. According to the study the public sector banks with their large number of branches and employees exhibited lower productivity than their counter parts in private & foreign sectors.

Dr. Hawa Singh and Kamlesh (2013)², focused on the estimation employee productivity in the Indian private sector bank group. To analyse the employee productivity of the private sector banks eight parameters like profit, deposit, advances, spread, burden, total income, business and total expenses are selected and statistical tools like averages, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, exponential growth rate (EGR) and trend analysis have been used for analysing the data. The study covers a period of 11 years i.e., from 2002-2012. It was observed that the performance of the private banks in all the eight variables has shown an increasing trend. One important observation was the exponential growth rate of total expenditure per employee was much higher than the total income per employee. It is also observed that from the financial year 2001-02 to 2005-06 the performance of new private sector bank is better than the old private sector banks regarding selected productivity indicators but after 2005-06 the old private sector banks started competing with the new private sector banks and performed better than the new private sector banks.

Dr. Shashi Yadav and Garima(2015)³ analysed the productivity of employees by using the factors like business per employee, profit per employee and employee cost to operating expenses for five bank groups- Nationalised banks – SBI- Old private sector banks- New private banks and foreign banks. The study covers five years data i.e., from 2008-09 to 2012-13. It was observed that the performance of the Foreign Banks was much superior to all the other bank groups in terms of amount. In terms of growth, New Private Sector Banks have performed much better among all the other bank groups and performance of SBI group was extremely poor.

Karam Pal Narwal and Shweta Pathneja (2015)⁴ focused on productivity and profitability of Indian banking sector. Here performance of public and private sector banks in terms of productivity and profitability is being assessed in two different time periods (2003-04 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 2013-2014). To measure the total productivity banks, Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model and regression has applied. Finally the study found that private sector banks are more productive than public sector banks over the whole study period. The main reason of more productivity of private sector banks is the better utilization of technology than the public sector banks.

Jagdish R. Raiyani (2010)⁵ investigated the effect of mergers on the efficiency and productivity of Indian banks by using CAMEL's analyses. The researcher made an attempt to analyse financial performance of the three public sector and three private sector banks by using CAMEL approach during a period of five years before the merger and five years after the merger. Overall, the study found that the private sector merged banks are dominating the public sector merged banks in profitability and liquidity but in the case of capital adequacy it was observed that the public sector banks dominated the private sector banks.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

From the preceding brief review of literature on productivity of banks, it can be observed that research studies covering various aspects of productivity and efficiency have been carried out in the past. The present study is different from the above research studies in terms of both period and approach. The study covers a period of 16 years from 1999-2000 to 2014-15 with a clear division of pre and post amalgamation periods. Further, impact of amalgamation on both branch and employee productivity have been analysed by using appropriate statistical techniques.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present research paper aims at analyzing the impact of amalgamations on the performance of the Indian Banking industry with the following specific objectives:

- ❖ To identify the productivity of the selected public and private sector banks in India.
- ❖ To analyse the impact of Amalgamation on productivity of selected public and private sector banks in India.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For the purpose of the study, four banks –two banks from public sector-IDBI, IOB and two banks from private sector- HDFC, ICICI have been chosen for the detailed analyses.

DATA COLLECTION

The study is based on the secondary data. The data have been collected from the annual reports of the selected public and private sector banks. And related data of banks collected from various web sites like www.RBI.Org.in, www.Moneycontrol.com and www.Indianstat.com.

PERIOD OF STUDY

In case of ICICI and IOB the study period covers 8 years before amalgamation and 8 years after amalgamation, whereas in HDFC it covers 9 years before amalgamation and 7 years after amalgamation and in case of IDBI it is 7 years before amalgamation and 9 years after amalgamation.

STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS

The statistical tools like Percentage, average, Standard Deviation, T-test have been used to analyse the impact of amalgamations on productivity of the selected banks.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The productivity of selected public and private sector banks under study has been analysed both during the pre and post amalgamation periods and presented in Table 1 to 8

Branch Productivity:

The branch productivity is a tool to measure branch efficiency. This is calculated by dividing the relevant parameters like Deposits, Advances, Total business, Income, Total assets etc., by the number of branches. This analysis in turn helps banks in ultimately identifying which branch is efficient and which is inefficient and which branch has performed better than the other so that the bank can exercise control on branches with low productivity by undertaking individual branch level productivity.

Employee Productivity: The employee productivity is a tool to measure employee efficiency. This is calculated by dividing the relevant parameters like Deposits, Advances, Total business, Income, Total assets etc., by the number of employees.

Table 1: Branch Productivity of IDBI, IOB Before and After Amalgamation (Rs. In Cr.)																
RATIOS	IDBI															
	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	76.38	49.79	43.38	475.55	253.94	158.84	61.18	100.36	146.29	220.83	236.82	221.45	216.56	211.07	169.87	151.33
LOAN PER BRANCH	1255.36	1000.93	620.69	478.20	176.18	289.36	124.09	144.61	164.75	203.20	195.20	192.76	185.77	182.44	142.43	121.36
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	1331.74	1050.72	664.07	953.74	430.12	448.20	185.27	244.96	311.04	424.03	432.02	414.21	402.33	393.52	312.29	272.69
PROFIT PER BRANCH	23.21	13.04	5.44	4.88	3.11	3.04	1.32	1.46	1.46	1.69	1.46	2.02	2.09	1.75	0.81	0.51
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	1658.23	1354.40	854.39	650.68	340.51	526.37	208.39	235.59	257.86	334.82	327.17	308.57	296.77	298.33	235.80	206.39
RATIOS	IOB															
	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	17.55	19.33	22.32	25.72	28.47	29.45	33.26	38.45	45.51	52.17	55.18	66.31	67.87	69.51	69.67	72.77
LOAN PER BRANCH	8.35	9.24	10.64	12.23	13.93	16.78	22.88	26.32	32.61	39.02	39.34	51.07	53.53	55.15	53.76	50.80
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	25.90	28.57	32.96	37.94	42.40	46.24	56.15	64.77	78.12	91.19	94.52	117.38	121.40	124.66	123.43	123.57
PROFIT PER BRANCH	0.03	0.08	0.16	0.29	0.35	0.43	0.52	0.56	0.65	0.69	0.35	0.49	0.40	0.20	0.18	(0.13)
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	19.93	21.36	24.87	28.84	32.38	33.74	39.00	45.94	54.91	62.46	64.70	81.11	83.11	84.13	84.02	83.98

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports

Table 2: Impact of Amalgamation on Branch Productivity of IDBI (Rs. In Cr.)						
<u>RATIOS</u>	<u>IDBI</u>					
	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Calculated	Table Value @5%		
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	159.87 (146.82)	186.06 (43.45)	0.47	1.76	NS	16.39%
LOAN PER BRANCH	563.54 (396.20)	170.28 (26.78)	2.78	1.76	S	-69.78%
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	723.41 (375.14)	356.34 (67.12)	2.69	1.76	S	-50.74%
PROFIT PER BRANCH	7.72 (7.23)	1.47 (0.49)	2.42	1.76	S	-80.93%
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	799.00 (493.55)	277.92 (42.76)	2.95	1.76	S	-65.22%
	<u>IOB</u>					
<u>RATIOS</u>	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Calculated	Table Value @5%		
	DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	26.82 (6.61)	62.37 (9.34)	8.22	1.76	S
LOAN PER BRANCH	15.05 (6.11)	46.91 (8.02)	8.36	1.76	S	211.78%
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	41.86 (12.62)	109.28 (17.21)	8.36	1.76	S	161.04%
PROFIT PER BRANCH	0.30 (0.19)	0.35 (0.20)	0.81	1.76	NS	16.89%
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	30.76 (8.32)	74.80 (11.26)	8.32	1.76	S	143.21%

Source: Compiled from table 1

Table 1: depicts the Deposits per branch, Advances per branch, Total Business per branch, Profit per branch and Total assets per branch of the two Public sector banks under study - IDBI and IOB. Among these, the first three variables are interrelated. Growth in Deposits per branch leads to a corresponding growth in Advances per branch other thing remaining the same which is reflected in Total business per branch. The comparison of productivity of Deposits per branch, Advances per branch and Total business per branch before and after amalgamation in these banks reveal that in IDBI deposits per branch rose from Rs.61.18 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.151.33 Cr after the amalgamation, in IOB this increase was from Rs.38.45 Cr from before the amalgamation to Rs.72.77 Cr after the amalgamation. On the other hand the advances per branch in IDBI decreased from Rs.124.09 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.121.36 Cr after the amalgamation, while in IOB the Advances per branch have increased from Rs.26.32 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.50.80 Cr after the amalgamation. The Total Business per branch in IDBI which was Rs.185.27 Cr. before the amalgamation increased to Rs.272.69 Cr. after the amalgamation. In IOB it rose from Rs.64.77Cr to Rs.123.57 Cr. Even though the advances per branch in IDBI declined after the amalgamation, the total business per branch has increased because the amount of total business is a combination of both deposits and advances. Generally the amalgamations are expected to result in increase in deposits and total business per branch and consequently increase in the profit per branch. But contrary to this in IDBI the profit per branch decreased from Rs.1.32 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.0.51 Cr after the amalgamation. The profit per branch in IDBI declined after the amalgamation as a consequence of decline in its advances per branch. In IOB profit per branch decreased from Rs.0.56 Cr before the amalgamation to a loss of Rs.0.13 Cr after the amalgamation. In spite of increase in advances per branch and total business per branch in IOB it resulted in a loss per branch after the amalgamation. This might be due to increase in the proportion of non-performing assets. In IDBI Total assets per branch have decreased from Rs.208.59 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.206.39 Cr after the amalgamation whereas in IOB Total assets per branch increased from Rs.45.94 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.83.98 Cr. Thus IDBI which is relatively young has outperformed IOB in all the productivity variables thereby indicating better productivity than IOB.

Table 2: depicts data on the averages and 'T' values of all the variables of branch productivity in IDBI and IOB before and after amalgamation. It could be observed from the table that the mean values of all these variables have increased after the amalgamation in the IOB whereas in IDBI except the Deposits per employee all the variables were declined after the amalgamation. However, the 'T' values shown that changes are significant except Deposits per employee in IDBI and profit per employee in IOB where the 'T' values are insignificant. Overall, the branch productivity is relatively better in IDBI than in IOB as the profit per branch which is the ultimate test of productivity in this bank.

Table 3: Branch Productivity of HDFC and ICICI Before and After Amalgamation (Rs. In Cr.)																
RATIOS	HDFC															
	Before Amalgamation						After Amalgamation									
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	75.93	88.99	103.24	96.87	97.46	77.85	104.29	99.85	132.42	101.14	97.05	105.03	96.98	96.75	107.95	112.31
LOAN PER BRANCH	30.29	35.40	39.85	50.89	56.87	54.75	65.54	68.63	83.35	70.03	72.95	80.56	76.82	78.29	89.04	91.06
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	106.27	124.39	143.08	147.75	154.34	132.59	169.83	168.48	215.76	171.17	169.99	185.58	173.79	175.04	196.98	203.36
PROFIT PER BRANCH	1.83	1.60	1.74	1.90	1.93	1.83	2.09	2.02	2.09	1.59	1.71	1.98	2.03	2.20	2.49	2.55
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	105.00	119.21	139.11	131.71	135.60	110.13	137.40	133.39	175.00	129.80	128.96	139.65	132.83	130.74	144.46	147.11
RATIOS	ICICI															
	Before Amalgamation						After Amalgamation									
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	101.71	46.14	89.37	124.79	164.91	177.61	268.87	305.30	193.69	153.87	101.01	90.24	92.91	94.39	88.44	89.27
LOAN PER BRANCH	37.7	19.81	131.02	138.03	150.35	162.64	238.05	259.40	178.78	153.85	90.6	86.55	92.26	93.63	90.25	95.68
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	139.42	65.94	220.39	262.82	315.26	340.26	506.92	564.70	372.46	307.72	191.61	176.79	185.17	188.02	178.69	184.96
PROFIT PER BRANCH	1.3	0.48	0.74	3.12	3.96	3.57	4.14	4.12	3.29	2.69	2.01	2.06	2.35	2.68	2.61	2.76
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	124.46	55.6	290	276.71	303.22	298.33	409.43	456.50	316.79	267.3	181.7	162.49	172.24	173.16	158.44	159.54

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports

Table 4: Impact of Amalgamation on Branch Productivity of HDFC (Rs. In Cr.)						
RATIOS	HDFC					
	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Calculated	Table Value @5%		
DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	97.43 (15.73)	102.46 (5.70)	0.75	1.76	NS	5.16%
LOAN PER BRANCH	53.95 (16.11)	79.82 (7.23)	3.71	1.76	S	47.95%
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	151.39 (29.79)	182.27 (12.37)	2.41	1.76	S	20.40%
PROFIT PER BRANCH	1.89 (0.15)	2.08 (0.34)	1.38	1.76	NS	9.83%
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	131.84 (19.19)	136.22 (6.90)	0.54	1.76	NS	3.33%
	ICICI					
RATIOS	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Calculated	Table Value @5%		
	DEPOSITS PER BRANCH	159.84 (83.59)	112.98 (36.72)	1.36	1.76	NS
LOAN PER BRANCH	142.13 (78.62)	110.20 (33.09)	0.99	1.76	NS	-22.46%
TOTAL BUSINESS PER BRANCH	301.97 (159.30)	223.18 (69.55)	1.20	1.76	NS	-26.09%
PROFIT PER BRANCH	2.68 (1.47)	2.56 (0.39)	0.21	1.76	NS	-4.57%
TOTAL ASSETS PER BRANCH	276.78 (124.18)	198.96 (55.63)	1.51	1.76	NS	-28.12%

Source: Compiled from table 3

Table 3: depicts the data on Deposits per branch, Advances per branch, Total Business per branch, profit per branch and Total assets per branch of the two Private sector banks under the study - HDFC and ICICI. The comparison of productivity in terms of Deposits per branch, Advances per branch and Total business per branch before and after amalgamation in these banks reveals that in HDFC deposits per branch declined from Rs.132.42 Cr before amalgamation to Rs.112.31 Cr after the amalgamation, in ICICI the decrease was from Rs.305.31 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.89.27 Cr after the amalgamation. On the other hand, the Advances per branch of HDFC increased from Rs.83.35 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.91.06 Cr after the amalgamation while in ICICI the Advances per branch was decreased from Rs.259.42 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.95.68 Cr after the amalgamation. The Total Business per branch in HDFC which was Rs.215.76 Cr before the amalgamation decreased to Rs.203.36 Cr after amalgamation. In ICICI it was Rs.564.74 Cr before the amalgamation but declined to Rs.184.96 Cr after the amalgamation. The profit per branch of HDFC rose from Rs.2.09 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.2.55 Cr after the amalgamation, while in ICICI it is declined from Rs.4.12 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.2.76 Cr after the amalgamation because of decrease in total business. The Total assets per branch in HDFC decreased from Rs.175 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.147.11 Cr after the amalgamation whereas in ICICI it declined from Rs.456.50Cr.to Rs.159.54 Cr.

Table 4: depicts data on the averages and 'T' values of all the variables of branch productivity in HDFC and ICICI before and after amalgamation. It could be observed from the table that the mean values of all these variables have marginally increased after the amalgamation in HDFC. In ICICI the mean values of all these variables have marginally declined after the amalgamation. However, the 'T' values shown that changes are insignificant except Loan per branch and Total business per branch in HDFC. Overall, the branch productivity is relatively better in ICICI than in HDFC as the profit per branch which is the ultimate test of productivity in this bank.

Table 5 : Employee Productivity of IDBI and IOB Before and After Amalgamation (Rs. In Cr.)																
IDBI																
RATIOS	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	5.45	0.91	1.18	16.21	11.33	12.36	5.72	5.79	8.85	11.02	13.73	13.27	13.64	14.69	14.34	15.70
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	89.50	18.27	16.95	16.30	7.86	22.52	11.60	8.35	9.96	10.14	11.32	11.55	11.70	12.69	12.03	12.59
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	94.95	19.18	18.14	32.52	19.19	34.89	17.31	14.14	18.81	21.16	25.04	24.83	25.34	27.38	26.37	28.28
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	1.65	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.05
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	118.23	24.73	23.33	22.18	15.19	40.97	19.47	13.60	15.59	16.71	18.97	18.49	18.69	20.76	19.91	21.41
IOB																
RATIOS	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	0.86	1.05	1.29	1.50	1.70	1.82	2.09	2.88	3.41	3.95	4.14	5.67	6.52	7.15	7.67	7.70
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	0.41	0.50	0.61	0.71	0.83	1.03	1.44	1.97	2.44	2.95	2.96	4.36	5.14	5.67	5.92	5.38
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	1.27	1.56	1.90	2.21	2.53	2.85	3.53	4.85	5.85	6.90	7.10	10.03	11.66	12.82	13.59	13.08
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.0015	0.0045	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	(0.01)
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	0.98	1.16	1.44	1.68	1.93	2.08	2.45	3.44	4.11	4.73	4.86	6.93	7.98	8.65	9.25	8.89

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports

Table 6 : Impact of Amalgamation on Employee Productivity of IDBI and IOB (Rs. In Cr.)

<u>RATIOS</u>	IDBI						Growth Rate (%)
	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)	
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Cal.	Table Value @5%			
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	7.59 (5.84)	12.34 (3.20)	2.17	1.76	S	62.42%	
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	26.14 (25.33)	11.15 (1.41)	1.38	1.76	NS	-57.36%	
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	33.74 (27.95)	23.48 (4.59)	0.96	1.76	NS	-30.40%	
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.39 (0.56)	0.09 (0.03)	1.33	1.76	NS	-75.90%	
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	37.73 (36.40)	18.24 (2.52)	1.40	1.76	NS	-51.67%	
	IOB						
<u>RATIOS</u>	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		T-Value		Result	Growth Rate (%)	
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation	Cal.	Table Value @5%			
	DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	1.65 (0.64)	5.78 (1.74)	9.67	1.76	NS	250.24%
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	0.94 (0.53)	4.35 (1.39)	9.35	1.76	NS	363.17%	
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	2.59 (1.16)	10.13 (3.12)	9.61	1.76	NS	291.23%	
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.95	1.76	S	51.09%	
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	1.90 (0.79)	6.93 (2.08)	9.64	1.76	NS	265.23%	

Source: Compiled from table 5

Table 5: depicts data on the Deposits per Employee, Advances per Employee, Total Business per Employee, Profit per Employee and Total assets per Employee of the two Public sector banks under study - IDBI and IOB. Among these, the first three variables are interrelated. Growth in Deposits per Employee leads to a corresponding growth in Advances per Employee other thing remaining the same which is reflected in Total business per Employee. The comparison of productivity of Deposits per Employee, Advances per Employee and Total business per Employee before and after amalgamation in these banks reveal that in IDBI deposits per Employee rose from Rs.5.72 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.15.70 Cr after the amalgamation, in IOB this increase was from Rs.2.88 Cr from before the amalgamation to Rs.7.70 Cr after the amalgamation. On the other hand the advances per Employee in IDBI rose from Rs. 11.60 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs. 12.59 Cr after the amalgamation, while in IOB the Advances per Employee have increased from Rs. 1.97 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.5.38 Cr after the amalgamation. The Total Business per Employee in IDBI which was Rs. 17.31 Cr. before the amalgamation increased to Rs.28.28 Cr. after the amalgamation. In IOB it rose from Rs.4.85Cr to Rs.13.08 Cr. The total business Per Employee has increased because the amount of total business is a combination of both deposits and advances. After the amalgamation due to increase in the size of operations it is expected that deposits and total business per Employee would increase and consequently increase in the profit per Employee. But contrary to this in IDBI the profit per Employee decreased from Rs.0.12 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.0.05 Cr after the amalgamation. In IOB profit per Employee decreased from Rs.0.04 Cr before the amalgamation to a loss of Rs.0.01 Cr after the amalgamation. In spite of increase in advances per Employee and total business per Employee in IOB it resulted in a loss per Employee after the amalgamation. This might be due to increase in the proportion of non-performing assets. In IDBI Total assets per Employee rose from Rs.19.47 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.21.41 Cr after the amalgamation whereas in IOB Total assets per Employee increased from Rs.3.44 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.8.89 Cr.

Table 6: depicts data on the averages and 'T' values of all the variables of employee productivity in IDBI and IOB before and after amalgamation. It could be observed from the table that the mean values of all these variables have increased after the amalgamation in the IOB whereas in IDBI except the Deposits per employee all the variables were declined after the amalgamation. However, the 'T' values shown that changes are insignificant except Deposits per employee in IDBI and profit per employee in IOB where the 'T' values are significant. Overall, the employee productivity is relatively better in IDBI than in IOB as the profit per employee which is the ultimate test of productivity in this bank.

Table 7 : Employee Productivity of HDFC and ICICI Before and After Amalgamation (Rs. In Cr.)																
HDFC																
RATIOS	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	4.23	4.24	4.72	4.67	5.36	4.03	3.75	3.18	2.66	2.71	3.23	3.74	3.73	4.29	5.39	5.91
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	1.69	1.69	1.82	2.45	3.13	2.83	2.36	2.19	1.68	1.88	2.43	2.87	2.96	3.47	4.45	4.79
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	5.92	5.92	6.54	7.12	8.49	6.86	6.11	5.37	4.34	4.59	5.65	6.61	6.69	7.76	9.83	10.70
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	5.85	5.68	6.36	6.35	7.46	5.70	4.94	4.25	3.52	3.48	4.29	4.97	5.11	5.80	7.21	7.74
ICICI																
RATIOS	Before Amalgamation							After Amalgamation								
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	2.49	3.65	4.17	4.54	5.00	5.55	6.50	6.92	7.18	6.27	4.92	3.96	4.38	4.71	4.60	5.45
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	0.92	1.57	6.11	5.03	4.56	5.08	5.76	5.88	6.63	6.27	4.41	3.80	4.35	4.68	4.69	5.84
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	3.41	5.21	10.28	9.57	9.57	10.62	12.26	12.80	13.82	12.54	9.33	7.76	8.74	9.39	9.28	11.29
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.17
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	3.04	4.39	13.52	10.08	9.20	9.31	9.90	10.34	11.75	10.89	8.85	7.13	8.13	8.65	8.23	9.74

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports

Table 8 : Impact of Amalgamation on Employee Productivity of HDFC and ICICI (Rs. In Cr.)												
RATIOS	HDFC					ICICI						
	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		Cal.	T-Value	Result	Growth Rate (%)	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		Cal.	T-Value	Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation					Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation				
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	4.09	(1.25)	4.14	(1.16)	0.54	NS	1.76	1.22%				
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	2.20	(0.53)	3.26	(1.05)	3.26	S	1.76	48.09%				
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	6.30	(1.16)	7.41	(2.20)	0.84	NS	1.76	17.62%				
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.08	(0.02)	0.09	(0.03)	0.32	NS	1.76	6.14%				
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	5.57	(1.18)	5.52	(1.53)	0.74	NS	1.76	0.93%				
RATIOS	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		Cal.	T-Value	Result	Growth Rate (%)	Mean (Amount In Cr.)		Cal.	T-Value	Result	Growth Rate (%)
	Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation					Before Amalgamation	After Amalgamation				
DEPOSITS PER EMPLOYEE	4.85	(1.47)	5.19	(1.07)	0.41	NS	1.76	6.86%				
LOAN PER EMPLOYEE	4.36	(1.99)	5.08	(1.02)	0.71	NS	1.76	16.55%				
TOTAL BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE	9.22	(3.28)	10.27	(2.07)	0.60	NS	1.76	11.45%				
PROFIT PER EMPLOYEE	0.08	(0.04)	0.12	(0.03)	2.86	S	1.76	51.65%				
TOTAL ASSETS PER EMPLOYEE	8.73	(3.39)	9.17	(1.53)	0.27	NS	1.76	5.12%				

Source: Compiled from table 7

Table 7: depicts the Deposits per Employee, Advances per Employee, Total Business per Employee, profit per Employee and Total assets per Employee of the two Private sector banks under the study - HDFC and ICICI. Among these the first three variables are interrelated. Normally, growth in Deposits per Employee leads to corresponding growth in Advances per Employee which is reflected in Total business per Employee. The comparison of productivity of deposits per Employee, Advances per Employee and Total business per Employee before and after amalgamation in these banks reveals that in HDFC deposits per Employee rose from Rs.2.66 Cr before amalgamation to Rs.5.91 Cr after the amalgamation, in ICICI the decrease was from Rs.6.92 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.5.45 Cr after the amalgamation. On the other hand, the Advances per Employee of HDFC increased from Rs. 1.68 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.4.79 Cr after the amalgamation while in ICICI the Advances per Employee was decreased from Rs.5.88 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.5.84 Cr after the amalgamation. The Total Business per Employee in HDFC which is Rs.4.34 Cr before the amalgamation increased to Rs.10.70 Cr after amalgamation. In ICICI it was Rs.12.80 Cr before the amalgamation but declined to Rs.11.29 Cr after the amalgamation. Generally the amalgamations are expected to result in increase total business per Employee, consequently increase in the profit per Employee. A decrease in total business per Employee leads to decrease in the profit per Employee. The profit per Employee of HDFC rose from Rs.0.04 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.0.13 Cr after the amalgamation, while in ICICI it is rose from Rs.0.09 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.0.17 Cr after the amalgamation because of increase in total business. The Total assets per Employee in HDFC rose from Rs. 3.52 Cr before the amalgamation to Rs.7.74Cr after the amalgamation whereas in ICICI it declined from Rs.10.34 Cr. to Rs.9.74 Cr. Thus, the ICICI has overtaken HDFC in all the productivity variables thereby indicating better productivity of than HDFC.

Table 8: depicts data on the averages and 'T' values of all the variables of employee productivity in HDFC and ICICI before and after amalgamation. It could be observed from the table that the mean values of all these variables have marginally increased after the amalgamation in the selected banks except the Total business per employee in HDFC. However, the 'T' values shown that changes are insignificant except Loan per employee in HDFC and profit per employee in ICICI where the 'T' values are significant. Overall, the employee productivity is relatively better in ICICI than in HDFC as the profit per employee which is the ultimate test of productivity is significant in this bank.

Conclusion:

The study revealed that the amalgamation is a useful tool in developing more healthier and highly competitive banks which will contribute to healthy economic development. The study also provided an ample evidence that amalgamation of banks has a positive impact on branch productivity in selected public sector and private sector banks. In case of employee productivity, all the variables have shown a positive impact after amalgamation and except in the total assets per employee in IDBI and HDFC. The study revealed that the size and productivity have positive relationships i.e., the growth and expansion and the resultant synergy effects in the Indian banking sector could be achieved through amalgamation at a much faster rate. The comparison of productivity between pre and post amalgamation in terms of Deposits, Advances, Total business, Profit and Total assets revealed that the number of branches and number of employees highly influence the productivity of banks. Finally it can be concluded that, out of the selected public sector banks, IDBI outperformed the IOB in all productivity variables. Eventhough the number of branches and employees have increased after amalgamation in IDBI, the rate of the increase is relatively less leading to better productivity. In case of selected private sector banks ICICI has overtaken HDFC in all the branch and employee productivity variables by indicating better branch productivity than HDFC. This has happened because of relatively low rate of increase in number of branches and employees in ICICI than HDFC.

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IMPACT OF MINOR LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN TELANGANA ON FARM ECONOMY: A STUDY IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

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Abstract

This paper studied the impact of minor lift irrigation schemes in farm Economy in Nizamabad district. In order to assess the impact of the schemes on farm economy individual farmer households' detailed data on changes in family social economic background, cropping pattern, crop yields and annual income and expenditure will be collected and presented in the paper. The primary results indicates that the schemes helped the farmers to improve their net income from agrculture. The present irrigation efficiency under the schemes is very low and this will definitely go up hundred percent if assured water and unlimited assured power supply is given. In many schemes there is a significant gap between designed and potential ayacut area. The assured supply of water has helped to increase cropping intensity.

Key words: Lift Irrigation, Farm Economy, Cropping Pattern

Introduction

Indian food security was built on the remarkable agricultural productivity enhancement that the country witnessed in the 'Green Revolution' era. Irrigation through major and medium canal systems was a key component of green revolution that transformed India and made the specter of famines in India history. Irrigated agriculture is thus responsible for the rapid improvement in the agriculture productivity in the 1960's, 70s, and 80's. There is a marked difference in the levels of contribution from agriculture in the rain-fed and the irrigated areas.

Irrigation projects are viewed as the mechanisms providing opportunities for reducing poverty. It is well accepted that irrigation reduces poverty substantially. It is estimated that poverty in irrigated areas is about half of the incidence of poverty in non-irrigated areas. Moreover, the Integrated Water Resources Management – guiding and spearheading the reforms agenda in the state focuses on using irrigation as a pro-poor anti-poverty mechanism. In general irrigation is seen to be affecting poverty by increasing returns to the physical, human and social capital; integrating the poor with factor, product and information markets and improving the overall national growth rates. The range of reforms and the measures unfolding in AP in recent years incorporates this concern and aims to usher in targeted productivity improvement. Decentralization of irrigation – Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), financial reforms, infusion of integrated and multi-departmental interventions, focusing on water use efficiency and the decision to initiate targeted agricultural productivity improvements in recent years have all been focused upon enhancing agricultural productivity.

According to the report "Charting our Water Future" by the 2030 International Water Resource Group (IWRG) released in 2009, in India the low agricultural water

Productivity and efficiency, combined with aging supply infrastructure, would make severe supply-demand gaps likely in many basins with currently planned crop choices. As the water crisis manifests itself in the form of depleting water tables and water related conflicts between states, it is high time that water use efficiency becomes a focal agenda in the irrigation management Policy of India. Proper management of existing irrigation systems is critical for the success of this agenda. It would also require integration and adoption of multidimensional approaches that can manage demand by increasing water use efficiency in agriculture. While the most obvious way to increase water use efficiency would be to increase crop Yields through development of high Yielding varieties and efficient use of farm inputs, revision of electricity pricing to farming sector and reuse of waste water in agriculture can be also looked upon. With finite freshwater resources on one hand and increasing demand both in quantity and in variety of uses on the other, the need for water resources' protection and management has now become a major concern. Water problems can be tackled through integrated management of fresh water by achieving greater efficiency and equity in the distribution and wise use of available water resources and improving water supply and sanitation. Minor lift irrigation is meant towards the said end.

Telangana have around 700 lift irrigation schemes as on its formation i.e., 02/06/2014. These schemes across the state, with the objective of bringing four farm land under assured irrigation, which is otherwise drought stricken, subject to vagaries of monsoon, though within few yards from the rivers and streams. All these schemes were initially operated by APSIDC (Now it is called Telangana State Irrigation Development Corporation-TSIDC), which used to collect electricity charges from the farmers. After running these schemes for few years, APSIDC handed over them to the farmers' co-operative societies.

After understanding the significance of the Minor lift irrigation schemes for farm and farmers development, a modest attempt is made to review the earlier studies to identify the aspects covered and gaps if any.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sarada and Narender (1990) reported the impact of the lift irrigation project on farm activities of randomly selected farmers. The scheme substantially raised the fixed as well as working capital investment per hectare and resulted in increased cropping intensity.

Thapa and Banskotu (1991) in their study on performance evaluation of selected farmer – managed irrigation systems in Nepal. The study concluded that, cropping intensity increased by 35 per cent in the Hills and 41 per cent in the Terai, on an average, following irrigation development.

Singh and Sikka (1992) studied the management system of different types of minor irrigation projects in Himachal Pradesh. Various aspects examined were: water management and water security traditional and conventional approaches to irrigation management, effectiveness of irrigation management appropriateness of management techniques, people's participation and government intervention in the management of systems, problems of irrigation water management and suggestions for improvement.

Inamdar et al. (1996) studied investment costs, operating costs and returns of lift irrigation and biwall Drip irrigation. Data were collected from 98 sugarcane growing farmers in the command area of the lift irrigation scheme in Ankalkop village, Sangli District, Maharashtra, India, both before {1987-88} and after {1989-90} installation of the biwall drip irrigation unit. The benefit cost ratio of biwall drip irrigation was found to be 1.43 in the command area.

Narayanamurthy *et al.* (1997) focused on their study on agricultural production under lift irrigation schemes along the White Nile in the Sudan. A comparison was drawn between the theoretical forecast and actual practical experience regarding the feasibility of transferring management from government-run parasitical organizations to private farmer organizations

Dhindsa and Sharma (1997) studied the impact of irrigation in Punjab for the period 1966-67 to 1991-92. The increased gross irrigated area in various regions of the state resulted in a heavy fall in the area under chickpea and other pulses.

