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List of books and chapters in edited volumes/books

Name of the teacher	Title of the book/ chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference	Name of the conference	National / Int	Year	ISBN/ ISSN number of the proceeding	Name of the publisher
Dr. Deshpande V.V.	Mardugandhacha varasa	Book	NA	NA	National	2020		SRT Institute
Dr. Kakade G.P.	महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड का पत्र संग्रह भाग-2 (अनुवाद)	Book	NA	NA	National	2020	Nil	Sayajirao Gaikwad Charitra Sadhane Prakashan Samiti, Government of Maharashtra
Dr. Aghav N.B.	Shabdsanchay	Arakshan Dhoran Ani Vastav Reservation policy and reality	NA	NA	National	2021	978-81-947409-0-2	Painganga Prakashan Mechakar, Buldhana, Maharashtra



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Dr. Gaikwad M.M.	Maharashtratil Krushi Ani Gramin Vikas: Ek Chintan	Marathwadiatil Bigar Annabhary Pikanche Utpadan v Utpadketecha Vishlesnatmak Abhyas	NA	NA	2021	978-81- 949560-0-6	Kailas Publication Aurangabad, Maharashtra
Dr. Deo P.P.	3rd International Conference on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development – Emerging Trends and Challenges – 2020	Impact of Goods & Service Tax on Indian Black Money	3rd International Conference on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development – Emerging Trends and Challenges – 2020	Int	2020	978-93- 83741-39-7	Dept. of Commerce, Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad
Dr. Deo P.P.	3rd International Conference on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development – Emerging Trends and Challenges – 2020	An Overview of Current Scenario of Indian Financial Services.	3rd International Conference on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development – Emerging Trends and Challenges – 2020	Int	2020	978-93- 83741-39-7	Dept. of Commerce, Dr. BAMU, Aurangabad
Dr. Chavan D.S.	Entrepreneurship in the New Era	An Effectiveness of Social Media Entrepreneurship (A Case Study of Aurangabad City)	--	Entrepreneurship In The New Era	2020	978-81- 946375-8-5	Empyreal Publishing House
Dr. Joshi S.G.	Post Covid 19 Start-Up Opportunities for Youth	Atmnrbar Bharat Challenges and Opportunities	NA	NA	2020	978-93- 90039-19-7	Empire Books International New Delhi India



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महाराजा सयाजीराव हिंदी पत्रसंग्रह

खंड
24

भाग 2

महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड
का
पत्रसंग्रह



महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड

पत्र संग्रह : भाग 2

संपादक

डॉ. एकनाथ पगार

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डॉ. चंदा सोनकर

डॉ. गोरख काकडे

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चरित्र साधन समिति, 115, म. गांधीनगर,

औरंगाबाद - 431 005.

sayajirao.govt@gmail.com

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सचिव,

उच्च व तंत्र शिक्षा विभाग,

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महाराजा सयाजीराव गायकवाड
का
पत्रसंग्रह
भाग 2
(1901 से दिसंबर 1920)

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shoulders" with one's fellow creatures,
especially of different castes, for
the rendering of one's views
on the various aspects of life -
a very desirable process in a
country where the existence of
most is confined to a narrow
out bordered deep by the
cyclopean wheel of intricate
conditions.



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डॉ. गोरख काकडे
(पत्र क्रमांक 1129 से 1810)

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खंड संपादक - डॉ. विजय शिंदे

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किशोर कैलास बांबर्डे

मार्गदर्शक
डॉ. आघाव एन. बी.
प्राध्यापक व विभागप्रमुख,
स.भु. कला व वाणिज्य
महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद.

प्रस्तावना :

जगातील सर्वच देशांतील समाजात काही समूह किंवा गट हे सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्या दुर्बल व मागासलेले असतात. अशा समूहांना किंवा गटांना सक्षम करून सामाजिक प्रवाहात आणण्याकरिता जगभरात ज्या अनेक योजनांचा अवलंब केला जातो, त्यात आरक्षणाची योजना महत्त्वाची मानली जाते. भारतात आरक्षणाचे धोरण हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे साधन बनले आहे. असे असताना ही भारतीय राज्यघटनेत आरक्षणाविषयी तरतूद केल्यापासून आजतागायत आरक्षणाबाबत उलटसुलट चर्चा केली जाते. आरक्षणाविषयी आकस व्यक्त केला जातो. परंतु, अलीकडे समाजातील अनेक घटक कोणत्या ना कोणत्या क्षेत्रातील आरक्षणाची मागणी करीत आहेत, तर खासगीकरणामुळे आरक्षणावर गंडांतर आले आहे. अशा परिस्थितीत आरक्षण धोरणाचा सामाजिक समतेसाठी उपयोग होणे गरजेचे आहे.

आरक्षण म्हणजे संरक्षण. संरक्षण हे नेहमीच दीन, दुबळ्या, गरीब, पीडित, दलित, शोषित, वंचित वर्गासाठी असते. आरक्षण हे अशक्तांना सशक्त

करण्यासाठी असते. जगभरात आरक्षणाचा सर्वप्रथम व सर्वात जास्त वापर अशक्त वर्गासाठीच झालेला आहे. अशक्तवर्गास सक्षम तसेच कार्यक्षम बनविण्यासाठी प्रत्येक शासनव्यवस्था अशा मागास व दुर्बल वर्गासाठी ज्या विविध योजना राबवते ते सर्व आरक्षण याच सदरात मोडत असते. अशा मागास व दुर्बल वर्गाचे श्रम, बुद्धी, वेळ, कौशल्य व पैसा सत्कारणी लागावा, त्यापासून उपयुक्त निर्मिती व्हावी, या उदात्त हेतूने अशा वंचित व उपेक्षित व्यक्तींना वा वर्गाला शासनव्यवस्थेने विशेष संरक्षण देणे म्हणजे आरक्षण होय. विशेष संरक्षण म्हणजे सामान्य नियम वा कायदे बाजूला ठेवून वा त्यात आवश्यक तो बदल करून जाणीव पूर्वक काही संधी (Positive Discrimination) दुर्बल व मागास समुहांना उपलब्ध करून देणे होय. जाणीवपूर्वक त्याच समुहासाठी काही संधी उपलब्ध करून देणे होय. विषमता दूर करून समता प्रस्थापित करण्याचे साधन म्हणजे आरक्षण होय. सामाजिक विषमता गणिती सिध्दांताने वा तलवारीने छाटून दूर होत नसते, त्यासाठी समान संधी व सामाजिक प्रबोधन आवश्यक असते.

भारतीय राज्यघटनेमध्ये १६(४), ४६, २४३, ३३५, ३४०(१), ३४१(१), ३४२(१) या कलमांनुसार दुर्बल असणाऱ्या घटकांचे सामाजिक, आर्थिक व शैक्षणिक मागासलेपण दूर करण्यासाठी तसेच सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक विषमता नष्ट करण्यासाठी शासनाने आरक्षणाची तरतूद मान्य केली. विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून वंचित असणाऱ्या घटकांना इतर सशक्त समाजाच्या बरोबरीने आणण्यासाठी त्यांना कायद्याने देऊ केलेली विशेष संधी म्हणजे आरक्षण होय. अशी साधी, सोपी व्याख्या करता येईल, तेंव्हा आरक्षण हे तत्व केवळ भारतातच नव्हे, तर अमेरिकेसारख्या विकसीत राष्ट्रांमध्ये सुद्धा काळ्या नागरिकांसाठी विशेष संधीचे तत्व म्हणून मान्य केले आहे. चीन, जापान, अमेरिका व रशिया या देशांत तर वांशिक व धार्मिक अल्पसंख्याकांसाठी विशेष तरतूद देण्याची त्यांच्या घटनेत तरतूद अंतर्भूत आहे.

भारतीय समाजात प्राचीन काळापासून ते आधुनिक काळापर्यंत जातीच्या आधारावर काही प्रमाणात भेदभावाची प्रथा सुरू आहे. जो घटक सामाजिक, राजकीय, शैक्षणिक व आर्थिक विकासाच्या मुख्य प्रवाहापासून वंचित राहिला आहे, तो घटक जेव्हा विकासाच्या प्रवाहात येईल तेव्हाच भेदभावाची अनिष्ट प्रथा संपुष्टात येईल. आरक्षण हा सद्यस्थितीत राजकीय हेतूने वापरला जात असल्याच दिसते. त्यामुळे ज्या त्या जात समूहास आरक्षण या घटकाची गरज जाणवते. त्यामुळे जो तो जातसमूह आरक्षण या घटकाकडे विकासाच्या दृष्टीने पाहतो आहे. परंतु, राजकीय हेतूने आरक्षणाचा मुद्दा सद्यस्थितीत हाताळला जात आहे. आरक्षणाच्या उद्देशातून समतेच्या, न्यायाच्या तत्वावर आधारित नवसमाज निर्माण व्हावा या एकमेव उद्देशाने भारतीय राज्यघटनेने दीनदलितांना, उपेक्षितांना, वंचितांना विशेष संधी आरक्षणाच्या माध्यमातून देऊ केली आहे.

संदर्भ:

- १ जगन्नाथ कराडे, आरक्षण धोरण व वास्तव, सुगावा प्रकाशन, पुणे.
- २ घांगरेकरची.ह. भारतीय राज्यघटना, स्वरूप व राजकारण, मंगेश प्रकाशन, नागपूर.
- ३ कांबळे राजेंद्र, आरक्षण, सुधीर प्रकाशन, वर्धा.



महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास : एक चिंतन

संपादक
डॉ. सुनिल नरवडे



महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास : एक चिंतन

◆ संपादक ◆

प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल नरवडे

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औरंगाबाद, महाराष्ट्र, भारत

◆ प्रकाशक ◆

के.एस. अतकरे

कैलाश पब्लिकेशन्स
औरंगाबाद-४३१००१ (महा.)

◆ अक्षर जुळवणी ◆

व्ही.एस.अतकरे

औरंगाबाद-४३१००१ (महा.)

◆ मुखपृष्ठ ◆

विमोद व्ही. अतकरे

औरंगाबाद-४३१००१ (महा.)

◆ मुद्रक ◆

ऑकार प्रिंटर्स

औरंगाबाद-४३१००१ (महा.)

आवृत्ती - २५ मार्च २०२१

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डॉ. व्ही. बोरकर
पहिले अर्थशास्त्र विभाग प्रमुख (१९५८-१९८५)
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ,
औरंगाबाद

यांना
कृतज्ञतापूर्वक सभर्पित.....!



ग्रंथ आपल्या हाती देणे शक्य झाले नसते, यासाठी त्यांचे शतशः ऋण व्यक्त करणे मी माझे कर्तव्य समजतो.

या ग्रंथाचे मुखपृष्ठ, छपाई व्यवस्थित करून सदर ग्रंथ निर्मितीची जबाबदारी सक्षमपणे वेळेच्या आत पार पाडणारे कैलाश पब्लिशर्स व डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स (Pvt.Ltd.) चे श्री. अनिल अतकरे यांचे अभिनंदन व मनस्वी आधार व्यक्त करतो.

मार्च, २०२१

डॉ. सुनिल नरवडे



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प्रा. डॉ. माधव गायकवाड

प्राध्यापक व विभाग प्रमुख, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, स. भु.कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

लखन प्रकाश उदासी

संशोधक विद्यार्थी, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, स. भु.कला व वाणिज्य महाविद्यालय, औरंगाबाद

प्रास्ताविक :

२० व्या शतकाचे शेवटचे दशक व २१ व्या शतकाचे पहिले दशक जागतिक व भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेच्या दृष्टीने विविध क्षेत्रातील बदलासाठी महत्वाचे मानले जातात. या कालखंडात शिक्षण, विज्ञान, तंत्रज्ञान, जागतिक संबंध, व्यापार, राजकारण, इ. क्षेत्रात कमालीचे बदल झालेले आहेत. कृषी क्षेत्रही याला अपवाद नाही. कृषी क्षेत्रात अन्नधान्य पिकांच्या ऐवजी बिगर अन्नधान्य पिके घेण्याकडे शेतकऱ्यांचा कल वाढला. थोडक्यात या दोन्ही दशकाच्या दरम्यानच्या काळात शेतीकडे उदरनिर्वाहाचे साधन म्हणून बघण्याचा शेतकऱ्यांचा दृष्टिकोन बदलून व्यापारी शेती किंवा व्यापारासाठी शेती असा झाला. इ.स. १९९५-९६ ते इ.स. २००९-१० या दरम्यानच्या काळात महाराष्ट्रात जेवढ्या कृषी मध्ये बिगर अन्नधान्य उत्पादन घेतले जात होते. त्यापैकी जवळपास २६ टक्के प्रमाण मराठवाड्याचे आहे. (शोध प्रबंध अशोककाकडे) याबाबतीत पुणे विभागाचा प्रथम क्रमांक लागत असला तरी, दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर मागास समजल्या जाणाऱ्या मराठवाड्याचा क्रमांक लागतो. म्हणून सदरील निबंधात मराठवाड्यातील बिगर अन्नधान्य पिकांच्या प्रवृत्तीचा आढावा घेण्यात आलेला आहे. सदरील निबंधासाठी इ.स. २०००-०१ ते २००९-१० हा कालावधी घेतलेला असून बिगर अन्नधान्य पिक म्हणून उंस, कापूस, सोयाबीन, भुईमुग, सुर्यफूल, करंडई या सहा पिकांचा प्रामुख्याने समावेश केला आहे. सदरील निबंध द्वितीय माहितीच्या आधारे लिहला गेला, असून यात शासकिय अहवाल व शासकिय कार्यालयाने दिलेल्या माहितीचा आधार घेण्यात आला आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास: एक चिंतन । २८

तक्ता क्र १.१

महाराष्ट्रातील अन्नधान्य उत्पादन

(२०००-२०१०)

वर्ष	उंस	कापूस	सोयाबीन	भुईमुग	करंडई	सुर्यफूल
२०००-०१	४९५६८७	१८०२६	१२६६२	४६९६	१२१९	१७६३
२००१-०२	४५१३१८	२६८९६	१३८५५	७९२०	१३८९	१३१३
२००२-०३	४३६१७०	२५९६१	१५७५५	४५०१	११६४	१४२६
२००३-०४	२५६६८४	३०८०१	२२१९२	४३६८	८७३	१०१०
२००४-०५	२३११३७	२९३८५	१८४०६	४५८०	१२०१	१६६८
२००५-०६	३८८१३७	३१६०१	२५२७३	४३९५	१५८९	१७६६
२००६-०७	६२२७७४	४६१७५	२८११६	४०३८	१६८९	१९७८
२००७-०८	८८४३७२	७०१४९	३९७६२	५०५८	१५३६	२०५१
२००८-०९	६०६४८३	४७५२३	१८३९९	३५१५	१०५२	१५५२
२००९-१०	६४१५९४	५१११३	२१९७०	३६४६	१०८९	११५८

स्त्रोत : १. महाराष्ट्र शासन (२००६), कृषी सांख्यिकीय विषयक माहिती भाग-२ मुख्य सांख्यिकीय आयुक्तालय, पुणे

२. www.mahaagri.com (2006)

वरिल तक्ता क्र १.१ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील निवडक बिगर अन्नधान्य पिकांचे एकविसाव्या शतकातील २०००-२०१० दहा वर्षांचे उत्पादन दाखवले आहे. इ.स. २०००-०१ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त उत्पादन उंस या पिकाचे ४९५६८७ टन असून, त्यानंतर कापूस या पिकाचे उत्पादन १८०२६ गाठ एवढा आहे. तिसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे सर्वाधिक उत्पादित होणारे पिक सोयाबीन १२६६२ टन आहे. सर्वाधिक कमी उत्पादित होणारे पिक करंडई १२१९ टन आहे. नंतरच्या वर्षांमध्ये उंस या पिकाचे उत्पादन थोडे कमी झाले (२००१-२० ते २००५-०६), परंतु २००६-०७ नंतर सातत्याने उंस उत्पादनात वाढ होत गेली व शेवटी २००९-१० मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील सर्वाधिक उत्पादित होणारे पिक उंस ६४१५९४ टन होते. त्याचप्रमाणे कापूस हे देखील उत्पादनात दुसऱ्या क्रमांकावर पुढील दहा वर्षांत राहिले. २०००-०१ पासून २००७-०८ पर्यंत कापूस उत्पादनात सातत्याने वाढ झाली. परंतु शेवटच्या दोन वर्षांत त्या मध्ये घट झाल्याचे (५१११३ गाठ) दिसते.