Dr. A Kulakarni & Dr. B M Shahi (1997) have identified major difficulties encountered by the LI Schemes in the Maharashtra state and suggested that Water availability shall be ascertained before sanctioning the scheme. Water use may be economized by the introduction of volumetric measurement of water and Micro-irrigation and sprinklers.

PRERANA an NGO of Karnataka (2001) in their study of the Lift Irrigation Schemes in North Karnataka pointed out that the major factor behind the malfunctioning of the schemes has been the large size of the schemes and the first casualty of malfunctioning was the electrical disconnection resulting in the final closure of the scheme.

Sarjerao Salunkhe (2006) has concluded that the co-operative lift irrigation schemes are contributing to change the traditional asymmetrical relationships between groups based on ascriptive criteria such as caste or religion. The formal relationships based on the membership of LICs are not asymmetrical. Therefore, it can be said that there is no discrimination on the basis of ascriptive criteria such as caste or religion and in this sense they are promoting socially sustainable development. Secondly, the lift irrigation co-operatives are promoting non-exploitative relationships or relationships based on equality among their members. As mentioned, equality in the context of lift irrigation co-operatives refers to the distributive aspects of goods produced, i.e., equality in distribution of water resources made available and a shift from private ownership of the water resources towards collective ownership of these resources. In the present context, the extent of freedom from exploitation refers to the degree of access to available water resources to the individual members of the LICs based on their rights in land. As the data reveal, majority of the members of lift irrigation co-operatives does not feel that there is discrimination in water distribution and they get water in sufficient quantity when it is required. Therefore, it can be said that, the lift irrigation Co-operatives are promoting socially sustainable development.

G. Sheshagiri and Subash S (2002) have opined that water co-operative societies have got promising future in the command area of irrigation projects of all kinds. It offers ideal solution of the rather complex problem as distribution of irrigation water on the basis of equity. It also makes easy introduction as the discipline of rotational water distribution and sale of water in bulk on volumetric basis. Water co-operatives should be encouraged to grow very fast and in great number with a view to optimize the benefits of the irrigation projects and thereby increase the rate of overall status of social life and economic prospects from good to better and best in days to come.

Objectives of the study

1. To analyse the irrigation costs to minor lift irrigation schemes.
2. To assess the direct benefits attributable to minor lift irrigation scheme.
3. To measure the change in livelihoods securities of Ayacut farmers before and after the inception of the schemes.
4. To suggest a composite package of best practices and end to end solutions for the governments, water users and other stake holders in sustainable community irrigation management based on the study. Way forward suggestions.

METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

Out of the total forty two schemes in the District, three schemes were taken as sample for the present study, Table one presents list of sample schemes included in the study.

Sources of Data

The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of data. The secondary sources of data referred for this study include various project related documents- progress reports, base line information collected. The primary data was collected through field visits and interactions with different stakeholders- farmers, LI society's members and project staff involved in implementation of programme. The tools used for primary data collection are semi structured interviews, focus group discussions and on field observations. To study the impact of the project on individual farmer households' detailed data on changes in family economic background, cropping pattern, crop yields, annual income and expenditure were collected for 10 to 15 sample households in each scheme.

Period of the Study: The present study covers a period of three years covering 2011 - 2014.

Scope of the Study

The present study covers only the selected minor lift irrigation schemes in the Nizamabad district.

Table-1: List of sample schemes covered

Sl No	Name of LIS	Source	Ayacut in Acres	Cost in Lakhs	Date of Commissioning
1	Talveda LIS	Foreshore of SRSP	3500	895.00	Dec-2000
2	Nikhalpur LIS	Foreshore of SRSP	2500	625.00	May -2006
3	Donkeshwar LIS	Foreshore of SRSP	2568	220.65	Mar-2000
Total			8568	1740.65	

Cropping intensity

The assured supply of water has helped to increase cropping intensity. The gross irrigated area increased from 3500 acres before commissioning the schemes to 11500 acres. The total gross irrigated area is increase to 17000 acres utilised the potential of the scheme

Changes in cropping pattern

Table 2 presents changes in cropping pattern in different schemes after project interventions. The data indicates that there is no significant change in the study period. Paddy which is the principal food crop occupies major portion of cropped area after maize, the percentage of this crop in total cropped area 32.01percent in 2011-12, 32.47 percent in 2012-13 and 32.34 percent in 2013-14. On the other hand the percentage of area under commercial crops like Maize occupies major share 43.93percent in 2011-12, 43.91 percent in 2012-13 and 42.52 percent in 2013-14. Area under Termeric 13.50 percent in 2011-12, 12.17 percent in 2012-13 and 12.95 percent in 2013-14. The area under Jowar 7.23 percent in 2011-12, 8.67 percent in 2012-13 and 9.30 percent in 2013-14. The percentage of area under other crop 3.27 percent in 2011-12, 2.76 percent in 2012-13 and 2.86 percent in 2013-14. Interestingly commercial crop maize occupies major share in the cropping pattern than food crop.

Table 2: Changes in cropping pattern (gross irrigated area in acres)

Crop	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	Area	% to total Area	Area	% to total Area	Area	% to total Area
Paddy	3320	32.01	3520	32.47	3720	32.34
Maize	4560	43.93	4760	43.91	4890	42.52
Termeric	1400	13.50	1320	12.17	1490	12.95
Jowar	750	07.23	940	08.67	1070	09.30
Others	340	03.27	300	02.76	330	02.86
Total	10370	100.00	10840	100.00	11500	100.00

Cost Benefit Analysis

Table 3 presents total amount invested from different sources for revival of 3 sample schemes. The total amount spent for these 03 schemes is Rs. 1740.65 Lakhs. Table 3 presents area brought under irrigation after commissioning of the schemes. The total actual net irrigation area brought under after commissioning of the schemes 6420 acres. Net potential ayacut area is 8568 acres. Average investment per acre net potential ayacut area works out to be Rs. 20316 and actual net irrigation area works out to be Rs. 27113. The total number of farmer households covered under these 3 schemes is 3057 and average investment on each household is Rs.56940.

Table 3: Investment Per Acre / Household

No of Schemes	3
Total Investment	Rs. 1740.65 Lakhs
Area brought under net Irrigation actual/potential	6420/8568 acres
Investment per acer actual/potential	Rs 27113/Rs.20316
Total number of Households benefited	3057
Investment per Household	Rs.56940

In order to assess the impact of the scheme on individual farmer households' detailed data on changes in family social economic background, cropping pattern, crop yields, annual income were collected for 40 sample households across the three schemes. The data clearly indicates that the scheme helped the farmers to improve their net income from agriculture. Table 4 presents per acre average yields and net income from different crops for before and after insepction the scheme. The assured water supply after the schemes helped the farmers to improve their crop yields and net income from agriculture. Compared to before the scheme, there is an improvement in per acre average crop yields and net income from different crops in 2013-14. Per acre average paddy yields increased by 38.2% (from 17 to 23.5 bags), maize yields by 53.6% (from 14 to 21.5 quintals). The net income from different crops also increased during before and after insepction the scheme. In case of paddy the net income increased from Rs 3000 to Rs 5400 , jowar from Rs 7200 to Rs. 12500, termeric from Rs 3000 to Rs 6500, and maize from Rs 2800 to Rs 4800.

Table 4: Changes in average crop yields and net income (per acre) for sample HHs

Crop	Before the scheme		2013-14		Change after insepction of the schemes	
	Yield	Net Income (Rs.)	Yield	Net Income (Rs.)	Yield	Net Income (Rs.)
Paddy	17 bags	3000	23.5 bags	5400	6.5 bags	2400
Maize	14 quintals	2800	21.5 quintals	4800	7.5 quintals	2000
Jowar	11 duintals	7200	16 quintals	12500	5 quintals	5300
Termeric	4.5 quintals	3000	8 quintals	6500	3.5 quintals	3500

Note: The average per acre crop yields and net income data presented in the above table are based on data collected from 40 sample households from 3 schemes. The net income is derived by deducting the total cost of cultivation including labour charges (paid out as well as family labour costs. Family labour costs were worked out by imputing the market wage rates to their labour days contribution. The total cost of cultivation does not include interest on working

capital and supervision costs) from gross income (market value of the crop including byproducts)

Though there is an improvement in average yields of different crops after inception of the schemes the current yields are relatively very low when compared to some areas in the state where intensive agriculture is practiced. The crop yields are particularly low in LI schemes. There is a lot of scope for further improvement in productivity of different crops and net income from agriculture.

Table 5 presents the net annual income of sample households from agriculture and other sources before and after the project interventions. The revival of the scheme and assured water supply helped the farmers to improve their net income from agriculture. The average annual net income per household from agriculture witnessed 85.3% (Rs 8900 to Rs. 16497) increase during before and after inception the scheme.

Table 5: Income from agriculture for sample households

Source	Before	After	Change	
	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	Amount (Rs)	% increase
Income from agriculture	8900	16490	7590	85.3
Other sources	7600	10950	3350	44.1
Total	16500	27447	10943	66.3

Additional employment generation

The additional area brought under irrigation and increased cropping intensity led to additional agricultural wage reduction in out migration of labour from their villages for wage work to cities. Labour scarcity in the areas has led the farmers opting for less labour intensive crops like Maize,. Out of 40 sample house holds surveyed, 6 families were involved in seasonal out migration for wage work in before and after inception the scheme, this number has come down to 2 families (66% reduction). The main reason for this reduction is that most of the earlier migrant families are now are getting assured water supply to irrigate their lands due to commissioning of LI schemes. On the other hand the overall increase in net irrigated and cropping intensity have contributed in generating additional wage Labour employment at the village level. In the three schemes farmers have reported that scarcity labour particularly during peak agricultural period. Implementation of NREGS is also additional factor for contributing for additional wage employment at village level.

Key Findings and Suggestions

Following are some of the important findings from the study of Minor Lift Irrigation schemes.

- Strong community based management institutions are a pre-requisite for sustainable management of Lift Irrigation Schemes. The Institutions should be broad based and provide space for participation of all the users in decision making process.
- Unexpected technical breakdowns and repairs are quite common in lift irrigation schemes. Under these circumstances, Insurance of pumps and Motors, Annual maintenance Agreements and creating some provision for meeting the future

contingencies enhances the confidence levels of the farmer societies to manage their schemes in sustainable way.

- Though there is an improvement in average yields of different crops after revival of the schemes the current yields are relatively very low when compared to some areas in the state where intensive agriculture is practiced. There is a lot of scope for further improvement in productivity and net income from different crops. focus should be given to agricultural extension and value added services for improving the farmers' net income.
- Presently water charges are being collected on the basis of per acre and per crop rate. The societies should be encouraged to levy water charges on volumetric consumption to ensure that they are equitable and reflect the true consumption cost.
- Presently, there are various subsidies available on agricultural inputs but due to lack of awareness and knowledge most of the farmers are not availing these facilities. Therefore, there is a need to educate farmers to avail these facilities.
- Presently the schemes are receiving limited hours (7 hours) of power supply that to in two spells leading to under utilization of potential capacity of the pumps and motors. This has become one of the obstacles for societies to bring their potential ayacut area under irrigation. LI Societies should be encouraged to approach higher officials and elected representatives for dedicated power supply of 16 hours per day.
- The damage of pumps, motors and transformers is relatively more in the schemes located in flood prone areas. Therefore, in the revival process due care should be taken right at the time of planning the E&M works, to make provision for safe platforms for motors and transformers to avoid possible damages due to floods.
- There is a lot of scope for generating additional funds for civil works by linking up with the government programmes like NREGS, Comprehensive Land Development Scheme etc., but many of the societies have not yet completely explored these possibilities. Therefore, LI societies should be motivated to utilize these opportunities of mobilizing investment from various government programmes.
- Training programmes for farmers and office bearers on institutional management aspects conducting regular meetings, maintenance of proper records and accounts, auditing of records, transparency, water management & facilitation skills and conflict resolution etc

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HOME LOAN RECOVERY ISSUES: PROPERTY VALUATION

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Abstract:

Own House is a common man's dream in Indian culture. Housing finance in all over the world is undergoing tremendous changes and has acquired great significance in the present day context of liberalization, globalization and modernization of the society. A good number of research works have been undertaken by individual researchers and institutions invariably dealing with different aspects of housing finance. The major housing finance institutions, critical issues of housing finance, interest rates and the repayment techniques observed that the restructuring of housing finance institutions by developing appropriate marketing orientation programs are necessary to face the challenges in the present day world of liberalization and globalization. The housing is closely connected with the growth of population, modernization, poverty, development and information. The poor people of India, lack all basic facilities as they are incapable of meeting the rising cost of building materials.

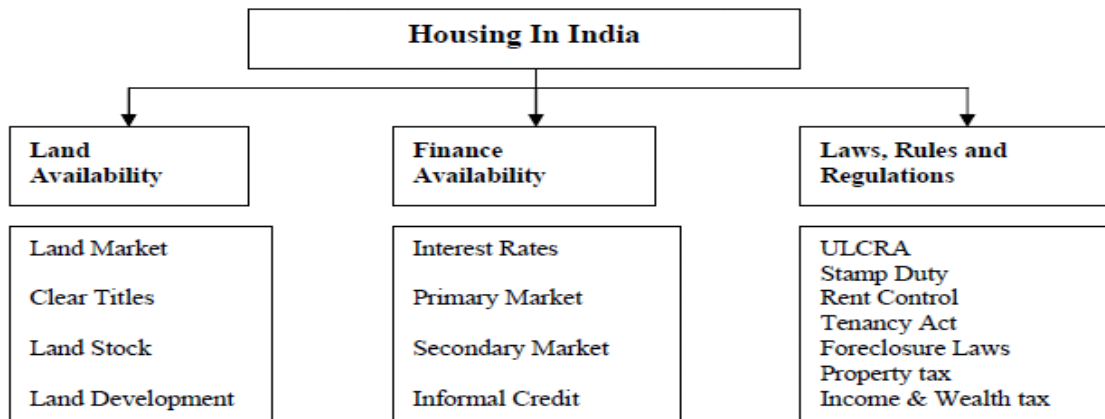
Keywords: Processing Time, Special fee, Valuation method, Customer issue

Introduction

House has been the Centre and instrument for mankind's moral and material progress ever since the advent of civilization. Since individual's life is affected by the type and ownership of a house. The first step in house construction is gather funds to own a house. These days one need not have ready cash to start house construction. There are many financing institutions which give a helping hand in fulfilling one's dream of owning a house. Banks differ in their strategy and adoption of home loan plans to the borrowers. The strategies are to be based on the political, social and economic background of the borrowers.

The problem is further complicated by the frequent variations in the value of the property on which loans are issued. Even within a bank the implementation of the strategies varies from branch to branch. The corporate also provide the required flexibility to the branches on the issue concerned. In this study an attempt is made to study the existing practices adopted by the banks and also the specific factors that need to be addressed for a better implementation of housing finance.

Factors that affect and are being affected by Housing



PROBLEMS AND ISSUES WITH THE HOUSING FINANCE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The HFC's have only one advantage and it's the strong and dedicated players and specialized skills with a profit margin of 2.15% to 2.20%. There is a necessity to strengthen the feasibility of the housing finance sector. The following are the common concerns and challenges the housing sector is facing.

1. Uniformity of Standards:

There must be uniformity of practice in issues such documentation, appraisal, interest rates, pre closure norms and transparency of information of products and choices to the borrowers.

2. Legal frame work:

The difference in the market prices and the price fixed by the land authorities is a major concern. The buyer pays to the land seller more and this saves the capital gains tax to the seller. Due to this gap the buyer is deprived to take higher loan as the bank give housing loan only on the registered value of the property. There are many legal and administrative obstacles that impact the growth of the mortgage securities market like Urban Land Ceiling (and Regulation) Act, Rent Control Act, varying and high rates of stamp duty across different states, restrictive foreclosure process etc.

3. Competition:

Due to the growing competition, the banks have been adopting aggressive measures to attract more customers such as reducing the collateral requirements, competitive pricing etc and this will increase the NPAs.

4. Interest rates:

The customers are not provided with relevant and proper information in selecting the interest rate as many of them are opting for floating interest rate and are looking for tax incentives of the home loan which keep changing as it can be a threat in the future. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) anticipates that the interest rates for housing will rise with the risk.

The Kelkar Committee report recommended two alternatives on housing loans for reducing the tax exemptions. The first option to provide 2% interest subsidy for all loans below Rs 5

lakh through the National Housing Bank or second option to reduce deductible interest amount from Rs 1.5 lakh pa to Rs 50,000 pa.

Rajiv Kumar and Pankaj Vashisht (2009) Indian banks were not exposed to subprime lending due to RBI imposing higher stipulating requirement on real estate lending and very less exposure to external lending. ICICI was the only private bank that was partly effected but it overcame due its strong financial position and government promptly guaranteed its deposits and so in 2008 the Indian banks showed promising results and 43% rise in profits

Duvvuri Subbarao (2009) [33] said that the Indian financial system was not effected as it has no direct exposure to internal mortgage market and relied more on the domestic consumption and investment

Valuation is an important component of a property transaction and a comprehensive report contains all the aspects of the property. The assessment of any property can be a self-assessment or by an external valuer as many professional valuers and agencies are available. Basel Committee (2005) recommends the necessity of sound credit risk assessment and valuation of loans as a responsibility of the banks .The banks considers the credit risk of its assets other than loans lent at amortized cost and as an off-balance-sheet aspect.

Objectives:

1. To study the prevalent home loan issue and recovery practices adopted in Indian housing finance institutions and their advantages and disadvantages if any.
2. To measure the borrower's and banker's response to these practices being implemented.
3. To assess the methodology used for valuation of the property by the banks and analyze the resultant factors.

Hypothesis:

H₀₁: There is no significant association between occupation and their chosen bank.

H₀₂: There is no significant association between occupation and tenure of the loan

H₀₃: There is no significant association between type of bank and tenure of the loan

Research Methodology:

Data Sources: Primary and Secondary.

Primary Data: primary data will be collected from bankers and customers of ICICI, HDFC, SBI. In and around Hyderabad.

Secondary Data: Secondary data is collected from the published data of journals. Magazines, banks and internet.

H₀₁: There is no significant association between occupation and their chosen bank.

Table 1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.189 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	34.854	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.168	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	626		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 17.42.			

From the above table 1 chi square is significant (sig. value is < 0.05), reject null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant association between occupation and their chosen bank. It means that customer chosen bank is dependent on occupation. The government employees have an option to choose both public and private banks while applying for home loan, because they have perfect documentary proof for enclosure, whereas private employees need to request bank officials for loan approvals and of the time they prefer private banks due to lack of documentary proof.

H₀₂: There is no significant association between occupation and tenure of the loan

Table 2: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	60.207 ^a	6	.000
Likelihood Ratio	59.462	6	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.156	1	.693
N of Valid Cases	626		
a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.21.			

From the above table 2 chi square is significant (sig. value is < 0.05), reject null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant association between occupation and tenure of the loan. It means that tenure of the loan is dependent on occupation. The different occupational employees have different tenure of loan payment system, i.e Government employees always have fixed income and they prefer long term tenure whereas private employees also almost equal to government employees, but self-employed people generally prefer short terms tenure due to their variable income levels throughout the year. The same reflected in the hypothesis.

H₀₃: There is no significant association between type of bank and tenure of the loan.

Table 3: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.378 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	38.292	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.006	1	.940
N of Valid Cases	626		
a. 1 cells (6.2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.22.			

From the above table 3 chi square is significant (sig. value is < 0.05), reject null hypothesis. It means that there is a significant association between type of bank and tenure of the loan. It means that tenure of the loan is dependent on type of bank. Generally the banks profit centre is loans, the same reflected here that, if the banks motivate the borrower to pay long term tenure they will get more interest and profit, in this regards the private banks are much ahead to extend loan tenure compare with private banks.

Discussion of Results:

As per study observations most (67 per cent) of the consumers are preferring long tenure loan as 11-20 years tenure, this may be due to for tax saving and auto deductions form salary accounts. The study zone, being a greater municipality and state capital nearly 77 % of respondents opting more than 30, 00000/- (Thirty Lakhs) loan, which is minimum amount to get normal apartment. In the present competitive housing loan market a housing loan customer can avail this loan without any difficulty. Besides, in some cases HDFC/ ICICI Companies include stamp duty and registration charges too in the total quantum of loan. The sanctioned home loan amount depends on person to person and bank to bank and also discretion of respective bank manager. Generally the term of repayment for a housing loan, offered by surveyed banks is ranging from 5 to 25 years. Repayment term generally does not extend beyond the retirement age of borrower if he/she is employed or maximum 60 years. The processing time for issuing home loan is comparatively less time with public sector bank (SBI, Andhra Bank) to Private sector banks (ICICI, HDFC).

Type of interest rate opted by consumers are almost 50-50 to fixed rate and floating rate. Nearly 84 per cent of respondents are availing home loans to buy new House only. Almost all 4 banks are forcing their consumers to choose ECS/ Cheque method only for payment of EMI.

All the respondents are happy with the bank services with respect to loan process, but many of them complained about too much time consuming process disturb their daily duties, this delay need to be reduced. Most of the respondents are well educated people in the city and they are well aware about tax benefits with the house loan. Interest rate changes and other services offered by banks are known to customers by media only rather than person SMS services to the customers, this is due to different customers have different type of schemes of loans which may nit generalized to everyone.

For physical verification of property, the borrower has to submit all the legal documents regarding the purchased or constructed property against which he wants to avail the housing loan, to the Housing Finance Companies. It contains plan approval of the proposed property, copy of agreement of sale, allotment letter issued by the builders, copy of approved drawing of proposed construction, cost estimate from architect etc. After this the bank authorities will evaluate the report and same will be produced to the customer.

SUGGESTIONS

Following are the suggestions in the light of the research study-

- The major problems of housing finance sector in Hyderabad for banks are shortage of funds, inadequate mortgage and securitization laws, unhealthy competition among housing finance agencies and traditional thinking of Indians etc. Most of these problems of shortage of funds can be minimized by giving an industry status to housing finance sector by the Government of India.

- It may be a sound decision for a safety conscious customer to go for fixed rate of interest that accords certain stability to their quantum of loan repayment. They can also sure that any increase in interest rates will not lead to an increase of loan liability.
- Government bodies should also seek support from NGOs and other civil society organizations in planning houses for the poor in terms of design and facilities. This can ensure the involvement of urban poor in housing so that the plan is developed by those who have to be settled and relocated.

CONCLUSION:

Banking industry has undergone a major change after the first phase of economic liberalization; hence the importance credit management has emerged. In recent time banks are very cautious in extending loan, because of mounting NPA. This article highlights the reasons for an assets becoming NPA and remedial measures to be taken. Due to various steps taken by the Government of India NPA levels are reduced to considerable level.

The recovery method of bank loans is different from person to person and bank to bank it depends on amount / nature of default ranging from auction of property to judicial foreclosure. In this regard the private sector banks are too aggressive to collect the loans. The officials are agreed that adjusting of value of property downwards/ upwards is always acceptable, so in future no further issues may raise in quantum of loan. The information brochures are made available by all four banks about rate of interest and type of interest , but the customers are fail to analyze the mathematical calculations. The ombudsmen often attending customer's complaints. Most of the time the consumers request to adjust the property value, to get more loans but very often it will.

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ROLE OF FAMILY IN PURCHASE DECISION OF TWO WHEELER

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to measure the role of family members and its influence on purchase decision for two-wheelers in select districts of Telangana State. To empirically prove that there is any influence of family members in purchase decision for two-wheelers; chi-square and factor analysis has been used in this study. The study finds exclusive set of statements were prepared pertaining to the buyer behaviour for two-wheelers. And factor analysis yielded two factors which have been empirically proved that there is an influence of family members in purchase decision of two-wheelers. The marketers of two-wheeler must frame their product design and communication strategy in such a way that it must appeal.

Key words: Consumer Behaviour, Two wheelers, Family members, Factor analysis

INTRODUCTION

Today marketing emphasizes thrust on customer needs and wants. An understanding of the motives underlying consumer behavior helps the firm to seek better and more effective ways to satisfy its customers. Select appropriate sales-mix and advertising strategies, and plan its marketing programme in a more timely and effective manner. The study of consumer behaviour, therefore, includes an understanding of physical activity of buying as well as mental decision process involved in the purchase. On one side, intermeshing of various demographic and psychographics features in consumers pose several challenges and opportunities to marketers. And on the other hand, stiff competition among sellers and the availability of a wide array of products increase complexities for a consumer. Hence, the involvement of family members is unavoidable in buying. Though the marketers are interested in the “physical act of buying” by a consumer, yet the market conditions impel them to study the “mental decision process” undergone in reaching the purchase decision (William. J.Stanton (2002); Shciffman & Kanuk (2003).

Consumer behaviour is influenced strongly by cultural, social, personal and psychological and psychographic factors. *Cultural* factors include a set of basic values, perceptions, want and behaviour learned by a member of the society from family and other important institutions. The *social* factors include consumer’s family, small groups, social status and roles. The *personal* factors characterized such as buyer’s age, lifecycle stage, occupation, economic situation and lifestyle etc., a person’s buying choices are further influenced by *psychological* factors (Loudon & Bitta, 2004). The present study emphasizes on the role of family members while making purchases of Two-Wheeler. On the other,

competition is getting fierce with the arrival of foreign collaborated two-wheeler manufacturers who are recognized for their quality across the globe. A challenge has begun and the fate of these various brands will be decided based upon their price, technology, and servicing. Therefore, it becomes necessary to study the buying behaviour of the customers by which marketers can understand only then they are able to predict how customers are likely to react to various informational and environmental clues and shape their strategies.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Warren (1970) in his book “behavioural scientists are interested in all; patterns of human behavior of which consumer behavior is only a small segment in any city limits. It is a behavior which is associated with the buying of product and services and the reasons underlying these activities”.

Burns & Granbois (1977) in his behavioural lab study comprising of 101 couples for the purchase of an automobile hypothesized that joint participation. In the process of deciding purchases, “will vary directly with family members directly engage in use of the product” and is more likely “the more nearly equal the contribution of resources such as, income, education, and social participation by husbands and wives”. The study illustrated that husbands exhibited high empathy for this product class. Husbands influenced the decision to an extent that it could be termed as an automobile decision, but participation by wife made it a joint decision. The wife’s sphere was one of influence, while the husband’s sphere was that of influence and right.

Bijapurkar (1995) asserted that women now has a stronger voice in purchase decision both of products used by the entire family, the emphasize is that some of that influence is yielded by the virtue of her position as wife/mother, while much of it flows from the assertion of other individualism.

Ruth & Commuri (1998); Green & Others (1975) according to their findings of the study that while tracing the shifts in family decision-making in Indian families found that most decisions involved collaboration of partners instead of being solo-decisions. Martinez & Polo (1999) that joint decision-making increases – regardless of demographics – for decisions considered important by spouses or supposing high economic outlay or low frequency of purchase. Hence, they attribute to the fact that spending large sums of money may be made for an asset to be used by the whole family, which, if made, without consulting other family members could leave potential for conflict or post-purchase dissonance. Moreover, joint decision-making reduces responsibility of decision on a particular member to reduce possibilities of future problems turning out of mistaken decision (Foxman & others, 1989).

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Motorcycle sales grew by an annual average of 37% over a period of seven years i.e., 1995-2017, and constituted nearly 76% of total two wheeler sales in 2017, up from just 24% in 1995. Average monthly motorcycle sales have increased five-fold since 1995 to almost 9,50,000 units in 2017. This clearly shows that Hero Honda is the current market leader with a 49% market share. Hero Honda has been an early entrant in the 4 stroke segment of the two wheeler industry. With a right mix of product styling and pricing the

company helped/ garner a larger market chunk of the 4-stroke market as compared to Bajaj Auto. A shifting consumer preference towards motorcycles also enabled the fast growth of the company in the last few years. Hero Honda motorcycle sales jumped 40.6 per cent in April, 2015 at 1,35,961 units from 96,672 units it sold in the corresponding month last year (2014). The change in product mix in favour of higher value products has resulted in improved realization for the company the growing popularity of the passion model appears to be the key factor behind improvement in unit realization (Munsinger, & Hansen, 1975). Taking into account the recent trend in performance, the company appears well positioned to retain its top position in the motorcycle market and also sustain the recent rate of growth.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The principal objective of study is to analyze the role of Family members influence on purchase decision of Two-Wheeler in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district of Telangana State.

HYPOTHESIS

- H₀= The monthly income and family members has no influence on the purchase decision of two-wheelers.
 H_a= The monthly income and family members has influence on the purchase decision of two-wheelers.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data. This is an exploratory kind of research study. The data has been collected by canvassing a structured questionnaire among 1000 two wheeler owners, 50 each from 20 dealers (100 sample respondents) from Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy districts of Telangana State based on purposive (both convenience and judgmental) sampling method. The collected data analyzed by applying chi-square test to find out the relationship between two variables. Chi-Square (X^2) =

$$= \sum \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Demographic profile of respondents: The analysis reveals that majority of respondents (48 per cent) who were using and aspiring to buy two wheelers are having monthly income of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 15,000/- followed by unemployed segment with 21 percent. Decision makers with regard to two wheelers are mostly graduates 45 percent and males 70 percent with regard to their area of residence, majority of respondents were belong to urban (62 per cent).

Table – 1: Demographic Profile of Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Monthly income (Rs.)		
<5000	69	06.90
5000 -10000	221	22.10
10000 -15000	479	47.90
>15000	231	23.10
Total	1000	100.00
Profession		
Employed	261	26.10
Self employed	103	10.30
Unemployed	207	20.70
Business	109	10.90
Students	214	21.40
Others	106	10.60
Total	1000	100.00
Edu.qualification		
Graduate(UG)	455	45.50
Hintar	261	26.10
SSC	133	13.30
5 th std	057	05.70
Illiterate	094	09.40
Total	1000	100.00
Area of Residence		
Rural	381	38.10
Urban	619	61.90
Total	1000	100.00
Gender		
Male	703	70.30
Female	297	29.70
Total	1000	100.00

Source: Computed from primary data

Table - 2 : Buying Parameters

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Popularity	107	10.70
Price	83	08.30
Brand image	355	35.50
Durability	198	19.80
Past experience	167	16.70
All of there	90	09.00
Total	1000	100.00

Source: Computed from primary data

Buying Parameters: There are several factors which determine the purchase decision of any product. Among them brand image is one of the strongest factor which set forth as a

parameter (35 per cent). Durability of product stood second strongest parameter (20 per cent) and past experience of either others or own is also paramount factor which is considered by 17 per cent of respondents. It is therefore concluded that 'brand image' of the product is the principal parameter for making purchase decision in case of two wheeler (table-2).

Monthly income and purchase decision of two wheeler: from the following table 3 it is revealed that majority of respondents felt that family income always influence the buyer decision of two wheeler i.e., 50 per cent, 29 percent of them said that it is sometimes and only 21 percent of respondents opined that monthly income never influence the buyer decision of two wheelers. It is concluded that purchase decision of the buyer get influenced by monthly income and the same is proved statistically.

Ho. The monthly income has no influence on the purchase decision of two-wheelers.

Calculated value of chi-square ($X^2 = 18.713$) is greater than the table value 5.991 at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, we reject the null hypothesis and it is inferred that monthly income has significant influence on the purchase decision of two wheeler.

Table - 3 Monthly Incomes and Purchase Decision

Family income(Rs)	Responses			Total
	Never	Sometimes	Always	
<5000	21	18	54	93(9.3)
5000-10000	79	68	122	269(26.9)
10000-15000	185	93	110	288(28.8)
>15000	24	109	217	350(35.0)
Total	209(20.9)	288(28.8)	503(50.3)	1000(100)

Source: Computed from primary data

Family members and purchase decision: It is found from the following table -4 that the family members influence on purchase decision of two wheelers and almost 59 percent of respondents opined that there will have influence 'always', 30 percent of them said 'never' and only 11 percent of respondents says that the family influence will be there for 'sometimes'. It is concluded that there may be influence of family members while making the purchase of two wheelers "always". Further, it is also analyzed that the extent of influence on the same by each individuals of buyer's family. It is observed that the children's influence is great extent (26 per cent) followed by self (18%) and others stood third i.e., 16 percent. It is concluded that the children's playing greater role in influencing the decision while purchasing two-wheeler bikes. Since they are exposed to media and hence children's have more information about the brand of such durable product.

Table - 4 Family Members and Purchase Decision

Family members	Responses			Total
	Never	Sometimes	Always	
Husband	27	18	139	184(18.4)
Wife	33	07	97	137(13.7)
Children's	57	19	188	264(26.4)
Father	21	11	31	63(6.3)
Mother	26	05	23	54(5.4)
Sister	19	08	24	51(5.1)
Brodrther	33	18	34	85(8.5)
Others	84	25	53	162(16.2)
Total	300(30.0)	111(11.1)	589(58.9)	1000(100)

Source: Computed from primary data

H0= The family members has no influence on the purchase decision of two-wheelers.

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach' s alpha	No. of Items
.965	8

Factor Analysis: Family Members Influence for Purchase of Two- Wheeler

- Kaiser-Meyer- Olkin of Sampling Adequacy 0.899
- Bartlett's test of sphericity Approx. Chi-square = 13931.636.

It is concluded that there is a significant role of family members on the purchase decision of two wheelers because the calculated value of chi-square ($X^2=13931.636$) is greater than the tabulated value (.965) at 5% level of significance for 7 d.f., so we reject the null hypothesis.

Chi –square Test

Family Influences	Total Eigen Value	% of Variation	Cumulative %
Husband/Self	7.599	84.438	84.438
Wife	.469	5.207	89.645
Daughter/Son	.348	3.867	93.512
Father	.289	3.206	96.718
Mother	.111	1.237	97.955
Sister	.089	.986	98.941
Brother	.070	.776	99.717
Others	.025	.282	100.00

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

From the Factor analysis only one Factor is identified. Factor – I (Husband) the following factors has influence on Two-Wheeler Purchase -(i) Wife's influence; (ii) Sister's influence; and (iii) Brother's influence.

MAJOR FINDINGS

The following are the findings that have been emerged from the analysis.

- Majority of two wheeler buyers are belong to middle income group i.e., with monthly income of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs.15,000/-, followed by the income group more than Rs.15,000/- per month.
- Employees and students are the major customer base for two-wheelers when compared to others and further most of them are graduation as their educational qualification.

- Male customers still playing crucial role while making purchase of two-wheelers and it is also seen drastic rise in number of female customer base not only as decision makers but also influencing to buy ladies bikes such as Honda Activa, Pleasure, Scooty, Suzuki, TVS- Wego, etc.
- Brand image and durability features of the bikes are the strong parameters for buying followed by past experience of the usage.
- It highlights the influence of family members related to the buyer behaviour of two-wheeler. Influence of the family members reveals that majority of respondents are influenced by the decision of “husband” and also an equal number of respondents viewed as the purchase decision is also determined by the life partner (wife) which is second among the family members. Whereas, the factor analysis reveals that Husband influence among the family members is high.

SUGGESTIONS

Today we are standing at a threshold in the business world, fraught with peril, yet full of possibilities. It is a time for business to implement innovative strategies to meet the expectations of the customers. Businesses began shifting their focus from competitors to value additions. This study throws light on the unparalleled behaviour of consumers pertaining to the purchase decision of two-wheeler. Marketers must focus on to understand the family members and their influence is significant and the same is proved from the study. As such it is strongly recommended that two-wheeler companies must draw attention to it.

CONCLUSION

The success of any Two-wheeler company depends greatly on understanding their buyer behavior to set its marketing strategy; a marketer pursues a wide combination of factors that makes an influence on buyer behavior, it is very important to understand what is on their mind while designing a two-wheeler. For instance, when buying patterns of an individual customer changes it makes an impact on the company. Thus two-wheeler companies must design strategies to update from time to time. Two-wheeler market is a synonym for oligopoly market; the companies operating under oligopoly face competition from all respects therefore they need to distinguish themselves from competing firms.

As buyers have unlimited choice and they look for a two-wheeler from their point of view it. Two-wheeler companies must address to the needs such as provision of mobile charger and so on. Exclusive set of statements were prepared pertaining to the buyer behaviour for two-wheelers. Most of the respondents said that their perceptions and attitudes were influenced by these. Family members has been proved empirically through chi-square test and factor analysis and among the family members influence husband role is an important among others.

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HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN INDIA: A FOCUS ON RURAL WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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Abstract

This paper examines the health care system in India and expenditure on medical and public health as well as family welfare. Health and socio economic development are so closely intertwined that it is impossible one without the other. While economic development in India has been gaining momentum over the last decade, our health system is at crossroads today. Health is a priority goal in its own right, as well as central input to economic development. In rural India, where over 50 percent of families are living in poverty, it is not only food security but also ill-health, which causes serious distress. Even after 50 years of Independence, we have an infant mortality of 87 per 1,000 with most babies dying due to diarrhea and other minor diseases related to portable water, hygiene and sanitation. For this, it can be observed that coverage and impact of health insurance, medical education, Janani Suraksha Yojana and pulse polio immunization programme on the welfare of women and children through health care system in rural India.

Keywords: Public health, Health insurance, Janani Suraksha yojana, Pulse Polio Immunization.

Introduction

Good health is universally acknowledged to be of intrinsic value and, therefore, constitutes an integral element of development, one can be rich sick enough to not enjoy any opportunities that wealth opens up, and poor health may translate in to worsening economic opportunities as well health is a multidimensional subject. The WHO highlights three specific dimensions of health: the Physical, Mental and Social. Health is multi-factorial as well. There are numerous factors that influence health like hereditary factors, environment factors, life style, adequate housing, basic sanitation and socio-economic conditions including income, education, availability and quality of the health infrastructure and per capita health expenditure, (Park K, 1994)

The role of health care in economic development has received increasing attention in recent years. There is a general agreement that economic growth is not merely a function of incremental capital-output ratio. Investment enhanced allocation of education, imparting skills and health care plays a significant role in fostering economic growth. The public health care system in many states is not reaching the target of government due to critical shortage of health personnel, particularly doctors and nurses, poor working conditions and

inadequate incentives and low utilization of the merge facilities in government hospitals. Government hospitals at all levels present a picture of neglect and decline.

In rural India medical facilities were rudimentary. The Community Development Block pattern of rural development launched in the 1950s was harbinger of modern health care in rural areas. Every block was to have a Primary Health Centers (PHCs) with 10 beds at the block headquarters and three sub-centers at village level. The sanctioned staff for a PHC consisted of two doctors, one lady health visitors and two sanitary inspectors. A doctor was required to visit each sub-center twice in a week. The Eleventh Plan presents a well throughout and comprehensive important features are:

1. To establish 1.75 lakh sub-centers.
2. 30,000 PHCs at one for a group of five subs –centers with one lady visitor and three staff nurses.
3. 6,500 CHCs each with 30-50 beds and seven specialists and nine staff nurses.
4. 1800 taluk or sub divisional hospitals and 600 district hospitals will be fully equipped to provide quality health services.

When, the government provides the infrastructure facilities, we can expect a significant improvement in the quality of medical care in rural India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A number of studies both conceptual and empirical have been conducted regarding various aspects of health care system.

Rao, Nundy and Dua (2005) undertook a survey in 8 median districts identified in the 1991 Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) index. Their study observed both allopathy treatment and AYUSH 15The survey obtained information on the ownership pattern, services provided, utilization levels, human resources appointed, equipment used, prices charged for some services, etc. They found that the ratio of the public -private sector is 60:40 in rural areas as compared to 10:90 in urban areas. Their study also suggests that the presence of the private sector in the poorest blocks was negligible. They observed that the payment system in the private sector is predominantly based on fee for service and due to the absence of any system of provider control.

Mc. Cormack et.al. (2009) developed and tested a health insurance literacy scale for medicine programme and found low to moderate levels of health insurance.

Anchan, S.et al.(2011) studied the claim process of existing health insurance schemes, to identify the barriers in the claim process at the hospital level and the consumer awareness and satisfaction level in health insurance. Method employed was cross -sectional study with convenient sampling, data included time analysis format and validated questionnaire. Results showed Sampoorna Suraksha had more claims followed by Yeshasvini. Overall there is a delay in query justification followed by preauthorization, preparation and faxing.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the role of medical education and its practice in rural area.
2. To analyze the coverage of medical insurance.
3. To find out the pattern of expenditure on medical, public health and welfare of the people.
4. To review the functioning of Janani Suraksha Yojana programme.
5. To study the performance of Pulse Polio Immunization programme.

Medical Education

Health is a state of mental, social and physical well-being and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity. To achieve this noble objective India requires health care professionals who are trained in institutional with standardized infrastructure and availability of accessible and equitable health care for both rural and urban populace. The growth of medical colleges has been exponential from 88 colleges in 1965 to 335 in 2011 and 400 in 2015 several more are in the pipeline nearly admit an estimated 47,000 students annually. The non-availability of qualified faculty, sub-standard infrastructure and clustering of medical colleges contribute to poor training and limited exposure to clinical material. The net result is that the outgoing basic doctor is not fully equipped to face the challenges in medical practice.

Practicing in Rural Areas

Recently, the number of seats available in private and public medical colleges has been doubled and efforts are on to conceptualize a rural doctor scheme with 3¹/₂ years of training to improve the doctor-patient ratio in rural areas, over the years, various committees including National Knowledge Commission (NKC) have made recommendations to improve medical education system. The NKC for training existing health care professionals and workers as multipurpose workers and creation of health workers like specialist nurses and ASHH workers, will provide a solution to needs in rural of rural people. The doctor –population ratio is 1:1722 in 2005. However, the MCI vision document estimated it at 1:1700 in 2010. The estimation ratio in 2015 is 1:1100 but Bihar and Maharashtra having worst ratios. India now has cumulatively 9.4 lakh allopathic doctors, 1.54 dental surgeons and 7.37 lakh AYUSH doctors of whom more than half are allopathic doctors. Every government hospital serves an estimated 61,000 people in India, with one bed for 1833 people it is 8800 in case of Bihar. Over the few decades, the medical field has seen never innovation prevented illness and death and increased life span in rural areas.

Health Insurance

Health insurance becomes important because of the unpredictable nature of spending on health care. While individuals have some idea about their needs for future medical services, the exact amount they spend on the health care remain uncertain to them

to great extent. There is an argument that the shorter the time period, the greater is the percentage disparity in healthcare spending among individuals and as time period becomes longer the disparity decreases a little.

In India, particularly rural areas lack of progress towards provision of universal, equitable health care. According to Bhore Committee in 1946, public funded allopathic health system for the entire population indicates the low priority given to public health policy. The consequences of this disastrous neglect are that Indians have among the highest out of pocket expenditure on health. The government is now considering universal health insurance scheme in public sector and private sector with proper subsidy. But some classes of citizens, such as children, the elderly and women are not registered due to lack of awareness as well as living in poverty. However, health insurance has become the fastest growing segment of general insurance, it registered on 94th annual growth 35 per cent over the 1987 decade with less than 10 per cent of the eligible population covered withdrawal of the most popular features of health insurance is also one of the main reason to not interesting in to the join of the health insurance. The public insurance companies are trying to provide some of the benefits of the cashless policies. On the other side, the leading corporate hospitals also offer the health insurance policies with subsidiary cost. Finally, public, private insurance companies and hospitals to give better with transparency is in introduced in health insurance.

Expenditure on Health

Health care expenditure is a very necessary social expenditure for any country. Whether it is developing country or developed one, state's role in developing is good health infrastructure and assuring good health to everybody becomes very critical and important. The condition of expenditure on health services in India is no less dismal. The centre share of total public expenditure on health has fallen over the last two decades and India less of its GDP on health than some of the world's poorest countries. As a ratio of GDP, public expenditure on health is among the lowest in the world about, 1.2 per cent. In fact the health system is almost totally privatized. It must be raised to at least 2.5 per cent by end of the 12 five year plan, and 3 per cent in the subsequent five years. This, the expert group estimates, can bring about a dramatic reduction in out of pocket spending from 67 per cent of total health expenditure in 2011 to 47 per cent by 2017 and 33 per cent by 2022. By contrast, the ratio of public expenditure to total health expenditure is 40 per cent in East-Asia, 50 per cent in Latin America, 75 per cent in Europe and as high as 85 per cent in Britain. In large parts of India, there are no public health facilities worth the name for female sterilization and polio immunization (Dreze Jean, 2004).

The pattern of revenue and capital expenditure of centre and states shows that spending on medical public health increased almost four fold from 1986-87 to 2011-12, but as per cent of total expenditure as per cent of GDP, it is on decline. During 1986-87 combined capital expenditure and public health 4.41 per cent of total expenditure and 1.5 per cent of GDP. The total in 2011-12 only 1.2 per cent to GDP. The same for public expenditure on family welfare the total expenditure on family welfare increased from Rs.570 crore during 1986-87, to Rs.2924 crore in 2002-03, but share of capital in total

expenditure decreased from 0.61 to 0.43 per cent and as percentage of GDP it decreased from 0.22 per cent to 0.12 per cent for the same period.

The pattern of investment on health and family welfare during different plan periods in public sector investment on health has increased 65.20 crore during the first plan to Rs.9253 crore during Tenth plan. However, its ratio to total plan investment is on a declining trend. Investment on health during First Plan was 3.33 per cent and 1.03 per cent in Tenth plan. On the other hand, the total spending on medical and public health may have increased by nearly 8 times between 1986-87 to 2010-2011. However, per capita expenditure on medical health services could increase nearly 5 times and family welfare 6 times during the same period. India's per capita health care expenditure is low due to large population and low per capita income. This scenario is not likely to improve in the near future due to the rising health care costs and India's growing population.

JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojana)

Janani Suraksha Yojana Scheme is a conditional cash transfer scheme incentive the use of health services. The scheme launched on 12th April 2005, it is 100% centrally sponsored scheme. It is an intervention for safe motherhood and aims at reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality among poor women by encouraging institutional delivery system. This scheme also provides for the identification of pregnant women, antenatal care assistance with transfusions, blood transfusions, consumables and diet. In some states, the scheme is complemented by the provision of public funds to private services providers in rural areas.

This scheme also given the awareness to rural women, the success of the scheme is currently being measured by the number of institutional deliveries, beneficiaries and financial assistance provided. The schemes have confirmed its beneficial impact on antenatal deliveries, beneficiaries and financial assistance provided. The schemes have confirmed its beneficial impact on antenatal care, health facility births and neonatal deaths. However, the assessment also noted wide inter-state and inter-district variations in the scheme.

Pulse Polio Immunization Programme

Polio is a highly infection viral disease, which mainly effects young children. The virus is transmitted through contaminated food and water and multiplies in the intensive, from where it can invade the nervous system. Many infected people have no symptom but, excrete the virus in their feces, hence transmitting infection to other.

Pulse polio immunization programme was started in the late 1970s. In 1985, it became a part of the universal immunization programme launched throughout the country. A significant milestone in the journey was the launch of National Pulse Polio Initiative (PPI) in 1995-96, forgetting coverage of every child under five in the country with the oral polio vaccine (OPV) to be given on two National Immunization Days one each December and January, followed by more focused state-level immunization campaigning throughout the year. The PPI set for the nation a new target eradication of polio by 2005.

This involved better social mobilization through involvement of millions of frontline workers from private health sectors, Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers. India has spent more than Rs. 12,000 crore on PPI. According to Health Ministry, 24 lakh vaccinators visit over 20 crore house holds to ensure that nearly 17.2 crore children, are immunization with the OPU. Budgetary allocation for Pulse Polio Immunization is Rs.806.83 crore in 2008-10 and highest 1746.85 crores in 2009-10, then after declined to Rs.663.96 crores in 2011-12. The above mentioned figures clearly stated that, Indian government allocated the good amount to eradicate the polio and overcome challenges. As the result, polio cases have decreased tremendously from 1, 50,000 in 1985, to 6028 in 1991, 741 in 2009, 42 in 2001, 66 in 2005, 01 in 2015 and only one in 2011 (PV₁ case found in January 13, 2011, Howrah, West Bengal) from 2012 onwards we have not identified any case in India. Government of India has issued guidelines effective since March 2014 for mandatory to all international travelers. The above figures also clearly stated that tremendous changes in sanitation and infrastructure -people were also improved the awareness about pulse polio. India must capitalize on this progress and secure polio eradication. It must continue to protect children in polio campaigns and through improved routine immunization coverage.

Conclusion

The present health care system in India is not to meet the needs of rural people in particular women and children. The number of medical seats has been gradually increased but appointment of faculty and infrastructure facilities are not up to the mark. Moreover, most of these colleges were started under private management only. The declining expenditure on medical and public expenditure especially during the post reforms period has adversely affected. The government has made efforts in providing health to the people since Independence still a lot needs to be done. The government should not only increase expenditure on health and family welfare but also improve the quality of services provided only that can we imagine an efficient, disease free and healthy population in India.

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STATUS OF HORTICULTURE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Horticulture is a boon of nature which is refined by human skill as a science to obtain more and more benefits. It involves rigorous cropping expertise, including the improvement, production, distribution and use of vegetables, fruits, woody landscape and greenhouse plants. Horticulture is now one of the fastest growing industries with striking professional opportunities. An increasing proportion of the world's population is living in metropolitan environments where their understanding of farming, and therefore of food production, is becoming progressively more poor. While in 1950 approximately 71% of the world's population lived in rural locations, this had declined to 50% in 2011 and is anticipated to be as low as 30% globally by 2050. Ironically however, these same urban-based consumers have become increasing verbal about various issues such as use of pesticides, labour conditions for farm workers, carbon taxes, buy-local campaigns, and the sustainability of production methods. These are often driven as "matters of ethics" and are in isolation from the reality of current production methods or of the opportunity to realistically meet these consumer demands.

Keywords: Horticulture, vegetables, Floriculture, greenhouse plants.

Introduction

The origins of horticulture are intimately associated with the history of mankind. The term horticulture is relatively recent origin. It first appeared in written language in the seventeenth century. Horticulture deals with an enormous numbers of plants. A garden crop traditionally includes fruits, vegetable and all the plants grown for ornamental purposes as well as spices and medicinal. Horticulture is associated with next four branches in which Ponology which treat of fruits, Olericulture treat with vegetables, Floriculture with flowers and Landscape garden deals with architecture and such plants materials as are essential to landscape development.

To meet the steadily rising requirements of low-cost, year-round supply of premium quality fruit and vegetables especially in developing countries, production of fresh vegetables for export has grown rapidly in a number of countries around the world over the last decade. This trade brings producers and exporters of world together with importers and retailers. Usually urbanization is also impacting considerably on the availability of labour for farming activities. The general unavailability of low-cost labour and the increasing cost of land have seen a turn down in horticultural production in many developed countries around the world. As a result, production has shifted to countries where land and labour permit cost- competitiveness, for instance Kenya.

In many countries large scale production of agronomic crops through genetic manipulation is being extensively used. However, in some countries, production of horticultural crops by genetic manipulations is of great concern and a matter of debates regarding the safety and the wider justification of GMOs. The lack of consciousness about the role that conventional plant breeding plays in the production of new cultivars and the uncertainty that often prevails between conventional breeding and plants produced using gene transfer technologies is a matter of concern regarding horticulture practices. Current trends indicate that consumers are looking for increased variety, freshness, and healthy options in their eating choices. They are also seeking greater ease and a higher proportion of fresh produce in their diets. Those in metropolitan environments are more and more aware of and dependent on green spaces for their livelihoods and wellbeing. The future for horticulture and its foundation sciences within such an environment is, therefore, exhilarating, tricky, motivating and surely worthwhile.

Indian horticulture has attracted attention of foreign players too; seed and planting materials have been areas of interest for them for a long period resulting into introduction of a number of hybrids of vegetables, cucurbits and melons and temperate fruits. India is now looked as a promising market-destination and arguments favouring corporate farming, foreign direct investment in supply chain management and retail marketing of fresh horticulture produce are also being advanced at various forums.

Horticulture in India

India grows wide group of horticultural crops namely fruits; vegetables, potato, tropical tuber crops and mushroom; ornamental crops; medicinal and aromatic plants, spices and plantation crops like coconut, cashew, cocoa, tea, coffee and rubber. Recently bamboo and honey bees are also included in the list of horticulture. Government of India laid major emphasis on horticulture from mid eighties onwards as a mean of diversification for making agriculture more profitable through efficient land use, optimum utilization of natural resources (soil, water and environment) and creating skilled employment for rural masses especially women folk. The past efforts have been rewarding and India has now emerged as the largest producer of coconut, arecanut, cashew, ginger, turmeric, black pepper and the second largest producer of fruits, vegetables and tea. Among the new crops, kiwi, olive, gherkins, Kinnow and oil palm have been successfully introduced for commercial cultivation in the country.

Table-1: Area under Horticulture in India during 2001-02 to 2013-14

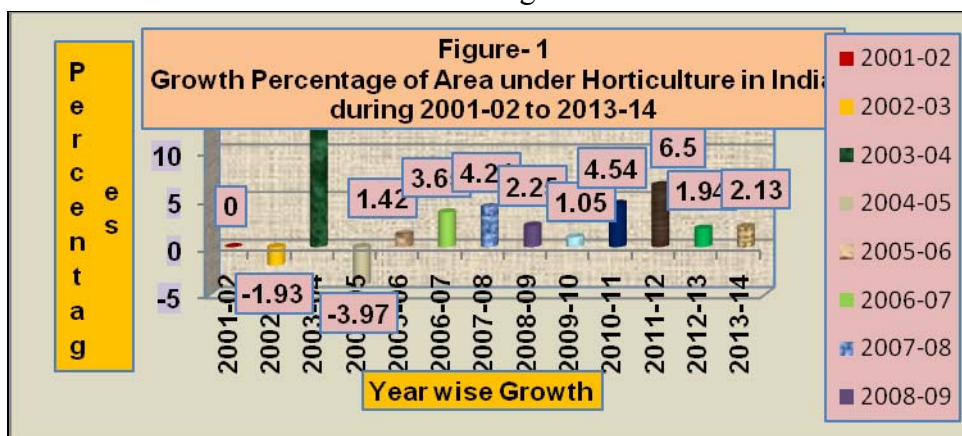
Area (In '000 HA)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Flowers	Nuts (Almond & Walnut)	Aromatic & Medicinal Plant Crops	Plantation Crops	Spices	Grand Total
2001-02	4010	6156	106	117	NA	2984	3220	16592
2002-03	3788	6092	70	117	NA	2984	3220	16271
2003-04	4661	6082	101	106	NA	3102	5155	19207
2004-05	5049	6744	118	106	131	3147	3150	18445
2005-06	5324	7213	129	130	262	3283	2366	18707
2006-07	5554	7581	144	132	324	3207	2448	19390
2007-08	5857	7848	166	132	397	3190	2617	20207
2008-09	6101	7981	167	136	430	3217	2629	20661
2009-10	6329	7985	183	142	509	3265	2464	20877
2010-11	6383	8495	191	NA	510	3306	2940	21825
2011-12	6705	8989	254	NA	506	3577	3212	23243
2012-13	6982	9205	233	NA	557	3641	3076	23694
2013-14	7216	9396	255	NA	493	3675	3163	24198

Source: Indian Horticulture Database-2014.

Table 1 reveals that among the various horticultural crops, the largest area under vegetables is registered during 13 years of study. The harvesting area under vegetables is gradually showing upward trends from 2004-05 onwards. The second important category of horticultural crop harvesting in larger areas in India is fruits of different kinds. The area under fruits is gradually increasing from 2002-03 onwards. The third highest area is under plantation crops in India. But the area under plantation crops is not evenly distributed. The next important category or horticultural crop cultivated in India is species. The area under spices is also not evenly distributed. As per the available reports the highest and lowest area under nuts is registered in 2009-10 and in 2003-04 (as well as 2004-05) respectively. The area under aromatic medicinal plant crops is also gradually increasing from 2003-04 to 2010-11.

The growth rate of area under Horticulture in India during 2001-02 to 2013-14 is clearly shown in figure 1.



The total area under horticultural crops at national level is gradually increasing from 2004-05 onwards. Negative growth rate in horticultural crop area is registered in 2002-03 2003-04. It can be concluded that with regard to area under horticultural optimistic growth visible.

Trends in Production

It is clear from table 2 that the production of fruits in the country is gradually increasing from 4, 30, 01,000 metric tonnes in 2000-01 to 8,89,77,000 metric tonnes by 2013-14. It means that the production of fruits in the country increased more than twice during 13 years of study. The gradual growth in the production of vegetables is also noticeable from 2002-03 onwards. In terms of quantity, vegetables occupy first position. In terms of production third place is occupied by plantation crops. The gradual growth in the production of plantation crops starts in 2005-06. But sharp rise in the production of plantation crops is registered in 2011-12.

The production trends in spices are not evenly distributed over the years. In terms of quantity of production fifth place is occupied by flowers. The production of flowers in 2001-02 is 5, 35,000 metric tonnes and they increased to 22,97,000 metric tonnes by 2013-14. It means that the production of flowers in the country increased more than 4 times during 13 years of period. The productive trends of aromatic and medicinal plant crops are gradually increasing except 2013-14. The production of nuts is also showing upward trends. As per the available data the Mushroom and Honey production is also showing positive trends.

The total production trends of horticultural crops in India is gradually increasing from 2002-03 onwards. The growth per cent of total production is showing upward trends except 2002-03. It can be deducted from the foregoing analysis that the production trends of horticultural crops in India showing are quite encouraging and further promotion is possible.

The trends in the production of various kinds of horticultural crops in India were presented in table 2.

Table-2
Production Trends of Horticulture Crops in India during 2001-02 to 2013-14
 Production (In '000 MT)

Year	Fruits	Vegetables	Flowers (LOOSE)	Nuts (Almond & Walnut)	Aromatic & Medicinal Plant Crops	Plantation crops	Spices	Mushroom	Honey	Total
2001-02	43001	88622	535	114	NA	9697	3765	40	10	145784
2002-03	45203	84815	735	114	NA	9697	3765	40	10	144379
2003-04	45942	88334	580	121	NA	13161	5113	40	10	153301
2004-05	50867	101246	659	121	131	9835	4001	40	10	166910
2005-06	55356	111399	654	149	262	11263	3705	35	52	182875
2006-07	59563	114993	880	150	324	12007	3953	37	51	191958
2007-08	65587	128449	868	177	397	11300	4357	37	65	211237
2008-09	68466	129077	987	173	430	11336	4145	37	65	214716
2009-10	71516	133738	1021	193	509	11928	4016	41	65	223027
2010-11	74878	146554	1031	NA	510	12007	5350	41	65	240436
2011-12	76424	156325	1652	NA	506	16359	5951	NA	NA	257217
2012-13	81285	162187	1729	NA	557	16985	5744	NA	NA	268487
2013-14	88977	162897	2297	NA	493	16301	5908	NA	76	276949

Source: Indian Horticulture Database-2013&2014.

STATE WISE HARVESTING AREA

The particulars with regard to state wise harvesting area under fruits are presented in the table 3.

Table-3
State Wise Area under Fruits

(In '000ha)

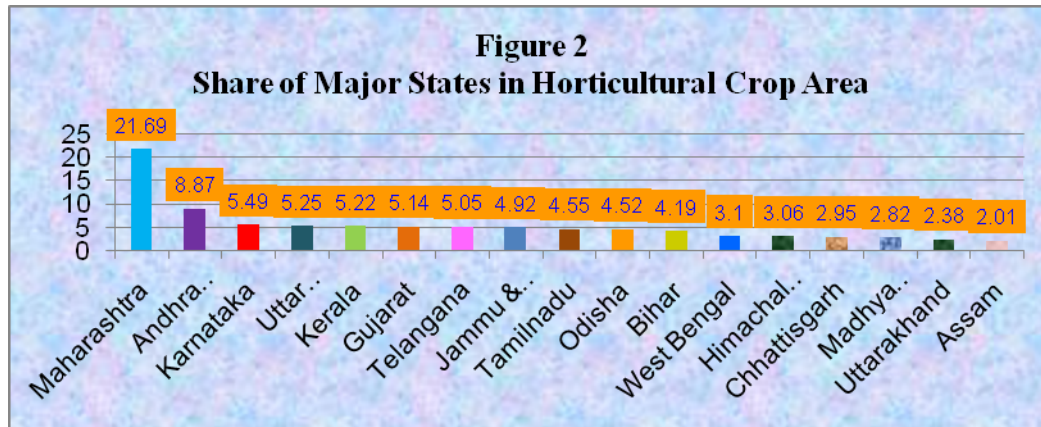
State/UT's	1991-92	2001-02	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Maharashtra	256.1	582.8	1560	1549	1565
Andhra Pradesh	313.1	575.8	671.7	940.7	640.1
Gujarat	84.5	149	353.7	381.5	370.8
Tamilnadu	136.2	227.5	332	309.9	328.6
Uttar Pradesh	303.2	288.3	337	326.2	379
Karnataka	209.3	257.1	371.8	388.2	396
Madhya Pradesh	64.7	46.6	159.6	195.4	203.8
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh				364.5
Bihar	266.9	272.3	299.2	301.5	302.1

West Bengal	111.3	147.6	216.6	220.6	223.5
Kerala	236.3	234.5	296.1	314.6	377
Odisha	136.3	225	329	329.4	325.9
Jammu & Kashmir	119.1	142.2	455.7	347.2	355.2
Assam	72.3	110.8	142.8	150.7	144.7
Chhattisgarh		14.4	185.2	195.6	212.9
Punjab	72.7	37.5	71.5	74.9	76.6
Jharkhand		31.5	83.8	93	94
Himachal Pradesh	157.2	223	214.6	218	220.7
Tripura	44.9	28.3	54.5	60.1	68.4
Uttarakhand	150.5	197.5	200.7	200.9	171.6
Rajasthan	22.8	22.1	48.8	46.5	37.4
Haryana	13.9	31.3	47	49.5	50.6
Manipur	19.8	26.1	49.5	51.9	54.1
Nagaland	5.2	25	33.7	37.2	40.6
Meghalaya	24.2	24	32.3	33.2	35.3
Mizoram	9.3	19	43.7	49.7	57.6
Arunachal Pradesh	20.2	41.6	85.1	86.9	89.1
Goa	11	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.3
Andaman & Nicobar	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.6
Sikkim	7.7	12.3	13.4	14.7	16
Puducherry	1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Lakshadweep	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Delhi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	0.7	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	0.3	0.4	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Total	2874.5	4010.2	6704.2	6982	7216.8

Source: Indian Horticulture Database-2013&2014.

It is evident from table 3 that the state wise area under fruits in different states is showing upward trends with one or two exceptions. The area under horticultural crops in 6 out of 7 Union Territories is negligible during the study period. Among the Union Territories highest area under horticultural crops is registered in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Among the states the first and second places were occupied by Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Even after bifurcation of the state Andhra Pradesh, its second position in terms of area under fruit crops is continued. In 2013-14 more than half of area under fruits

is registered in 6 states namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. The percentage area under fruit crops to the total area is below 1 per cent of total area in north-eastern states except Assam. The share of newly formed Telangana state in total area stood at 5.05 per cent. It can be inferred that more area under fruit crops in plain regions of the country than hilly regions, which are famous for the production of certain fruits. Figure 2 gives the particulars share of major states in terms of area under horticultural crops.



As per figure 4.2 the six states i.e. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Gujarat contributing more than 50 per cent area under fruit crops in India.

State wise Production Trends of Fruits

The state wise production trends of fruits is presented in table 4.

Table-4
State Wise Production Trends of Fruit Crops

(In '000 MT)

State/UT's	1991-92	2001-02	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Maharashtra	3518.4	8840.6	10538	9785	13457.9
Andhra Pradesh	4008.2	6157.4	9841.1	13939.1	10510.6
Gujarat	1828.9	2346.9	7522.4	8413.2	8002
Tamilnadu	2316.1	4342.4	8535.1	6699.9	7369.9
Uttar Pradesh	2449.8	2282.8	5795.1	5176.1	6887.4
Karnataka	3191.8	4028.9	6428.1	6619.6	6652.4
Madhya Pradesh	1245	1143.8	3391.3	5450	5696
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh				4441
Bihar	2799.2	2877	3946.4	4249.2	4013.6
West Bengal	1131.7	1985.5	3055.4	3172.5	2909.7
Kerala	1101.3	1772.6	2429.5	2583.9	2889.5
Odisha	978	1362.9	2154.4	2210.4	2148.3
Jammu & Kashmir	700.8	1000.9	2329.9	1742.1	2073.9
Assam	886.4	1335.1	1851.8	2073.8	2007.8
Chhattisgarh		203.1	1569.2	1702.3	1930.2
Punjab	663.8	531.7	1419.9	1502.5	1541.2
Jharkhand		321.1	850.2	889.7	890
Himachal Pradesh	339.9	263.4	372.8	555.7	866.3
Tripura	319.1	452.1	644.4	697.9	786.4
Uttarakhand	428.7	376.1	802.1	805.7	678.5
Rajasthan	113.6	200.7	613.9	716.8	581.8
Haryana	110	235.2	476.6	516.1	554.9
Manipur	43	134	405.9	440.6	515.7
Nagaland	9.2	302	347.7	276	411
Meghalaya	218.1	186.9	300.4	316.6	348
Mizoram	34.8	63.4	275.7	293	343.9
Arunachal Pradesh	47.3	124.9	308.9	312.2	321.3
Goa	84.2	64.7	154.7	80.9	81.2
Andaman & Nicobar	12.9	16.7	30.5	30.7	29.7
Sikkim	18.8	10.3	22.5	24	24.1
Puducherry	19.7	24	9.2	9.3	12.6
Lakshadweep	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
Delhi	0.7	1	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7.1	7.1	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	3.1	3.4	0	0	0
Chandigarh	1.9	1.1		0	0
Total	28632	43000.9	76424.2	81285.4	88977.1

Source: Indian Horticulture Database-2013&2014.