भुईमुग या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात वाढ-घट झाल्याचे दिसून येते. २०००-०१ मध्ये ४६९६ टन उत्पादन होते. नंतर ते २००१-०२ मध्ये ७९२० टनापर्यंत वाढले. परंतु २००७-०८ वर्षाचा अपवाद सोडता नंतरच्या वर्षांत भुईमुगाचे उत्पादन घटत गेले आणि शेवटी ते २००९-१० मध्ये ३६४६ टन राहिले.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास: एक चिंतन । २९

थोडक्यात वरिल तक्त्यानुसार २०००-०१ पासून ते २००९-१० पर्यंत महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक उत्पादन ऊस आणि कापूसचे झाले असून भुईमुग, करडई व सूर्यफुल या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात घट झाल्याचे दिसून येते.

तक्ता क्र १.२

महाराष्ट्रातील निवडक विंगर अन्न-धान्य पिकांचे उत्पादकता

ऊस, सोयाबीन, भुईमुग, करडई, सूर्यफुल = प्रति हेक्टर किग्र.

कापूस = प्र. हेक्टर किग्र. गाठ

वर्ष	ऊस	कापूस	सोयाबीन	भुईमुग	करडई	सूर्यफुल
२०००-०१	८३२६७	१००	११०९	९५८	४१२	६००
२००१-०२	७८०७०	१४७	१२४४	११४४	४८४	२००
२००२-०३	७४०००	१५८	१२५५	१०८९	४४३	१००
२००३-०४	५८०००	१९०	१३९७	११५३	३५७	१००
२००४-०५	७३०००	१७६	९००	११०३१	४७७	६६६
२००५-०६	७७५१८	१८७	१०७७	९९४	६०४	११६६
२००६-०७	७८०८३	२५३	११४७	८९७	६०६	१००
२००७-०८	८०९२७	३७३	१४९०	१२०६	६६५	१२५०
२००८-०९	७८९२८	२५७	६०१	११०८	५३७	१२५८
२००९-१०	८४८७४	२५६	७२८	१२६२	५७९	११६६

स्त्रोत : १. महाराष्ट्र शासन २००६, कृषी सांख्यिकीय विषयक माहिती भाग -२,

मुख्य सांख्यिकीय आयुक्तालय पुणे,

2. www.mahaagri.com

शेतीची उत्पादकता हे शेती विकासातील अत्यंत महत्वाची बाब आहे. यावरूनच शेतजमिनीच्या उत्पादन क्षमतेचे आकलन होते. त्यावरून शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासाच्या गतिचे अंदाज लक्षात येतात. उत्पादकता म्हणजे उत्पादन क्षमता किंवा उत्पादन क रावयाची शक्ती. एक हेक्टर जमिनीमध्ये जेवढे उत्पन्न होते, त्याला जमिनीची उत्पादकता असे म्हणतात.

तक्ता क्र १.२ मध्ये महाराष्ट्रातील इ.स. २०००-०१ ते २००९-१० या दहा वर्षातील निवडक विंगर अन्नधान्य पिकांची उत्पादकता दाखवली आहे.

तक्त्यावरून असे लक्षात येते कि, महाराष्ट्रात सर्वात जास्त उत्पादकता ऊस सितत घटत गेली. ती २०००-०१ मध्ये ८३२६७ किग्र. होती. परंतु नंतरच्या वर्षात ती २००३-०४ पर्यंत ५८००० किग्र. पण त्यानंतर २००४-०५ ते २००९-१० या काळासाठी २००८-०९ हे अपवाद वगळता (७८९२८ कि.ग्र.) ऊसाच्या उत्पादकतेत वाढ झाली. जी शेवटी ८४८७४ किग्र. पर्यंत पोहचली.

महाराष्ट्रात कापूस या पिकाची उत्पादकता अभ्यास कालावधी मध्ये वाढत केल्याचे दिसत आहे. ते २०००-२००१ मध्ये १०० किग्र. गाठ पासून २५६ किग्र. गाठ पर्यंत वाढली सर्वाधिक वाढ २००७-०८ मध्ये ३७३ कि.ग्र. गाठ असल्याचे लक्षात येते.

महाराष्ट्रात सोयाबीन या पिकाच्या उत्पादकतेत घट झाल्याचे दिसून येते. २०००-०१ मध्ये ११०९ किग्र. उत्पादकता २००९-१० मध्ये घटून ७२८ किग्र. झाली. अभ्यास कालावधी मध्ये सर्वात अधिक उत्पादकता २००७-०८ मध्ये १४९० किग्र. होती पण सोयाबीनच्या उत्पादकतेत घटीची प्रवृत्ती दिसते.

भुईमुग आणि करडई या दोन्ही पिकांच्या उत्पादकतेत अनुक्रमे ६५३ किग्र. पासून ७१३ किग्र. आणि ३९३ किग्र. पासून ५५४ किग्र. अशी अल्प वाढ झाल्याचे लक्षात येते.

सूर्यफुल या पिकाची उत्पादकता सर्वात अल्प प्रमाणात वाढली असे लक्षात येते. ती २०००-०१ मध्ये ५२१ कि.ग्र. होती, तर २००९-१० मध्ये ५३९ किग्र. झाली. दरम्यानच्या काळात २००७-०८ ती ६६६ किग्र. पर्यंत वाढली होती असे लक्षात येते.

मराठवाडा :

महाराष्ट्रातील सहा प्रशासकीय विभागांपैकी मराठवाडा हा एक विभाग आहे. यात औरंगाबाद, जालना, बीड, लातूर, उस्मानाबाद, नांदेड, परभणी, हिंगोली या आठ जिल्ह्यांचा समावेश होतो. महाराष्ट्रातील इतर विभागाच्या तुलनेत मराठवाडा विभाग मागासलेला विभाग म्हणून ओळखला जातो. कारण सर्वच जिल्ह्यात रस्ते, हवाई वाहतूक, सिंचनाच्या सुविधा, औद्योगिक वसाहतीचा अभाव आणि नैसर्गिक पावसावर शेतीचे अवलंब इ. बाबी मुळे हा विभाग मागासलेला समजला जातो.

महाराष्ट्रातील विंगर-अन्नधान्य पिकांच्या उत्पादनात ऊस या पिकाचे उत्पादन सर्वात जास्त असून. देशात उत्तर प्रदेश नंतर महाराष्ट्राचा क्रमांक लागतो. त्याचप्रमाणे कापूस उत्पादनात देखील महाराष्ट्र हे एक अग्रणी राज्य आहे. परंतु महाराष्ट्रातील प्रादेशीक भिन्नते मुळे ऊस आणि कापूस याचे उत्पादन पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र आणि विदर्भ अशा भागातच अधिक असल्याचे दिसते. म्हणून अशा प्रादेशिक भिन्नतेमुळे मराठवाड्यातील ग्रामिण भागाचा विकस क रण्यासाठी ऊस व कापूस असे पिक उत्पादित करण्यात पाणी, खते व आर्थिक स्थिती याचा विचार केला जातो.

म्हणून मराठवाड्यातील विंगर-अन्नधान्य पिकांचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकतेचा अभ्यास करून या विभागातील ग्रामिण विकासासाठी कोणते पीक लाभदायक आहे याचा विचार या शोध निबंध केला आहे.

तक्ता क्र. १.३

मराठवाड्यातील विंगर अन्न-धान्य पिकांचे उत्पादन

ऊस, सोयाबीन, भुई मूग, करडई, सुर्यफुल = ०० टन

कापूस = ०० गाठ

वर्ष	ऊस	कापूस	सोयाबीन	भुईमूग	करडई	सुर्यफुल
२०००-०१	११७९७४	४६४९	६५८	४९३	७३८	११७३
२००१-०२	१०६६०६	८१२२	११३६	४१८	९९२	८८९
२००२-०३	१००८१०	७४६१	२१६९	४८५	९०७	१०९०
२००३-०४	५६०२८	११४८	५१५०	३२३	७७४	८८५
२००४-०५	४११२९	१०३१६	४०४३	३२५	९२३	१२००
२००५-०६	७०७२५	११८६५	७६६८	६४८	१३११	१५१५
२००६-०७	१७०३६९	१७७६९	४७४०	६६६	१३१९	१४६४
२००७-०८	२३८७०३	२७२४६	८२७६	४११	१२२५	१३७९
२००८-०९	१३६१८९	१७७५२	४११४	२९९	८६१	९४६
२००९-१०	१४२१४५	२०२४६	५४३७	२४५	८१५	७२७

स्रोत : महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी सांख्यिकी विषयक माहिती भाग-२ मुख्य

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तक्ता क्र १.३ मध्ये मराठवाड्यातील विंगर अन्नधान्य पिकांचे उत्पादन दाखवले आहे. त्यात २०००-०१ पासून ऊस आणि कापूस यांचे उत्पादन २००९-१० पर्यंत अनुक्रमे ११७९७४ टन व ४६४९ गाठ पासून ४४११४५ टन व २०२४६ टन पर्यंत वाढत गेल्याचे दिसते. ऊस या पिकाचे सर्वाधिक उत्पादन २००७-०८ मध्ये २३८७०३ टन ऐवढे आहे. तर कापूस याचे सर्वाधिक उत्पादन देखील २००७-०८ मध्ये २७२४६ गाठ ऐवढे आहे. थोडक्यात अभ्यास कालावधीमध्ये ऊस आणि कापूस या पिकांच्या उत्पादनात वाढीची प्रवृत्ती दिसून येते. परंतु ऊसाच्या तुलनेत कापूस या पिकाची अधिक वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते.

सोयाबीन या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात मराठवाड्यात अभ्यास कालावधीत ६५८ टन आणि ५४३७ टनापर्यंत वाढ झाली. सर्वाधिक उत्पादन २००७-०८ मध्ये ८१७६ टन आहे.

मराठवाड्यात भुईमूग या पिकाच्या उत्पादनात घट झाल्याचे दिसते. २०००-०१ मध्ये ११७३ टन असणारे उत्पादन २००९-१० मध्ये २४५ टनावर आले. जरी मधल्या काही वर्षांमध्ये भुईमूग उत्पादनात वाढ दिसत असली, ते म्हणजे २००५-०६ आणि २००६-०७ मध्ये ६४८ टन व ६६६ टन, तरी त्या मध्ये घटीची प्रवृत्ती आहे.

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास: एक चिंतन । ३२

त्याचप्रमाणे करडई आणि सुर्यफुल या पिकांच्या उत्पादनात देखील अभ्यास कालावधी मध्ये घट होत गेल्याचे दिसून येते.

थोडक्यात मराठवाड्यातील शेती मध्ये सर्वाधिक उत्पादित होणारे पिक ऊस, कापूस आणि सोयाबीन आहे.

तक्ता क्र. १.४

मराठवाड्यातील विंगर अन्न-धान्य पिकांची उत्पादकता (२०००-२०१०)

ऊस, सोयाबीन, भुई मूग, करडई, सुर्यफुल = प्रति हेक्टरी किग्रॅ.

कापूस = प्र.हेक्टरी किग्रॅ. गाठ

वर्ष	ऊस	कापूस	सोयाबीन	भुईमूग	करडई	सुर्यफुल
२०००-०१	७०८९७	९५	१०३९	६५३	३९३	५२१
२००१-०२	६४९६४	१३५	१२०५	९७०	४९७	४५६
२००२-०३	६१२८२	१४०	१४४३	७७७	४७८	४८६
२००३-०४	५२६०८	१६४	५३५	५८९	३९८	३९५
२००४-०५	६०५९१	१७२	७८१	६१०	४७१	५०७
२००५-०६	६९२०२	१९२	११८६	८६९	६४८	६०१
२००६-०७	७४०७३	२४३	७३०	८६१	६२२	५४७
२००७-०८	७३३३४	३५८	१२५०	८२५	६८०	६६६
२००८-०९	६९४८४	२३७	५७१	७४८	५७०	५८५
२००९-१०	७७०४३	२५७	६७४	७१३	५५४	५३९

स्रोत : महाराष्ट्र शासन कृषी सांख्यिकी विषयक माहिती भाग-२ मुख्य

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तक्ता क्र १.४ मध्ये मराठवाड्यात ऊस या पिकाच्या उत्पादकते मध्ये २०००-०१ पासून (७०८९७ टन) २००९-१० पर्यंत (७७०४३ टन) अल्पशी वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते. परंतु ऊसाच्या उत्पादकतेत सुरुवातीला २०००-०१ पासून २००५-०६ पर्यंत घट दिसते (७०८९७ टन पासून ६९२०२ टन) त्यानंतरच्या वर्षात वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते.

कापूस या पिकाची उत्पादकता या मध्ये २०००-०१ पासून ९५ किग्रॅ. गाठ पासून २००९-१० पर्यंत २५७ किग्रॅ. गाठ अशी खुप मोठी वाढ दिसून येते. अभ्यास कालावधी मधील २००७-०८ मध्ये सर्वात अधिक उत्पादकता ३५८ किग्रॅ. गाठ आहे.

मराठवाड्यातील सोयाबीन पिकाची उत्पादकता घटत गेल्याचे दिसते. त्यात २०००-०१ पासून २००२-०३ मध्ये १०३९ किग्रॅ. पासून १४४५ किग्रॅ. अशी वाढ आणि नंतरच्या वर्षात घट होत गेल्याचे दिसते(काही वर्षांचे अपवाद वगळता विशेषता २००५-०६ व २००७-०८ मध्ये ११८६ किग्रॅ. व १२५८० किग्रॅ.)

महाराष्ट्रातील कृषी व ग्रामीण विकास: एक चिंतन । ३३

अभ्यास कालावधी मध्ये भुईमुग, करंडई आणि सुर्यफुल या पीकांची मराठवाड्यातील उत्पादकता वाढत गेल्याचे दिसते.