Table 4 indicates that the production of fruit crops is gradually increasing decade by decade as well as year by year. As per 2013-14 figures the contribution of 7 states i.e. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh in the total production of fruits stood at 65.83 per cent. On the other hand the contribution of last 19 States/Union Territories is around 6.22 per cent of total production. So the production of fruits in different States/Union Territories is not evenly distributed.

State wise Productivity Trends of Fruits

The state wise Productivity Trends are presented in table 5.

Table-5

Productivity Trends of Horticultural crops at All India Level

Productivity (In Mt/Ha)

State/UT's	1991-92	2001-02	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Maharashtra	13.7	15.2	6.8	6.3	8.6
Andhra Pradesh	12.8	10.7	14.7	14.8	16.4
Gujarat	21.6	15.7	21.3	22.1	21.6
Tamilnadu	17	19.1	25.7	21.6	22.4
Uttar Pradesh	8.1	7.9	17.2	15.9	18.2
Karnataka	15.2	15.7	17.3	17.1	16.8
Madhya Pradesh	19.2	24.6	21.3	27.9	28
Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh				12.2
Bihar	10.5	10.6	13.2	14.1	13.3
West Bengal	10.2	13.5	14.1	14.4	13
Kerala	4.7	7.6	8.2	8.2	7.7
Odisha	7.2	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.6
Jammu & Kashmir	5.9	7	5.1	5	5.8
Assam	12.3	12	13	13.8	13.9
Chhattisgarh		14.1	8.5	8.7	9.1
Punjab	9.1	14.2	19.9	20.1	20.1
Jharkhand		10.2	10.1	9.6	9.5
Himachal Pradesh	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.9
Tripura	7.1	16	11.8	11.6	11.5
Uttarakhand	2.8	1.9	4	4	4
Rajasthan	5	9.1	12.6	15.4	15.6
Haryana	7.9	7.5	10.1	10.4	11
Manipur	2.2	5.1	8.2	8.5	9.5
Nagaland	1.8	12.1	10.3	7.4	10.1
Meghalaya	9	7.8	9.3	9.5	9.9
Mizoram	3.7	3.3	6.3	5.9	6
Arunachal Pradesh	2.3	3	3.6	3.6	3.6
Goa	7.7	6	13.9	7.2	7.2
Andaman & Nicobar	3.9	4.5	9.4	9.5	8.4
Sikkim	2.4	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Puducherry	19.7	21.8	16.2	19.5	19.7
Lakshadweep	1.7	3.7	2	2.2	2.2
Delhi	7	10	16.5	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.1	10.1	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	10.3	8.5		0	0
Chandigarh	19	11		0	0
Total	10	10.7	11.4	11.6	12.3

Source: Indian Horticulture Database, 2013&2014, National Horticulture Board, Ministry of Agriculture.

It can be found from table 5 that the productivity trends of fruits in Maharashtra are not encouraging during 2011-12 to 2013-14. The productivity trends of Andhra Pradesh Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Chattisgarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana,

Manipur, Meghalaya and Puducherry is gradually increasing during 2011-12 to 2013-14. In 1991-92 Gujarat registered highest productivity of 21.6 Mt/ha. In 2001-02, 2012-13 and 2013-14 Madhya Pradesh stood at the top of ladder with 24.6 Mt/ha, 27.9 Mt/ha and 28 Mt/ha respectively. On the other hand in 2011-12 highest productivity under fruit crops is registered by Tamil Nadu (25.7 Mt/ha).

Conclusion

Over the years the scope of horticulture has been expanded in dimensions and has become the science of growing and management of fruits, vegetables including tubers, ornamental, medicinal and aromatic crops, spices, plantation crops as well as their processing, value addition and marketing. At present, facing a decelerating rate of growth of agriculture, the horticulture sector assumes ever more importance to achieve and sustain targeted growth in agriculture at large. The study analyzes the area, production and productive trends under horticulture in India during 2001-02 to 2013-14, state wise area under fruits, state wise production trends of fruit crops and export of horticulture produce in India.

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PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA (PMJDY): A MACRO LEVEL STUDY IN TELANGANA

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ABSTRACT

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a National Mission for faster Financial Inclusion and inclusive growth for low level income people, financial excluded and marginal sections of society in India. It ensures access to financial services, namely, Banking Savings & Deposits Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, and Pension in an affordable manner. Despite making significant improvements in the areas relating to financial viability, profitability and competitiveness, there are concerns that banks have not been able to include vast segment of the population, especially the underprivileged sections of the society, into the fold of basic banking services. The present paper is a macro level study on Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Telangana also covers the study on PMJDY performance and its effects and improvement in financial inclusion in Telangana. The paper also denotes some macro level indicators of PMJDY in Telangana.

Key words: financial literacy, financial service centres, inclusive development, bank mitras

INTRODUCTION

Government of India has been implementing several developmental programs for the faster development of Indian economy in general and inclusive growth in particular. As a part of it one of the prominent financial inclusion programs i.e., Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is part of the Jan -Dhan -Adhaar -Mobile strategy started on 28th August, 2014. It is a revolutionary and faster financial inclusion program for eradicating financial untouchability among common people by providing bank accounts to the poor and also provides financial stability to the country. The PMJDY is aimed to provide at least one bank account for every Indian household. The PMJDY has been launched with the motto "Mera-Katha Bhagya-Vidhaatha". The numbers of accounts opened 30 cores as on 10 September 2017, In Telangana state 88.00 lacks PMJDY accounts are opened; It may help to know the preference of the PMJDY on inclusive economic development of Telangana state. Prior to this program important financial inclusion program i.e. PMJDY which is covering cent percent of the households falls under financial inclusion. In India, financial inclusion has always been a priority since 1969, when 14 banks were nationalized. The strategy for addressing the banking needs of the poor has been biased toward providing credit, neglecting other aspects, such as building a deposit base, promoting a savings culture or extending the payment network. The present study covers macro level indicators of PMJDY in Telangana, like how many accounts are opened, how much deposited in

overall accounts, what they getting benefits from this accounts, what kind of uses of this accounts like towards all digital payments and some other important things will be get through the study. As well as the study denotes about allocating Wards and SSA' for Telangana to cover 100% of financial inclusion. Especially in Telangana PMJDY help more to disadvantage people for getting direct benefits of government social welfare schemes through Direct Benefits Transfer.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

S INDHRAKANTH (2017): in his study the paper entitled on "Performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Telangana State". The study concluded that the clear information regarding performance of PMJDY in Telangana. And also it explains districts wise performance, financial literacy improvement and all clear cuts done by his paper.

K. RAJNIKANTA (2014): in his research paper studied financial inclusion as a new drive in India; paper has focused on need of financial inclusion in India as inclusive growth can be possible with financial inclusion. Every household within the grasp of banking system needs to be focused. Paper has tried to overview PMJDY as a part of financial inclusion.

K. KARMAKAR, G. BANERJEE, N. MOHAPATRA, (2011): have provided in depth analysis of various tools of financial inclusion like micro credit, micro- insurance, micro savings and emphasized more on creating awareness regarding banking habits, literacy and counseling which are core to achieve financial inclusion in India. In order to clearly understand the gravity of the topic of these research paper an extensive review of various reports, white papers, dissertations and academic journals were reviewed.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Telangana.
- To study the role Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in inclusive development in Telangana.
- To analyze the importance of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Telangana.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on the secondary data only. The study information gained by: The World Bank reports, Committees reports, RBI reports, Government publications and reports, Authors books, International standard journals. In this study used tabulation and simple percentage methods.

THE ROLE OF PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA IN TELANGANA

Telangana is formed 29th state in India. PMJDY is central government program. In Telangana 8.8 million accounts are opened. We are observing data about PMJDY accounts in Telangana there are much number of marginal sections of society included in this program for benefits of social welfare schemes from the government of Telangana as well as central govt. It is still running program to achieve the goal 100 percentage of all sections of society included. Particularly in Telangana state all ASARA Pensions, LPG subsidies, Agriculture Credit, Beedi workers salaries, MGNREGP salaries and many other benefits

government of Telangana is sending easily through DBT and rid the mediatory system is possible with help of the financial inclusion. We can observe the recent studied data about the study in below 4 tables.

TABLE-1: Allotted wards and covering households

State Name	Allotted Wards-SSAS	Wards-SSAS Survey Done	Wards-SSAS Survey Pending	Total Households	Covered Households'	Households Coverage %
TELANGANA	6193	6193	0	5223218	5223218	100.00%

Source of data: <https://www.pmjdy.gov.in/statewise-statistics>

In Telangana, there are 6193 allotted wards under PMJDY, total households 522321 in Telangana the total households also covered. The recent survey said about PMJDY under Telangana covered all allotted wards and also covered all households.

TABLE-2: Telangana statistics under PMJDY performance

S.No.	Content	Records
1	PMJDY Accounts In Telangana	88 Lacks
2	Issued Ru-pay Cards	85 %
3	Adhaar Seeded	73%
4	Rural Accounts Covered	84%
5	Urban Accounts Covered	100%
6	Average Saving In Each Account In Telangana	1200 Rupees

Source of data:

1. "Performance of PradhanMantri Jan Dhan Yojana in Telangana State" by S INDHRAKANTH from the book "Efficacy of Financial Inclusion Policies and Way Ahead" by CRRID (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development).
2. Socio-Economic survey of Telangana 2016-17

The above table reveals the information about PMJDY performance in Telangana. Till end of the August under PMJDY 88 lacks of savings accounts opened. As part of the accounts there are 85% Ru-pay cards issued, as well as there are 73% of adhaar cards are seeded with the savings accounts of PMJDY in Telangana.

In other way comparison of PMJDY performance in rural and urban in Telangana, in rural area 84% of households covered under urban area its covered 100%. So there is a 16% difference of comparison between rural and urban performance of PMJDY in

Telangana. The average saving of PMJDY accounts in Telangana 1200 rupees for each households.

Table-3: Districts wise performance under PMJDY in Telangana

District Wise Rank	District Name	Allotted Wards-SSAS	Wards-SSAS Survey Done	Household Coverage-%
1	Mahabubnagar	933	933	100.00%
2	Nalgonda	818	818	100.00%
3	Karimnagar	802	802	100.00%
4	Warangal	720	720	100.00%
5	Medak	685	685	100.00%
6	Khammam	606	606	100.00%
7	Adilabad	563	563	100.00%
8	Nizamabad	509	509	100.00%
9	Rangareddy	442	442	100.00%
10	Hyderabad	115	115	100.00%

Source of data: <https://www.pmjdy.gov.in/statewise-statistics>

The above table has given information about districts wise PMJDY performance in Telangana. The data as per old districts, in the performance wise Mahabubnagar is the top allotted words and covered top households in Telangana and the following districts are Nalagonada and Karimngar.

TABLE-4 : Rural and Urban Performance under PMJDY in Telangana (in, 000)

District Wise Rank	District Name	Rural Accounts	Urban Accounts	Total Accounts
1	Mahabubnagar	815	294	1109
2	Nalagonda	502	305	827
3	Karimnagar	836	200	1036
4	Warangal	345	352	697
5	Medak	556	227	793
6	Khammam	295	226	521
7	Adilabad	446	186	632
8	Nizamabad	363	161	524
9	Rangareddy	358	488	846
10	Hyderabad	108	893	1001
Total	Telangana	46,24	33,32	79,56

Source of data: <https://www.pmjdy.gov.in/statewise-statistics>.

1. Socio-Economic survey of Telangana 2016-17

The above table show the rural and urban performance under PMJDY in Telangana. The data as per old districts of Telangana state, in rural there are 46.24 lacks of accounts opened under PMJDY, as well as in urban area 33.32 lacks of accounts opened under PMJDY in Telangana. So we can observe there rural financial inclusion more than urban accounts but the rural population more than urban. Rural area under PMJDY top 3 districts are 1. Karimnagar 2. Mahabubnagar 3. Medak. Under urban areas top 3 districts are 1. Hyderabad 2. Rangareddy 3. Warangal.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

- PMJDY performance effectively in Telangana.
- It's covered all house holds into financial inclusion.
- One of the drawbacks of the scheme 70% of the account holder's not active participation with transactions.
- When comparison of urban and rural, there are little bit difference nearly 16% between urban and rural.
- Many of account holders getting benefits with accounts like as ASARA pensions, LPG subsidies and others with DBTs (Direct Benefit Transferor).
- Increasing digital payments in Telangana.
- Women financial inclusion more increased compare with men.

SUGGISSIONS

- Many of the account holders not interesting to use bank accounts, so bankers and government educate those towards digitalization in rural areas.
- There is need clarity information regarding overdrafts and insurance this is the responsibility of government.
- Government and banks give preference for these account transactions for further introducing programs for tracking beneficiary's data.

CONCLUSION:

The government of India introducing many schemes with the goal to reach the target sections of the society. But many states do not follow the guidelines of central government schemes. But in PMJDY being followed by many states and implementing successfully. In Telangana PMJDY is a very use full scheme for social welfare benefits directly to reach the targeted sections, through DBT (direct benefit transfer) also. Lacks of rural people included in financial inclusion. It's better to link with digital world in the part of digital India.

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TRAVEL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN INDIA- A SELECT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper mainly covers travel insurance plans in India, evaluate the sector wise domestic travel insurance gross premium and sector-wise overseas travel insurance premium. It covers gross premium income from domestic travel insurance business was Rs.21.08 crore during 2015-16, registering a growth of 35.77 percent over previous year 2014-15. During 2015-16 the insurance sector has issued 22.39 lakh overseas travel insurance policies covering 39.29 lakh persons. The gross premium income from overseas travel insurance business for FY 2015-16 was Rs.536 crore. The main objective of this paper is travel insurance business in India among the travel insurance, public sector, private sector, gross premium.

KEY WORDS: Travel Insurance, Public Sector, Private Sector, Gross Premium

INTRODUCTION

Travel insurance is thought of as a modern form of insurance, as it's become especially popular over the last 50 years or so. However, travel insurance has existed in some capacity for almost 150 years. It has changed significantly in that time, with various new types of travel insurance coverage that protect travelers from illnesses, major and minor trip cancellation problems, kidnapping, acts of terrorism and many of the other potential dangers of travel¹.

Since the privatization of the insurance sector in 1999, many private companies have entered the market. To sustain in a highly competitive environment, these companies need to innovate with new and improved insurance plans. This coupled with increase in travel across the county has lead to the proliferation of a variety of travel policies. These travel policies come with many innovations and unique benefits. Today, one can find a travel policy which customizes the risk cover based on your travel plans and history. The outbound travel insurance claims for anything from personal liability to specific sports injuries. Outbound travel insurance claims will cover for different types of trips, from ski vacations to business trips².

¹ www.travelinsurance.com

² www.easypolicy.com

LITERATURE REVIEW

Such Mintzer (2012) question the true expertise of those who call themselves insurance experts or specialists. He argued that some consider themselves as experts simply because they have more knowledge about the product than their clients. He iterates that one of the greatest problems in this industry is that insurance salespersons do not really hold the necessary expertise to call themselves specialists and do not really take the time to explain, guide and teach their clients about the policies in the best interest of their clients. *Atkinson M.E. and Dickson D.C.M (2011)* stated that males are more inclined to take on risks whereas females are more prone to avoid risks. Additionally another factor that this study seemed not to take into consideration is that certain medical emergencies may be caused by an exacerbation of a client's pre-existing medical condition, which insurance companies generally do not cover. *In fact Rea A. 10 Somer Kniestedt and Robert Steffen (2003)* carried out a study on travel health insurance which related to health risks whilst travelling abroad. They found that illnesses generally have a late onset during the holiday, while injuries tend to occur earlier on in the holiday. They argued that such injuries are generally a consequence of travellers' inexperience and unfamiliarity with the surroundings. *Bucher (2003)* explained that his first thought about the accident was on whether his travel insurance would cover his injuries. Butcher stated that the use of a comprehensive travel insurance coverage is beneficial when going abroad, although one would wonder whether insurers would actually cover high risk sports such as white water rafting. In addition this study presents this attitude of people becoming truly conscious of travel risk and insurance only when they experience travelling consequences first hand, as opposed to a priori efforts to educate themselves about risk and insurance. *For instance, Leggat. P and Leggat F (2002)* carried out a quantitative study on the market's perception of health and first aid among hostellers. They stated that travel insurance companies underwrite travel; medical and dental expenses incurred by travellers abroad. In addition the authors argued by stressing the importance of travellers reading travel policy documents carefully in order to know what is covered and what is not.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the travel insurance plans in India.
2. To evaluation of the travel insurance business public, private and stand alone insurers.

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: there is no relationship among sector wise domestic travel insurers.

Ho: there is no relationship among sector wise overseas travel insurers.

METHODOLOGY

Source of Data:

Secondary Data: This paper data is collected from secondary source like, IRDA annual reports, Journals, websites and other published information.

Area of study: The study has been concentrated to evaluate the travel insurance business in India public, private and stand alone insurers.

Period of the Study: This study period is selected from 2011-12 to 2015-16.

BEST TRAVEL INSURANCE PLANS INDIA

Travel insurance can be taken for an international travel as well as domestic travel. Overseas medical and travel insurance can cover your medical expenses, personal accident, trip delays and cancellation, baggage loss, loss of passport and many other risks while travelling abroad. Travel insurance can be bought for a single trip or multiple trips. We must understand the importance of travel insurance and should remember that travelers who are not covered by any form of travel insurance are personally liable for covering medical and associated costs³.

These days' medical costs can cost a huge chunk of money, so in order not to suffer any financial stress, travel and medical insurance is a must. Below are some of the travel insurance plans that can be taken by an individual to cover their travel risks:

ICICI Single round trip plan: this plan can be taken by any individual from the age of three months till 70 years for a single international round trip. It is a comprehensive plan providing medical and financial emergencies that may arise while travelling abroad. It has a unique feature of worldwide cashless hospitalization along with benefits like checked in baggage loss and delay.

ICICI Gold multi trip plan: This plan is offered to people of any age up to 70 years. It is specially designed to suit frequent travelers. The policy remains valid for one year and can be chosen between three options of 30, 45 and 60 days as the maximum duration per trip. The plan provides for medical evacuation costs back to India with covering pre-existing diseases under life threatening situations.

Overseas insurance Mediclaim (business and holiday): this policy indemnifies an individual travelling overseas either for corporate purpose or for holidays in the event of illness, disease contracted or injury persistent during overseas travel.

Max Bupa international medical emergency plan: Max Bupa overseas travel insurance plan provides you medical support around the world. This plan covers all types of insurance including study, leisure and business travel. An emergency service for 24 hours is prolonged to the policy holder to advise on choice of network hospitals and to settle claims. This international medical emergency policy covers medical evacuation expenses as well.

Apollo Munich Easy Travel Insurance: this policy is meant for overseas travelers with an option to get cash from the insurer in case of any emergency. The policy covers almost all travel risks like trip delay and cancellation, trip termination etc. it also provides for medical treatment including emergency dental treatment which is very expensive abroad.

³ www.ibef.org

Apollo Munich family travel insurance plan: Apollo Munich health's family travel insurance plan is tailor-made to guard you and your family from travel tragedies. Apart from the basic coverage including medical assistance, this plan also provides assistance in case of foreign embassy and interpreter services in case of any contingency.

Future Generali Travel Suraksha Plan: this plan can be taken for domestic trips and international travel insurance trips by any age group. It can also be taken for a particular geography like Asia or Europe.

Reliance Annual Multi-Trip Insurance Plan: reliance annual multi-trip plan is particularly intended for people who love to travel and are recurrent travelers. An individual can get this travel insurance policy for six months which can be further extended upon discretion of insurance provider.

Chola MS Business/Leisure Travel Insurance Plan: this plan provides cover in case of business trips, holidays or even visiting your family members abroad and is a multipurpose cover that includes adventure sports as well.

New India Overseas Mediclaim Policy: this travel insurance is specially meant for travelers travelling frequently outside India. The main feature of this plan is that the premium is paid in local currency while claims are settled foreign currency. It covers medical expenses incurred by insured outside India as a direct result of the bodily injury caused or sickens or disease contracted during the travel.

APPLICATION OF ANOVAS SINGLE FACTOR ANALYSIS

Table-1: Sector Wise Domestic Travel Insurance Gross Premium

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public Sector General Insurers	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.002
Private Sector General Insurers	14.22	15.43	12.32	16.05	21.08
Stand-Alone Health Insurers	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	14.25	15.47	12.35	16.06	21.082

Source: IRDA Annual Report 2015-16

The above table-1 show that the gross premium income from domestic travel insurance business was Rs.21.08 crore during 2015-16, registering a growth of 35.77 percent over previous year 2014-15. while none of the standalone health insurers sell domestic travel insurance policies, this line of business has been generated only by six percentage general insurers and one public sector insurers namely national insurance company. Two private insurers namely ICICI Lombard and Tata AIG hold major market share in this line of business at 64 percent and 32 percent respectively. During 2015-16, the industry has issued 21.08 lakh insurance policies covering 22.57 lakh individuals. The ICR for this line of business was 2.14 percent for FY 2015-16.

It can be concluded that the private sector insurers major market share in this line of business. Public and Stand-Alone insurers are should improve their travel insurance policies.

Anova: Single Factor						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	14.12401	4	3.531003	0.040981	0.996263	3.47805
Within Groups	861.6214	10	86.16214			
Total	875.7454	14				

Table-1 shows that the ANNOVA test results among Public sector general insurers, Private sector general insurers and Stand alone health insurers. The calculated p-value is **(0.99 greater than the 0.05)**. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant relationship among sector wise domestic travel insurers.

Table-2: Sector-Wise Overseas Travel Insurance Premium

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Public Sector General Insurers	30 (9%)	43 (11%)	46 (10%)	41 (9%)	32 (6%)
Private Sector General Insurers	295 (86%)	325 (84%)	393 (86%)	403 (86%)	467 (87%)
Stand-Alone Health Insurers	17 (5%)	19 (5%)	18 (4%)	21 (5%)	37 (7%)
Grand Total	342	387	457	465	536

Source: IRDA Annual Report 2015-16

The above the table-2 shows during 2015-16 the insurance sector has issued 22.39 lakh overseas travel insurance policies covering 39.29 lakh persons. The gross premium income from overseas travel insurance business for FY 2015-16 was Rs.536crore. The same was Rs. 465 crore during the previous FY2014-15. The incurred claims ratio (ICR) for this line of business was 54.1 percent for the FY2015-16.

In this line of business, private general insurers are major players with a market share of 87 percent in gross premium. Public sector general insurers and stand alone health insurers contributed a share of 6% and 7%respectively in total gross premium. Among the private general insurers, three companies namely Tata AIG (29 percent market share), Bajaj Allianz (21percent) and ICICI Lombard (15percent) contributed two-third of total gross premium.

It can be concluded that the private sector general insurers major players of travel insurance business. Public and Stand-Alone general insurers should improve their travel insurance business.

Anova: Single Factor						
<i>Source of Variation</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>F crit</i>
Between Groups	7503.067	4	1875.767	0.045574	0.995417	3.47805
Within Groups	411583.3	10	41158.33			
Total	419086.4	14				

Table-2 shows that the ANNOVA test results among Public sector general insurers, Private sector general insurers and stand alone health insurers. The calculated p-value is **(0.99 greater than the 0.05)**. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is concluded that there is no significant relationship among sector wise overseas travel insurers.

CONCLUSION:

The paper reveals that the private sector insurers major market share in this line of travel insurance business. Public and Stand-Alone insurers are should improve their travel insurance policies. The private sector general insurer major players of travel insurance business. Public and Stand-Alone general insurers should improve their travel insurance business.

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PROBLEMS FACED BY MSMEs WHILE AVAILING LOANS IN TELANGANA

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Abstract

MSMEs plays a crucial role in the Indian economy by contributing about 60 percent of the total employment, 40 percent of GDP and more than 50 percent of total exports. Although there is a significant increase in the number of MSMEs but there are plentiful challenges associated with their development, this research paper explores the specific challenges encountered by the MSME sector. In this study stratified random sampling was adopted with the sample size of 112 MSMEs, and the data was collected with the help of structured questionnaire. The data was further analyzed by using ANOVA and represented through tables. It was found that the major problems MSMEs face are in the form of marketing the products and shortage of working capital.

KEYWORDS: Indian economy Challenges, MSMEs, Exports

INTRODUCTION

The importance of small and medium enterprises has not diminished even in the developed economies, in fact it has found to be highly steady in most of them. MSMEs constitute a major part of the industrial activity in both developed and developing economies of the world and play an important role in their socio-economic development. On the social front, they help in reduction of poverty, balanced regional development, provision of goods and services to fulfil the local demand, development of entrepreneurial skills and chance of providing equitable income and wealth for all the individuals. On the economic front, these enterprises help in employment creation, wealth maximization, increased production, utilization of local resources and technological development.

Objective of the study:

1. To evaluate whether sector wise there exists a significant difference in the problems faced by sample MSMEs
2. To know whether there is any significant difference among the problems faced by MSMEs the hypothesis is tested with the help of ANOVA one way.

Hypothesis of the study

Ho: There is no significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs

Ha: There is significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs

METHODOLOGY

Area of Study

In order to select the sample units the prime task before the researcher was to select the districts which should be representative of highly industrialized areas, moderately industrialized areas and also the under developed areas. With this objective the researcher has selected two districts of Telangana namely, Hyderabad and Rangareddy.

Sample Selection

To conduct the study, 112 MSMEs were surveyed pertaining to eight different sectors namely food, chemical, pharmaceutical, engineering, service, plastic, printing and miscellaneous industry were selected.

Collection of Data

Primary data for the study is collected from Micro small and medium enterprises by using a structured questionnaire.

Data Analysis

The information gathered was tabulated and was analyzed by using percentage and ANNOVA one way was used

Reference Period

The data for the study was collected during the period October 2014

PROBLEMS FACED BY MSMES WHILE AVAILING LOAN

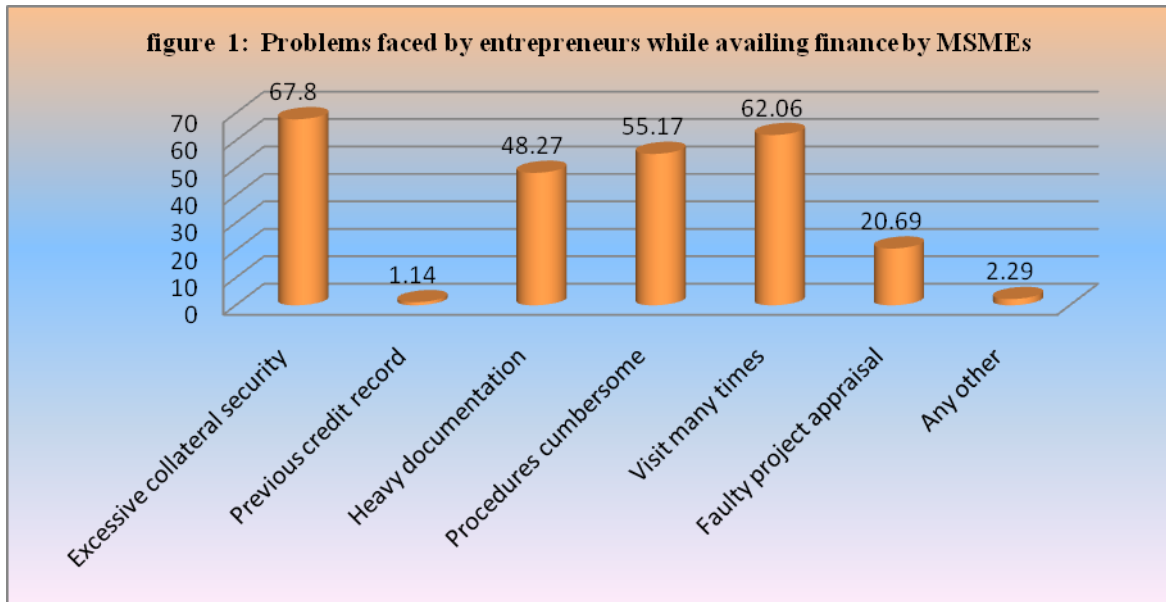
Problems	Number of Units	Percentage
Excessive collateral security	59 /87	67.80
Previous credit record	1/87	1.14
Heavy documentation	42/87	48.27
Procedures cumbersome	48/87	55.17
Visit many times	54/87	62.06
Faulty project appraisal	18/87	20.69
Any other	2/87	2.29

Source: Computed from primary data

An investigation was also made to know how many of total units faced problems while availing finance, it was found that 87 of total units faced various types of problems and only 25 units did not face problems. In order to analyze the percentage of problems these 87 units were considered.

It was found that for 68 per cent of enterprises very high collateral security is demanded by the corporation as specified in Table 1. Heavy documentation and cumbersome procedures have been specified by 48 and 55 per cent enterprises respectively as shown in table 1.

But number of times entrepreneur had to visit corporation has been specified by maximum 62 per cent of enterprises. The entrepreneurs complained that officials specify different formalities at a later stage and they have to run pillar to post to complete the same. Faulty project appraisal was specified by 21 per cent of entrepreneurs, previous credit record of entrepreneur is a problem for only one entrepreneur.



Many of the entrepreneurs have mentioned multiple problems faced by them and other problems accounted for two entrepreneurs.

Age of the enterprise and its association with the adequacy of loan

Among the enterprises established after 2002 a significant 62 percent are not satisfied with their financing similarly among the enterprises established during 1992-97, 71 per cent are not satisfied with their financing. During the analysis about the insufficiency of finance two facts have emerged, firstly an enterprise needs finance the most at the time of commencement of business and after a time period of 8-10 years when its plant and machinery gets obsolete and needs modernization and replacement. It could be observed that the enterprises that have been sanctioned inadequate finance fall very much in this period. The data in Table 2 reveals that there is statistically significant relationship between the age of enterprise and adequacy of finance at chi-square value 5 per cent significant level and 'p' value.

Table 2 : Association of age of enterprise to adequacy of finance					
Age of the enterprise	Finance sufficient	% to total	Finance not sufficient	% to total	Total
After 2002	13	38.2	21	61.8	34
1997-2002	10	58.8	7	41.2	17
1992-1997	7	29.2	13	70.8	24
Before 1992	24	64.9	13	35.1	37

Source: Source: Computed from primary data

Pearson chi-square = 9.718, df =3, P value = 0.021

The entrepreneurs sanctioned adequate finance fall from the category who have been established very early before 1992 and the one during 1997-2002. It could be noticed that the policy of financial institutions is same for all the enterprises, but enterprises needs

differ during different stages of its evolution. The different avenues entrepreneurs have opted to fulfill their inadequacy of finance are discussed below.

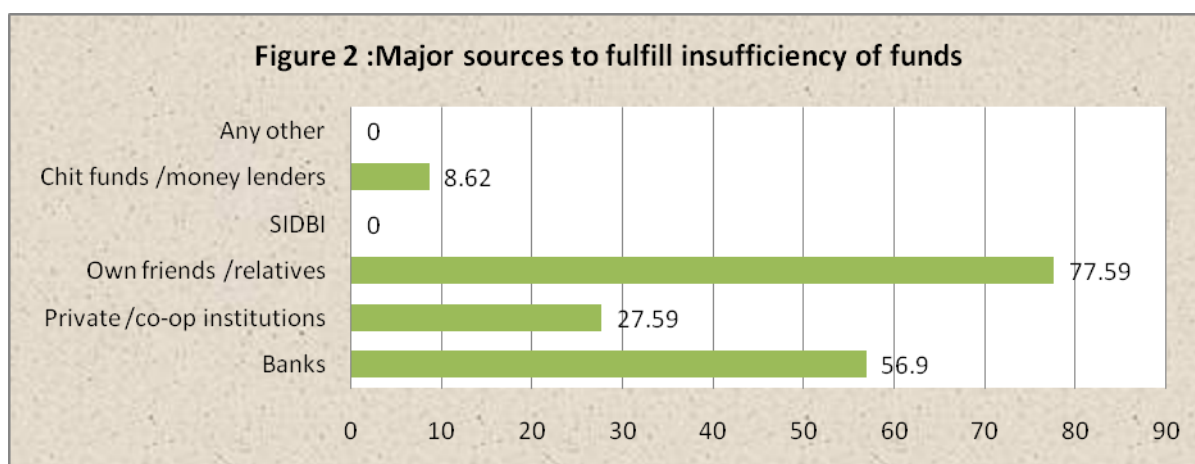
Sources of fulfillment of insufficiency of loans by the entrepreneurs

Majority of entrepreneurs stated that as the financial institutions have failed to fulfill their needs, they have to consider multiple sources for their finance needs, hence have to borrow amount from different sources to fulfill the gap in amount needed. As discussed from the Table 2 it is clear that 52 per cent of enterprises felt that amount sanctioned and disbursed was insufficient. The major sources adopted by enterprises to fulfill the insufficiency of loan are presented below in Table 3.

	Total	% of total
Banks	33/58	56.90
Private /co-op institutions	16/58	27.59
Own friends /relatives	45/58	77.59
SIDBI	0/58	0.00
Chit funds /money lenders	6/58	8.62
Any other	0/58	0.00

Source: Computed from primary data

The prominent feature of information is that 78 per cent of enterprises have availed finance from friends and family members and 9 per cent from chit fund and money lenders. Together this accounts for 87 per cent of enterprises. The amount availed from organized sources like banks is 57 per cent and private institutions is 28 per cent. Surprisingly, none of the entrepreneurs have approached SIDBI for borrowing as shown in figure 2.



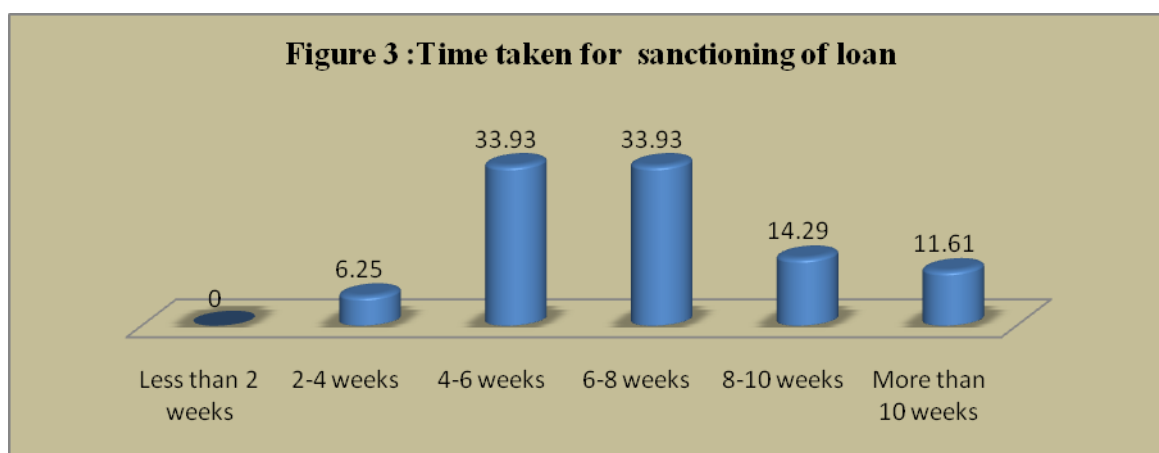
Time taken for sanctioning

An important benchmark to measure performance of any lending institution is the time lag between application submission and sanctioning the loan. Secondly, the delay in sanctioning loan may lead to delayed production and implementation of project. Thirdly, delay will increase cost of project and reduce profitability. Time taken by MSMEs to get loan sanctioned is presented in Table 4. Financial institutions sanctions loan after submission of copies of necessary documents, such as land documents, building plan, machinery quotations, surety documents, relevant approvals. The opinion of entrepreneur was sought about time taken for sanctioning of loan as shown below.

Time Taken	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 2 weeks	0	0.00
2-4 weeks	7	6.25
4-6 weeks	38	33.93
6-8 weeks	38	33.93
8-10 weeks	16	14.29
More than 10 weeks	13	11.61
Total	112	100

Source: Computed from primary data

According to figure 3, it may be noted that 68 per cent of enterprises were sanctioned loan amount during the time limit of 4-8 weeks and none of the enterprises were sanctioned loan within 2 weeks.



Around 14 per cent of the enterprises were sanctioned amount between 8-10 weeks and 12 per cent of enterprises have waited for more than 10 weeks. In Hyderabad two entrepreneurs were sanctioned loan for printing activity after 6 and 8 months respectively. One entrepreneur in Rangareddy (for his industrial gas plant) was sanctioned the amount only after one year. In order to find the views of entrepreneurs, their opinion regarding the time taken for sanctioning was sought.

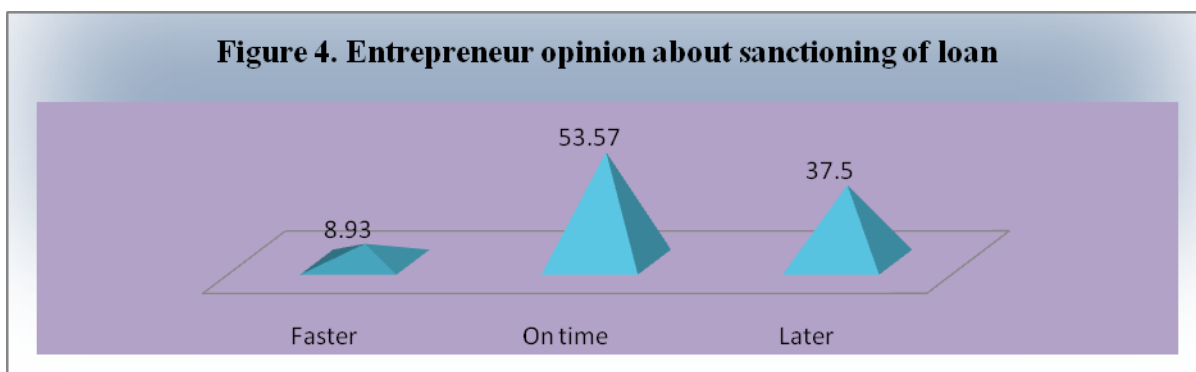
Entrepreneur's opinion about sanctioning of loan

Table 5 shows the opinion of entrepreneurs regarding sanctioning of loan, it is clear that only 9 per cent of entrepreneurs feel that loan was sanctioned faster than they have expected. 54 per cent of entrepreneurs felt that loan amount was on time as per their requirements and 38 per cent of entrepreneurs were of the opinion that loan amount was sanctioned much later than they have actually expected from the corporation as seen in 4.

Opinion about sanctioning of loan	No. of units	Percentage
Faster	10	8.93
On time	60	53.57
Later	42	37.50
Total	112	100.00

Source: Primary data

Some of the entrepreneurs were of the opinion that such a time lag is affecting their business seriously. A time of maximum 2 months could be termed as an utmost for them. A time lag beyond to that seriously hampers their business as longer the time lag, more would be the deviation in the project cost.



Reasons for delay in sanctioning of loan

After knowing entrepreneurs response about sanctioning time, the reasons for delay in sanctioning are analyzed and Tabled 6.

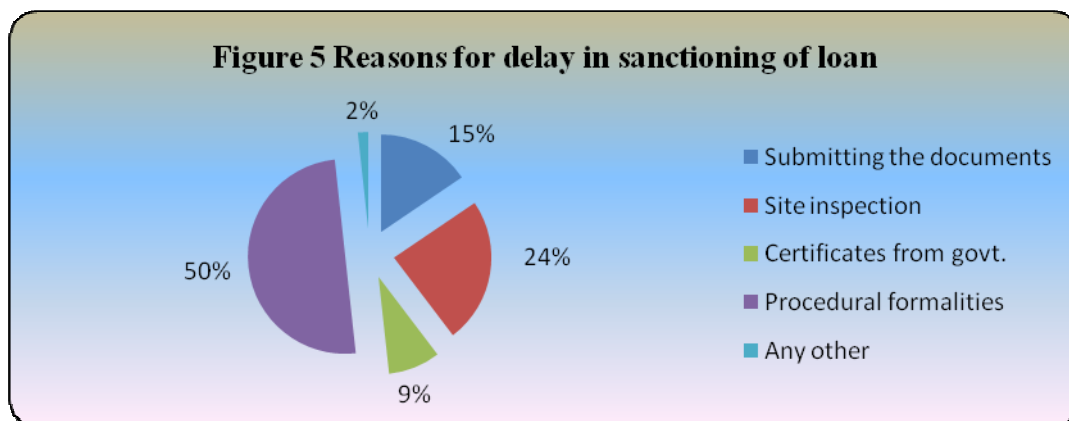
Table 6: Reasons for delay in sanctioning of loan

Reasons	No. of units	Percentage
Submitting the documents	9 /42	21.42
Site inspection	14/42	33.33
Certificates from govt.	5/42	11.90
Procedural formalities	29/42	69.04
Any other	1/42	2.38

Source: Computed from primary data

As per the data 21 per cent of entrepreneurs admitted that the reason was on their part as they could not furnish required documents to corporation on time, but they also stated that officials did not intimate about all of the documents beforehand itself and asked for new documents every time they visited, which caused delay. The application form of different financial institutions were also a concern for many of the entrepreneurs. The FIs does not have any help desk which could solve these problems of entrepreneurs. The entrepreneurs are dependent on the officials of corporation for guidance and various aspects.

Over 33 per cent of entrepreneurs consider that delay was due to time taken for the building and site inspection by officials. 12 per cent of entrepreneurs felt that getting the required certificates and approvals from government caused them delay.



But a majority of 69 per cent of entrepreneurs felt that delay was due to procedural formalities. Different problems like lethargic attitude of the officials, kick backs and political interference were included in the procedural formalities. Other reasons accounted for 2 per cent of responses as shown in Graph 5.

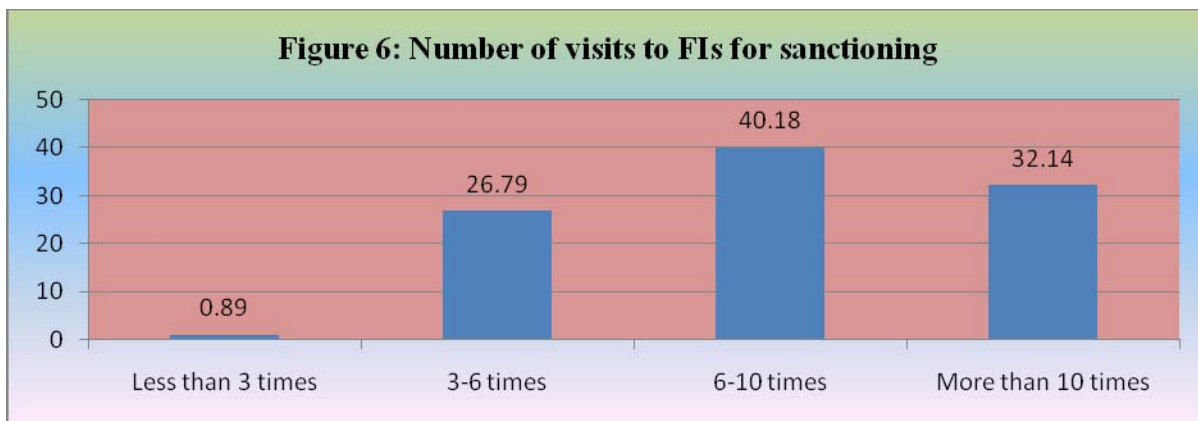
Number of times visited corporation for approval of loan

Time of service is obviously the most important factor that is to be considered while approval of loan to small and medium enterprises. The entrepreneurs have to spend more time on processing of loan approvals from different institutions, entrepreneurs complained that as they had to visit the FIs many a time to know the status of their loan, they could not effectively concentrate on the production schedules and this has led to under utilization of capacity. If the loan was processed early they could have focused more on their business.

No. of times	No. of units	Percentage
Less than 3 times	1	0.89
3-6 times	30	26.79
6-10 times	45	40.18
More than 10 times	36	32.14
Total	112	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table 7 it is clear that only one entrepreneur visited less than three times to the corporation. This entrepreneur was running an oil extraction unit; the loan was sanctioned by financial institution officials on account of units good profitability position as the enterprise has repaid major part of loan; further loan was sanctioned under good entrepreneur's scheme for modernization of assets. The only one visit to FI was to complete few formalities.



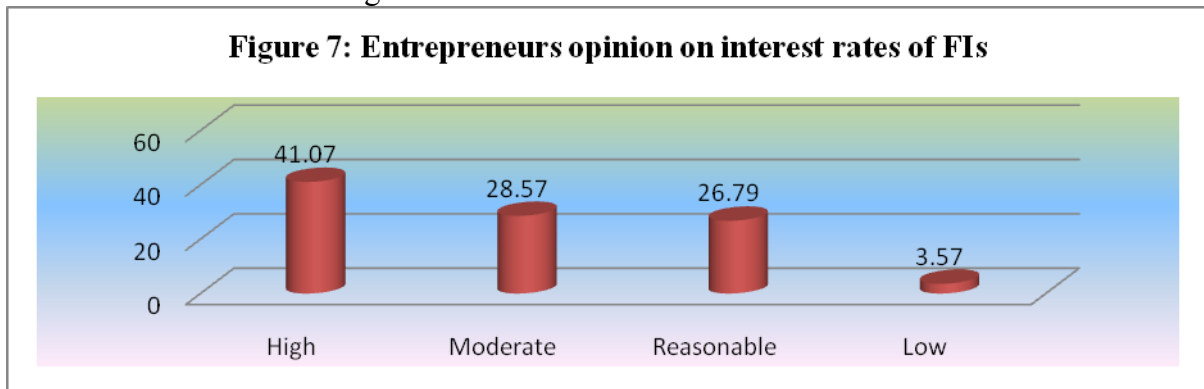
It can be seen that 27 per cent of entrepreneurs visited corporation 3-6 times, 40 per cent of entrepreneurs had to visit 6-10 times and a vast number of 36 entrepreneurs constituting 32 per cent visited corporation more than 10 times as shown in Graph 6. In fact it was observed that many enterprises had assigned a person exclusively to liaison for different formalities at the financial institution for loan approval. It was also observed that 73 per cent of enterprises availed loan for the first time from financial institutions as shown in Table 7, and majority of them had to visit financial institutions many a times, compared to entrepreneurs who availed loan more than one times.

Entrepreneurs Opinion about Interest rates

Interest is the price paid for the use of borrowed money. While lending to industrial units the financial institutions charge interest on balance of principle, which has to be repaid to the institution. It is of prime concern of borrower that the rate of interest should be economical, otherwise over a period of time borrower end up paying a huge differential amount. financial institutions charge a differential rate of interest for different segments, ranging 13 per cent to 15.5 per cent. The researcher compared the interest rates of different financial institution surprisingly it was found that interest rates were around 12 per cent to 15.5 per cent.

Table 8 Entrepreneurs opinion about financial institution interest rates		
Interest Rates	No. of Units	Percentage of units
High	46	41.07
Moderate	32	28.57
Reasonable	30	26.79
Low	4	3.57
total	112	100
<i>Source: Computed from primary data</i>		

Table 8 opinion of entrepreneurs was sought on interest rate charged by financial institutions. It was found that 41 per cent of entrepreneurs stated that interest charged by the financial institution is high.



29 per cent of the entrepreneurs claim that interest rate is moderate, 27 per cent of entrepreneurs defined the interest rates as reasonable and only 4 per cent of entrepreneurs stated rate of interest as low. It could be observed that only 30 per cent of entrepreneurs felt that interest rates charged by financial institutions was reasonable or low, whereas a 70 per cent entrepreneurs were of the opinion that corporation interest rates are moderate or quite high as shown in Graph 7. This could also be termed as one of the reasons for entrepreneurs to have approached commercial banks than to corporation for their industrial needs.

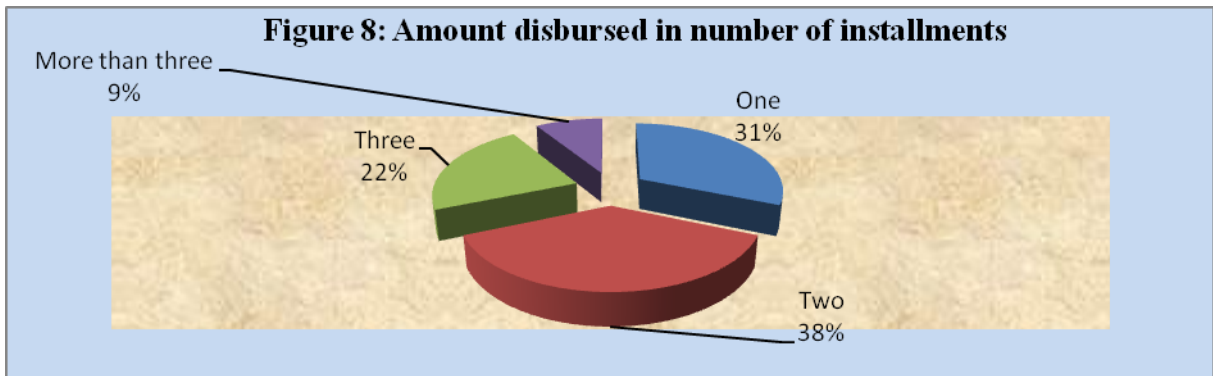
Disbursement of amount in number of instalments

The corporation generally disburses the amount sanctioned depending upon the progress of work at enterprise if it is a commercial or residential complex for builders. For other entrepreneurs the term loan is sanctioned on the basis of machinery received from manufacturer or vendor.

Number of Instalments	Units	Percentage to total
One	35	31.25
Two	42	37.50
Three	25	22.32
More than three	10	8.93
Total	112	100

Source: Computed from primary data

Financial institutions has a list of manufacturers and if the entrepreneur has purchased the machinery from those manufactures then the cheque is directly issued in their favour. If the manufacturer is not in the list of corporation then amount is issued in favour of enterprise depending upon the progress of receiving machinery. For working capital purposes a new account is opened with the financial institution and amount for working capital term loan is deposited over there. The entrepreneur can withdraw amount from that account as and when needed by the enterprise. Table 9 show number of installments taken for disbursing the amount.



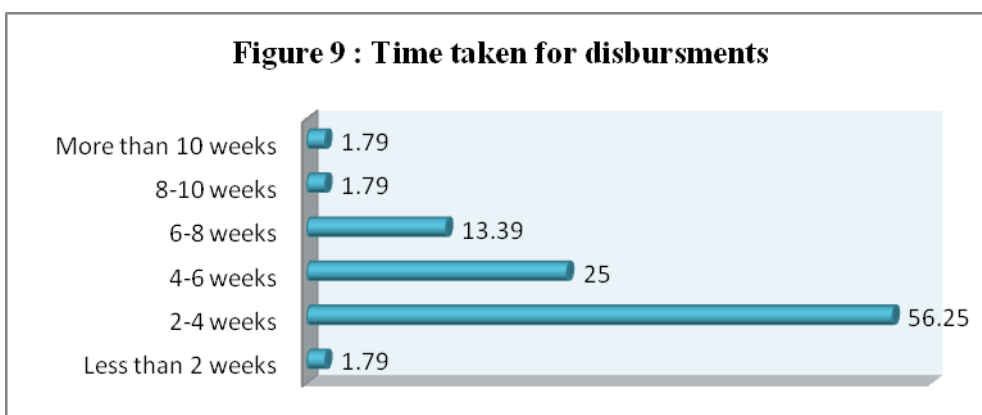
It was found that 31 per cent of entrepreneurs received amount in one installment and 38 per cent of entrepreneurs received amount in two installments, 22 per cent of entrepreneurs received amount in three installments and only 9 per cent of entrepreneurs received amount in more than three installments. Graph 8 shows the same information.

Time taken for the disbursement of loan from the corporation

As the time taken for sanctioning loan is an important yardstick to measure the performance of a financial institution, same is the case in terms of disbursement of loan.

Table 10 Time taken for disbursement of borrowed amount		
Time taken	No. of units	Percentage
Less than 2 weeks	2	1.79
2-4 weeks	63	56.25
4-6 weeks	28	25.00
6-8 weeks	15	13.39
8-10 weeks	2	1.79
More than 10 weeks	2	1.79
Total	112	100

Source: Computed from primary data



The views of the entrepreneurs regarding time taken for disbursements are shown in Table 10. It may be noted that 56 per cent of enterprises were disbursed loan amount during the time limit of 2-4 weeks followed by 25 per cent of enterprises who got amount within 4-6 weeks after sanction as shown in Graph 9. For 13 per cent of enterprises loan amount was disbursed within 6-8 weeks and less than 2 per cent of entrepreneurs were disbursed in less

than 2 weeks, 8-10 weeks and more than 10 weeks. One entrepreneur in Rangareddy was disbursed the loan almost 6 months after sanction.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

In order to find out whether there exists any significant difference among the problems faced by different MSMEs, MSMEs are divided into eight different sectors like food, plastic, chemical, pharmaceutical, service, engineering, miscellaneous and printing and the key variables affecting their operational performance of these MSMEs have been grouped into financial, managerial, marketing, technological, raw material and labour.

To know whether there is any significant difference among the problems faced by MSMEs the hypothesis is tested with the help of ANOVA one way.

Ho: There is no significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs

Ha: There is significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs

ANOVA		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	P value	Result
Problems	Between Groups	2200.15504	7	314.3078628	4.333258	0.000302	Reject Ho
	Within Groups	7543.51925	104	72.53383891			
	Total	9743.67429	111				

Table 11 shows the calculation of “F” value and “P” value at 5 percent significant level. The calculated value of ‘P’ 0.000302 at 5 percent significant level is less than 0.05. Hence the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs is rejected and it could be concluded that there is significant difference between the major problems faced among the MSMEs.

Conclusion:

MSMEs play a major role in the economic development of Indian economy and have become a principal source of employment generation. These MSMEs usually face a wide variety of challenges with Large scale industries and MNCs which are not only obstructing their day to day business but its long term success and survival also. The aim of this study is to determine the key variables specifically affecting MSMEs and the different problems affecting the operational performance of MSMEs. The operational performance of small and medium enterprises largely depends on two disciplines namely financing and marketing. The MSMEs largely suffers from excessive competition in the market and inadequate financing. The results reflected in the study indicate that excessive competition in the market, weak market demand, marketing of goods is the marketing variables affecting MSMEs. On the other hand, the shortage of working capital, high cost of borrowing, unavailability of credit, and difficulty of receiving amount from debtors are the key financial variables. The study emphasis that availability of long term finance is not a bigger problem than arrangement of working capital and secondly the repayments of financial liabilities are worrying and disappointing due to low paying capacity and insignificant sales.

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PRESENT STATUS OF FOREST RESOURCES IN INDIA: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Forests play a vital role in retaining ecological balance, as it is equally important as economic growth. The forest resources are important in the developmental programmes of a country. The proper management of these resources assumes special significance as forests, besides ensuring ecological balance, confer innumerable benefits on the community, particularly the poor. Forests are one of the most important renewable natural resources of the country. They have multifarious uses and as such are considered to be of immense help to human beings. Forests meet the recreational needs of human beings and also capable of absorbing noise, and thus help in noise abatement. They certainly provide relief from the unpleasantness caused by unplanned urbanization. Forests also act as homes for rich and varied wildlife and promote the aesthetic beauty of the nation. Even from the defense point of view they are very useful.

Introduction

Forest resources are an important natural resource. The conservation and development of forest resources has implications not only for the economy of a country but also for the environment worldwide. While conservation of forests implies protection and management of the resource, development of forests implies expansion of the resource. The conservation and development of forest resources is intricately related to the livelihoods of local communities in view of their co-existence for centuries. Thus, it is clear that any effort aimed at conservation and development of forest resources cannot be viewed in isolation with the livelihood concerns of the local communities. Therefore, the governments in several countries realized the importance of involving the local communities in the conservation of forest resources. In this context, it becomes pertinent to discuss the nature and scope of the concepts such as forest resources, community, and community involvement in order to have a clear understanding about the role of local communities in conserving forest resources.

In the tropics, protection of the forestry serves five closely related purposes: i) soil stabilization, ii) prevention of erosion, iii) watershed management, iv) provision of shelter and shade, and v) reclamation of sites and arresting desertification. It needs to be noted that forestry is highly labour intensive primary activity. The Forestry provides not only employment, but by raising fuel and fodder supply, it enhances the productivity of land and livestock.

Thus, forests play an important role in environmental and economic sustainability. They provide several goods and services and maintain the life support systems. The important functions of forests include:

- ❖ Supply of timber, fuel wood, fodder and wide range of non-wood products.
- ❖ Natural habitat for bio-diversity and repository of genetic wealth;
- ❖ Provision of recreation and opportunity for eco-tourism;
- ❖ An integral part of watershed to regulate the water regime, conserve soil and control floods; and
- ❖ Carbon sequestration and carbon sink.

Forests meet nearly 40 per cent of the country's energy needs and 30 per cent of the fodder needs. It is estimated that about 270 MT of fuel wood, 280 MT of fodder, 12 million cubic meters of timber and several non-wood forest products (NWFPs) are derived from the forests annually. However, the contribution of forests to the national economy has been under-valued. When forward and backward linkages are fully taken into account the contribution of forestry sector to India's GNP is around 10 per cent.

Review of Literature

Tiwari (2004) noted that JFM proved to be an effective pro-people programme in Tripura with the regular and active participation of the different stakeholders, i.e., women, SCs, STs, landless people and artisans in the GB meetings.

Suguna Kumari et al (2006) analysed the role of women in JFM programme in two districts of Andhra Pradesh. It was noted that the formation of VSSs enabled the women to take active part in protection of the forests with enhanced employment opportunities.

Raghavan and Sushil Saigal (2006) pointed out that a major initiative taken up by the Madhya Pradesh government in the form of *Lok Vaniki* (People's Forestry) programme to popularise forestry outside designated government forests. The main objectives of the scheme include scientific management of private forests and promotion of tree cultivation on marginal lands that are currently lying barren. It also noticed the main components of the *Lok Vaniki* scheme as increasing production outside the government forests and creation of an institutional framework for managing, supervising and monitoring forestry on non-forest lands.

Oliver Springate Baginski et al (Nepal) and Ratna Reddy et al (India) (2007) examined the participatory forest management in India and Nepal. It was pointed out that in India the local people's 'participation' is simply at the level of agreeing to and then implementing forest department plans, rather than negotiating their own. Even the entry point activities are often seen as an intrusion into the domain of local government institutions. But in the hills of Nepal, the meaning of 'participation' is perhaps less dictated by powerful bureaucratic fiat and less controlled by a near monopoly of the production of knowledge about forests.

Sophie Maksimowski (2011) examines the implications of JFM in involving local stakeholders with forest management practices, and specifically, women's role within JFM

and the degree of their participation within village forest institutions. The author considers that the women are the primary collectors of forest products in rural India, and it is recognized that as a forest-dependent group, they ought to be involved in decision-making within these institutions for the sustainability of village livelihoods and conservation efforts. The success of JFM programs in this regard requires that a greater role for women be established through a gender policy within JFM.

S. P. Chavan (2013) in his paper concentrates on the management and governance aspects of Joint Forest management are very important for social, economic, ecological and environmental reasons. It was found that Joint forest management (JFM) helped to reduce illegal cutting of trees, reduce area under illegal encroachments, forest fire prevention and control by community involvement and to enhance the forest cover through a forestation programme.

Mbwambo L., et.al. (2014) in their paper assessed the community perceptions on the impact of decentralized forest management on access to livelihoods assets in north eastern and central Tanzania. As per the study decentralized management has to some extent facilitated and mediated access to forest related livelihood assets in the study villages. Presence of other projects and lack of baseline data however, made this study difficult to associate current access to livelihood assets with decentralized forest management. The authors recommended further research to critically review strategies for improving forest governance and livelihoods.

Angelingis Akwilini Makatta (2015) examined the reality of the acclaimed power sharing in Participatory Forest Management (PFM) and implication of existing power relation to the national REDD+ programme in Tanzania. The study involved a review of PFM policy and legal supporting documents; meta-analysis of previous studies done at two sites known to have succeeded in PFM; and empirical study at Kolo-Hills forests. The study revealed that a large part of the PFM processes involved power struggle instead of power sharing. REDD+ pilot was perceived to have succeeded in improving PFM only in villages where the majority of the community about 70% experienced higher levels of inclusiveness and power balance with other PFM stakeholders in PFM processes. Power imbalance and power struggle were also noted in the REDD+ project adoption processes.

Objectives of the Study

1. To understand the importance of forests in the development of a nation
2. To assess the status forest cover in India.

Methodology

The study is basically descriptive in nature. The data for the present study is collected from secondary sources like the annual reports of various governmental departments at centre and state level.

Forest Resources of the World

The world's forest resources were monitored by FAO at an interval of 5 to 10 years since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are brought out by FAO

every five years now and provide a consistent approach to describe the changes in the world's forest resources. The assessments are based on the country reports and remote sensing conducted by FAO. These assessments make a history of global forest interests, both in terms of their substantive content, but also in their changing scope.

The recent report, Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, is comprehensive and contains latest assessment of forest resources. It examines the current status and recent trends for about 90 variables covering the extent, condition, uses and values of forests and other wooded land, with the aim of assessing all benefits from forest resources. Working closely with countries and specialists in the design and implementation of FRA 2010, FAO placed the final result with better data, a transparent reporting process and enhanced national capacity in developing countries for data analysis and reporting. This report is an essential reference in the status of the world's forests and will support policies, decisions and negotiations in all matters where forests and forestry play a role.

An indicative comparison of different regions/sub-regions *vis-a-vis* the world's forest resources may be made with respect to the parameter of Growing Stock (GS). The GS estimates form the basis for the estimation of biomass and carbon stocks for most countries. For FRA 2010 information was collected on the proportion of broadleaved and coniferous tree species, and on the growing stock of commercial species. In 2010, the estimated total growing stock in the world's forest amounted to 527 billion cubic meter. A comparative picture of various regions of the world is depicted in Table 1.

Table- 1: Growing Stock by Region and Sub-region, 2010

Region/ Sub-region	Total GS (m cum)	GS (cum per ha)
Eastern and Southern Africa	13,679	51
Northern Africa	1,346	17
Western and Central Africa	61,908	189
East Asia	21,337	84
South and Southeast Asia	29,031	99
Western and Central Asia	3,316	76
Europe excl. Russian Federation	30,529	156
Total Europe	112,052	111
Caribbean	584	84
Central America	2,891	148
North America	82,941	122
Total Oceania	20,885	109
Total South America	177,215	205
World	527,203	131

Source: India State of Forest Report 2013, Forest Survey of India, p.9.

Note: cum: cubic meter.

The world's total GS in forests is 527 billion cum or 131 cum per ha. The total GS shows a slightly decreasing trend caused by a global decrease in forest area. About 61 per cent of the world's total growing stock is made up of commercial species. While countries in North America and Europe consider most of the growing stock to be commercial, less

than half of the growing stock is considered to comprise commercial species in Africa, Asia and South America.

Forest Cover and Recorded Forest Area in India

The term 'Forest Cover as used in India State Forest Report (ISFR) refers to all lands more than one hectare in area with a tree canopy of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status including orchards, bamboo and palm. On the other hand, the term 'Recorded Forest Area' (or forest area) refers to all the geographic areas recorded as 'Forests' in government records. Recorded forest areas largely consist of Reserved Forests (RF) and Protected Forests (PF), which have been constituted under the provisions of Indian Forest Act 1927. Besides RFs and PFs, the recorded forest area may also include all such areas which have been recorded as forests in the revenue records or have been constituted so under any State Act or local law. Thus, 'Forest Cover' indicates presence of trees on any land irrespective of their ownership and the 'Forest Area' denotes the legal status of the land.

Although majority of the recorded forest areas have vegetation cover, yet there are blanks and areas with tree density less than 10% or even areas without any trees. These may include wetlands, rivers, riverbeds, creeks in the mangroves, snow-covered areas, glaciers, alpine pastures, cold deserts, grasslands of sholas etc.

Forest Cover: 2013 Assessment

The forest cover of the country has been classified on the basis of the canopy density into pre-defined classes, viz. Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). Scrub, though shown separately, is not counted in the forest cover. The country level forest cover is summarized in Table 2. The area under VDF, MDF and OF also includes mangrove cover of the corresponding density class.

Table 2: Forest Cover of India

Class	Area (sq. km.)	Per cent of Geographic Area
Forest Cover		
a) Very Dense Forest	83,502	2.54
b) Moderately Dense Forest	318,745	9.70
c) Open Forest	295,651	8.99
Total Forest Cover*	697,898	21.23
Scrub	41,383	1.26
Non Forest	2,547,982	77.51
Total Geographic Area	3,287,263	100.00

Source: India State of Forest Report 2013, Forest Survey of India, p.14.