भुईमुग मध्ये २०००-०१ मधील ६५३ किग्रॅ. पासून २००९-१० मधील ७१३ किग्रॅ. पर्यंत वाढ झाल्याचे दिसते. २००१-०२ मध्ये तर ती ९७० किग्रॅ. झाली असे लक्षात येते. नंतर २००५-०६, २००६-०७, व २००७-०८ मध्ये अनुक्रमे ८६९ किग्रॅ., ८६९ किग्रॅ. व ८२५ किग्रॅ. होती असे लक्षात येते.

करंडईची उत्पादकता देखील २०००-०१ मधील ३९३ किग्रॅ. २००९-१० मध्ये ५४५ किग्रॅ. पर्यंत वाढले. मधील काही वर्षात त्यामध्ये ६४८ किग्रॅ. २००५-०६ व ६८० किग्रॅ. २००७-०८ पर्यंत वाढल्याचे दिसते.

सुर्यफुलाची उत्पादकता देखील २०००-०१ मध्ये ५२१ किग्रॅ. पासून २००९-१० मध्ये ५३९ किग्रॅ. अशी अल्प प्रमाणात वाढल्याचे दिसते.

निष्कर्ष :

१- महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक उत्पादन घेतले जाणारे पीक उस्स आहे. त्यात ही मराठवाड्यात ही उसाचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकता वाढत गेली आहे. महाराष्ट्रात सर्वाधिक उत्पादन २००७-०८ मध्ये ८८४३७२ टन आहे.

२- मराठवाड्यात सिंचन सुविधांचा अभाव असून देखील ऊसाचे उत्पादन व उत्पादकता इतर पिकाच्या तुलनेत अधिक आहे.

३- मराठवाड्यामध्ये कापूस या पीकाच्या उत्पादनात वाढ होत असून त्याची उत्पादकता वाढत गेली आहे. ती २००९-१० मध्ये २५७ प्रति हेक्टर किग्रॅ. पर्यंत पोहचली आहे.

४- कापूस हे पीक मध्यम ते कमी पाण्याचा निचरा असणाऱ्या जमिनीत येते, व ते मराठवाड्यासाठी अनुकूल पीक असून त्याचे उत्पादन वाढत जाणे हे चांगली बाब आहे.

५- मराठवाड्यात सोयाबीन या पीकाच्या उत्पादकतेमध्ये घट होत गेली आहे. ही घट २०००-०१ मध्ये १०३९ प्रति हे.किग्रॅ. पासून २००९-१० मध्ये ६७४ प्र.हे. किग्रॅ. पर्यंत झाली आहे.

६- भुईमुग हे पीक मराठवाड्यात अधिक उत्पादक असल्याचे दिसते. कारण अभ्यास कालावधी मध्ये भुईमुगाची उत्पादकता वाढत गेली आहे. जी २००९-१० मध्ये ७१३ प्र.हे. किग्रॅ. असून, सर्वाधिक उत्पादकता २००५-०६ मध्ये ८६९ प्र.हे. किग्रॅ. होती.

७- करंडई पीक देखील उत्पादकतेमध्ये वाढत गेल्याचे दिसते. मराठवाड्यामध्ये पाण्याचा अभाव असल्याने असे पीक अधिक उत्पादन देण्यासाठी अनुकूल आहेत.

मराठवाड्यामध्ये सिंचनाचा अभाव व पाण्याची टंचाई यासारख्या समस्या असतांना देखील उस्स या पीकावर अधिक भर दिला जातो. जेव्हा कि, भुईमुग, करंडई, सुर्यफुल पीकाचे उत्पादन घटत गेले आहे. परंतु उत्पादकतेच्या दृष्टीने या पीकांची उत्पादकता वाढत गेली आहे. म्हणून मराठवाड्यातील परिस्थितीच्या दृष्टीने हे पीक अनुकूल आहे.

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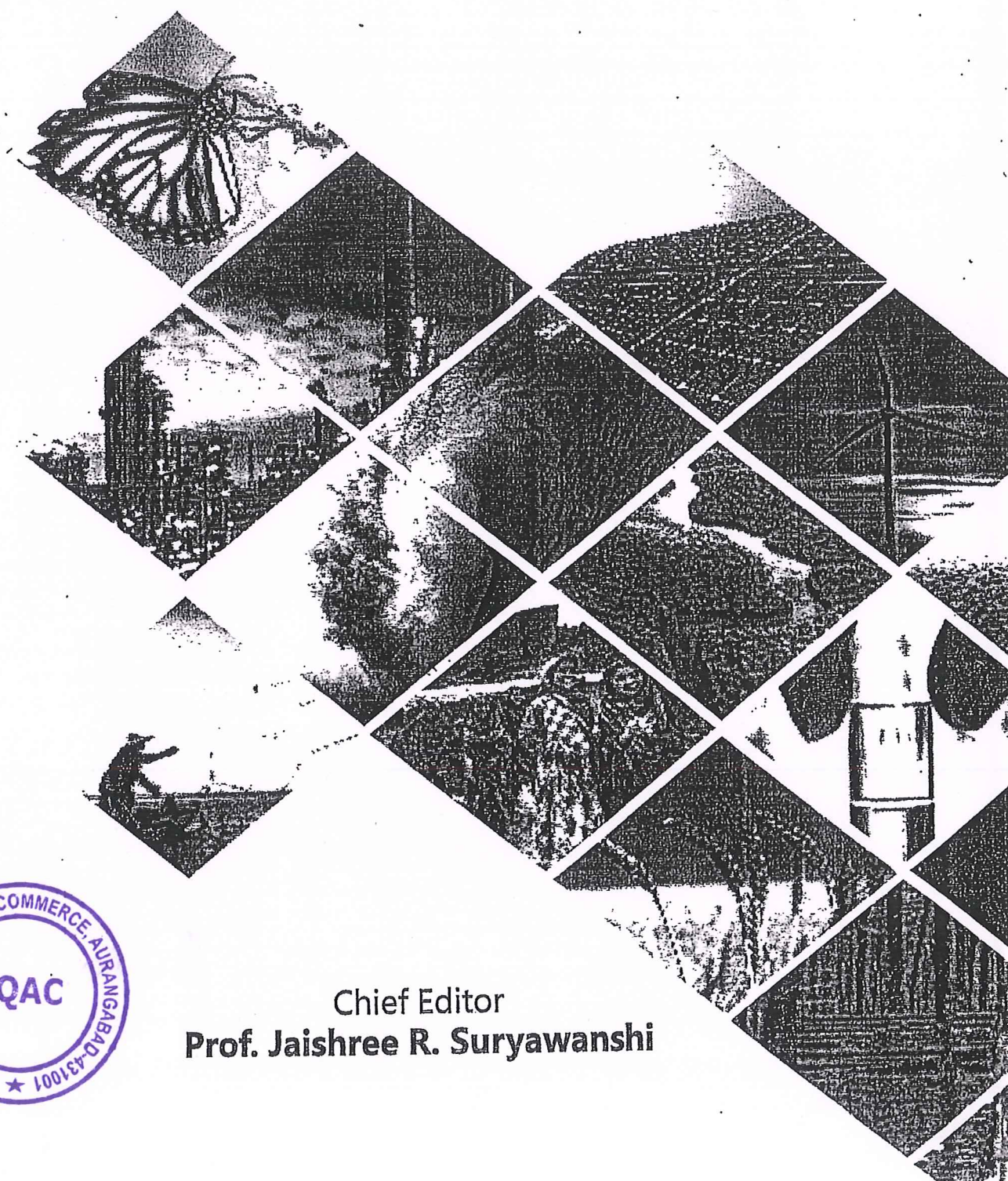
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Policy Framework for Growth Track 5

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An overview of the current scenario of Indian financial services

Tushar Jagtap,
Research Scholar, Dept. of Management Science,
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
Marathwada University,
Aurangabad, Maharashtra

Dr. Pramod P Deo
Research Guide & Associate Professor,
S. B. College of Arts &
Commerce, Aurangabad,
Maharashtra

Abstract:

We are aspiring to be a five trillion economy various measures are taken during the past couple of years to enhance the financial inclusion like the Jan DhanYojana, Financial literacy and improve the financial services industry. In this article, we take an overview of the current scenario of the Financial Services industry of India. The research concludes that there exist a huge opportunity for the financial services industry in the stock market, the mutual fund industry or the very basic insurance industry.

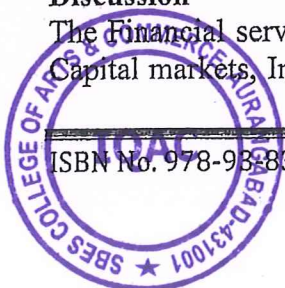
Key words: *Financial services, Banking, NBFCs, Insurance*

Introduction

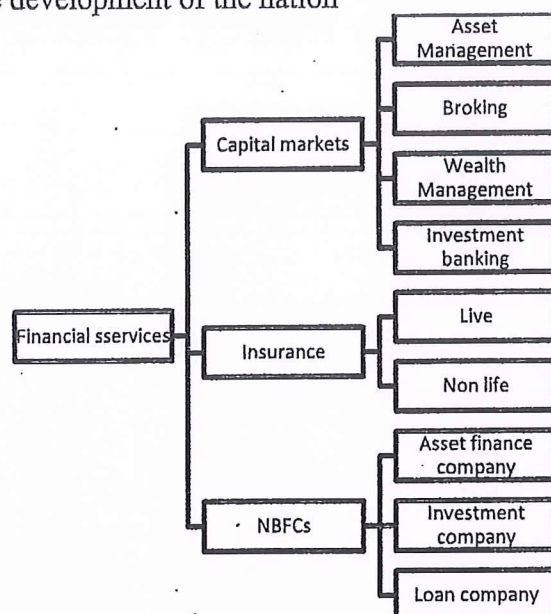
India today is one of the most vibrant economies of the world and predicted to be one of the top five private wealth markets internationally by 2028. The net investment by foreign portfolio investors in Indian equities has grown to Rs 1 trillion in the year 2019 reaching the six-year high. The Sensex rose by 17 per cent and Nifty-50 by 15 per cent respectively during the year 2019 and the total count of number of companies listed on the NSE has increased from 135 in 1995 to 942 by May end 2019. At the same time, Personal wealth grew from Rs 310 lakh crore to Rs 344 lakh crore at a healthy rate of around 11% in FY 17 and 8.50 per cent in FY16 and is projected to be 5 trillion US\$ by 2022 growing at the compounded average growth rate of 13 per cent from 3 trillion US\$ in 2017. As of June 2019 value of alternative investment funds stood at 74,817 crores a decent growth from Rs 13,776 crore in June 2016. A total of 9,659 non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) were registered with the RBI (Reserve Bank of India) as on year end-March, 2019. Premier educational institute IIM-Ahmedabad under the Bharat Inclusion Initiative (BII) is working on 11 financial Technology startups with an investment of US\$9.5 million. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to help ease of doing business initiative proposed a direct overseas listing of Indian companies. The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) on October 26, 2018, introduced weekly futures and options contracts which will further help in expanding the financial markets. The government organization to are playing a pivotal role in redefining the way financial services are delivered as the India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) initiative was launched to provided doorstep banking to individuals. Maharashtra became the pioneer state in mobile banking as it was the first state to launch its mobile wallet facility to facilitate the transfer of funds seamlessly from other mobile wallets. It is estimated that the mobile wallet industry in a reports say, India will grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 150 per cent and will reach US\$ 4.4 billion by 2022 and mobile wallet transaction will reach Rs 32 trillion by 2022. In 2018 India had over 2,697 individuals with a net worth over \$30 million and is all set to grow at a 21.5 per cent making India one of the fastest-growing wealth management markets in the world . Rising income is positively impacting demand for financial services across income brackets, tax planning, advisory and asset management are having the highest demand followed by wealth management and financial planning services.

Discussion

The Financial service industry in India can be broadly classified in three broad vertical namely Capital markets, Insurance and NBFC. The capital markets can be further subdivided into Asset



management companies, Broking firms, Wealth Management and investment banking primarily taking care of the capital application and wealth. The insurance sector can be broadly classified into the Life and Non-life insurance which cater to the wealth protection need of the customers. Further, the NBFC can be classified into three sub-division Asset finance companies, Investment companies, and Loan companies which meet the capital and investment needs of the customers. Together these verticals work to contribute to the growth and development of the financial market leading to the development of the nation



Source: Tech Sci Research

Insurance

The insurance industry is one of the crucial components of India's financial industry, growing at a rapid pace and is expected to reach US\$ 280 billion by 2020. The total premium collected during FY19 by life insurance companies reached 214,673 crores. The relaxation in foreign direct investment norms has positively impacted the sector and many foreign companies are in the process of joining hands with Indian companies and are announcing plans to raise their stake in the Indian companies. At the same time, many Indian companies are setting up shops abroad to expand their business. During FY 2018, the cumulative premium of life insurance companies was Rs 458,809 crore. The sector has seen a steady growth FY11–18 in both the segments, as life insurance grew at a CAGR of 4.95 per cent and non-life grew at a CAGR of 16.65 per cent. As on September 2019 first-year premium of life insurance companies reached Rs 1, 25,758.11 crore and non-life premium during FY18 was Rs 1.5 lakh crore and as on August 2019 Gross, Direct Premiums for segment reached Rs 71,415.09 crore, at CAGR of 13.84 per cent.

Investment corpus in the Indian insurance sector is estimated to rise to more than US\$ 1 trillion by 2025. That will be primarily be driven by widening reach of financial products at the rural and semi urban segment addressing two-thirds of the Indian population. The sale of passenger cars in the country as on Feb 2019 stood 215,276 that add on the general insurance premium. With the rise in awareness among the rural population demand for agricultural and livestock insurance growing at a steady pace.

In spite of the steady growth of the sector, a vast majority of the Indian population still lives unsecured, as only one per cent of the population has health insurance. A huge market yet

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remains untapped, as the health insurance accounts for a mere 1.2 per cent of the total healthcare spending and has huge prospective for high-growth.

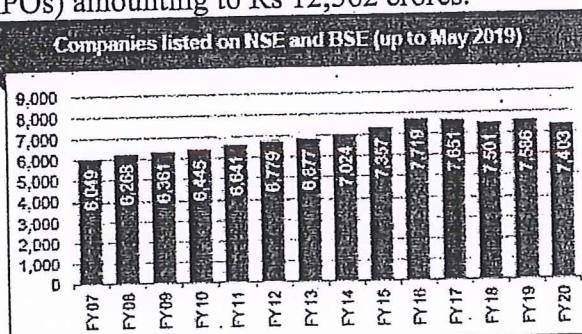
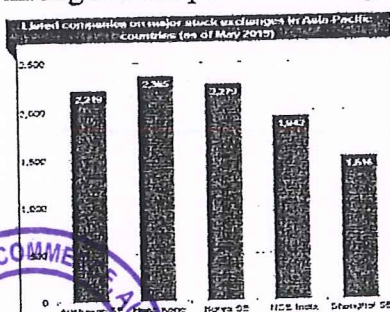
Mutual Funds

The mutual fund industry is growing at a robust rate of 15 per cent since 2008 to date. The industry grew from 10.96 trillion in October 2014 to Rs 26.33 trillion in October 2019. AMFI is targeting a five-fold growth in its AUM (assets under management), and three times growth in investor accounts to Rs 95 lakh crore AUM and 130 million accounts. The AUM through the Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) way has grown from 43,921, crore in 2017 to Rs 67,190 crore during FY2019. As per reports "Equity mutual funds registered a net inflow of Rs 990.87 billion in April 2018 to March 2019, thereby increasing its asset base to Rs 7.44 trillion". Among the top five, AMC HDFC stood first with an AUM of 49.01 US\$ billion followed by ICICI prudential mutual fund with an AUM of 45.97 US\$ billion, followed by SBI Mutual fund with an AUM of 40.65 US\$ billion followed by Birla sun life and Reliance- Nippon mutual fund with AUM of 35.30 and 33.52 US\$ billion respectively.

As of March 2019, AUM collected from corporate investors was US\$ 136.59 billion. And High Net Worth Individuals and retail investors contributed US\$ 107.55 billion and US\$ 90.12 billion, respectively. As per SEBI, the number of folios with 44 fund houses grew to 8.71 crores by the end of December 2019 from 8.03 crores at the end of December 2018, registering a gain of 68 lakh folios in 2019. However, the rate of growth in the number of in-folios numbers remained subdued in 2019 in comparison to the previous three years. As over 1.38 crores investor accounts were added in 2018, more than 1.36 crores in 2017 and nearly 70 lakh accounts are in 2016. Mutual funds are subject to market risk and hence the industry may be shaped and influenced by many factors but some of the major factors that will drive the growth of the industry are expansion beyond top 30 cities, availability of banking channels, Introduction of direct Mf portals, the sustainability of alpha, alternative investments performance, and regulatory and technological norms of the mutual fund industry in the coming years.

Share market:

The Indian stock market has seen decent growth both in the primary market and the secondary market. As the number of companies listed on the National stock exchange grew from 135 in 1995 to 1942 by the end of May 2019. The total number of companies listed on the Bombay stock exchange reached 5178 as on date with a total market capitalization of 1,59,28,767.53 crores. The BSE Sensex grew by 17 per cent and the Nifty 50 by 15 per cent respectively during the financial year 2018-19. Sixteen mainboard public issues were raised through initial public offerings (IPOs) amounting to Rs 12,362 crores.



Source: SEBI, EY, ICRA

The funds raised through the equity market were 28 per cent higher in 2019 at Rs 81,174 crores, as against 63,651 crores in 2018. Indian corporates raised 25,811 crores through Offers-for-sale, 35,238 crores via qualified institutional placements and 7,132 crores through InvITs and REITs

route. The largest IPO for the year was by Sterling & Wilson Solar for 2,850 crores. The Sale by Private equity /venture capital investor was about 6 per cent of the total IPO amount raised that amounted to Rs 803 crores. One of the highlights for the year being the sale of promoter holding that accounted for 61 per cent of the total IPO amount which added up to 7,513 crores. The other significant happening was the role of Domestic institutional investors which accounted for 13 per cent of the total subscription amount with Ujjivan Small Finance Bank at 14.36 lakh retail applications, followed by IRCTC (12.94 lakh), Polycab (11.37 lakh) and CSB Bank (9.2 lakh). Some of the IPOs that received an overwhelming response this year were IRCTC that was oversubscribed 109 times Ujjivan Small Finance Bank oversubscribed (100 times), CSB Bank and Affle oversubscribed (48 times each), Polycab oversubscribed (36 times), Neogen Chemicals oversubscribed (29 times) and Indiamart Intermesh oversubscribed (20 times) one of the Ipos was oversubscribed 3 times and the balance IPO between one and times. As per the number of applications received Ujjivan Small Finance Bank at 14.36 lakh, followed by IRCTC (12.94 lakh), Polycab (11.37 lakh) and CSB Bank (9.2 lakh).

The SME platform saw major action happening due to a major boost by SEBI as it bought down the minimum anchor investor size in SME IPO to 2 crore from 10 crore. A total of 145 SMEs got listed with IPOs worth 2,455 crores last year in comparison with 133 firms garnering 1,785 crores in 2017 through the route. The State of Maharashtra ranked first in the amount of capital raised and the state of Gujarat dominated the capital market with the highest number of listings.

NBFC:

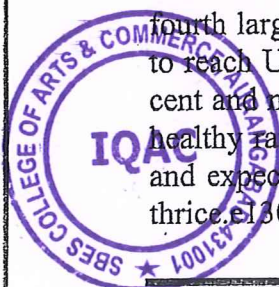
The NBFCs gained rapid importance as an intermediary in the retail finance space as they have identified and developed products that are tailor-made and suitable for unbanked customers. NBFCs have pioneered into microfinance space and retail asset-backed lending against securities thereby fast emerging as a one-stop solution provider for all the financial needs of this segment of the market. As on March 31, 2019, there were 9659 non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) registered with the Reserve Bank of India. The sector witnessed a healthy growth as public deposits grew from a mere US\$ 0.29 billion in FY09 to Rs 319.05 billion at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 36.86 per cent.

However, the growth was somewhat depressed in the second half of FY 2019 owing to the tight liquidity conditions that infested the sector during the period. Within a short period, the NBFC has gained a major market share in the equipment leasing and hire purchase activities seizing to 80 per cent of the market share. They are also carving a respectable place for themselves in the commercial loans segment with a market share of 26.6 per cent in 2018-19

NBFCs are rapidly gaining importance as intermediaries in the retail finance space. The Gross loans by NBFC and Micro Finance institution have grown at a robust rate of 24 per cent in Q2 FY18. The recent changes in guidelines on NBFC on the provision regarding the capital requirement and provision norms may positively impact the sector as on March 31, 2019, and are expected to increase their market share to 19-20 per cent by 2020 of the financial service market.

Conclusion:

The Indian financial services industry has grown manifold over the years and is all set to be the fourth largest private wealth market internationally by 2028. The insurance industry is expected to reach US\$ 280 billion by 2020 as the Life insurance premiums grew at a CAGR of 4.95 per cent and non-life insurance premium grew at 16.65 per cent and expects to keep on growing at a healthy rate. The mutual fund industry grew at a robust rate of 15 per cent since 2008 till date and expected to grow five-fold i.e. Rs 95 lakh crore in terms of assets under management and thrice, 130 million accounts in terms of several investor accounts shortly. The Emergence of



NBFC as a one-stop solution for all the financial need of the unbanked segment of the market has seen robust growth with 9659 non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) being registered with the Reserve Bank of India, as on March 31, 2019. Expected to continue growing at a healthy rate reaching 19-20 per cent of the market share by 2020 thereby expanding the scope and reach of financial services helping the cause of financial inclusion.

Further government schemes like the Jan DhanYojana aimed at enhancing financial inclusion to make banking more accessible to the masses, helped in reaching 80 per cent of the Indian population and open bank accounts, but sadly many of the account holders *are not necessarily using them to invest their savings or carry out financial transaction*. As per the World Bank report, "only seven per cent of people in India borrowed from an established, licensed financial institution in 2017, a rate that has changed little in five years despite the explosion of formally "banked" individuals". The NBFC as tried to bridge that gap by coming up with innovative and convenient products but are facing many challenges. Eighty-Eight per cent of the Indian population has a mobile phone but only 2 per cent are using a mobile banking service which is lower than Kenya. Various government initiatives to increase financial literacy help to a certain extent but usually receive a very poor response. Further, the proficiency and understanding of financial products are still questionable. There exists a huge disparity in the financial services industry as a huge class remains alien to financial growth and prosperity. The situation would further get aggravated as the Rich will get richer and the poor will get poor as he is not able to cope with the challenges. There exist a huge opportunity for the financial services industry in the stock market, the mutual fund industry or the very basic insurance industry. With the reach of mobile technology to 80 per cent of the population, it is an ideal situation to innovate and bring the finically deprived to the mainstream. India cannot be a five trillion economy without reaching this huge underserved sector of the Indian. Our aspiration to be five trillion economies seems to a huge challenge unless we mend these fractured lines

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Impact of 'Goods and Service Tax Act' on Indian Black Money

Dr. PramodDeo,
Associate Professor, Department of Commerce,
SBES College of Arts And Commerce,
Aurangabad. Maharashtra

Abstract:

Since independence lots of efforts has been taken by the several governments to control the black marketing and black money. Some of the major efforts includes – Arousing Public Conscience, Vigorous Prosecution, Raids, Voluntary Discloser Scheme, Demonetization, Tax Reforms, etc. Several economists and financial experts wrote articles, in this regard, highlighting and suggesting causes and remedies to control the black money. The Canadian-Indian writer Rohinton Mistry once quoted, 'Black money is so much a part of our white economy, a tumor in the center of brain – try to remove it and you kill the patient'. The latest effort taken by the Indian government to control the black money is the enactment of Goods and Service Tax Act. This article aims at highlighting and pinpointing several issues relating to controlling Indian black money through the implementation of GST.

Key words – *GST, Demonetization, Black Money, Tax Reforms.*

Introduction:

'Black Money' is the term used in concern with the 'Money' which is unaccounted or in other words, it is the money which is kept in secrete with an intention to avoid to pay taxes to the government. The black money is generated through the illegal practices like – corruption, bribes, smuggling, crime by several anti-social elements in the society. Gold smuggling plays the major role in generating black money in Indian economy.

Around twenty thousand crores of rupees are supposed to have been relates to Indian black money. The writ petition in the Supreme Court estimates it around Ninety lakh crore. This black money of India has been deposited in the foreign banks by these anti-social elements of the nation. Some reports revealed the fact that this amount goes to US\$2billion. In March 2018 it was revealed that the amount of Indian black money in Swiss and other offshore banks is estimated to be ninety lakh crores or US\$500billion.

Sources of Black Money:

The major source of black money generation includes – corrupt practices of the authorities working in the various government and non-government organizations, accumulation of surplus funds and dumping it with an intention of tax evasion by famous personalities like – politicians, businessmen, film stars, sports stars, etc., some Indian business organizations adopt the practice of transfer mispricing by under-invoicing exports and over-invoicing imports from the tax haven countries, FDI is also being considered as on the source of generating black money. Investment in Indian stock market in the form of Participatory Notes or Overseas Derivative instrument, foreign funds received by charitable organizations, etc, are also some of the sources of generating black money in Indian Economy.

Remedies to Control Black Money:

Several economists and financial experts wrote articles suggesting solutions and remedies to curb the black money. Most interestingly, the Canadian-Indian writer Rohinton Mistry once quoted, 'Black money is so much a part of our white economy, a tumor in the center of brain – try to remove it and you kill the patient'. Even then the government has adopted several steps to have control over the black money.

Some of the major steps includes –

Arousing public conscience by making appeals through almost all publicity medias and making the people aware about their social responsibility towards the development of the nation by paying taxes to the government.

Undertaking vigorous prosecution against the offenders.

Announcing voluntary disclosure scheme, under which the liberty was given the citizen just to declare voluntarily total income and without disclosing the source of this income, just pay tax chargeable on that income and be free from all other worries.

Another effort taken by the Indian government to control black money was the 'Demonetization'. The major intention behind announcing demonetization by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 8th November 2016 was curbing the black money from Indian economy. According to the government sources, there was 25% increase in the number of Income Tax Returns filed in 2016-17 compared to the growth rate of 9.9% in the previous year. The advance tax collection of that period rose to 41.8%. The official source said that by 28th December 2016, Income Tax department detected over 41.72 billion of un-disclosed income and seized new notes worth 1.05 billion. Out of the 983 searched carried out by the Income Tax department, it seized the cash and jewelry worth over 5.49 billion. However, by 2018 the reports of Indian Banks and RBI revealed that none of the black money had been returned back to the government through demonetization. In short, this effort of curbing black money doesn't seem to be much effective.

The recent effort taken by the government of control black money is the enforcement of 'Goods and Service Tax Act'. According to the GST administrators, it will definitely help in controlling the domestic black money. As the GST is having paper trail, which is all the time assessed by the Income Tax department, will definitely discourage the black money generation. The usage of PAN and Aadhar card while filing GST return, is helping the tax authorities to keep track on every transaction. Similarly 'Kachha Bill' and 'Pakka Bill', which was the earlier practice adopted by most of the businessmen, helpline in generation of black money, is now totally controlled by the GST Act. Under GST, for every purchase and sale transaction the Invoice is required to be generated and needs to be uploaded on GSTN site by the end of every month. Thus, the currently un-traceable transaction can be easily identified in the GST regime. Even any transaction entered into the GST regime at any point in the supply chain, the government has built-in business intelligence tools to catch hold of all parties in that supply chain who have not GST. The another peculiarity of GST is the dual monitoring structure by State as well as Central government. This will definitely improve inter-government and inter-departmental co-operation to control the manipulation of any business transaction by any business organization or by any government official. The system of Input Tax Credit under GST will definitely promote every businessman and citizen of the nation to take initiative in developing the nation by paying taxes to the government.

At present the sectors which are not under the orbit of GST, like – Alcohol, Real Estate, Precious Metals, etc., if brought under the regime of GST, it will definitely help in curbing black money generation in these sectors also. In the sector like real estate, which generate maximum amount of black money, the uniform tax structure will definitely improve tax compliance by developers, builders, property dealers and investors.

In short, though the demonetization failed to bring out black money into the light, GST seems to be much more effective in controlling the generation of black money.

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An Effectiveness of Social Media Entrepreneurship (A Case Study of Aurangabad City)

Dr. Dilip S.Chavan

M.Com, Ph.D, SET, MPM, DTL, GDCA

Assistant Professor, SBES College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT OF THE PAPER

This research was done with the aim to investigate the effect of social media on tendency to entrepreneurship and business establishment. The Word of Social media is a new phenomenon that has changed how the business environment operates. Businesses are able to gain access to resources that were otherwise not available to them. It has also helped businesses to increase their worthiness, cultivate strategic partnerships and increase their contact with customers and suppliers. It has become important for business owners and marketers to understand how social media work as a communication and marketing tool and how they can significantly grow their businesses. The research was conducted to observe the difference between entrepreneur's growth who are using social media for the promotion of the products & services, and who are not using. This study used regression analysis to investigate the impact of social media on entrepreneurial growth. The study clearly concluded that the companies of Aurangabad who are on social media are more popular among the masses as compare to those who are not using internet for the advertising purpose.