* Includes 4,629 sq km under mangroves

As per current assessment, total forest cover of the country is 697,898 sq km which works out as 21.23 percent of the geographical area of the country. In terms of density classes, area covered by VDF is 83,502 sq km, that with MDF is 318,745 sq km and OF is

295,651 sq km. The VDF class constitutes 2.54 percent, the MDF class constitutes 9.70 percent and the OF class constitutes 8.99 percent of total geographical area of the country.

States/UTs-wise Forest Cover

Forest cover of each State and UT of the country has been presented in the Table 3.

Table 3 : Forest Cover in States/UTs in India (Area in km²)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	2013 Assessment				Per cent of Geographical Area	Change in Forest Cover wrt ISFR 2011	Change Percent	Scrub
		Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total Forest				
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	850	26,079	19,187	46,116	16.77	-273	-0.10	10,465
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,828	31,414	15,079	67,321	80.39	-89	-0.11	121
Assam	78,438	1,444	11,345	14,882	27,671	35.28	-2	0.00	182
Bihar	94,163	247	3,380	3,664	7,291	7.74	446	0.47	115
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,153	34,865	16,603	55,621	41.14	-53	-0.04	117
Delhi	1,483	6.76	49.38	123.67	179.81	12.12	3.61	0.24	2.24
Goa	3,702	543	585	1091	2219	59.94	0	0.00	0
Gujarat	196,022	376	5,220	9,057	14,653	7.48	34	0.02	1,492
Haryana	44,212	27	453	1,106	1,586	3.59	-22	-0.05	150
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,224	6,381	5,078	14,683	26.37	4	0.01	298
Jammu & Kashmir*	222,236	4,140	8,760	9,638	22,538	10.14	-1	0.00	2,105
Jharkhand	79,714	2,587	9,667	11,219	23,473	29.45	496	0.62	670
Karnataka	191,791	1,777	20,179	14,176	36,132	18.84	-62	-0.03	3,216
Kerala	38,863	1,529	9,401	6,992	17,922	46.12	622	1.60	29
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	6,632	34,921	35,969	77,522	25.15	-178 [#]	-0.06	6,389
Maharashtra	307,713	8,720	20,770	21,142	50,632	16.45	-14	0.00	4,157
Manipur	22,327	728	6,094	10,168	16,990	76.10	-100	-0.45	1
Meghalaya	22,429	449	9,689	7,150	17,288	77.08	13	0.06	372
Mizoram	21,081	138	5,900	13,016	19,054	90.38	-63	-0.30	0
Nagaland	16,579	1,298	4,736	7,010	13,044	78.68	-274	-1.65	2
Odisha	155,707	7,042	21,298	22,007	50,347	32.33	1444	0.93	4,424
Punjab	50,362	0	736	1,036	1,772	3.52	8	0.02	37
Rajasthan	342,239	72	4,424	11,590	16,086	4.70	-1	0.00	4,211
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	697	3,358	47.32	-1	-0.01	311
Tamil Nadu	130,058	2,948	10,199	10,697	23,844	18.33	219	0.17	1,212
Tripura	10,486	109	4,641	3,116	7,866	75.01	-111	-1.06	66
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	1,623	4,550	8,176	14,349	5.96	11	0.00	806
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,785	14,111	5,612	24,508	45.82	12	0.02	262
West Bengal	88,752	2,971	4,146	9,688	16,805	18.93	3810 [#]	4.29	111
A&N Islands	8,249	3,754	2,413	544	6,711	81.36	-13	-0.16	57
Chandigarh	114	1.36	9.66	6.24	17.26	15.14	0.26	0.23	0.56
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	99	213	43.38	2	0.41	1
Daman & Diu	12	0	1.87	7.4	9.27	8.28	3.27	2.92	0.96
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27.06	84.56	0.06	0.19	0
Puducherry	480	0	35.23	14.83	50.06	10.43	0.06	0.01	0
Grand Total	3,287,263	83,502	318,745	295,651	697,898	21.23	5871	0.18	41,383

*Includes Jammu & Kashmir area outside LOC that is under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China.

The negative change in forest cover of Madhya Pradesh as compared to previous assessment is mainly attributed due to inclusion of some non forest area as forest cover. Similarly in West Bengal the change in forest cover in present assessment is due to exclusion of some areas as forest cover in the previous assessment due to poor quality satellite data.

Source: India State of Forest Report 2013, Forest Survey of India, p.17.

It is evident from table 3 that in terms of area wise, Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover (77,522 sq km) in the country followed by Arunachal Pradesh (67,321 sq km), Chhattisgarh (55,621 sq km), Maharashtra (50,632 sq km) and Odisha (50,347 sq km). In terms of percentage of forest cover with respect to total geographical area, Mizoram with 90.38% has the highest forest cover, followed by Lakshadweep (84.56 percent), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (81.36 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (80.39 percent), Nagaland (78.68 percent), Meghalaya (77.08 percent), Manipur (76.10 percent) and Tripura (75.01 percent).

States having Forest Cover more than 33 percent

Table 4 gives forest cover details of these states in the descending order of the percentage of the forest cover.

Table 4: States/UTs with Forest Cover more than 33 per cent

(Area in sq .km.)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	VDF	2013 MDF OF	Assessment	Total	Scrub	Forest Cover per cent
Mizoram	21,081	138	5,900	13,016	19,054	0	90.38
Lakshadweep	32	0	17.18	9.88	27.06	0	84.56
A&N Islands	8,249	3,754	2,413	544	6,711	57	81.36
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	20,828	31,414	15,079	67,321	121	80.39
Nagaland	16,579	1,298	4,736	7,010	13,044	2	78.68
Meghalaya	22,429	449	9,689	7,150	17,288	372	77.08
Manipur	22,327	728	6,094	10,168	16,990	1	76.10
Tripura	10,486	109	4,641	3,116	7,866	66	75.01
Goa	3,702	543	585	1,091	2,219	0	59.94
Sikkim	7,096	500	2,161	697	3,358	311	47.32
Kerala	38,863	1,529	9,401	6,992	17,922	29	46.12
Uttarakhand	53,483	4,785	14,111	5,612	24,508	262	45.82
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	0	114	99	213	1	43.38
Chhattisgarh	135,191	4,153	34,865	16,603	55,621	117	41.14
Assam	78,438	1,444	11,345	14,882	27,671	182	35.28

Source: India State of Forest Report 2013, Forest Survey of India, p.18.

Table 4 shows that 15 states/UTs have above 33 percent of the geographical area under forest cover. Out of these states and UTs, eight states have more than 75 percent forest cover while seven states have forest cover between 33 percent and 75 percent.

Conclusion

People's participation in forest management is essential for the protection of forests. Success stories of people's participation in forest management across the world had given boost for shouldering this paradigm by the development practitioners along with environmental and ecologists and more importantly, the researchers. The midnight oil burning and incessant noises by environmentalist and ecologist across the world environmental threats have forced for a relook into the failure of 'policing' as a system of forest management and the need for making people as partners of forests management.

Forests are an important part of our ecology .For sustainability and preserving the biodiversity of the Earth deforestation should be checked .It is therefore imperative that we make sustained effect to secure forest cover.

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ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF CASHLESS ECONOMY- PERCEPTION OF SMALL TRADERS

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Abstract

The vision of India is getting accompanied with cashless economy and the citizens opting for cashless transaction in daily life. To make this into reality the government of India and prime minister come up with the demonetization strategy. The strategy was to instantly nullify all 500 and 1,000 rupee bank notes, the most common currency denominations in the country, and then eventually replace them with newly designed, more secure 500 and 2,000 rupee notes. This endeavor instantaneously became policy when the Prime Minister announced it via a surprise television address on November 8. This spike is now coming from all cities, big and small, pan-India, consisting of small merchants like vegetable vendors, Kirana shopkeepers [small convenience stores], street vendors, rickshaw drivers, taxi's etc., The present paper issues and challenges of cashless economy-perceptions of small traders focused on the opinion of the small traders to adopt the cashless transactions and study test the relationship between education qualification and awareness about the cashless economy and know about the major problems that they are facing while turn-up from cash to cashless transactions. This study reveals that the educational qualifications are not much influence the awareness of cashless transactions.

Key words: cashless economy, demonetization, small traders, educational qualification.

Introduction:

A Cashless Economy is an economy in which all types of transactions are carried out through digital means. Includes e -banking (Mobile banking or banking through computers), debit and credit cards, card-swipe or point of sales (POS) machines and digital wallets.

At present, India is far behind to other economies with regard to cashless transactions. The ratio of cash to gross domestic product in India is one of the highest in the world-12.42 per cent in 2014 as compared with 9.47 per cent in China or 4 per cent in Brazil. Another report by Boston Consulting Group (BCG) and Google India mentioned that last year around 75 per cent of transactions in India was cash based while it was 20-25 per cent in developed nations such as US, Japan, France, Germany etc. Another statistics have revealed that India has 76.47 billion currency notes in circulation in 2012-13 as compared with 34.5 billion in the U.S. Moreover, various other studies have shown that people prefer to make payments in cash in malls even when they carry credit cards with them. But, the step taken on Nov 8, 2016 of demonetization has pushed digital and e-transaction to the forefront in India due to depletion in cash. Now, e-banking, wallets and other transaction apps are becoming more prevalent.

Benefits of Going Cashless To the Economy

Going cashless has helped in creating a positive impact on society as the paper based methodology in financial transactions has been reduced thereby economy in operations, time and cost.

Various benefits of going cashless can be listed out as under:

It will help in curbing the generation of black money. The cashless economy has attacked the parallel economy. People who hoard money under their bed, people who launder money bypassing banking channels, terrorist who need money to finance their terror will find difficulty in cashless economy.

It will help in reducing instances of tax avoidance. All the transactions can be monitored and hence traced back to an individual. Income tax officials can easily trace out the transactions and it will become difficult for individuals to evade taxes. Ultimately, it will help in increasing revenue of the government from taxes and more productive activities can be carried out in the economy.

Cashless Payment System

Mobile Banking: Access and operate your bank account via the banks app or browser

Mobile Wallets: It is a Digital payments mechanism. It Helps users transact up to Rs 20,000 per month with minimum Know Your Customer and With full KYC can transact up to Rs 1 lakh per month.

Wallets: User loads wallet by linking to debit or credit cards and if he wants it back in his account, Wallet Company charges 1 per cent. A merchant can't withdraw more than Rs 25,000 a month from wallet sales. So if he sells goods worth `5 lakh a month via wallet, he can withdraw only Rs 25,000/month. It is useful to small shops, those who have minimum turnover.

There are 25 wallets in India viz..SBI Buddy, HDFC PayZapp, ICICI Pocket, Paytm, Mobikwik.

Cash less economy in the perception of small traders

With the older `500 and `1000 notes being scrapped, until the new 500 and 2000 Rupees notes get widely circulated in the market, money supply is expected to reduce. This will result in cash transaction lowering in the short run, until the new notes are spread widely into circulation, certain sections of the society could face short term disruptions in facilitation of their transactions. The overall demand is expected to be affected to an extent. The Price level , in non MRP products, groceries, green groceries, fruit, snacks etc. is expected to be lowered due to moderation from demand side. The frequency and amounts of transactions involved with these sections of the economy necessitate cash transactions, thus, these segments are expected to have the most significant impact post this demonetization process and the introduction of new notes in circulation.

Literature Review:

According to Woodford (2003), Cashless economy is defined as one in which there are assumed to be no transactions frictions that can be reduced through the use of money balances, and that accordingly provide a reason for holding such balances even when they earn rate of return. In a cashless economy, how much cash in your wallet is practically

irrelevant. You can pay for your purchases by any one of a plethora of credit cards or bank transfer (Roth, 2010) observed that developed countries of the world, to a large extent, are moving away from paper payment instruments toward electronic ones, especially payment cards. Some aspects of the functioning of the cashless economy are enhanced by e-finance, e-money, e-brokering and e-exchanges. These all refer to how transactions and payments are effected in a cashless economy (Moses-Ashike, 2011).

Annamalai, S. and Muthu R. Iiakkuvan (2008) in their article “Retail transaction: Future bright for plastic money” projected the growth of debit and credit cards in the retail transactions. They also mentioned the growth factors, which leads to its popularity, important constraints faced by banks and summarized with bright future and scope of plastic money.

Alvares, Clifford (2009) in their reports “The problem regarding fake currency in India.” It is said that the country's battle against fake currency is not getting easier and many fakes go undetected. It is also stated that counterfeiters hitherto had restricted printing facilities which made it easier to discover fakes.

Ashish Das, and Rakhi Agarwal, (2010) in their article “Cashless Payment System in India- A Roadmap” Cash as a mode of payment is an expensive proposition for the Government. The country needs to move away from cash-based towards a cashless (electronic) payment system. This will help reduce currency management cost, track transactions, check tax avoidance / fraud etc., enhance financial inclusion and integrate the parallel economy with main stream.

Kapoor (2016) opines that added use of digital platforms will smooth the progress of India's move to a cashless society and it would be a significant contributor towards the growth of GDP. Further, it will bring digital financial revolution in the economy as with 1 percent reduction in cash circulation results into increase of 0.4 percent in GDP.

According to a study by Mckinsey & Co. (2015), the growing adoption of digital channels for payments is increasing owing to technological advancements, which will double the card payments by 2019. Similarly another study by Ernest and Young (2016) observes that payment scenario is transforming in India by moving for cards and mobile based transactions. However, despite of the government measures, the cash circulation in India is highest among emerging economies.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To know the perception of small traders towards the cash less economy
2. To study the issues and challenges of cashless economy.

Methodology:

The study is based on primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from 100 small traders through structured questionnaire. Secondary data was collected from various respects. Chi square test was used to analyses the data.

HYPOTHESIS:

H0: There is no significant difference between educational qualification of small traders and awareness about the cashless economy.

H1: There is no significant difference between challenges faced by small traders on cash Less economy and educational qualification.

Data interpretation:

Table -1: Awareness of India's Cashless Economy

			Total
	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Illiterate	3 (7.7)	14 (9.4)	17 (17.0)
primary education	21 (20.7)	25 (25.3)	46 (46.0)
10 th	7 (6.3)	7 (7.7)	14 (14.0)
10+2	5 (3.6)	3 (4.4)	8 (8.0)
Graduation and above	9 (6.8)	6 (8.3)	15 (15.0)
Total	45 (45.0)	55 (55.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

The above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and knows about India's cashless economy. Illiterate respondents are 17(17 per cent) in which 14(9.4 per cent) were says strongly agree and 3 (7.7 per cent) agree. Primary education Out of 46(46 per cent) respondents 25(25.3 per cent) says strongly agree and 21(20.7 per cent) says agree. 10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 7(7.7 per cent) were strongly agree and 7(6.3 per cent) were agree. 10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(3.6 per cent) were agree and 3(4.4 per cent) strongly agree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 9 (6.8 per cent) agree and 6(8.3 per cent) were strongly agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and heard about the India's cashless economy were highest at strongly agree 55(55.0 per cent).

Table 1.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.642	4	.106

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and know about the India's cashless economy. Pearson chi-square value is 7.642 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.106 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it concludes that there is no significant difference between education qualification and awareness of India's cashless economy.

Table 2: Opinion on Cashless Economy to introduce in India

			Total
	neutral	Agree	
Illiterate	7 (9.4)	10 (7.7)	17 (17)
primary education	25 (25.3)	21 (20.7)	46 (46)
10 th	9 (7.7)	5 (6.3)	14 (14.0)
10+2	5 (4.4)	3 (3.6)	8 (8.0)
Graduation and above	9 (8.3)	6 (6.8)	15 (15.0)
Total	55 (55)	45 (45)	100 (100)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

The above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and opinion on cashless economy to introduce in India. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 7(9.4 per cent) were neutral and 10(7.7 per cent) agree. Primary education Out of 46(46.0 per cent) respondents 25(25.3 per cent) neutral and 21(20.7 per cent) says agree. 10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 9(7.7 per cent) were neutral and 5(6.3 per cent) were agree. 10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(4.4 per cent) were neutral and 3(3.6 per cent) agree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 9(6.8 per cent) neutral and 6(8.3 per cent) were agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and cashless economy should be introduced in India. highest at neutral 55(55.0 per cent).

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.142	4	.710

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and cashless economy should be introduced in India. Pearson chi-square value is 2.142 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.710 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it concludes that there is no significant difference between education qualification and cashless economy should be introduced in India.

Table 3.0: Cashless system effect on sales

			Total
	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Illiterate	2 (6.1)	15 (10.9)	17 (17.0)
primary education	18 (16.6)	28 (29.4)	46 (46.0)
10 th	7 (5.0)	7 (9.0)	14 (14.0)
10+2	5 (2.9)	3 (5.1)	8 (8.0)
Graduation and above	4 (5.4)	11 (9.6)	15 (15.0)
Total	36 (36.0)	64 (64.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and opinion of cashless system effects on sales. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 15(10.9 per cent) were strongly agree and 2(6.1 per cent) agree. Primary education Out of 46(46.0 per cent)respondents 28(29.4 per cent) were strongly agree and 18(16.6 per cent) says agree.10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 7(9.0 per cent)were strongly agree and 7(5.0 per cent) were agree.10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(2.9 per cent) were agree and 3(5.1 per cent) strongly agree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent)respondents 11(9.6 per cent)strongly agree and 4(5.4 per cent)were agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and did you find any change in sales introducing the cashless system. Highest at strongly agree 64(64.0 per cent).

Table 3.1 :Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.726	4	.068

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and did you find any change in sales introducing the cashless system. Pearson chi-square value is 8.726 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.068 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it concludes that there is no significant difference between education qualification and opinion of cashless system effects on sales.

Table 4.0: Cashless sales Vs cash sales

				Total
	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Illiterate	2 (1.0)	13 (9.9)	2 (6.1)	17 (17.0)
primary education	2 (2.8)	26 (26.7)	18 (16.6)	46 (46.0)
10 th	1 (0.8)	6 (8.1)	7 (5.0)	14 (14.0)
10+2	0 (0.5)	3 (4.6)	5 (2.9)	8 (8.0)
Graduation and above	1 (0.9)	10 (8.7)	4 (5.4)	15 (15.0)
Total	6 (6.0)	58 (58.0)	36 (36.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and cashless sales Vs. cash sales. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 13(9.9 per cent) were agree, 2(6.1 per cent) strongly agree and 2(1.0 per cent) were neutral. Primary education Out of 46(46.0 per cent) respondents 26(26.7 per cent) agree and 18(16.6 per cent) says strongly agree. 10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 7(5.0 per cent) were strongly agree and 6(8.1 per cent) were agree. 10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(2.9 per cent) were strongly agree and 3(4.6 per cent) agree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 10(8.7 per cent) agree and 4(5.4 per cent) were strongly agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and cashless sales are better than the traditional sales. Were agree at 58(58.0 per cent).

Table 4.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.602	8	.294

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and cashless sales are better than the traditional sales. Pearson chi-square value is 9.602 at degrees of freedom 8 two tailed significance value 0.294 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it is concluded that there is no significant difference between education qualification and cashless sales are better than the traditional sales.

Table 5.0: Difficulty while purchasing the goods

			Total
	Neutral	Agree	
Illiterate	9	8	17
	(9.4)	(7.7)	(17.0)
primary education	24	22	46
	(25.3)	(20.7)	(46.0)
10 th	11	3	14
	(7.7)	(6.3)	(14.0)
10+2	3	5	8
	(4.4)	(3.6)	(8.0)
Graduation and above	8	7	15
	(8.3)	(6.8)	(15.0)
Total	55	45	100
	(55.0)	(45.0)	(100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

The above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and found difficulty while purchasing the goods. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 9(9.4 per cent) were neutral, and 8(7.7 per cent) were agree. Primary education Out of 46(46.0 per cent) respondents 24(25.3 per cent) neutral and 22(20.7 per cent) says agree. 10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 11(7.7 per cent) were neutral and 3(6.3 per cent) were agree. 10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(3.6 per cent) were agree and 3(4.4 per cent) neutral. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 8(8.3 per cent) neutral and 7(6.8 per cent) were agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and found difficulty while purchasing the goods. Were highest at neutral 55(55.0 per cent).

Table 5.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.327	4	.364

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and found difficulty while purchasing the goods. Pearson chi-square value is 4.327 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.364 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it conclude that there is no significant difference between education qualification and found difficulty while purchasing the goods.

Table 6.0: Challenges of the cashless economy.

CYBER CRIME

			Total
	Disagree	Agree	
Illiterate	5 (8.3)	12 (8.7)	17 (17.0)
primary education	23 (22.5)	23 (23.5)	46 (46.0)
10 th	8 (6.9)	6 (7.1)	14 (14.0)
10+2	5 (3.9)	3 (4.1)	8 (8.0)
Graduation and above	8 (7.4)	7 (7.6)	15 (15.0)
Total	49 (49.0)	51 (51.0)	100 (100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and cybercrime is then perceived challenge with the cashless economy. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 12(8.7 per cent) were agree, 2(6.1 per cent) and 5(8.3 per cent) were disagree. Primary education Out of 46(46.0 per cent) respondents 23(22.5 per cent) disagree and 23(23.5 per cent) says agree.10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 8(6.9 per cent) were disagree and 6(7.1 per cent) agree.10+2 out of 8 respondents 5(3.9 per cent) were disagree and 3(4.1 per cent) agree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 8(7.4 per cent) disagree and 7(7.6 per cent) were agree.

Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and cybercrime is then perceived challenge with the cashless economy. Were highest agree at 51(51.0 per cent).

Table 6.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.696	4	.449

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and cybercrime is then perceived challenge with the cashless economy. Pearson chi-square value is 3.696 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.449 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it concludes that there is no significant difference between education qualification and cybercrime is the perceived challenge with the cashless economy.

Table 7.0: Literacy rate

			Total
	Disagree	Agree	
Illiterate	15	2	17
	(12.2)	(4.8)	(17.0)
primary education	32	14	46
	(33.15)	(12.9)	(46.0)
10 th	5	9	14
	(10.1)	(3.9)	(14.0)
10+2	8	0	8
	(5.8)	(2.2)	(8.0)
Graduation and above	12	3	15
	(10.8)	(4.2)	(15.0)
Total	72	28	100
	(72.0)	(28.0)	(100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and literacy is the perceived challenge with the cashless economy. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 15 (12.2 per cent) were disagree and 2 (4.8 per cent) were agree. Primary education Out of 46 (46.0 per cent) respondents 32 (33.15 per cent) disagree and 14 (12.9 per cent) says agree.10th class out of 14(14.0 per cent) respondents 9 (3.9 per cent) were agree and 5 (10.1 per cent) agree.10+2 out of 8 respondents 8 (5.8 per cent) were disagree. Graduation out of 15 (15.0 per cent) respondents 12(10.8 per cent) disagree and 3 (4.2 per cent) were agree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and literacy is the perceived challenge with the cashless economy were highest disagree at 72 (72.0 per cent).

Table 7.1: Chi-Square Tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.089	4	.005

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and literacy is the perceived challenge with the cashless economy. Pearson chi-square value is 15.089 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.005 the value is less than 0.05. Null hypothesis is rejected hence it is conclude that there is a significant difference between education qualification and literacy is the perceived challenge with the cashless economy.

Table 8.0: Transparency and efficiency in E-business

			Total
	Neutral	Agree	
Illiterate	4	13	17
	(8.2)	(8.8)	(17.0)
primary education	26	20	46
	(22.1)	(23.9)	(46.0)
10 th	12	2	14
	(6.7)	(7.3)	(14.0)
10+2	4	4	8
	(3.8)	(4.2)	(8.0)
Graduation and above	2	13	15
	(7.2)	(7.8)	(15.0)
Total	48	52	100
	(48.0)	(52.0)	(100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and increase in transparency and efficiency in E-business. Illiterate respondents are 17(17.0 per cent) in which 13 (8.8 per cent) were agree and 4 (8.2 per cent) were neutral. Primary education Out of 46 (46.0 per cent) respondents 26(22.1 per cent) neutral and 20(23.9 per cent) says agree.10th class out of 14 (14.0 per cent) respondents 12 (6.7 per cent) were neutral and 2 (7.3 per cent) agree.10+2 out of 8 respondents 4 (4.2 per cent) were and 4(3.8 per cent) were neutral. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 13 (7.8 per cent) agree and 2(7.2 per cent) were neutral.

Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and increase in transparency and efficiency in E-business. Were highest agree at 52(52.0 per cent).

Table 8.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.630	4	.000

The above table revels that the result of educational qualification and increase in transparency and efficiency in E-business. Pearson chi-square value is 20.630 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.000 the value is less than 0.05. Null hypothesis is rejected hence it is concludes that there is a significant difference between education qualification and increase crease in transparency and efficiency in E-business.

Table 9.0: Lack of awareness about the payment gateway process

			Total
	Disagree	Agree	
Illiterate	8	9	17
	(4.6)	(12.4)	(17.0)
primary education	10	36	46
	(12.4)	(33.6)	(46.0)
10 th	6	8	14
	(3.8)	(10.2)	(14.0)
10+2	1	7	8
	(2.2)	(5.8)	(8.0)
Graduation and above	2	13	15
	(4.1)	(11.0)	(15.0)
Total	27	73	100
	(27.0)	(73.0)	(100.0)

Source: Computed from primary data

Note: figures in parenthesis denote percentages

In the above table reveals that education qualification of 100 respondents and lack of awareness with the payment gateway process. Illiterate respondents are 17 (17.0 per cent) in which 9 (12.4 per cent) were agree and 8 (4.6 per cent) were disagree. Primary education Out of 46 (46.0 per cent) respondents 36(33.6 per cent) were agree and 10(12.4 per cent) says disagree.10th class out of 14 (14.0 per cent) respondents 8(10.2 per cent) were agree and 6 (3.8 per cent) weredisagree.10+2 out of 8 respondents 7(5.8 per cent) were agree and 1 (2.2 per cent) were disagree. Graduation out of 15(15.0 per cent) respondents 13 (7.8 per cent) were agree and 2 (4.1 per cent) were disagree. Hence, it can conclude that the educational qualification and lack of awareness with the payment gateway process were agreed highest at 73 (73.0 per cent)

Table 9.1: Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.177	4	.085

The above table reveals that the result of educational qualification and lack of awareness with the payment gateway process. Pearson chi-square value is 8.177 at degrees of freedom 4 two tailed significance value 0.085 the value is more than 0.05. Null hypothesis is accepted hence it is conclude that there is no significant difference between education qualification and lack of awareness with the payment gateway process.

Conclusion:

After the demonetization there is upsurge in the usage of digital channels for payments. However, there is a further need of massive efforts to ensure the adoption of cashless modes of payments. In order to augment the adoption level of digital payments, there is adhere need to address the issues of concern such as digital literacy, infrastructure developments, safety, access, reliability and moreover educating the people about benefits of cashless economy to make them confident about their financial security as they feel comfort on cash based transactions. The government must organize mass digital payment awareness programs aiming at individual access to the uses particularly in the rural and

semi urban areas. The present study was focused on the relationship between educational qualification of small traders and their awareness about the Indian cashless economy and challenges faced by the them to know the opinion of small traders. A structured questionnaire was used and results interpreted through the SPSS as far as small traders are concerned most of them are aware about the India's cashless economy but they are facing some difficulties due to lack of awareness about the payment gate way process. Small traders strongly believe that due to digitalization process transparency increase. There will be an increase in sales percentage, as compared with the traditional sales.

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STATUS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Foreign direct investment (FDI) or foreign investment refers to the net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10 percent or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. It usually involves participation in management, joint-venture, transfer of technology and expertise. There are two types of FDI: inward foreign direct investment and outward foreign direct investment, resulting in a net FDI inflow (positive or negative) and "stock of foreign direct investment", which is the cumulative number for a given period. The purpose of the study is to investigate the impact of FDI on economic growth in India, from the period of 1990 to 2011. development have changed: there is greater variation in the kinds of FDI, the benefits each offers, and the manner in which each interacts with the host economy.FDI seen as an important catalyst.

Key words: Foreign direct investment, long-term capital, short-term capital, foreign investment inflows

Introduction

Foreign direct investment (FDI) has played an important role in the process of globalization during the past two decades. The rapid expansion in FDI by multinational enterprises since the mid-eighties may be attributed to significant changes in technologies, greater liberalization of trade and investment regimes, deregulation and privatization of markets in many countries including developing countries like India.

Capital formation is an important determinant of economic growth. While domestic investments add to the capital stock in an economy, FDI plays a complementary role in overall capital formation and in filling the gap between domestic savings and investment. At the macro-level, FDI is a non-debt-creating source of additional external finances. At the micro-level, FDI is expected to boost output, technology, skill levels, employment and linkages with other sectors and regions of the host economy.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) plays a multidimensional role in the overall development of the host economies. It may generate benefits through bringing in non-debt-creating foreign capital resources, technological upgrading, skill enhancement, new employment, spill-overs and allocative efficiency effects. While FDI is expected to create positive outcomes, it may also generate negative effects on the host economy. The costs to the host economy can arise from the market power of large firms and their associated ability to generate high profits. Much of the existing empirical evidence suggests that the positive effects offset negatives, thus providing net economic benefits for the host economies.

History of FDI in India

Foreign Direct Investment in India dates back to the pre independence period, where it was handled predominantly by the East India Company with British companies being a major source of FDI. India was a land of abundant raw material and food materials, but there was lack of interest by the British in developing finished product industries. A majority of the investment was used to suit their own political and business interests, often to the detriment of growth of the Indian economy.

After independence, the first Prime Minister of India pointed out the importance of FDI not just as a source of capital, but for the host of technological and industrial knowledge it would bring with it. India laid out and started following a strategy of import substituting industrialization in the framework of development planning with a focus on encouraging and improving local capability, mostly in heavy industry and machine manufacturing sectors. To compensate for the general limited availability of technology, skills, entrepreneurship, bringing in FDI was one of the top priorities. However, being a nation just freed from colonial power and hence weary of major foreign intervention, the restrictions were plenty such as those on FDI unaccompanied by technology transfer, and those seeking more than 40 per cent foreign ownership.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Rama Raju K.S.S. (2010) in his study provides an analytical framework related to FDI inflows in India during 1991-2004, boom period from 2004-05 to 2007-08 with comparative analysis of the year 2008-09(recession prone). Paper also intends to focus to find out the countries that has maximum share in FDI inflows. FDI in India has increased over the years due to the efforts that have been made by the Indian Government. The increased flow of FDI in India has given a major boost to the country's economy and so measures must be taken in order to ensure that the flow of FDI in India continues to grow.

Sapna Hooda (2011) analyzed the impact of FDI on economic growth of Indian economy for the period 1991-92 to 2008-09. The empirical results of the study found that foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a vital and significant factor influencing the level of growth in Indian economy. The study estimated the determinants of FDI inflows and found that trade GDP, Research and Development GDP, Financial position, exchange rate, Reserves GDP are the important macroeconomic determinants of FDI Inflows in India.

Chien and Zhang(2012) focused in their study the problems related to FDI in the North Central Area and South Central Area of Vietnam in the period 2000-2010. The paper found out that FDI and GDP have close relationship with each other. Both FDI and GDP have contributed importantly and positively in the interpretation of each other in the provinces having extremely difficult socio- economic conditions, but this is especially true in localities with better socio-economic conditions.

Chandrachud S. and Gajalakshmi N. , (2013) considers that the major weakness of the Indian economic reforms is that the economy is growing in sustainable way but with 'jobless growth' during the post liberalisation period. The liberalisation policy have generated the employment opportunities but not to the quantum planned. FDI has created an encouraging effect in both traditional as well as modern formats of retail business in China. Carrefour from France, Tesco from England, Metro from Germany, and Wal-Mart from US have entered the Chinese retail sector and has uplifted the country's economy.

Teodora Roman, (2014) analyse the presence of Indian companies in the European market and identify the barriers they encounter, offering highlights concerning the fields with investment potential, as well as solutions for the reduction of entry barriers. It has also made a foray into the history of Romanian–Indian relations, an important issue in the context of the new strategy of the Indian companies that turn towards Central and Eastern Europe. Thus, Romanian companies will face an increased competition, because multinationals from emerging countries are much more aggressive competitors than the traditional ones from Western Europe.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ❖ To estimate the growth of foreign investment inflows through different routes to India
- ❖ To study the country wise flow of investment in to India.

METHODOLOGY

The study is basically descriptive in nature. The data for the present study is collected from secondary sources like the annual reports of various governmental departments at centre and state level.

Growth of FDI

India's recently liberalized FDI policy (2005) allows for a 100% FDI stake in ventures. Owing to the plethora of skilled managerial and technical expertise available in India, the service sector has been among the biggest gainers. Sectors like power generation, mining, and banking are some of the newer sectors reaping rewards from the liberalized FDI norms.