Keywords: Social media, Innovation, Customer relationship management, Entrepreneur's business Growth, regression analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Tendency to entrepreneurship refers to a set of policies and practices that are the basis to get entrepreneurial decisions and activities in companies. For this reason, many researchers consider it as a strategic orientation for achieving competitive advantage in companies, in which companies achieve to it by designing, developing and implementing their goals and using their own strategies based on entrepreneurial principles. Also, the tendency toward entrepreneurship is a kind of management philosophy and total behavior of the company, which is associated with the nature of entrepreneurship. The tendency to entrepreneurship is consists of 5 key elements such as: innovation (creativity and knowledge development as producing new products and services, guidance of technology and using processes based on research and development; risk-taking (doing some activities boldly based on the lack of resources in new environments and even unknown); being active (being opportunism, identification and prediction of market demand in the future, and producing appropriate products and suitable services related to them); competitiveness (the intensity of the company's efforts compared to the competitors, and bold response to competitive threats); and independence (independent activity of leaders and entrepreneurs team in investing and applying strategies)

New phenomena come and go on a frequent basis. But every now and then something with potential to change the business environment comes to the forefront. The business world is not immune to any impact that may arise. Social media is one such phenomenon. Social media which is sometimes referred to as social networking and Web 2.0 refers to collaboratively produced and shared media content and to network communities. The users of social media have the ability of sharing their views and encounters. This assists in creativity, open communication and sharing of knowledge among users. Facebook, Skype and discussion forums are examples of social media tools (Tapscott and Williams, 2008).



Entrepreneurs are defined as person who can identify a situation, determine the prospects and use those opportunities after proper assessment. Entrepreneurs are known as separate identity that has started their own business, in assembling and manufacturing for the product. This study investigates and concludes the empirical literature on the influence of social media on the commercial growth of businesses run by individuals.

According to Kantar Media top ten French advertisers have been diverted their advertising towards internet rather on television or any other source. It means internet is getting importance on television nowadays. Currently Entrepreneurs are using social media for multipurpose, they are using it for not only selling but also as customer awareness and relationship managing tool.

Although there are a lot of benefits has been discussed about the internet and social media for the growth of the business for the entrepreneurs but still it has to prove its credibility for the benefits of the business and the individuals who are running that business (Miller, 2010; Sterne & Egger, 2001).

The purpose of this research to determine the importance of social media for the promotion of the products in the world of business. Specifically, this paper tries to open the fact about the products and role of internet SME's of Aurangabad. This article will help to the policy maker of the small and medium enterprises to make the policies about their companies at national and international level. This study helps to take decision about the importance about the social media for the SME's as compare to large companies. However, the role of social media by small and medium enterprises is still need to be discovered. The need of businesses to develop meaningfully has become a reality, with the help of Web tools. Social networking is being credited for being a medium that has increased contacts, accelerated business operations, enhanced customer relationships with entrepreneurs, low or discounted prices, and hiring of competent intellectuals (Jagongo & Kinyua, 2013). The use of social media provides power to Small Medium Enterprises, because it has developed tools for creating and attaining a sustainable competitive advantage. This media is one of the many tools and therefore research is required to understand the impact that it has on the progress of SMEs. The use social media at global level has changed the whole scenario forcing many businesses to extend to where their customers/consumers are paying close attention. Currently, the core of customer activity is becoming virtual, located inside a social media or such networking site (Heller Baird & Parasnis, 2011).

The entrepreneurs rely on certain methods in business to meet the requirements of societies. Different researchers found that social media has been useful in many businesses and also given significant benefits and encouragement to entrepreneurs. (Hite & Hesterly, 2001) explored in their study that social media has helped in increasing profits from investments and also given growth to the businesses, especially for new companies. All these examples highlight the importance of vital role by factors such as social networks, can play in entrepreneurship.

Social media leads to create income, sell products and present services through the internet. Social media rely on customers' looking at the goods and purchasing products, with using marketing methods as other businesses. The key to success in business in the internet, is increasing visitors of the site. Site traffic is the backbone of internet marketing and there are nearly unlimited methods to achieve this goal. Many people in Europe and the United states manage their lives, relying on internet business and selling goods and services. So, while technology may have changed slightly, but its main principles remain still the same. In fact, the internet and social media have become an income creation method, a way to cooperate with customers and shareholders, and also to present products and services for many industrial companies. Using a successful social media, leads to achieve business goal that include new



Dr. Pranjali Pratim Dutta

sales, new customers, new markets, decreasing sales costs, increasing profits, increasing market share, increasing right of the owner with a brand name and other goals set by the company. For this reason, accepting social media by companies can be an important tool for them to solve industry related problems, because getting decision and running marketing in these companies cause to find the balance points in overcoming their problems. It should be noted that the success and deployment of the business is possible when marketing activities affect people and have effectiveness. The effectiveness of marketing depends on the organization to design a profitable strategy; and marketing programs do not create efficiency unless implementing effectively at different parts of the company. As the subject is important, the main question should be asked as:

- How much using social media does effect on tendency to entrepreneurship and business establishment?
- How much using social media does effect on tendency to entrepreneurship?
- How much using social media does effect on business establishment?
- How much using social media does effect on business establishment considering tendency to entrepreneurship?

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To determine the effect of social media on the entrepreneurship growth.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many businesses of small and medium enterprises running by individuals now converting their advertising management on internet through face book and you tube etc. For the betterment of the business and their products promotion social media is considered very fruitful and helpful because it creates direct relation with the masses and they can leave their comments to make better product according to their requirement. Mark Zuckerberg founder of Facebook also in the favor of social media because of its fast growing information through shrinking world in to global village and advertise the product instantly. This is hour to realize for upcoming business men to utilize fastest internet technologies for the promotion of the product (Maymann & Rolsted, 2008).

It is considered that social media not only attracts to the existing customers but it also grabs the attention of the potential customers to develop their interest about their product (Mangold & Faulds, 2009).

Customer relationship management is very important tool for the progress of any business as it is considered as back bone of the business. Earlier customers were given privileged their choices by their liking and disliking of products, but now social media has made everything easy for taking decisions and making better products for their existing and potential customers (Samb et al., 2010). Social media has made life very convenient that existing and potential customers can give opinions and their customized wishes to help company managers to make their product and services better (Evans, 2010). Now trend is changing a lot as companies are more focusing on hiring of those employees who can understand of using social media for the betterment of the products and services to make strong relationship with their products. The need of the hour is to provide latest technology, Internet to their employees that they can help their customers to meet their utility level at optimum (Evans, 2010). Social media has made life easier as employees can improved their products with help of comments of people but at the same time people can destroy the good will of the company's products and services to boost their rival's products and services through bad wording (Pantti, Wahl-Jorgensen, & Cottle, 2012).



Social media plays another important role by brining innovation in their business and products. The use of social media gives new thoughts and ideas to discover new horizons of their product through new technologies and other experiments according to their customers demand (Evans, 2010).

According to the feedback of the costumers and consumers services and products can be improved and dreams can be transforming into reality which cause growth of the financial assets and growth of business as well. Vivid and clear results are shown in those businesses who are now transforming themselves towards Social media for the advertising of the products. Now a day's both companies and customers have transferred themselves to internet for the discussion forum on regular and fastest communication, as instant response received by companies are more fruitful to bring changes according to world's standard and demand. On spot response are appreciated and encouraged in business world for bringing innovations and fruitful results according to demand (Papazolomou & Melanthiou, 2012).

Today Social media is an evolution of internet which was initially created as a channel or medium to exchange information between the users (Kietzmann, Hermkens, McCarthy, & Silvestre, 2011). Networking dates back to 1980s with the name of Bulletin Board Systems (BBS). This BBS permitted the users the software and data that is shared and also allowed them to send messages from one individual to another (private) and messages that can be posted on public boards (Zarella, 2009).

Social media networking sites are World Wide Web based services that allow one person to make a profile that is public or it can be semipublic profile also within a system that is bounded (Valenzuela, Park, & Kee, 2009). Ancu and Cozma (2009) expresses it as group in which there are many other users and with them they share a connection, and view and go over their list of own connections and also go through the lists of others users that are in the same system. The idea and terminology of these connections differs from on site to another site.

The social networking sites that are utilized today are Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn are among many others. Each site plays a special impact in their strategy. Through Facebook, publicity of the product is very cheap and easy to handle for the companies (Ellison, 2007). Another source of communication is checkmyhead.net. Companies can visit online social networks. On the other hand BLOGS are the source to write complete information about the product and services, people have equal chance to speak about the pros and cons of the product. Once the company has a "Fan" or "Friend" they try to attract their fans through different methods, for example special discount available on online shopping, and company uses YouTube as a channel to provide video tutorials to facilitate their customers at their door step. They also made videos about their product knowledge which become viral on internet and different social media (Brown, Broderick, & Lee, 2007). The company uses Twitter in two very different forms: in one side they monitor what people say about the company in social networks on the flip side they promoting all the other social tools. "Twitter is especially more convenient and easy to use, because there is no need for sending friend request first to write comment for the product or service of the particular company. The use of twitter and Face book things become viral on internet.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The target populations of this study will be SMEs in Aurangabad. The details aimed at selection are due to reduced costs, collection speed in speed from population. Random sampling is used. This pleases the law of numerical symmetry, which says that if a sample is chosen randomly, on average, it will have the same physiognomies and configuration of the populace (Rose et al., 2008). This ensures that all entity had the same chance of selection and thereby avoids a biased selection. A structured questionnaire was administered to 300 SME managers. The



questionnaire includes both closed questions to improve the issues of uniformity and open to ensure that the maximum data was collected. For the purpose of confirming factor analysis of the validity of the data was performed using the PCA technique while using the methodology of Varimax rotation. The results of this method are presented in Table 1, 2 and 3. I used two techniques one is KMO measure of adequate sample and the other is Bartlett's sphericity test to confirm if my data is quite reasonable to apply this analysis. KMO of techniques shows the level of force between variables while Bartlett technique refers to separate the information contained in the built data elements. These above techniques reduce the large data size for a reduced number of data.

Methodology of KMO said the legitimacy of the data for the application of factor analysis. Its values range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 1. The closer it is to zero the amount of dispersion is greater in data correlation and principal component analysis cannot be performed. The farm is one tells us that the correlation factor is compact. The basic rule is that the values down 0.5 or less are poor, 0.6 is acceptable and values above 0.6 or closer to it are better and wanted.

Bartlett test of Sphericity is done to verify the importance of the relationship between the elements of analysis in major construction components cannot be executed if there is no relationship between the data elements. Null hypothesis of no correlation is assumed. In this test values below 0.05 was considered as the best value for the correlation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 contains Eigen values of all components and the total variance explained. Eigen values of all components are greater than 1. A component was extracted at a time of both components using the extraction method of the principal component analysis. Social media which consisted of 15 items showed 69.252% variance, entrepreneurship with 10 items showed 72.727% variance.

Table-1: Eigen values and Total Variance Explained

Constructs	Components	Total	Initial Eigen values	
			% of Variance Explained	Cumulative % of Variance Explained
Social Media	Comp1	6.225	69.252	69.252
Entrepreneurship	Comp1	7.936	72.727	72.727

Factor Loading/Component Loading

In order to load all the elements minimum value must be greater than 0.40 and in the case of transverse loading members maximum level can be 0.40. In the case of two components of the higher value will be the main component. Table No. 2 of the matrix component shows the values of both components with all elements load values. In the case of social media with 15 items, different load factors are presented in the table, ranging from 0.831, 0.864, 0.848, 0.887, 0.847, 0.852, 0.877, 0.813, 0.832, 0.818, .8.851, 0.907, 0.921, 0.783 .911.

In case of entrepreneurship with 10 items load factors vary from 0.723, 0.693, 0.607, 0.781, 0.657, 0.772, 0.594, 0.655, 0.661.627 and Social media factor loadings and entrepreneurship are presented in the following table. All load factor values of all components is greater than 0.40.



(Table 2)

Constructs	No. of Items	KMO Measure of Sample Adequacy	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Chi-Square	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Sig.
Social Media	15	.888	1005.157	.000
Entrepreneurship	10	.792	1128.97	.000

#	Social Media	SM
1	Social media sites that you use frequently.	.831
2	You able to get all the required knowledge of product/service.	.848
3	You have positive or negative perception about a product or service prior purchase?	.887
4	You look out for the information on social media before buying something.	.852
5	Social media has effect on you regarding any purchase?	.877
6	Social media advertisement influences you to buy new thing.	.813
7	Social media is a great medium to attract new or old customers.	.832
8	You depend on the data available on media if you have any uncertainty about shopping.	.818
9	Social media help you change initial purchase.	.851
10	You share comments with family or friends after making the purchase.	.907
11	Positive comments convince you purchase something?	.921
12	Social media's positive comment affect you purchasing behavior.	.783
13	Social media is a great forum for communication among peers.	.911
	Entrepreneurship	ENT
1	You use any social media website for business purpose.	.723
2	Social media is beneficial for your enterprise.	.693
3	I will use social media in future for my entrepreneurial purposes.	.607
4	Social media increased my product or service sale/demand.	.781
5	Your company has a presence on all of the popular social-media networks.	.657
6	You post new content regarding a product or service on social networks.	.772
7	You support social media to provide customer service.	.594
8	You think social-media followers can be converted into customers.	.655
9	The use of social media increased market share for your company.	.627
10	You think social media is a new paradigm for entrepreneurship growth.	.661

All the above tables prove the validity of data.

Table 3: Demographic Profile of Respondents:

Respondents Demographics	Frequency	%
Age		
o Under 18	18	6
o 18-21	18	6
o 22-25	44	14.7
o 26-30	74	24.7
o 30+	120	40
o 40+	14	4.7
o 50+	12	4



Gender	70	23.3
o Female	210	70
o Male	70	23.3
Qualification		
o Graduate	212	70.7
o Post Graduate Level	6	2
o Post Master Level and Above		
Income Level		
o Rs. 20,000/-	42	14
o Rs. 21,000 - 30,000/-	130	43.3
o Rs.31, 000 - 50,000/-	110	36.7
o Rs.51, 000 - 75,000/-	2	.7
o Rs. 75,000/- and Above	4	1.3
Missing	44	

Descriptive Statistics of Survey Items:

This study was based on survey of 2 items. The minimum and maximum values fall between 1 and 5.

Table 4 also shows the number of respondents on a particular item. Mean values in all components range from 3.59 to 4.52. Values of standard Deviation fall between .709 and 1.313.

Table 4 Descriptive Statistics

Items	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std Deviation
Social Media					
Social media sites that you use frequently?	288	1	5	4.45	.737
you able to get all the required knowledge of product/service?	300	1	5	4.43	.748
You have positive or negative perception about a product or service prior purchase?	294	1	5	4.27	.841
You look out for the information on social media before buying something?	288	1	5	3.92	1.034
Social media has effect on you regarding any purchase?	294	1	5	4.07	.967
Social media advertisement influences you to buy new thing.	272	1	5	3.77	.916
Social media is a great medium to attract new or old customers.	270	1	5	3.27	.916
You depend on the data available on media if you have any uncertainty about shopping	299	1	5	3.93	.916
Social media help you change initial purchase.	281	1	5	4.16	.916
You share comments with family or friends after making the purchase.	283	1	5	3.53	.916
Positive comments convince you purchase something?	276	1	5	3.25	.916
Social media's positive comment affect you purchasing behavior.	271	1	5	4.21	.916
Social media is a great forum for communication among peers.	288	1	5	3.77	.987
Entrepreneurship					
You use any social media website for business purpose.	292	1	5	3.59	1.123
Social media is beneficial for your enterprise.	290	1	5	3.80	.966
I will use social media in future for my entrepreneurial purposes.	292	1	5	3.65	.932
Social media increased my product or service sale demand.	292	1	5	3.49	1.123
Your company has a presence on all of the popular social-media networks.	292	1	5	3.60	.966
You post new content regarding a product or service on social networks.	296	1	5	3.62	.832
You support social media to provide customer service.	292	1	5	3.54	1.313
You think social-media followers can be converted into customers.	288	1	5	3.61	.946
The use of social media increased market share for your company.	290	1	5	3.34	.923
You think social media is a new paradigm for entrepreneurship growth.	294	1	5	3.71	.956

Table 5: Reliability Analysis

Constructs	N	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Social Media	294	15	.870
Entrepreneurship	294	10	.777

Reliability analysis is done to check the internal consistency of the measures. In table number 5 Cronbach's alpha values are varying from 0.777 to 0.870. If the value is closer to 1 than it's considered reliable. SM' Cronbach's alpha = 0.870, ENT's Cronbach's alpha=0.777.

Regression Analysis

Entrepreneurship Growth is a dependent variable

Regressor	Coefficient	Standard Error	t Ration
Constant	-0.005	0.037	-0.18
Social Media	0.69	0.023	23.09*

(Table # 6.1)

R2	Adjust R2	F Statistics	Prob of F Statistics
0.66	0.65	455.259	0.000

Significance of the coefficient is less than 1%. Results of Regression analysis in Table No.5 shows the effect of social media on entrepreneur's business growth. Analysis shows the effect of social media on entrepreneurship growth is 0.69. This effect is positive and significant at less than 1%. Valued of Adjusted R2 0.65 F test (F Statistics 455.259) and P value 0.000 reflects the effect of variable of social media is good. Overall findings support this theory. The finding of study is that most entrepreneurs are well aware of importance of social media and social networks for staying in contact with customers, suppliers to make their brand well aware around the globe.

It ultimately helps business owners to strive for the best and improve the quality of their products. Even the data analysis support that, there is positive relationship of social media and entrepreneurs as well. Social media is the source not only to generation of awareness of the product but they can also create a platform to get feedback of products instantly.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

In this study, the role of social media in business establishment has been studied as the most important and fastest platform for the production and dissemination of information. Entrepreneurs can make their business effectively using social media to manage and disseminate information. The research proved that mostly entrepreneurs are not well aware about the importance of social media. They are still working on orthodox style. But those who are accepting and using modern ways of the world are gaining growth when it comes to their business sales or market share. This study supports that social media helps in removing boundaries and makes the product or service popular around whole world.

On the foundation of these findings it is recommended that such regulations and policies should be formulated that enables or support the culture of the use of social media more productive and easy. Social media should be free of all factors that make its use difficult, because in future the use of social media for business purposes will be a key of success.

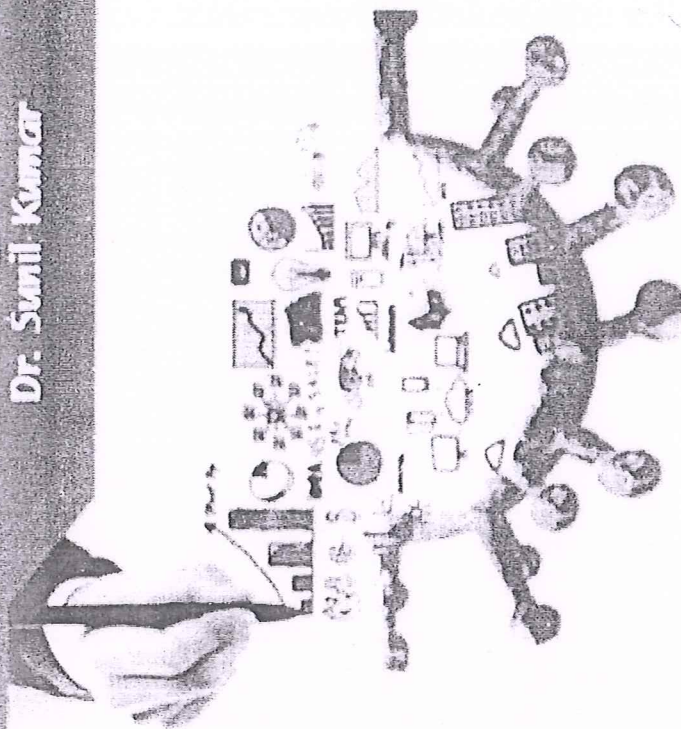
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**Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh
&
Dr. Sunil Kumar**



Dr. Asok Kumar Singh
&
Dr. Sunil Kumar



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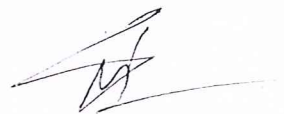
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Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self Reliant India Campaign) Challenges and Opportunities

Dr. Savita G. Joshi

Asst. Professor

SBES College of Arts and Commerce, Aurangabad

Introduction

Ancient India

INDIA - Independent Nation Divided in Asia

India. From the Indus or Hindus, a Persian corruption of the Sanskrit Sindhu, "great river." By the Greeks this river was known as the Hindus, which with the Persian suffix stan gave the name "Hindustan" to the whole country. Now this the right time to say Bharat and not only Bharat but Atmanirbhar Bharat because it is not a new concept but it has an ancient references given in our epics like Ramanaya & Mahabharat, BhagwatGeeta, Dnyaneshwari and many other epics. Basically Indian culture is very closely related to the word 'Atmanirbhar' When we read the ancient Indian culture and the lifestyle of the people, we will know that the people were very simple. Lifestyle, Values & Beliefs India



is a diverse country, a fact that is visibly prominent in its people, culture and climate. From the eternal snows of the Himalayas to the cultivated peninsula of far South, from the deserts of the West to the humid deltas of the East, from the dry heat and cold of the Central Plateau to the cool forest foothills, Indian lifestyles clearly glorify the geography. The food, clothing and habits of an Indian differ in accordance to the place of origin.

Culture

The Indian culture varies like its vast geography. People speak in different languages, dress differently, follow different religions, eat different food but are of the same temperament. So whether it is a joyous occasion or a moment of grief, people participate whole-heartedly, feeling the happiness or pain. A festival or a celebration is never constrained to a family or a home. The whole community or neighbourhood is involved in bringing liveliness to an occasion. Likewise, an Indian wedding is a celebration of union, not only of the bride and groom, but also of two families, maybe cultures or religion too! Similarly, in times of sorrow, neighbours and friends play an important part in easing out the grief.

Atmanirbhar Bharat (transl. self-reliant India) is the vision of the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi of making India a self-reliant nation. ... Foreign direct investment is welcome, technology is welcome [...] self-reliant India... translates to being a bigger and more important part of the global economy."

What is Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission?

Atmanirbhar means 'self-reliant'. On May 12, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced in his address to the nation an economic package of Rs 20 trillion to tide over the coronavirus crisis under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. He said the economic package would play an important role in making India 'self reliant' and that it would benefit labourers, farmers, honest tax payers, MSMEs and the cottage industry. He said making the



country self-reliant was the only way to make 21st century belong to India. According to the government, it is not protectionist in nature.

5 pillar on which Atmanirbhar Bharat is to be based:

India's self-reliance will be based on five pillars

1. Economy
2. Infrastructure
3. Technology driven system
4. Vibrant demography
5. Demand

What comes under Atmanirbhar Bharat?

According to the government, self-reliance does not advocate a self-centered protectionist system.

The Atma Nirbhar Bharat and Vocal for Local Concept

The recent pandemic brought many changes in consumer behavior and their pattern. While shopping malls and multiplexes were closed, small grocery shop and vegetable and fruit vendors were delivering essential items at the doorstep of every citizen's houses. Those who earlier used to buy almost everything from shopping mall and big box retailers have now turned their preference to buying from small grocery stores and vendors selling goods nearby their living area. Due to this, many multi-national retailers had to face huge revenue fall down. The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ANBA) announced by India's honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi aims to reduce unemployment, insolvency, and poverty and increase India's per capita GDP. According to our Prime Minister our scriptures 'Esha Upanishadha' talks about Self Reliance. The concept of Self-Reliant India is brought up during the times of economic slowdown with the purpose to make Indian Economy stronger and to promote local products in India as well as all over the world. This write



up talks about What is Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, what is it aiming at, what is offered under this package, what will be our duty as citizens and how it will impact overall and economically.

"TABLE 1 : GVA growth by sectors under the Base case scenario

GVA growth by sectors under the Base case scenario	Year on year Growth in 2019-20 (in %)	Year on year Growth in 2020-21 (in %)
Agriculture	2	2
Industry	1	-27
Services	6	-8
Total	4	-13

Source: NCAER axiel X1PFP

What this means, in turn, is that India's GDP will decline by 12.5% under the Base case scenario.

To lift growth, the governments would have to spend more and counteract the natural downward spiral of the economy.

Table 2 gives the different simulations.

Table 2: GDP likely to fall sharply unless government raises its expenditure

Scenarios (public expenditure increase, % of GDP)	GDP Growth Rate (year on year, in %)	Fiscal Deficit (as % of GDP)	Inflation (in %)
No-stimulus base case	-12.5	6.4	4.5
Scenario 1 (Budget 2020-21)	-4.1	7.4	6.6
Scenario 2 (1%)	-1.9	7.7	7.4
Scenario 3 (3%)	1.2	8.8	8.9



Scenario 4 (5%)	3.6	9.4	10.1
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Source: Estimates using model from Bhanumurthy N R, Bose, S. and Satija, S. 2019. "Fiscal Policy,

It shows that only if the government spends 3% of the GDP over and above what it promised to do in the Union Budget 2020-21, will the economic growth stay in the positive territory. Short of that, the Indian economy will contract. Of course, higher public spend will come at the cost of higher levels of fiscal deficits and higher inflation, but a growth contraction will come at the cost of widespread economic ruin, job losses and even deaths..

Challenges

1. *Issues Related to Liquidity:* The package of Rs 20 lakh crore comprises both fiscal and monetary measures, the latter being in the nature of credit guarantees and liquidity infusions into banks and other financial sector institutions rather than the economy per se.
2. Majority of the package is liquidity measures that are supposed to be transmitted by RBI to Banks and Banks to Citizens. This transmission wouldn't be as smooth owing to inefficient transmission of monetary policy.
3. *Lack of Demand:* The lockdown has lowered aggregate demand, and a fiscal stimulus is needed. However, the package, by relying overwhelmingly on credit infusion to boost the economy, has failed to recognise that investment will pick up only when people across income segments have money to spend.
4. *Lack of Backward and Forward Linkages:* Unless the rest of the domestic economy is revived, the MSME sector may face a shortage of demand, and its production may soon sputter to a close.
5. *Burgeoning Fiscal Deficit:* Government claims that the stimulus package is around 10% of India's GDP. However,



financing it would be difficult as the government is worried about containing the fiscal deficit.

6. *Difficulty in Mobilising Finances:* The government seeks a disinvestment to mobilise the finances for the plan. However, the majority of Indian industries are already a bit debt-laden to take up the stake in PSUs. Further, it is difficult to borrow the foreign markets, as rupee with respect to dollar is all time low.

Conclusion

1. The economic crisis triggered by Covid-19 pandemic is much like the 1991 economic crisis, which was a harbinger of a paradigm shift via liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. The post-Covid-19 era may usher in unprecedented opportunities provided the implementation deficit is adequately addressed.
2. Increase in borrowing limits The borrowing limits of state governments will be increased from 3% to 5% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2020-21. This is estimated to give states extra resources of Rs 4.28 lakh crore. There will be unconditional increase of up to 3.5% of GSDP followed by 0.25% increase linked to reforms on - universalisation of 'One Nation One Ration card', Ease of Doing Business, power distribution and Urban Local Body revenues. Further, there will be an increase of 0.5% if three out of four reforms are achieved.
3. Privatisation of Public Sector Enterprise (PSEs) A new PSE policy has been announced with plans to privatise PSEs, except the ones functioning in certain strategic sectors which will be notified by the government. In strategic sectors, at least one PSE will remain, but private sector will also be allowed. To minimise wasteful administrative costs, number of enterprises in strategic sectors will ordinarily be only one to four; others will be privatised/



merged/ brought under holding companies.

Suggestions

- *Enhancing Demand:* The economic package for the country emerging out of the lockdown requires a stimulus enhancing demand across the economy.

The best way for this is to spend on greenfield infrastructure. Infrastructure spending uniquely creates structures that raise productivity and extends spending power to the section of the population most affected by the lockdown, namely daily wage labourers.

- *Mobilising Finances:* For financing of the stimulus package, India's foreign reserves stand at an all-time high which could be strategically used to finance its needs.

The rest may have to come from privatisation, taxation, loans and more international aid.

- *Holistic Reforms:* Any stimulus package will fail to reflect the trickle-down effect, until and unless it is backed by reforms in various sectors.

Thus, Atma nirbhar plan also encompasses the unfinished agenda of holistic reforms which may include reforms in Civil services, Education, Skill and Labour, etc.

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Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on
Commerce and Economy



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



Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy

Special Issue Editor
Prof. A. V. Chaudhary
Professor and Head
Department of Commerce

Dr. P. P. Deo
Vice-Principal and Professor,
Department of Commerce

**SBES College of Arts and Commerce,
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IMPACT OF COVID- 19 ON NATIONAL HOUSING BANK IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

Trupti A. Ronghe

Research Scholar

SBES Arts and Commerce College

Dr. Madhukar P. Aghav

Navgan College, Parali.

Assistant Professor,

ABSTRACT

This paper is focused on impact of COVID 19 on NHB in India: An Overview and it is based on secondary data. In order to come up with an overview to statistical data of the major deadly Corona virus disease, the paper provides a discussion of situation of NHB in COVID – 19 pandemic. The present study made an attempt to know the financial position of National Housing Bank during the pandemic in India. It is conclude that there is impact of COVID 19 on loan disbursement and Non performing asset. To improve loan disbursement, NPA and economical cycle of money during and after pandemic period it is suggested that the lenders can now provide the benefits of housing loans to the end consumer at decreased housing finance interest rates and also introduce or focused on schemes for Middle Class people who commonly apply for Housing loan. Ultimately it will help to enhance GDP.

INTRODUCTION :

Housing can be termed as one of the basic necessity for every individual along with food and clothes. A proper housing enhances the productivity capacity of every individual, as because a better shelter would satisfy the needs and wants of an individual which in turn would help to give maximum energy for production. Housing has both forward as well as backward linkage effect. In case of forward linkage effect; there is more housing production leading to huge shelter programmes for every sector of the economy to meet up the demand for housing consumption. In case of backward linkage, housing leads to increase in construction firms resulting in increased demand for raw material unit like cement, bricks and many more, which in turn increases the demand for labour in the market.

Hence, housing is termed as the potential aspect for economic growth as it increases money flow in the market. It is also termed as balancing element for the economic growth as in one side it induces production and on other side it increases demand for consumption by enhancing the credit worthiness of every individual. Taking into consideration the economic context, housing has direct link with GDP, as housing for all is the main purpose for the India's housing finance system.