Table 1: Growth of Foreign Investment Inflows in India

Year	Foreign Investment Inflows	Annual Growth Rate
1997-98	4892	-
1998-99	6133	25.3679
1999-00	5385	-12.1963
2000-01	2401	-55.4132
2001-02	5181	115.7851
2002-03	6789	31.03648
2003-04	8151	20.06186
2004-05	6014	-26.2176
2005-06	15699	161.0409
2006-07	15366	-2.12115
2007-08	21453	39.61343
2008-09	29829	39.04349
2009-10	62106	108.2068
2010-11	21325	-65.6635
2011-12	6955	226.1758
	CGR	21.67

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table 1 shows the growth rate of foreign investment inflows in India during the period from 1997-98 to 2011-2012. The foreign capital inflows in India had attained a

maximum growth in the year 2011-12 with the annual compound growth rate of 226.18 per cent followed by 161.04 per cent in the year 2005-06. It registered a negative growth rate in the years 1999-00, 2000-01, 2004-05, 2006-07 and 2010-11. Further, the inflow of foreign capital in India registered a compound growth rate of 21.67 per cent during the period. Hence, this would be concluded that there has been a solid growth in the development of FDI in India over the 15 years which facilitates the Indian economy to walk in the path of economic growth.

ROUTE -WISE FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN INDIA

Table-2: Route -wise Foreign Investment in India

Year	FIPB RBIs Automatic/Acquisition	Equity Capital of Unincorporated	Re-invested Earning	Other Capital	Total FDI Flows (US Million Dollars)	Percentage Growth Over Previous Year
2000-01	58.05	1.51	33.5	6.92	4029	-
2001-02	63.68	3.11	26.83	6.36	6130	(+)52
2002-03	51.12	3.77	36.4	8.69	5035	(-)18
2003-04	50.83	0.74	33.78	14.64	4322	(-)14
2004-05	53.71	8.72	31.46	6.1	6051	(+)40
2005-06	61.82	4.85	30.8	2.52	8961	(+)48
2006-07	62.8	3.92	25.53	2.26	22826	(+)146
2007-08	70.54	6.57	22	0.83	34835	(+)53
2008-09	72.22	1.86	23.86	2.05	37838	(+)09
2009-10	67.81	4.07	22.95	5.15	37763	(-)0.2
2010-11	71.89	2.43	24.8	0.86	27024	(-)28
Cumulative Total (2000 till)	67.9	3.9	25.1	3.1	194814	

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table 2 shows that FIPB, RBIs, Automatic and Acquisition have the maximum contribution in total FDI in India. Their shares remain more than 50 per cent. It was minimum (50.83 per cent) in 2003-04 and maximum (72.22 per cent) in 2008-09. FDI through equity was minimum (0.74 per cent) in 2003-04 and maximum (8.72 per cent) in 2004-05. FDI through Re-invested was minimum (22 per cent) in 2007-08 and maximum (36.40 per cent) in 2002-03. FDI through Other Capital was minimum (0.83 per cent) in 2007-08 and maximum (14.64 per cent) in 2003-03. It shows the very high fluctuation in FDI in India. It shows negative growth also.

Country-Wise FDI Inflows

Table-3 :
Statement on Country-Wise FDI Inflows from April, 2000 to February, 2012

S. No	Country	Amount of Foreign Investment		%age with total FDI Inflows (+)
		(In Rs crore)	(In US\$ million)	
1	Mauritius	286,876.42	63,653.35	39.25
2	Singapore	76,646.31	16,965.41	10.46
3	Japan	57,332.26	12,209.99	7.53
4	U.S.A	47,189.84	10,424.89	6.43
5	United Kingdom	41,957.55	9,397.08	6.79
6	Netherlands	31,367.51	6,919.11	4.27
7	Cyprus	28,872.79	6,241.24	3.85
8	Germany	20,460.62	4,547.70	2.8
9	France	13,138.98	2,879.40	1.78
10	Uae	10,252.68	2,229.16	1.37
11	Switzerland	9,410.31	2,065.46	1.27
12	Spain	5,008.42	1,103.36	0.68
13	Italy	4,808.97	1,086.14	0.67
11	South Korea	4,494.11	986.22	0.61
15	Hongkong	3,083.84	877.79	0.54
16	Caymen Islands	3,646.30	857.59	0.53
17	Sweden	3,871.56	849.69	0.52
18	British Virginia	3,369.48	752.6	0.46

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Table 3 depicts the country having the highest FDI in India. The table shows that the MAURITIUS country has the highest foreign investor in India with 39.25 per cent. After Mauritius, Singapore and Japan invest the highest FDI in India with 10.46 per cent and 7.53 per cent respectively. U.S.A also get 4th position in FDI in India.

FDI and Portfolio Investment

Foreign investments have played a pivotal role in India to supplement the low level of domestic investment. The flows of foreign investments in India takes the form of direct investment and portfolio investment which are non-debt creating flows in nature. The FDI flows in India took a new turn with announcement of New Economic Policy in 1991. The FDI allowed in priority sectors for the development of industries.

Table-4 :FDI and Portfolio Investment in India

Year	FDI in %age	Portfolio in %age	Total
2000-01	59.34	40.66	6789
2001-02	75.2	24.80	8151
2002-03	83.72	16.28	6014
2003-04	27.53	72.47	15699
2004-05	3938	60.62	15366
2005-06	41.77	58.23	21453
2006-07	76.52	23.48	29829
2007-08	56.09	43.91	62106
2008-09	157.77	-57.77	23983
2009-10	53.84	46.16	70139
2010-11	49.12	50.88	61851

Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Note: Negative (-) sign indicates outflow

Table 4 depicts that flows of FDI in India has increased from 6789 million dollar in 2000-01 to 61851 million dollar in 2010-11. It shows that out of total inflows, direct investment constituted 59.34 percent and portfolio investment worked out 40.66 percent in 2000-01. Over the period of 11 years, we found a drastic (U) turn in the share of direct and portfolio investments.

FDI in Banking Sector in India

Indian banking sector has created golden path in the development of Indian economy and in generating wealth to the economy. In 1998 when US economy got into trouble, the financial sector of India got affected but the only sector which has maintained its growth is Indian Banking system. Due to adamant decision of former Prime Minister Mr. Manmohan Singh and congress party about their advancing their programme of financial liberalization, allowing FDI in banking sector led to strike by the banking employees.

The additional point which also supported for raising voice against FDI in banking sector is, beside permitting the entry and consolidation of new private banks, the govt. on 05-03-04 announced a set of decisions with reference to FDI in the banking sector, which relaxed the capital on foreign equity in Indian banks to 20% in the case of public sector banks and 74% in the case of private banks. This was an additional permission to foreign banks to operate in the country through wholly owned subsidiaries to increasingly relaxed rules.

After keeping the above problem in mind, the RBI decided to retain the stipulation under the banking regulation act, section 12(2) that in the case of private banks the maximum voting rights per shareholder will be 10% of the total voting rights (1% of the public banks). The 10% of ceiling on equity ownership by single foreign entry was partly

geared to aligning ownership guidelines with the rule of voting rights. The response to this form liberalization advocated was that the whole exercise was pointless in a much as the ceiling on single investor ownership and voting rights would deter foreign investors.

The evidence shows that this expectation has turned out to be completely false as figure1 shows, the shares of foreign investors in private bank equity exceeds 50% in five banks and stands at between a third and a half in another eight.

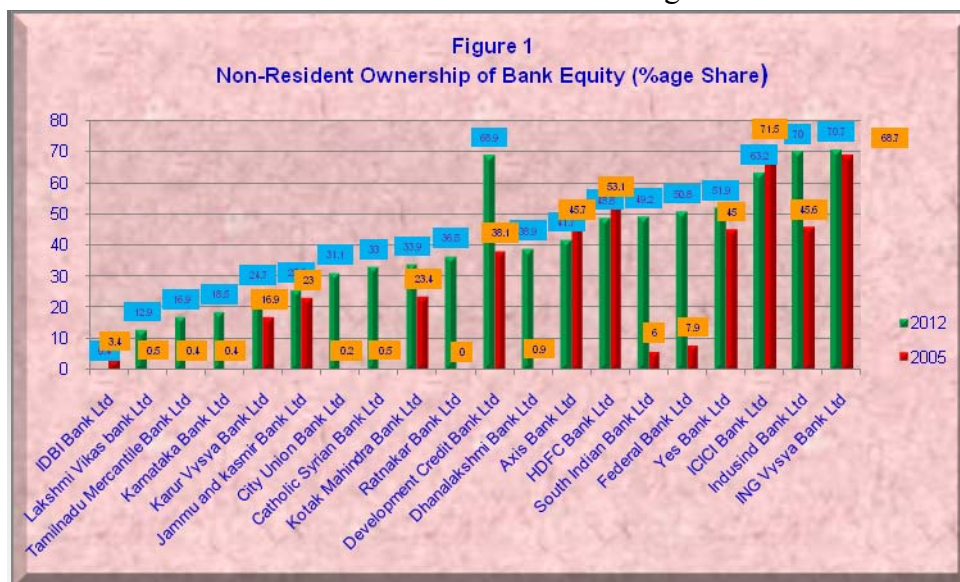


Figure 1 shows that in a number of instances the share of foreign equality has increased between 2005 and 2012. The implication of this is clear. The problem with well-performing private banks is not that it is different to attract FDI. The problem is that current rules do not allow entry of those whose intent is to exercise control over a local bank with an adequate share holding and equivalent voting rights.

Foreign direct investment (FDI is an important driver of economic growth as it leads to productivity enhancement and is a major source of non-debt financial resources and employment generation. FDI inflows are critical for sustaining a high growth rate. The government is playing a proactive role in investment promotion through a liberal FDI policy. A favourable policy regime and sound business environment have facilitated increase in FDI flows into the country.

With a view to liberalizing and simplifying the FDI policy to provide ease of doing business climate in the country that will also lead to larger FDI inflows, the government has undertaken various reforms. A number of sectors have been liberalized, including defence, construction, broadcasting, civil aviation, plantation, trading, private sector banking, satellite establishment and operation and credit information companies. During 2015-16, FDI policy in the pension sector has been revised to permit foreign investment up to 49 per cent, with 26 per cent under automatic route. Manufacturing of medical devices and white label ATM operations have been opened up to 100 per cent FDI under automatic route. The various reforms in the FDI sector have led to a significant increase in FDI inflows into India. During April-November 2015, total FDI inflows were US\$34.8 billion as compared to US\$27.7 billion during April-November 2014, showing a 26 per cent

surge. FDI equity inflows also increased from US\$18.9 billion during April-November 2014 to US\$24.8 billion during April-November 2015, showing 31 per cent growth. There were FDI inflows into sectors like computer software and hardware, services, trading, automobile industry, construction (infrastructure) activities, chemicals (other than fertilizers) and telecommunications. FDI statistics of the last fifteen years reveal that the services sector has accounted for the highest inflows (17.6 per cent of total FDI inflows into India), followed by construction development (8.8 per cent), computer hardware and software (7.2 per cent), telecommunications (6.6 per cent) and the automobile industry (5.2 per cent). Sector-wise FDI flows during 2014-15 and 2015-16(April- Nov) are presented in Table 5

Table 5: Sector-wise FDI Inflows during April 2014 to November 2015

SI No	Sector	Amount of FDI (in US\$ million)		Percentage of total
		2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Nov.	FDI Apr.-Nov. 2015-16
1	Services Sector (financial,non-financial and others)	4443.26	4102.47	16.5
2	Computer Software & Hardware	2296.04	4419.84	17.8
3	Trading	2727.96	2604.40	10.5
4	Automobile Industry	2725.64	1657.82	6.7
5	Telecommunications	2894.94	1062.91	4.3
6	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	870.25	1368.96	5.5
7	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	762.76	1157.37	4.7
8	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	1497.74	321.37	1.3
9	Hotel & Tourism	777.01	865.25	3.5
10	Power	707.04	635.13	2.6
11	Mining	684.39	518.84	2.1
12	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1079.02	48.69	0.2
13	Non-Conventional Energy	615.95	440.64	1.8
14	Industrial Machinery	716.79	293.56	1.2
15	Others, excluding above- mentioned sectors	8131.71	5310.51	21.4

Source: DIPP

A country-wise analysis of the FDI inflows in major sectors from 2011 to 2015 (till November) from top five countries are given in Table 6.

A state-wise analysis of FDI inflows to different Indian states shows a clear regional disparity in FDI inflows (Table 7.). Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have together attracted more than 70 per cent of total FDI inflows to India during the last 15 years. However, states with vast natural resources like Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have not been able to attract foreign funds directly for investment in different sectors. To make the recently launched Make in India initiative a success, the states will have a critical role in facilitating FDI in

different sectors. After the launch of the Make in India initiative in September 2014, there is a nearly 40 per cent increase in FDI inflows during October 2014 to June 2015 over the corresponding period of the previous year. Under the programme, the government has awarded a record 56 defence manufacturing permits to private sector entities in the past year, vis-à-vis 47 licences granted in the preceding three years. Several countries such as Japan, China, France and South Korea have announced their intention of making huge investments in India in various industrial and infrastructure projects.

Table 6
FDI Inflows to Major Sectors from Top Five Host Countries (in per cent) from 2011-12 to 2015-16 (November)

Sectors	Singapore	Mauritius	Netherlands	US	Japan
Services sector	18.6	18.9	15.4	19	20
Computer software and hardware	13.8	6.2	3.2	9.8	1
Trading	11.8	2.4	10	3.2	4.6
Telecommunications	8.6	11.5	0.3	2	0.1
Drugs & pharmaceuticals	6.6	1.0	0.6	2	3
Power	5.0	6.1	2.7	4	0.3
Construction (infrastructure)	3.5	3.9	0.2	3.5	0.5
Hotel tourism	2.3	10.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Automobiles	1.9	1.5	8.7	17.8	21
Chemicals	NA	1.6	8.9	1.8	2.7
Petroleum and natural gas	0.7	1.1	8.4	0.1	1.2

Source: DIPP.

Table 7: State-wise FDI Inflows during April 2014 to November 2015

Sl No	States covered	Amount of FDI (in US \$ Million)		Total	Percentage of total FDI
		2014-15 Apr.-Mar.	2015-16 Apr.-Nov.		
1	Delhi	6874.95	9401.73	16276.68	29.20
2	Maharashtra	6361.09	4875.81	11236.89	20.16
3	Karnataka	3443.89	3266.48	6710.36	12.04
4	Tamil Nadu	3817.69	1889.15	5706.85	10.24
5	Gujarat	1531.15	1330.63	2861.78	5.13
6	Andhra Pradesh	1368.72	707.72	2076.43	3.73

Source: DIPP.

Conclusion

Hence, if the need is to allow foreign equity infusion to meet prudential requirements such as the Basel norms, that is still possible. What is not allowed is the entry of single foreign investor seeking to establish or acquire domestic private banks with a controlling stake and voting rights. This may be due to the low flow of FDI into India both

at the macro level as well as at the sartorial level. It implies that the spirit in which the economy has been liberalized and exposed to the world economy at the late eighties and early nineties has not been achieved after so many years. This calls for a judicious policy decision towards FDI at the sartorial level. A large number of changes that were introduced in the country's regulatory economic policies heralded the liberalization era of the FDI policy regime in India and brought about a structural breakthrough in the volume of the FDI inflows into the economy maintained a fluctuating and unsteady trend during the study period. It might be interest to note that more than 50 per cent of the total FDI inflows received in India come from Mauritius, Singapore and the USA. The main reason for higher levels of investment from Mauritius was that the fact that India entered into a double taxation avoidance agreement (DTAA) with Mauritius were protected from taxation in India. Among the different sectors, the service sector had received the larger proportion followed by computer software and hardware sector and then telecommunication sector.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS OF SOCIALLY ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS

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Abstract

The present study was undertaken to compare the educational aspirations of the secondary school students. The sample of the study consisted of 600 secondary school students studying X class in erstwhile Karimnagar district of Telangana State. As far as the study concerned SC, ST, BC category students were considered as socially disadvantaged group and General/OC category students were considered as socially advantaged group. Level of Educational Aspiration Test (LEAT), which was developed by Dr. Yashmin Ghani Khan was used for data collection. Analysis of data was done by employing "t" test. The results of the study revealed that the socially advantaged students were found to be better than the socially disadvantaged students and with reference to gender in both the socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged sections girls were found to be better than their respective counterparts.

Key words: Socially Advantaged, Socially Disadvantaged, Caste, Educational Aspirations, Vocational Aspirations, Students Aspirations.

Introduction

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes who were deprived of education for a long time requires not only the general literacy but also other skills which could equip them to face and experience the exogenous forces of modernization. Thus, education has been viewed as a mechanism through which the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be equipped to obtain occupational and economic mobility in order to establish equal status in the society by their individual achievement and worth.

The educational facilities provided under the various schemes sponsored by the Central and State Governments to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes ranges from extensive provision of scholarships, free ships, hostels for school and college students to coach the candidates who are desirous of appearing for IAS and other competitive examinations.

The overall progress achieved in different aspects of educational and vocational development among these groups, since Independence, may be estimated with a background of their educational aspirations and their vocational preferences.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Uplaonkar, A.T. (1981) undertaken a study on occupational aspirations as related to social background of students and findings of the study were: i) The educational and occupational aspirations of the Hindu students were significantly higher than those of Muslim students. ii) Boys had higher educational and occupational aspirations than women. iii) There were social class differences in the educational and occupational aspirations of college students. However, caste status was not correlated to the levels of educational and occupational aspirations. iv) Caste status in so far as it is related to class status is important in determining the aspirations of students. v) Family class status, in particular, and social class background, in general, had a significant influence on the educational and occupational aspirations of the respondents.

Mau and Bikos (2000) examined the relative importance of school, family, personal/psychological, race, and sex variables in predicting educational and vocational aspirations. A nationally representative sample of 10th-grade students was followed through 2 years beyond their high school. Results suggested that sex and race significantly predicted educational and vocational aspirations of students.

Marjoribanks, Kevin (2005) conducted a study to find relationship between educational aspirations and educational attainment for Australian young adults from different ethnic and social status backgrounds. He found that family background and adolescent's aspirations combined to have large associations with young adult's educational attainment, there were gender differences in the linear and curvilinear nature of relationships among family background, adolescents aspirations and young adults attainment and for young adults from lower social status families there were ethnic group differences in attainment at all aspiration levels, where as for young adults from higher status families, ethnic group differences in attainment were minimized at high aspiration levels.

Vaidya, S.A. (2006) carried out a study on Educational Aspiration of Higher Secondary Students in Relation to Different Variables. Findings of the study were: 1. The awareness towards education was increased in the society. 2. Boys had higher educational aspiration in comparison to girls. 3. The students from urban area had higher educational aspiration than rural students. 4. The students from nongovernmental school had higher education aspiration than the students from government school.

Yadav, R.. (2000) conducted a study on Vocational Preferences of Adolescents in Relation to their Intelligence and Achievement. Findings of the study were: The students preferred administrative jobs than jobs related music and artistic. 2. Highly intelligent students prefer to go to jobs related to the area of Physical Sciences.

Kaur Pardeep (2007) conducted a study on the effect of stress and educational aspirations on the academic achievement of adolescent students; found that adolescents differ significantly in their levels of stress i.e. on the basis of high and low levels of stress. High stress and low stress students differ significantly in their level of educational aspirations.

Lee and Rojewski (2012) examined the complex phenomenon of intra-individual and inter-individual differences in the development of occupational aspirations and factors influencing this development in a longitudinal sample of 5,727 Korean adolescents over a 4-year period. A downward trajectory of occupational aspirations from junior high school to the first year of high school was found. Rate of change in expressed aspirations was different for men and women. Potentially important initial differences in occupational aspirations development, based on curriculum track, were also detected.

Basir L, & Kaur R (2017) Studied Interrelation of Educational Aspiration with School Environment of Secondary School Students. Using descriptive survey method, they studied 400 secondary school students of two districts of Jammu & Kashmir state. The important findings were: i. insignificant difference was found between rural and urban secondary school students on educational aspirations. ii. Urban students significantly differed with reference to the school environment and had better school environment. iii. There is a positive relationship of educational aspiration with school environment of secondary school students.

A detailed observation of the literature reviewed so far reveals that though many studies have been conducted on educational and vocational aspirations in relation to pupils academic achievement, personal characteristics, school environment, subject matter etc., but studies which were conducted on educational aspirations with reference to pupils social class, especially caste as a variable are scanty. Hence, the present study was undertaken to identify persistent gap if any between these two groups i.e., socially advantaged and disadvantaged.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i) To compare the educational aspiration level of the socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged students who are studying at secondary school level
- ii) To study the educational aspiration level among the socially advantaged students with reference to gender.
- iii) To study the educational aspiration level among the socially disadvantaged students with reference to gender.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

1. There will be no significant difference between educational aspirations of socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged secondary school students.
2. There will be no significant difference among educational aspirations of socially advantaged students with reference to gender.
3. There will be no significant difference among educational aspirations of socially disadvantaged students with reference to gender.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table No - 1: Distribution of the Students who belong to various social categories with respect to their Levels of Educational Aspiration.

S.No	Category	Educational Aspiration	Frequency	Percentage
1	OC	Low	42	14
		Average	132	44
		High	126	42
		Total	300	100%
2	BC	Low	25	16
		Average	84	54
		High	47	30
		Total	156	100%
3	SC	Low	17	18
		Average	51	53
		High	28	29
		Total	96	100%
4	ST	Low	14	29
		Average	23	48
		High	11	23
		Total	48	100%

Source: Computed from primary data

It is evident from table 1, majority of the sample among OC category students i.e. 44 per cent are average and in the remaining sample 42 per cent are high and 14 per cent are low in the levels of educational aspiration. Among the BC category students, more than a half of the sample i.e. 54 per cent was average and in the remaining sample, 30 per cent are high and 16 per cent are low in the levels of educational aspiration. Among the SC category of students, more than half of the samples i.e. 53 per cent are average and in the remaining sample, 29 per cent are high and 18 per cent are low in the levels of educational aspiration. Among the ST category of students, 48 per cent are average and in the remaining sample, 23 per cent are high and 29 per cent are low in the levels of educational aspiration.

Table 2: Results of test of significant difference between the mean scores of socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged secondary school students on LEAT

Educational Aspirations	Students	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.	Df
	Socially Advantaged	300	31.61	12.73			
	Socially Disadvantaged	300	23.33	3.50			
	Total	600	27.47	8.11			

It is evident from the table2, the mean score of socially advantaged students on LEAT was 31.61 and socially disadvantaged student was 23.33. The obtained t value 10.85 with a df of 1 & 598 was found to be statistically significant at .01 level of significance. It

implies that socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged secondary school students differ significantly on their educational aspirations.

Hence the hypothesis 1, which states that ‘There will be no significant difference between educational aspiration of socially advantaged and disadvantaged secondary school students’, is rejected.

Results of present study are in tune with Singh (1979), Kumar Yogesh (1989), Raj and Tiwari (1984), Kaur, D. (1990). However these results contradict with Das (1986), Majoribanks, Kevin (2005), Vaidya, S.A. (2006), Steele (1995) where it was found that in different social groups the disadvantaged students had higher or equal aspirations. In a study Prakash, V. (1984) taken caste as a variable and found no significant difference on the level of aspiration between socially advantaged and disadvantaged students.

Table 3: The results of test of significant difference between the mean scores of socially advantaged secondary school students on LEAT with reference to their Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.	Df
Educational Aspirations	Boys	150	22.15	3.69	3.021	.01	1, 298
	Girls	150	23.36	3.25			
	Total	300	22.75	3.47			

Source: Computed from primary data

It is apparent from Table 3, the mean score of socially advantaged boys on LEAT was 22.15 and socially advantaged girls was 23.36. The obtained t value 3.021 with a df of 1 & 298 was found to be statistically significant at .01 level of significance. It reveals that socially advantaged boys and socially advantaged girls differ significantly on their educational aspirations.

Hence the hypothesis 2, which states that ‘There will be no significant difference among educational aspirations of advantaged students with reference to gender’, is rejected.

Based on the mean scores, it may be inferred that, socially advantaged girl students are better than secondary boy students in educational aspirations and it is statistically significant.

Present study revealed that girl students have higher educational aspirations, which draws support from Patton and Creed (2007), Annaraja and Mohanan (2006), sandeep Sawhney (2005), Steele (1995), Mau and Bikos (2000). However some research studies like, Kaur, D. (1990), Clift and Vaughan (1997), Anisef et. al., (2001), Vaidya, S.A. (2006) revealed the results which were contrary to the present findings.

Table 4: The results of test of significant difference between the mean scores of socially disadvantaged secondary school students on LEAT with reference to their Gender.

	Gender	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig.	Df
Educational Aspirations	Boys	150	22.97	3.61	3.102	.05	1, 298
	Girls	150	23.69	3.36			
	Total	300	23.33	3.48			

Source: Computed from primary data

It is apparent from Table 4, the mean score of socially advantaged boys on LEAT was 22.97 and for girls were 23.69. The obtained t value 3.102 with a df of 1 & 298 was found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. It reveals that socially disadvantaged boys and socially disadvantaged girls differ significantly on their educational aspirations.

Hence the hypothesis 3, which states that ‘There will be no significant difference among educational aspirations of disadvantaged students with reference to gender’, is rejected.

Based on the mean scores, it may be inferred that, socially disadvantaged girl students are better than socially disadvantaged boy students in educational aspirations and it is statistically significant.

The results are in line with Sandeep Sawhney (2005), Mims (1976), Creed (2007) and are contrary to Chand, J. (1985), Garg. (2000), Carpenter and Western (1982) Hillman (1980), Kaur, D. (1990).

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Socially advantaged students were found to be better than the socially disadvantaged students with regard to educational aspirations and it was statistically significant.
- Significant differences were found among educational aspirations in both socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged students with reference to gender i.e. male and female. In both socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged groups girls were found to be better than their counterparts i.e. boys of respective groups in educational aspirations.

EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

For any country the human capital is an asset when it is properly used and placed appropriately for productive works. If every individual is given equal right to education, freedom in choosing their desired occupation, equal opportunities to develop oneself to the optimum level of his/her capability, ultimately that country prospers rapidly and the robust economic system is created.

- 1) From the present study it is found that socially disadvantage is a major problem and it needs to be addressed urgently. Due importance and attention is being given to sensory and physical disadvantaged sections of the society. They have subjected to study their psychological, educational and vocational problems by assessment, diagnosis and intervention. In similar fashion socially disadvantaged sections should be studied through proper assessment, diagnosis and intervention with special reference to their psychological, educational and vocational problems.
- 2) The scope of the Inclusive Education should concentrate on the problems, which arises due to social maladies and malpractices, such as, gender discrimination, society stratification on caste lines, ethnicity conflicts, religious minorities problems, rural-urban disparities, poor-rich inequalities, migrant issues etc.,
- 3) Disadvantaged Children are found to be lower than their counterpart, which is indicating that the central and state governmental efforts to raise the educational and vocational standards of disadvantaged students have not yet achieved the targeted goals. Governmental efforts in this regard should be continued and refined in order to pin pointedly laying the clear cut objectives to be achieved in timely manner.
- 4) With reference to gender surprise results were revealed. In both the socially advantaged and socially disadvantaged sections girls educational aspirations were found to be higher than their respective counterparts. Therefore, suitable strategies must be adopted to cater the needs of the advantaged and disadvantaged girls as they may need of guidance workers help to continue the same momentum till the end of their studies and as well as with regard to choosing suitable career after completing of their education must be facilitated by guidance workers, teachers, parents, NGO's and other stakeholders.

CONCLUSION:

India is the second largest country in the world in terms of its population number. But, it is still listed under developing nations. By leveraging its population strength China is prospering and becoming the robust economy in the world. It is the best example for the proper utilization of one countries human capital. but, in our country the persistent caste, gender inequalities are the major concerns and need to be fixed for optimum and potential exploitation of human resources. Therefore there is a need to evolve a policy framework which focus should be the benefit of the disadvantaged children and female childrens of all the categories to intensify their aspirational levels. Such policy framework should consist of legal, economic, social and cultural action plans to be implemented in educational institutions particularly and in society generally.

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BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

The success of every business depends on certain factors. Some of which are accurate analysis, choosing the right technology and the future vision. Research from the last two decade has proved that those organizations that do invest in technology and choose the path of innovation increase their market share, financial figures and overall competitiveness. Information technology is the only technology which provides the opportunity to analyze specific data and plan our business journey accordingly. It also provides us many tools which can solve complex problems and plan the future growth of our business. In the modern age, it is proved that digital marketing is a great tool which promotes our products or services to the global market while sitting in the comfort of your remote office or home. And thanks to the cloud computing and modern communication which enable us to form a global organization, manage and monitor its virtual offices all over the world. The present paper explains how information technology plays a vital role in different phases of business and the inter relationship between ICT and business development towards improving economy.

Key words: Business development, E-tailing, Customers satisfaction, Strategic view of ICT activities.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, almost every business makes use of mobile technology as a standard part of its operations. We are currently living through a massive revolution in communications. Even in your lifetime so far, you have seen rapid developments in mobile phone technology. Today's phones, with the multitude of applications/ apps available, seem to gain new capabilities almost weekly. Yet it is less than 26 years since a mobile phone was the size of a house brick, had no visual display, and had very limited coverage. It is only 15 years since mobile phones gained the technology to take photographs. Science, technology and innovation have become key factors contributing to economic growth in both advanced and developing economies.



In the knowledge economy, information circulates at the international level through trade in goods and services, direct investment and technology flows, and the movement of people. Information and communication technologies have been at the heart of economic changes for more than a decade. ICT sector plays an important role, notably by contributing to rapid technological progress and productivity growth. Firms use ICTs to organize transnational networks in response to international competition and the increasing need for strategic interaction. Economic competitiveness depends on productivity level and in the knowledge economy. ICT sectors determine the productivity level. As a result, we can say that the power of economic competitiveness of a country depends on the productivity of its Information and Communication Technology sector.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This is a theoretical research paper, where secondary information produced by different authors and researchers has been used. For obtaining necessary information, various books, journals as well as websites have been explored by the researcher which has been mentioned in the reference section.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

The small business owners who can utilize the new technology to increase efficiency and deliver better quality of goods and services are caused towards Economic development as well as business development. Business has benefited from the technological revolution. The following are some of the main objectives of the study.

1. To develop ICT capability in finding, selecting and using information.
2. To promote and support the systematic, relevant and sustainable development of ICTs.
3. Define a business system and technical architecture and a measurable roadmap to deliver common use corporate and service capabilities.
4. To decide how ICT will be used effectively and efficiently as an enabler in the delivery of the Council's business objectives.
5. Set out a target operating model to deliver effective and efficient operational services to agreed service levels and to establish institutional mechanisms for business development.

SMALL BUSINESS AND DIGITALISATION:

The use of information and communications technologies in small business has developed to the point where it is now an online presence. For example Australia is now the world's third largest per capita online consuming nation, and customers are increasingly expecting businesses to have a website. Other reasons for this trend include;

1. An increase in the number of households connected to the Internet.
2. An increase in the number of businesses providing ICT support in the areas of web design, security and graphic design.
3. The rollout of the National Broadband Network, which provides high speed Internet access across the nation.
4. A better understanding of the benefits of E commerce, including lower costs and access to wider markets. E commerce provides opportunities for any aspiring entrepreneur, regardless of age or experience, to create a virtual business without the associated costs of a 'bricks and mortar' business.

Actually E retailing is seen to arise from the consolidation traditional retailing to E retailing to create an outbreak of activities among the Indian market consumers. India has an internet user base of about 299.7 million as of August 2017. In the Indian online retail market, major E tailing firms like Flip kart, Snap deal and Amazon have adopted asset light model and hence moved away inventory based model to marketplace model. Private equity players and venture capital firms have shown their faith in the growth of online retail in India and it is evident with Flipkart receiving eight rounds of funding over the last eight years. Online shopping in its early stage was a simple medium for shopping with fewer options. Today, the online shopping has become a trend in India and the reason behind the adoption of this technique lies in the attractive online websites and user friendly interface.