Covid -19 and lockdown:

COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. On the primary stage of corona virus there was no perfect medicine available and also no any vaccine available. For precaution and to avoid spreading of diseases on 25/04/2020 Government of India announce lockdown in country. Effect of lockdown negatively on businesses and industry and simultaneously on income of the people. It also affected badly on money cycle and economy. The



COVID-19 pandemic has come as a shocker for companies that are into the business of housing finance.

National Housing Bank:

National Housing Bank (NHB) is a statutory both with a chapter to shape and grow the housing finance in Indian Market. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, while presenting the Union Budget for 1987-88 on February 28, 1987 announced the decision to establish the National Housing Bank (NHB) as an apex level institution for housing finance following that, the National Housing Bank bill providing the legislative framework for the establishment of NHB was passed by Parliament in the winter session of 1987 and with the assent of the Hon'ble President of India on December 23, 1987, it becomes an Act of Parliament. NHB plays judiciously various roles viz. financing, regulation and promotion of optimum impact of the mortgage market in India.

NHB was established under an Act of Parliament Viz. NHB Act 1987 to operate as a principal agency to promote housing finance institutions and to provide financial and other support to such institution. NHB is wholly owned by the Reserve Bank of India. One of the prime objectives of the Bank is to establish and promote a sound and stable housing finance system in country. Under the provision of the Act, NHB regulates Housing Finance Companies (HFCS) seeking to do business in the country. NHB supports housing finance sector by / through the reference scheme, the bank has made cumulative disbursement up to 2019-20 i.e. of Rs.31,258 crores.

Objectives of National Housing Bank :

National Housing Bank is striving to develop a sound and sustainable housing finance system in India, with the Bank's corporate vision of promoting inclusive expansion with stability in the housing finance market and creation of supportive market infrastructure through a range of financial and promotional measures. Following are the objectives of National Housing Bank :

- [1] To promote a sound, healthy, viable and cost effective housing finance system to cater to all segments of the populations.
- [2] To integrate the housing finance system with the overall financial system
- [3] To promote a network to dedicated housing finance institutions to adequately serve various regions and different income groups.
- [4] To augment resources for the sector and channelize them for housing.
- [5] To make housing credit more affordable.

Functions Of National Hosing Bank

- [1] To promote and develop specialized housing finance institution for mobilizing resources and extending credit for housing.
- [2] To provide refinance facilities to housing finance institutions and scheduled Bank.
- [3] To provide guarantee and underwriting facilities to housing finance institutions.
- [4] To formulate schemes for mobilization of resources and extension of credit for housing, especially catering to the needs of economically weaker section of society.
- [5] To provide guidelines to housing finance institutions to ensure their healthy growth.
- [6] To co-ordinate the working of all agencies connected with housing.



REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

S. Mahendra Dev and Rajeswari Sengupta in scholarly article Covid-19: Impact on the Indian Economy (2020) suggest that to come up with a perceptive result, a complete collection of 90 days records (WHO situation report) of the pandemic have studied and relevant information have extracted to prepare a working model of dataset. Several statistical measures such as regression, variance, distribution, t-Test and ANOVA test have been conducted to understand and explore the on-going situations and to predict the fore-coming scenario, rate of growth and possible risk assessment of the pandemic.

Apart from this, an inclusive model of time series analysis of each case has been prepared to predict the expected time for which the pandemic can sustain or rise eventually. It has concluded that the novel corona virus pandemic has suffered from three different phases of transmission, linear, non-increasing and asymptotic exponent. At the end of the paper, rate of growth along with the growth estimation curve of each case (in general a model) has been developed to estimate the fluctuation of maxima and minima. To identify the asymptotic growth and expected parity index of models, graphical representation of liner and relative growth between the models has provided.

A number of studies have been conducted on **Department for International Development (DFID) (1991)** conducted a study on housing microfinance was commissioned by the NHB to evaluate the performance of the housing microfinance programs (HMF) initial by NBH. It conducted a representative study across rural and urban poor and ascertains credit and savings patterns and other relevant information for product design. It has been recommended on scaling up the HMF Program for lower income and informal sector households, product design and an underwriting guidelines framework for housing microfinance.

Kamaraj. K. and A. Somu (2013) analyzed performance of Indian Overseas Bank. They studied to examine the performance of the selected bank on the basis of financial statements and also analyzed the importance of various ratios and their implication on judging the performance of the study bank. They stated that the industry is more accountable to public and computations of made on the basis of business per employee or profit per employee. Interest rates are highly fluctuating and growth parameters are staggering. Under these circumstances, the banks have to play a cautious role in accepting deposits and in lending operations. They concluded that, the present study bank, i.e., Indian Overseas Bank has higher potential to provide better and quality services to the billions of people in India.

Anurag Singh and Priyanka Tondon (2012) studied and compared financial performance of SBI and ICICI Bank. It has been observed that SBI performed well as compared to ICICI and banking customer has more trust on the public sector banks as compared to private sector banks. **P.M. Habeeurahiman (2014)** evaluated the performance of private banks and public sector bank through Camel Model. He analyzed the performance of bank with the help of camel model of ranking. For the purpose-Of study they Selected HDFC and ICICI from private sector and SBI and Canara bank from public sector for 5 years. He examined the economic sustainability of four banks in India using camel model during the period 2008-2012. Researcher concluded that economic development of any country is mainly influenced by the growth of the banking industry is that country. The Camel rating model is an effective tool to measure and evaluate the performance of financial institution.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the impact of COVID 19 on NHB

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This study is based on secondary data and descriptive analytical. Secondary data collected from the annual report of NHB, Journals and devoted to the analytical tools applied were percentage.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

No one knows when the coronavirus crisis will end. Nations are scurrying to find ways to contain the spread and find a cure as economists and policy makers try to assess damage from the pandemic, whose impact on the world's economy is said to be worse than that of the 2008 global recession.

It is tough to assess the magnitude of the impact of the coronavirus outbreak now. In India, even if the outbreak is contained within 15-20 days after the lockdown, the next two quarters are going to be hard for the economy: GDP growth to shrink by 1-1.50 percentages in the next two quarters.

In India, one of the sectors most affected by the outbreak and the consequent lockdown is real estate and housing finance. Even if after the lockdown is lifted it will take considerable time for the economy to get back to near normal. There is bound to be massive unemployment going forward. The government is likely to announce another package for various sectors despite its tight fiscal position but there is no other way out.

Housing sector growth will be heavily impacted and is not likely to revive till the economy shows any sign of improvement. Stress in housing loan, particularly in affordable housing, will rise. Companies which have large exposures to small businesses and informal segments will see little higher stress for a few months due to a fall in demand and the weakened ability to repay. However, many small businesses serve the common man, hence have more resilience to revive soon as the situation gets normal. It also depends on how fast workers who have gone back to their villages return to work. Overall, housing growth in 2021 will be like the year 2020 and much depends on coordinated steps by the government and the RBI. The repo rate cut of 75 bps has made home loans from banks much cheaper.

The slowdown in real estate and housing finance began after the IL&FS crisis in September. The liquidity crunch in housing finance companies and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) impacted construction activities. Things improved a notch after the government and the central bank intervened. Yet, housing finance did not pick up as expected due to low demand as the economy slowed post the FY20 Budget.¹¹

Whatever visible uptick the measures had brought about has been wiped out by the coronavirus pandemic. All sectors of the economy are badly hit with immediate high impact on domestic service sectors such as tourism, aviation, hospitality, auto/taxi, small business, retail, food and beverages, etc.



The COVID-19-induced lockdown has impacted the Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) up to a great extent and is further likely to pose several challenges for the sector. These challenges can be broadly divided into the following categories:¹²

Asset quality:

The HFCs not only need to manage the old loan book amid customer cash flow issues but also need to build a good quality portfolio to clear the test of time. The collection teams have been working overtime to ensure that the resolution numbers are back to the pre-COVID-19 levels. Currently, the resolutions are ranging between 89 percent and 94 percent. Simultaneously, the credit teams are working to find the right formula to access the cash flows for underwriting. This is more relevant to the self-employed segment in the affordable housing space. The formula is evasive and the next 18-36 months will tell how this newly acquired portfolio behaves.

Liquidity Management:

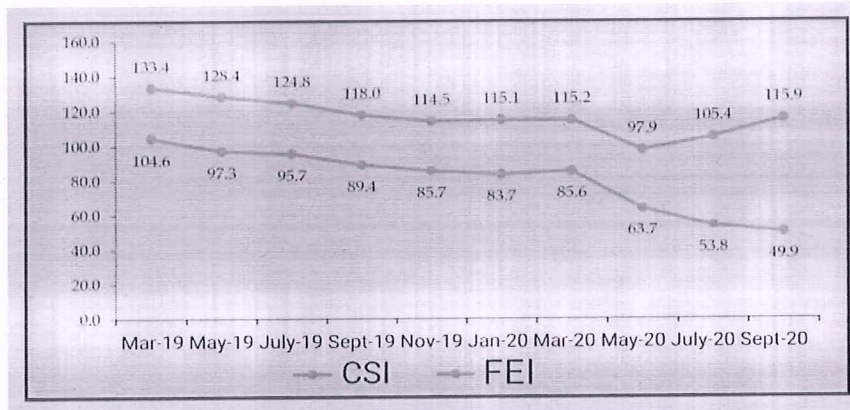
With reduced cash flows during moratorium phase and the possible impact on the cash flows due to restructuring relief offered to the customers; liquidity management has taken extreme priority. For smaller HFCs, where the bank lines are scarce, the priority is to keep enough liquidity to be able to repay the debt obligations on time and to keep the fresh customer acquisition engine running. For this, quite a few of them are taking the direct assignment route and selling their portfolio to keep cash handy.

Profitability:

With lower interest income getting booked, the revenue line is already under stress among the HFCs. Coupled with this is the additional provisioning due to the COVID-19 moratorium benefit cases, restructuring benefit cases and an increase in the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) across the board. Overall, this leads to complete stress in maintaining the bottom-line numbers.

In fact, the families were more optimistic for the next year. The Future Expected Index (FEI) has been collected for the next year on the basis of financial conditions, income, expenditure, employment and price level. This data has been collected on the basis of comments on the concerned topics, which has a development for the second survey round. Consumers are optimistic about the developments during next year in the perspective of normal financial conditions; employment situations and income level whereas the expenditure to be made on wisdom is expected to be at the lower side.

Graph 5.1 Current Situation Index (CSI) and Future Expected Index (FEI)



Source: <https://nhb.org.in/NHB-T&P-20/>

A very pessimistic sentiment has emerged in the global economies including India due to the entry of Covid-19 the epidemics. As per the consumer belief survey report issued by Reserve Bank of India in September 2020, the Current Situation Index (CSI) which has been collected on the basis of comments on financial situation, the income, expenditure, employment and price level in present period has been continuously recorded at its lowest level, because the surveyors have predicted the normal financial condition and employment perspective to be the worst based on the gone year calculations.

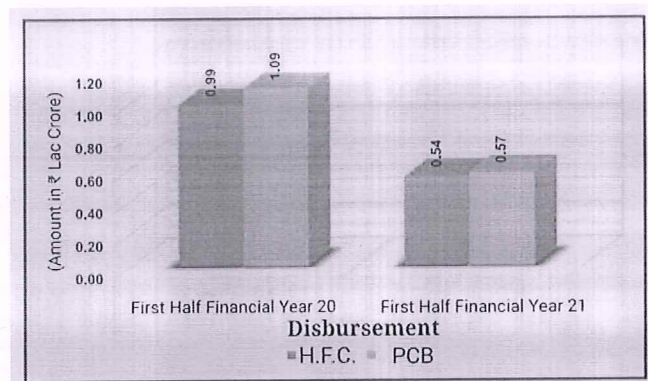
The immediate effect of Covid-19 epidemics was the loss of employment resulting in impact on family income, inability to pay the mortgage payment and disturbance in production activities. The impact of above perspective on financial system was, increase in bad debts and less provision of capital proportions, which ultimately gave birth to a challenge to working capital

5.2 Impact on disbursement

The six monthly analysis of the data of housing finance companies or personal housing loans of public sector banks for the months April to September- 2019 and April to September -2020 shows the 45% to 48% downfall in the disbursing of loans for personal Housing Finance Companies(HFC) and Public Sector Banks business which has a primary reason like Covid-19 and the concerned lockdown measurements for the less disbursing of loans in June quarter.

As per the report 30th Sept. 2020 an increase of 5% and 9% has been recorded in the default amount of personal housing loan.

Graph 5.2 Personal Housing Finance disbursed by Housing Finance Companies & Public Sector Bank



Source: <https://nhb.org.in/NHB-T&P-20/>

From above Graph and information we can find that due to the lockdown there is lack of labour and supply of material to building site so people or prospective client for bank were not in mind set to take home loan because due to Pandemic. Ultimately it has been affected on personal disbursement of home loan.

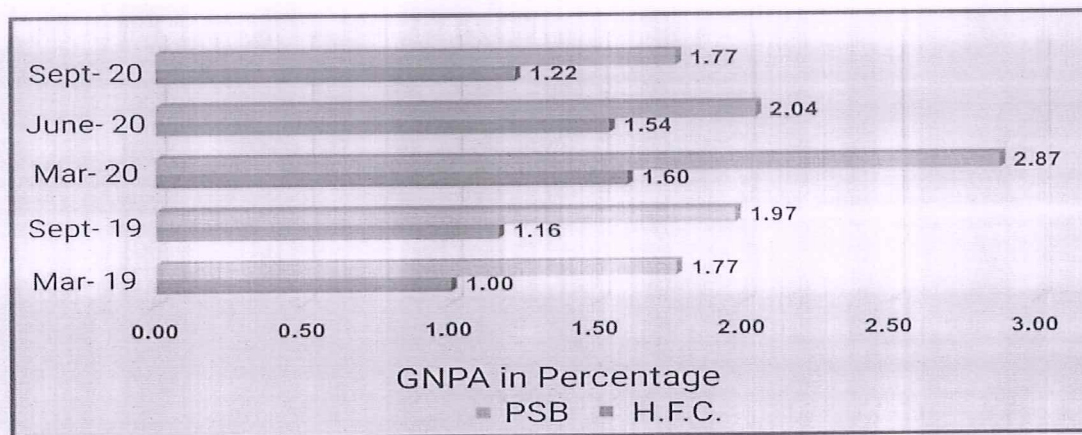
5.4 Impact on non Performing Assets

Housing finance companies had faced the critical challenges due to increase in cost of inputs and production cost in result to the delay in completion of housing projects and returning of workers to their home town. The categories of finance like housing loan, loan on property (LAP) and asset quality in production finances were affected adversely by the tensions in economy and adverse effect on capacity of repayment of borrowers.

On the last March 31st 2020, total GNPA and NNPA in the category of housing finance companies were recorded 2.4% and 1.49% respectively. Possible is that this field will have to remain on alert mode due to long delays in payment by borrowed assets and high alert on their provision for repayment.