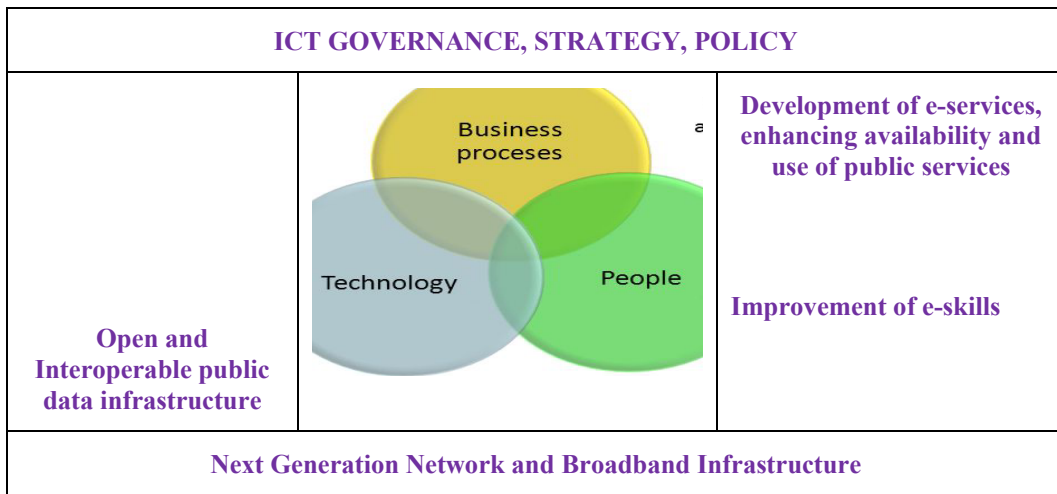
The great example of the business revolution in India is to introduce the new concept of online shopping. We can say that E tailing in India is currently experiencing a period of rapid development. E tailing in India is a rich segment waiting to be explore. Actually E-tailing is a form of E commerce. In online shopping, consumers purchase the products Like Apparel, electronic appliances, footwear, Home and Kitchen Appliances, etc., directly from the E taillers by using a web browser. We can understand the concept with the help of following image.



Today's Consumer has changed due to the changing business environment. This change in the environment, demands more and more optimization of the time. Consumer buying behavior has changed from convenience to comfort and from buying in stores to buying online. Consumers now prefer to shop products online over conventional methods of shopping in stores. But customers are skeptical about the online purchasing. We live in a technological epoch and consumers are fuelled by internet induced potentials and an even increasing mood of resourcefulness.

On the basis of above information we can say that the next generation including present people also uses the broadband infrastructure for strategic view of life with information and communication technology activities as shown in the following picture.

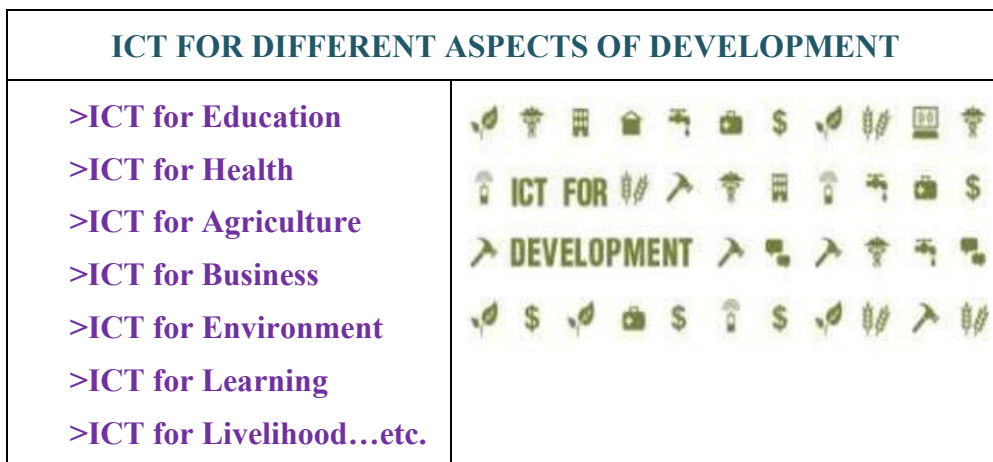
STRATEGIC VIEW OF ICT ACTIVITIES



The rapid changes taking place in the workplace will require training to be delivered quickly. Such training needs to be high speed, low-cost, and accessible to small and large groups. Traditional ways of delivering training are time consuming, labor intensive, socially disruptive, and expensive. Workers have to acquire new skills quickly and affordably. It becomes even more attractive if such training can be delivered at the trainees’ workplace. Also, adult learners require flexibility, and they have families, work commitments, and social obligations around which they have to fit their training. This simply means that, ideally, training has to be accessible anywhere, anytime. Just in time training is especially relevant in the context of business and industrial training where there is a continuous need to respond quickly to demands from the work environment.

ICT IS AN EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT FOR BUSINESS:

It is not only for business but also influence on different aspects for the development of the society as shown in the following chart.



E-COMMERCE AND E-BUSINESS:

When a purchaser orders a product online from a business and pays for it either directly online at the time of ordering or when they receive the product, this is an electronic commerce transaction. It has a narrower meaning than the term E business, which covers the full range of business activities that can happen or be assisted via email

or the Internet. Most businesses that engage in E commerce will not limit themselves to simply buying and selling, but will engage in other aspects of E business, such as;

1. Communicating with customers, clients or suppliers via email.
2. Using the World Wide Web to find information, such as prices, business contact details and information about different products.
3. Using the Web to carry out research, such as the latest industry or market trends.
4. Setting up a website as a marketing tool to provide information about available products and services.
5. Using the Internet for online banking and payment of bills, making use of facilities such as B Pay.

E-TAILING - BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT;

The modern business model means that, regardless whether for profit or non profit, an organization should use ICTs in their activities as it supports entrepreneurship and innovation. In the right hands effective ICT is a powerful tool for empowering people and delivering change, by increasing the effectiveness of the efforts of staff, volunteers, other stakeholders, delivering better quality services and making better use of scarce resources through more efficient working methods. Therefore, it is necessary to equip social entrepreneurs with tools and techniques to effectively accomplish their goals related to serving more of their target beneficiaries.

1. E tailers provide business with different promotional platforms.
2. E tailers can use price discrimination in an effective and efficient manner.
3. The internet offers easy and comfortable access to all the required information by a customer.
4. E-tailing offers easier and more convenient business transactions compared to offline retailing.
5. In search engines, customers may have an easier time to locating their business and its branches.
6. Customers can avoid unpleasant sales environment.
7. Web creates a global marketplace that brings together multiple consumers and retailers.
8. E tailing doesn't require businesses to spend a lot of money for business showrooms, outlets, shops and renting commercial areas.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT AND SATISFACTION;

The higher level of customer satisfaction is the key to success which cannot be achieved without a real time customer support process. Business success depends on knowing its customers' needs, trends, behaviors and satisfaction level. Effective communication is the best tool to understand the customer demands, problems and their solutions. IT provides many channels to communicate with the customer without going out in snow or rain. Some of these channels are email, webinar, social media, member portals, online newsletters and text or multimedia messaging through the smart phone. Enterprise organizations normally use customer relationship management systems to hold valuable data for understanding customer behaviors and future needs.

The relationship between using ICT and carrying out activities that contributes to business growth. Recently we found that are; a). Businesses that use the Internet to collect sales orders have higher rates of growth activity. b). Export rates are higher for those using ICT, across all business sizes. c). Use of the Internet to collect sales orders varies between industries. d). Export sales are higher for goods producing firms that have online ordering systems. e). Degree of technology change and growth related activities are connected.

That's why we can express that the ICT development will leads to customer satisfaction as well as optimum benefit of the people in the planned economy.

CONCLUSION:

The study analyze the path of innovation in business that means doing something different, smarter or better that will make a positive difference in terms of value, quality or productivity by using emerging or proved technologies of the world. Innovation is the great way to success in this digital age. The technology which has already proved itself in last two decades is of course the information technology. It has dramatically changed the lives of the individuals and organizations. Currently online shopping, digital marketing, social networking, digital communication and cloud computing etc are the best examples of change which came through the wave of IT.

On the basis of above analysis we can say that it is impossible to attain long term business success without leveraging the benefits of information technology in this digital age. The companies have to bear a reasonable cost to achieve this success because using an innovative approach in business strategy, employing highly trained IT professionals and making right decisions at right time are the prerequisite of business success. As IT solutions continue to increase the productivity, efficiency and effectiveness of business operations and communication, business will continue to rely on IT for success of business development.

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LIBRARY 2.0 THEORY: WEB 2.0 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR LIBRARIES IN PRESENT ERA

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ABSTRACT

This article posits a definition and theory for "Library 2.0". It suggests that recent thinking describing the dynamic internet as "Web 2.0" will have substantial implications for libraries, and acknowledges that whereas these implications keep terribly near the history and mission of libraries, they still necessitate a brand new paradigm for librarianship. This paper applies the thought and definition to the applicability of librarianship, specifically addressing but Web 2.0 technologies like e-messaging and streaming media, blogs, wikis, social networks, tagging, RSS feeds, and mashups would possibly intimate changes in however libraries give access to their collections and user support for that access.

Keywords: Streaming media; Social network; Tagging, RSS, Mashup

Introduction

While the term is widely defined and interpreted, "Web 2.0" was reportedly first conceptualized and made popular by Tim O'Reilly and Dale Dougherty of O'Reilly Media in 2004 to describe the trends and business models that survived the technology sector market crash of the 1990s (O'Reilly, 2005). The firms, services and technologies that survived, they argued, all had certain characteristics in common; they were cooperative in nature, interactive, dynamic, and therefore the line between the creation and consumption of content in these environments was blurred (users created the content in these sites the maximum amount as they consumed it). The term is currently wide used and understood, but Web 2.0, primarily, isn't an internet of matter publication, however an internet of multi-sensory communication. It's a matrix of dialogues, not a group of monologues. It's a user-centered internet in ways that it's not been to date.

This characterization of the current state of the Web is at times contended, and though the clear delineation between the first and second Webs is here admitted to be rather arbitrary, it still must be recognized that the Web is really involving into a more interactive, multi-media driven technological space, and this understanding of the term is used in this paper. As O'Reilly (2005) observes in what is often cited as the seminal work on Web 2.0, personal web-pages are evolving into blogs, encyclopedias into Wikipedia, text-based tutorials into streaming media applications, taxonomies into "folksonomies," and question-answer/email customer support infrastructures into instant messaging (IM) services.

The implications of this revolution in the Web are enormous. Librarians are only beginning to acknowledge and write about it, primarily in the "biblioblogosphere" (weblogs written by librarians). Journals and other more traditional literatures have yet to fully address the concept, but the application of Web 2.0 thinking and technologies to library services and collections has been widely framed as "Library 2.0". Most writers on Library 2.0 would agree that a lot of what libraries adopted within the initial net revolution

square measure static. For example, online public access catalogs (OPACs) require users to search for information, and though many are beginning to incorporate Web 2.0 techniques by gathering data regarding a user (checked-out things, most well-liked searches, search alerts), they are doing not respond with recommendations, as will Amazon.com, a additional dynamic, Web 2.0 service. Similarly, the 1st generation of on-line library instruction was provided via text-based tutorials that are static and don't reply to users' wants nor enable users to interact with each other. These, however, have begun evolving into additional interactive, media-rich tutorials, mistreatment animation programming and additional subtle info quizzes. Libraries are already going into Web 2.0, however the move has just about begun.

Library 2.0:

Libraries are emerging, Funding limits and customer demands are transforming staffing levels, service models, access to unutilized resources, and services to the public. Administrators, elite community, politicians and taxpayers are seeking more efficient ways of delivering services to achieve greater returns on financial investments.

Enter Library 2.0. This new model for library service is being elaborated online, at conferences, in administrative offices, and at the reference desk. If you and your library staff are not among those already talking 2.0, getting particular attention; Library 2.0 could revitalize the way we serve and interact with our customers. The heart of Library 2.0 is user-centered change. It is a model for library service that encourages constant and meaning change, inviting user participation in the creation of both the physical and the virtual services it is required, supported by consistently solving services. It also attempts to reach new users and better than current ones through improved customer-driven services. Every part by itself could be a step toward higher serving our users; but, it's through the combined implementation of all of those that we will implement Library 2.0. Technology will facilitate libraries produce a customer-driven, 2.0 surroundings. Web 2.0 technologies users. Technological advances within the past many years have enabled libraries to make new services that before weren't potential, like virtual reference, customized OPAC interfaces, or downloadable media that library customers will use within the comfort of their own homes. This increase in out there technologies provides libraries the power to supply improved, customer-driven service opportunities. have been playing a significant role in our ability to keep up with the changing needs of library.

Web 2.0 , coined by O'Reilly Media in 2004, defines to a perceived second-generation of Web-based services are social networking sites, wikis, communication tools, and folksonomies - that emphasize online collaboration and sharing among users.

In short, the use of Web 2.0 applications in the libraries is increasing day by day due to many factors. The rate of adoption of Web 2.0 applications is incredibly high as a result of these are straight forward to use and intuitive, and modify the direct and immediate on-line publication and distribution of user content.

A brief description of few Web 2.0 applications is below:

Blog (Web Log): Blog could be a sort of website or part of an internet site. Blogs are a unit typically maintained by a private with regular entries of comment, descriptions of events, or different material like graphics or video. Entries are a unit ordinarily displayed in reverse-chronological order. Blog may also be used as a verb, aiming to maintain or add content to a blog.

RSS: is another Web 2.0 application that helps users to bring the updates and feeds from different websites. It's a awfully easy tool to bring the newest stories, updates from news teams, magazines, journals and blogs. In an exceedingly recent study of Australian University Libraries, RSS was found the foremost wide applied technology (Linh, 2008). It creates a feed from a website that readers will then add into associate to create one purpose of access for several sources (Davison-Turley, 2005).

Instant Messaging (IM):

Instant messaging (IM) may be a variety of communication over the web,, that provides fast transmission of text-based messages from sender to receiver. instant electronic communication primarily offers period direct written language-based on-line chat. The users text is sent over a network, like the wed. It's going to address point-to-point communications in addition multicast communications from one sender to several receivers. Additional advanced instant electronic communication permits increased modes of communication, like live voice or video calling, video chat .Examples:

- Face book
- Twitter
- instant messaging
- E-mail
- chat rooms

Currie:

States that libraries will offer on-line reference services by using employees staff at public desks throughout nights and weekends once the library is closed for different services.

Tagging: Tagging:

Would flip the useless "cookery" to the helpful "cookbooks" instantly, and lateral looking out would be greatly expedited.

Of course, tags and standardized subjects aren't reciprocally exclusive. The catalog of Library 2.0 would modify users to follow each standardized and user-tagged subjects; whichever makes most sense to them. In turn, they will add tags to resources. The user responds to the system, the system to the user. This labeled catalog is associate degree open catalog, a customize, user-centered catalog. It's library science at its best.

Wikis:

wikis are a unit another example of cooperative artistic work. Multiple users from everywhere the planet will build a knowledge base by using this application. These tags are a unit terribly helpful for retrieving relevant pictures.

Mashups:

Mashups are a unit may be the one abstract underpinning to any or all the technologies mentioned during this article. They're on the face of it hybrid applications, wherever two or a lot of technologies or services are a unit conflated into a very new, novel service.

Library 2.0 may be a mashup. It's a hybrid of blogs, wikis, streaming media, content aggregators, e-messaging, and social networks. Library 2.0 remembers a user once they log in. It permits the user to edit OPAC knowledge and data, saves the user's tags, IM

conversations with librarians, wiki entries with different users (and catalogs all of those for others to use), and also the user is in a position to form all or a part of their profile public; users will see what different users have similar things checked-out, borrow and lend tags, and a large user-driven catalog is made and mashed with the standard catalog.

WEB 2.0 EXAMPLES:

- 1) Blogs User comments
- 2) Wikis
- 3) RSS feeds
- 4) User tagging
- 5) Social bookmarking
- 6) Social network Sites
- 7) Instant messaging
- 8) User comments, ratings, summaries
- 9) Podcasts, vodcasts citation services
- 10) Community photo sharing
- 11) Community book services (publishing) and Streaming audio and video

What library experts are saying about Web 2.0?

- Web 1.0 - place to go & get and Web 2.0 - place to be & do
- Introduction of the read/write web
- Interactive two-way web
- Everyday folks with Internet access can create and edit stuff
- Built on principle of breaking down barriers librarians placed on services

Web 2.0 Technologies in Libraries- Benefits:

Proactive services

Librarians are already using tools such as blogs, wikis, RSS feeds, podcasts (in Apple iTunes), videos (in YouTube), photo sharing on Flickr, instant messaging via Meebo and Twitter.

Improved communications (internal and external)

Social networking tools not only improve a library's communication with its librarians but they also improve internal communication and knowledge sharing.

Immediate implementation

Putt content on the net is not any longer the privilege for consultants with information of hypertext markup language and web programming languages, anyone will add on-line content. All you would like is access to a laptop.

Survival

Librarians should get on board the Web 2.0 wave. If they hesitate, alternative rival information services can do the task for them.

Web 3.0

Technologies In today's Internet dominated world, every business organization has recognized the need for having an effective Web 3.0 site. In the present always-on world, a company's website plays a very critical role in competing with others and in attaining success.

The following are some of the technologies employed in Web 3.0:

Artificial Intelligence.

- Automated reasoning.
- Cognitive architecture.
- Composite applications.
- Distributed computing.
- Knowledge representation.
- Ontology (computer service).
- Recombinant text.
- Scalable vector graphics.
- Semantic Web.
- Semantic wiki, and
- Software agent.

Some of the examples of Web 3.0 sites are iGoogle, Net Vibes, Dig, Flickr, Delicious.

Library 2.0 trends in collections, users and services: The goal of Library 2.0 is to bring the library nearer to the user

Library 2.0 - using Web 2.0 Tools to deliver library services:

- Blogs and Wikis
- RSS Feeds
- MySpace/Facebook ,Social Bookmarks ,and Tagging

Library 1.0	Library 2.0
Read only catalog	Catalog with user tags, comments, reviews (like WorldCat.org)
Print newsletter	Team built Library blog with RSS feed
Library instruction	Intuitive services
Walk in patron	Go to users (IM, podcasts on Ipod, cell phone)
ILS is core operation	User services are core

Impact of Library 2.0 on Libraries and the Need to Learn about Emerging Technologies:

The Web 2.0 has revolutionaries the manner content is made and therefore the manner user's access, use and contributes data. Libraries are progressively adopting Web 2.0 technologies to style services that permit them to succeed in users within the virtual area that they may not reach before, this enables librarians to focus on a section of users within the population world health organization can never visit the library to use their services, not withstanding however laborious they fight an outsized a part of this population belongs to the generation that grew up with web and that they are usually referred to as the digital natives. Rainie (2006) describes six realities of the digital natives as follows:

- Media and gadgets are common throughout daily life
- They get pleasure from media and keep on communications anyplace they need with the new gadgets out there to them
Internet is at the middle of this transformation
- Multitasking is that the means of life , An standard national contains a larger chance to be a publisher, moviemaker, artist, song creator and storyteller

Everything can amendment even additional within the coming back years; we will expect additional computing power, communication power and storage power. Library collections currently embody a mixture of ancient materials (printed books, serials, audio-visual) and rising formats (e-books, e-serials, e-newspapers, e-dissertations, e-resources, digital objects, playa ways, streaming audio & video).

Library catalogs are group action access to any or all materials through next -generation On-line Public Access Catalogs.

Library 3.0:

Library 3.0 is more than a building. Libraries will provide information for their user wherever they are using the technology of Web 3.0. (Mi & Nesta, 2011) says “Library 3.0 must lead rather than follow and it must innovate, rather than copy”. Library 3.0 must find ways to index and connect to all. Libraries need to change the way they interact with users. According to (Mason, 2011) In Library 3.0 the library comes to the patron, it is proactive and interactive.

In Library 3.0 is not only to provide the service to the people but it serves the user with various services. They should know how to get the requested information and make it available to the user without being concerned about the location. They should also help the users to make use of the given information.

CONCLUSION:

Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 is on developing edge and development driven by user-centered change that evolves libraries to pass on a new range of working and services to meet the varying and new demands of its web users. Library 2.0 encourages constant and meaningful change, engages users in the developing of physical and virtual products and services 11 that are being generally evaluated through feedback, contribution and conversations. Most of the libraries around the whole have embraced these changes quickly and we can now witness a proliferation of new services and functionalities that are not known of three years ago. Library schools in general, haven't kept pace with these changes – they have been slow to react and update their curriculum. There is a need for library schools to act promptly to confirm the gap is closed immediately so that their graduates remain related to industry. Many ways to incorporate Web 2.0 and Library 2.0 education is purpose. We should always expect to see an immediate response by forward-looking library schools to review and adjust their programme and integrate this aspect of education in the future.

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE: NEED OF THE HOUR TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN EMPOWERING THE INDIAN MIDDLE AND DEPRESSED CLASS.

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Abstract

Recent Indian demographics says half of the Indian population is youth below the age of 25 are heading towards their careers, it is amazing but India is youngest country according to the youth demographics comparing with the rest of the world. India has 18 to 20 age group around 226 million youth is ready to take up their higher education. It is wonderful to believe that all developed countries have aged people. At present in India 65% people are under 35 ages. The average age of an Indian is 28 years, Europe 46 years, Japan 47 years, the most happening country USA 40 years but by 2020 Indian average age will increase to 29 years. All these demographics says working class and non-working class but one Point most of the youth are unemployed, not educated up to the mark, frustrated in all 625 districts in India. Most of the youth coming from districts and semi urban places may not have communication problem and not ready to mingle with in the working area. English has become main barriers to reach their career objective. The English language becomes speed breaker for further goals and making economically weaker than who has proficiency in English language. Studies have proven that 95 per cent under 12 years old children are able to read and write it gives, it gives a positive note but unemployed uneducated frustrated use it's a national trade more about its an issue to National Security. The paper finds out the remedy which is lacking to get the employment in various sectors i.e.: English language gives fabulous ways to get employed in this modern era.

Keywords: government policies, education policy, Indian middle class, language in career.

Introduction

The percentages of people in India speak English. It is accepted that 90% of the Indian population are ignorant of English. It is believed that 10% of the people speak English language every corner of the world. In that 10% 8 % can merrily understand simple English and speak broken English with an amazing variety of accents. Some or less than 50% of them may be able to write English with plenty of grammatical errors and spelling mistakes. A few People who hold degree and diploma certificates have been in this group too. In a few years this is expected that the English knowing population is in increase gradually. English is considered fastest growing language in the country today aunty English politicians is sending their children to English medium schools. As studies reveal that most of the people think that English does open multiple doors for youth the present generation is bilingual and having a command over English language will certainly be helpful. It is believed that "English is not a language but a class of its own in India" gets you respect among others, it helps you reach out a global community and most probably get the job done when it is required. In India 116 million 20 to 25 age group youth have

started working or yet to start work, in comparison to China 94 million youth under 20 to 25 age group about to start the work or have been working.

Indian government should plan to have EEEE concept

1. Expansion
2. Equality
3. Excellence
4. Employability

1947 British left us with 16% literacy rate, at the time female literacy rate was 8.9%, the present scenario is something happily it is 74% literacy rate in India. It is a positive sign that we are getting forward and competing with the world. It is observed that excellence is not up to the mark but there are some institutions which produce highly qualified graduates with the satisfied employable skills. Quality matters below 12 years of children sent to schools with the help of right to education (RTE). Employability, the employers always in need of high quality of graduates (Federation of Indian Chambers industries) study says that 64% of employers are not satisfying with their employees because low standards of their education. The reason behind disease enrollment in the school in the school up to 8th standard is 69%, it is very low in 10th standard 39%, Indian college enrollment level is 18% whereas Global average is 29%, this data represents low enrollment into graduations. Even who have reached to graduation level some of those if do not have professional and proper communication skills. Government must take up the research and innovative techniques to improve the quality of education. Indian government must invest money in academic research especially. India need "not well-trained mind or well-educated mind need well-formed mind", and India must think "learning to think out of the box".

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Higher Education important for Development T.S.R. Subramanian committee's new education policy

The T.S.R. Subramanian committee, which has been working on education in India. new education policy for India has been reported to the government to take measures that the country must take to improve the sector that caters to over 300 million students in the country.

1. An Indian Education Service (IES) should be established as an all India service with officers being on permanent settlement to the state governments but with the cadre controlling authority vesting with the Human Resource Development (HRD) ministry.
2. The outlay on education should be raised to at least 6% of GDP without further loss of time.
3. There should be minimum eligibility condition with 50% marks at graduate level for entry to existing B.Ed. courses. Teacher Entrance Tests (TET) should be made compulsory for recruitment of all teachers. The Centre and states should jointly lay down norms and standards for TET.
4. Compulsory licensing or certification for teachers in government and private schools should be made mandatory, with provision for renewal every 10 years based on independent external testing.
5. Pre-school education for children in the age group of 4 to 5 years should be declared as a right and a program for it implemented immediately.

6. The no detention policy must be continued for young children until completion of class V when the child will be 11 years old. At the upper primary stage, the system of detention shall be restored subject to the provision of remedial coaching and at least two extra chances being offered to prove his capability to move to a higher class
7. On-demand board exams should be introduced to offer flexibility and reduce year end stress of students and parents. A National Level Test open to every student who has completed class XII from any School Board should be designed.
8. The mid-day meal (MDM) program should now be extended to cover students of secondary schools. This is necessary as levels of malnutrition and anemia continue to be high among adolescents.
9. UGC Act must be allowed to lapse once a separate law is created for the management of higher education. The University Grants Commission (UGC) needs to be made leaner and thinner and given the role of disbursement of scholarships and fellowships.
10. Top 200 foreign universities should be allowed to open campuses in India and give the same degree which is acceptable in the home country of the said university.

Gross enrolment ratio among all socio religious groups:

Socio religious group who holds diploma courses and certificate courses among all caste and religions. Excluding diploma represents who do not have diploma certificate they do institutional work. If they have diploma certificate or graduate certificate they are getting into professional work which means white collar jobs in sometimes administrative work. When it comes to the less enrollment obviously it leads to less certificate holders and less employment. Among all social religious groups ST's Schedule Caste and Hindu SC's are low in their Endeavour

- Including diploma
- Excluding diploma
- Socio-Religious Groups: ST, Hindu SCs, Hindu OBCs, Hindu Higher Castes, Muslims, rest.

Table 1: GER in Higher Education: All India (2014) SRG		
	Including Dip/Cert.	Excluding Dip/Cert.
ST	15.1	12.0
Hindu SC	20.0	16.2
Hindu OBC	28.6	23.0
Hindu Others	43.4	35.1
Muslims	15.3	12.3
rest	40.5	31.0
Total	26.9	21.6

On the right track of educational upgrade

In India right from the 2012 to 2015 there has been a lot of changes in the educational sector it comes to university is there were 667 in 2012/13, 757 in 2014-15 it is observed that 90 universities have come. 2531 new colleges have come up, 357 standalone institutions have come up, enrollment in higher education has improved 3.2% when it compared to 2012 to 2015, gross enrolment ratio has increased 1.9%. This data has been

referred by Ministry of Human Resource Development. Here are few initiatives to empower Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes and all other socio religious groups in gross enrolment.

- Higher share professional courses than general courses; lower share of professional courses among SCs and STs than HCs
- Very high share of unaided institutions; higher share of SCs and STs govt institutions
- Highest completion rate among HCs; lower among SCs, SCs, OBCs and Muslims
- Weaker income and occupational background among SCs, STs, OBCs and Muslims
- Lower GER and transition rate in HS among SCs, STs and Muslims than HCs
- Drop out to support family income or due financial weakness; lack of study reflects lower aspiration due sociological factors

ON THE RIGHT TRACK

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
No. of universities	667	723	757
No. of colleges	35,525	36,634	38,056
No. of standalone institutions	11,565	11,664	11,922
Enrolment in higher education (total in million)			
Men	16.7	17.5	17.9
Women	13.5	14.8	15.4
Gross enrolment ratio (total)			
Men	22.7	23.9	24.5
Women	20.1	22.0	22.7

Source: Ministry of Human Resource Development

Making the error free and effective English through model verbs

Modal verbs play an important role while speaking effective language the word model indicates likelihood, ability, permission or obligation, some models to indicate order, suggestion, responsibility and duty. Every model has its own sense. Modal verbs can represent internal mental ability, internal ability, possibility, permission, probability, hypothetical.

(Action verb modals) (doer = subject) (rec = Object)

would, could, should, must, may, might, can

simple(Active)

1. Doer + would/could/should/must/may/might/can + v1 + (rec) + (add)
- 2.(a). doer + would/could/should/must/may/might/can + not + v1 + (rec) + (add)
- 2.(b). doer + wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + v1 + (rec) + (add)
3. (w) + would/could/should/must/may/might/can + doer + v1 + rec) + (add)
- 4.(a). (w) + would/could/should/must/may/might/can + doer+ not + v1 + (rec) + (add)
- 4.(b). (w) + wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't +doer+v1+(rec)+(add)
5. w+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can + v1 + (rec) + (add)

- 6.(a). w+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can +not+v1+(rec)+(add)
 6.(b). w+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't +v1+(rec)+(add)

passive

1. rec+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can + be + v3 + (add)
 2.(a). rec+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can + not + be + v3 + (add)
 2.(b). rec+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + be + v3 + (add)
 3. (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can + rec + be + v3 + (add)
 4.(a). (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might/can + rec + not + be + v3 + (add)
 4.(b). (w)+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + rec + be + v3 + (add)
 5. w + would/could/should/must/may/might/can + be + v3 + (add)
 6.(a). w + would/could/should/must/may/might/can +not + be + v3 + (add)
 6.(b). w + wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + be + v3 + (add)

Continues(Active)

1. Doer + would/could/should/must/may/might + being + (rec) + (add)
 2.(a). doer + would/could/should/must/may/might + not + being + (rec) + (add)

Passive (Not used)

perfect simple(Active)

1. doer + would/could/should/must/may/might + have + v3 + (rec) + (add)

passive

1. rec+ would/could/should/must/may/might + have been+ v3 + (add)

perfect continuous(Active)

1. doer + would/could/should/must/may/might + have been + vying + (rec) + (add)

Passive (Not used)

BVM (Be verb modals) would, could, should, must, may, might, can (simple)

1. sub+ would/could/should/must/may/might+can + be + complement + (add)
 2.(a). sub + would/could/should/must/may/might +can+ not + be + complement + (add)
 2.(b). sub + wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + be + complement + (add)
 3. (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might+can + sub + be + complement + (add)
 4.(a). (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might+can + sub + not + be + complement + (add)
 4.(b). (w)+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + sub + be + complement + (add)
 5. w + would/could/should/must/may/might+can + be + complement + (add)
 6.(a). w + would/could/should/must/may/might+can +not + be + complement + (add)
 6.(b). w + wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't + be + complement + (add)
 7. w+ would/could/should/must/may/might+can +sub+be+(add)
 8(a) w+ would/could/should/must/may/might+can +sub+not+be+(add)
 8(b) w+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't/can't +sub+be+(add)

Perfect simple

1. sub + would/could/should/must/may/might + have+been + complement + (add)
 2(a). sub + would/could/should/must/may/might +not+ have+been + complement + (add)
 2(b). sub+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't +have+been+ complement +(add)
 3. (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might +sub+ have+been + complement + (add)
 4(a). (w)+ would/could/should/must/may/might +sub+not+have+been+ complement + (add)
 4(b). (w)+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't +sub+have+been+ complement +(add)
 5. w + would/could/should/must/may/might + have+been + complement + (add)
 6(a). w + would/could/should/must/may/might +not+ have+been + complement + (add)
 6(b). w+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't +have+been+ complement +(add)

- 7 w+ would/could/should/must/may/might +sub+have+been+(add)
 8(a) w+ would/could/should/must/may/might +sub+not+have+been+(add)
 8(b) w+ wouldn't/couldn't/shouldn't/mustn't/mightn't +sub+have+been+(add)

English language will be easy with the structures

With the help of these kind of structures in English language will make a student improve his or her proficiency in their language for example: "she should go" means, maybe her duty, responsibility, order or suggestion. Or suggestion these all kinds of expression or obligations included in a single sentence expression. "She should have gone" means the person has not gone somewhere but the speaker is suggesting that if she has gone there that would be better for that expression this sentence is used" simply we can say that happened as not happened not happened as happened sentences can be said in this structure. " would", "could", "might" are used slight difference from west of the models. " If place past perfect simple place would / could / might / perfect simple, perfect continuous", present unreal "If+ past simple+ would/ could/ might+ simple / continuous" most of the educated people ignoring usage of These structures. These are used for hypothetical expressions. example: "if he had attended yesterday's class, he would have known this matter" means the person did not attend yesterday's class I did not know the matter but hypothetically is expressing the positivizes or negativizes of that situation.

We Shall Overcome

We Shall Overcome with the overwhelming power to make all the youth of India become successful in their Endeavour. If government takes care of primary secondary and college education and invest more percent of GDP will make India go progress and we can see the prospective India within years. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, padhe bharath badhe bharath, right to education these kinds of programs can provoke primary education into the right track. But the problem lies with the secondary and college education comparatively with the primary education dropouts are 2/3 rd. English plays Vital role I'm getting high profile job in this communication era, communication is everything because the world has become global village. Government must invest money in college education and research in education, skill development (especially English language skills).

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