The GNPA trend of personal housing borrowing of PSB and housing finance companies is shown in the graph below

Graph 5.5 GNPA trend of personal housing borrowing



Source: <https://nhb.org.in/NHB-T&P-20/>

From above we can find that percentage of Gross Non Performing Assets (GNPA) and Net Non Performing Asset (NNPA) has increased due to the COVID 19 and lockdown. Impact on the income of people due to lockdown which gets affected on the management of domestic budget. So Peoples are unable to repay their home loan. Therefore Non Performing assets has increased.

CONCLUSION:

Housing finance market in India is one of the important contributors of development of GDP. The total share in 2019-20 for personal housing lending of housing finance institutions and banks was 9.9% including their receivable amount of Rs. 20 Lac Crores. In such times it is good to adopt a cautious attitude.

The government of India has taken adequate steps to contain the spread of the virus. It has also announced immediate support for farmers, construction workers and migrant labourers—most impacted by the lockdown and the economic stand but still this study suggest that some schemes should announce for Middle class people who applies for housing loan so it will effect positively on disbursement.

But due to the COVID 19 increase in Non Performing Assets and loan disbursement ultimately affected on Economical Cycle of money. Various measures have been declared by housing finance industry to remove the impact of epidemic and in result to that more new opportunities have emerged due to this market that has emerged due to Covid-19. A better result is expected in the operational finance due to the measure adopted for development and in result to that the lenders can now provide the benefits of housing loans to the end consumer at decreased housing finance interest rates.

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SARASWATI

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Soumya 20-21

Covid Pandemonium: Analying Impact on Commerce and Economy



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



Special Issue (1) 2020-21, ISSN 2229 - 5224

Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy

Special Issue Editor
Prof. A. V. Chaudhary
Professor and Head
Department of Commerce

Dr. P. P. Deo
Vice-Principal and Professor,
Department of Commerce

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

II

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Saraswati
The Research Journal

Special Issue

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Indian MSMEs – In the Covid Pandemonium

Dr. Soumya. M. Subramannian

Introduction

Micro, small and Medium Enterprise plays a crucial role in the development of any nation, especially if it is a developing country. It has a considerable contribution towards almost all aspects of the economy. In India Micro, small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been accepted as the engine of economic growth. After agriculture, MSMEs is the largest employer in India. It not only plays an important role in employment generation at comparatively lower capital investment than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural and backward areas. It reduces regional imbalances by assuring equitable distribution of income and wealth.

Effect of MSMEs on Indian Economy

Indian economy basically depends on two sectors, agriculture and manufacturing of which agriculture remained unorganised since the beginning. So far as manufacturing is concerned, it has not been so unorganised till now. In India manufacturing sector is handled by both large scale industries and MSMEs. Actually Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) feed raw material or semi-finished goods to large scale industries. Thus the existence of major large scale industries depends upon MSMEs. It accounts for 31percentage of India's GDP and 45 percentage of exports. .We may say that MSMEs are the real market players in the Indian Economy. Both MSMEs & Indian economy has a unique association and benefits each other. It depends on each other and they are inseparable in nature. Where micro, small and medium enterprises provide much needed incentives at the grass root level, the economy will fulfil their needs by ensuring protection and care in difficulties. In the last two decades, the growth curve of the Indian economy has been largely controlled by its Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

From 1st July, 2020, new definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as well as new criterion to define MSMEs have come into existence in order to favour these enterprises as a result of the losses suffered. The new definition is based on the categorization of the manufacturing and service sectors and the composite criteria for dividing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises will be based on investment expenditure and annual turnover. The threshold is kept low so that firms are encouraged to remain in size to reap the benefits of the new schemes and policies.

Table 1
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSME Classification
(Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery)

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Mfg. Enterprise	Investment <₹25 Lakh	Investment <₹5crore	Investment <₹10crore
Service Enterprise	Investment <₹10 Lakh	Investment <₹2crore	Investment <₹5crore



Revised MSME Classification			
Composite Criteria: Investment & Annual Turnover			
Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Mfg. & Service	Investment <₹1crore and Turnover <₹5 crore	Investment <₹10crore and Turnover <₹50 crore	Investment <₹20crore and Turnover <₹100 crore

Source: Income Tax & GST

Performance of MSMEs in India

The MSME sector plays an important role in the Indian economy by providing large employment opportunities at a lower cost of capital. According to the report of the National Sample Survey, there are 633.88 lakh unincorporated non agriculture Micro Small and Medium Enterprises in the country engaged in different economic activities (MSME annual report 2020-21). The following table shows the distribution of MSMEs in India.

Table 2

Estimated Number of MSMEs (Activity Wise)

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises (in lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	114.14	82.50	196.65	31
Electricity*	0.03	0.01	0.03	0
Trade	108.71	121.64	230.35	36
Other Services	102.00	104.85	206.85	33
All	324.88	309.00	633.88	100

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Source: MSME annual report 2020-21

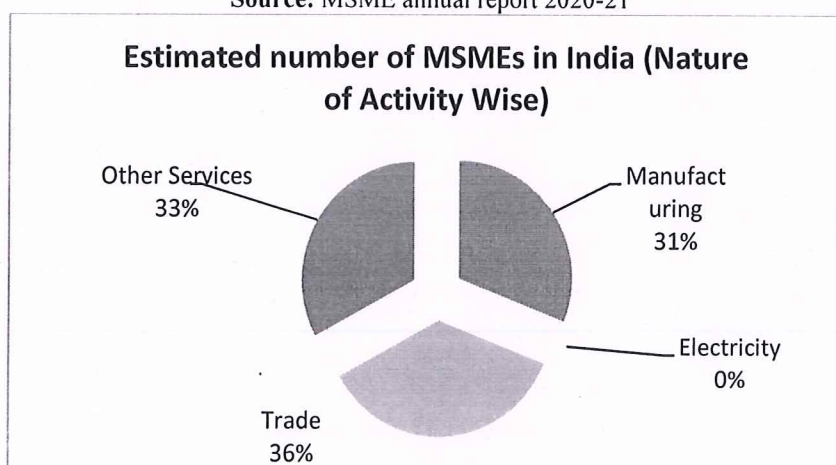


Table 3

Distribution of Enterprises (Rural and Urban area wise)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	324.09	0.78	1.01	324.88	51
Urban	306.43	2.53	0.04	309.00	49
All	630.52	3.31	0.05	633.88	100

Source: MSME annual report 2020-21

From the above figure it is clear that in totality there are 633.88 lakh MSMEs in India. In that 324.88 lakh Micro Small and Medium Enterprises are in rural areas and 309.00 lakh exist in urban areas. Out of which 630.52 lakh enterprises belongs to Micro sector which is more than 99% of total estimated number of MSMEs. 3.31 Lakh enterprises belongs to small sector and 0.05 lakhs estimated Medium sector enterprises exists in India which is 0.52% and 0.01% of total estimated Micro Small and Medium Enterprises respectively. Out of the total 633.88 MSMEs 51.25% are in rural area whereas 48.75% are in urban areas. These statements and figures depict the relevance of MSMEs contribution towards the balanced economic growth.

Table 4

**Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Male/ Female Ownership Category
(Rural and Urban area wise)**

Sector	Male	Female	All
Rural	77.76	22.24	100
Urban	81.58	18.42	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

Source: National Sample Survey Report

Table 5

**Percentage Distribution of Enterprises Male/ Female Ownership Category
(Nature of Activity wise)**

Sector	Male	Female	All
Micro	79.56	20.44	100
Small	94.74	5.26	100
Medium	97.33	2.67	100
All	79.63	20.37	100

Source: National Sample Survey Report

From the above tables it is clear that there is dominance of male in ownership of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises. 79.63 Percentage of enterprises are owned by male proprietors and only 20.37% belongs to female category. Such a drastic difference we can observe in almost all categories of enterprises whether it may be in case of rural/ urban or Micro/Small/Medium enterprises. More schemes to be introduced for woman entrepreneurs so that the difference to be reduced at least to 50%.

Contribution of MSMEs towards Employment Sector

As per National Sample Survey report Micro Small and Medium Enterprises sector has been creating 11.10 crore jobs in rural and urban areas across the country. Activity wise details about the employment details are given below.

Table 6

Estimated Employment in the MSME Sector(Activity Wise)

Activity Category	Estimated Number of Enterprises (in lakh)			Share (%)
	Rural	Urban	Total	
Manufacturing	186.56	173.86	360.41	32
Electricity*	0.06	0.02	0.07	--
Trade	160.64	226.54	387.18	35
Other Services	150.53	211.69	362.22	33
All	497.78	612.10	1109.89	100

*Non-captive electricity generation and transmission

Source: MSME annual report 2020-21

Table 7

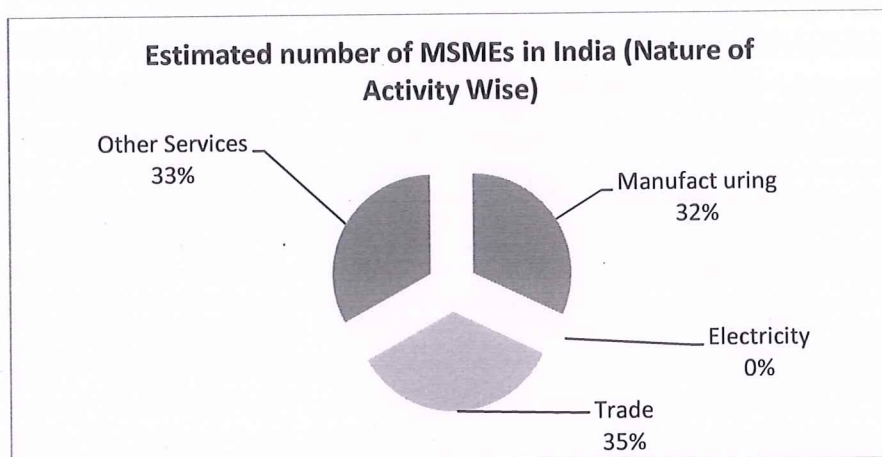
Distribution of employment by type of Enterprises Rural & Urban area

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium	Total	Share (%)
Rural	489.30	7.88	0.60	497.78	45
Urban	586.88	24.06	1.16	612.10	55
All	1076.19	31.95	1.75	1109.89	100

Source: National Sample Survey Report

Figure: 2





From the above tables and figure it is clear that manufacturing sector generate 360.41 lakhs employment opportunities which is 32% of the total employments from MSME sector where as in trade, 387.18 lakh, in Non-captive Electricity Generation and Transmission 0.07 lakh and in Other services 362.22 lakhs people employed. If we observe the rural and urban employment ratio it is almost equitable. But out of 1109.89 MSMEs employments, micro enterprises generate more than 96% of total employment opportunities among MSME sector.

Review of Literature

Kumar, Thombare, & Kale (2020) In their research paper mentioned that the impact of this pandemic on trade sector of India is around \$350 Million and also according to Asian Development bank (ADB), this Covid-19 outbreak could cost India \$29.9 Billion in personal consumption Loss.

Kachroo (2020) published a research paper on Novel Coronavirus (Covid19) in India which gives an overview about the current scenario of the lockdown and how is it being treated. It is mentioned about the coronavirus spread in India and on how the country will learn from China, Italy and other countries which are affected by coronavirus. In India many things are done related to coronavirus. She also mention about the quarantine and lockdown.

Kurien, Bhat, Rao, & Kurapati (2020)

Published their research paper is on addressing the immediate challenges in controlling COVID19 where it stays that the Government of India (GOI) has taken many proactive steps to control the epidemic, including the total lockdown of the nation to flatten the epidemic curve and reduce the case fatality rate. India has chosen a strategy of large-scale quarantine and limited testing and not extensive testing and limited quarantine.

A study was done by **Magma Fincorp, and business school**, it showed that 50% of MSMEs out of 14,444 MSMEs have witnessed a 20% to 50% impact on their earnings because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

NSS 73rd round data showed that 29% of micro, 43% of small and 43% of medium manufacturing enterprises were in the phase of expanding while more than 50% of manufacturing MSMEs have

been in stagnant phase for last three years. The present study explains the current conditions of MSMEs in India, its effects on Indian economy, challenges faced and support given by the central government.

Challenges faced by MSMEs

MSMEs have been one of the most injured sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the worst problems was the disruption of collapsed supply chains. Here are some of the major challenges faced by MSMEs.

Lack of access to working capital

The requirement of working capital is more in case of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises. They are in need of small amount of loan, normally ranging from ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh. The credit available from formal banking system is ₹16 trillion against the requirement of ₹36 trillion. That is ₹20trillion gap in the demand and supply of credit from formal banking system. Apart from this many MSMEs can't even approach the formal banking system because of the way they operate. In the absence of formal documentation, the banks are unable to assess MSME's credit worthiness. As a result, they are forced to approach other lenders who are not a part of the formal banking system, because of which a lot of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises are not available to sustain their operations.

Poor productivity

Majority of the firms in MSMEs are microenterprises based on out-dated technology, which slow down its production efficiency. With the emergence of new technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Data Analytics, Robotics and related technologies MSMEs face greater challenge from organised large scale manufacturing.

Lack of Formal Registration

In India 86% of manufacturing MSMEs are still operating without being registered. Considering this situation, the first and main challenge in resolving the challenges faced by MSMEs is to get registered, so that they can apply for the benefits of registered MSMEs. The unregistered MSMEs will not get access to the credit from formal lending sources. Even today out of the 633.88 lakhs MSMEs only 17.46% MSMEs are registered with goods and service tax. The numbers of income tax filers are even less.

Competitive market environment

Healthy environment is needed for the growth and development of any organisation. In order to have such environment it requires three major interventions. They are legal & regulatory support, support from the government & support from financial infrastructure. The government is taking a range of steps to offer help in these regions. But still, so far as Indian MSMEs are concerned, they operate under highly competitive environment.

Indian Government's support to MSMEs

Today the world is facing the biggest global challenge, no country or sector is left from this. So far as Indian MSMEs is concerned it was already going through a tough situation, firstly due to prolonged decline in revenue generation and capacity utilisation followed by the biggest setback of COVID-19. The study conducted by the All India Manufacturing Organization (AIMO) among 46,



525 MSMEs between 24-31 May 2020 showed that 35% of MSMEs and 37% of self-employed respondents said that their enterprises were beyond recovery. 32% said that their recovery would take 6 months and 12% said that it would take less than 3 months. Only 3% of MSMEs, 6% of corporates, and 11% of self-employed said they were unaffected because they were involved in sectors related to essential goods/services. Being the backbone of Indian economy MSMEs needed the most support in this crucial period. Considering this the government has announced various incentives focused on MSMEs. Following are the important financial incentives proposed by government of India in the union budget of 2021. The government announced an allocation of ₹15,700 crores for the MSME sector which is almost double the Budgeted Expenditure of 2020. Apart from this ₹12499.70 crore has been allotted towards the Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) & Other Credit Support Scheme to aid the pandemic struck MSMEs. Earlier it was just ₹2800 crore.

In order to get raw materials at cheaper rate the customs duties have been reduced to 7.5% on raw materials for certain MSME businesses. To provide relief to metal recyclers, custom duty has been exempted in steel scrap up to 31st March 2022. Apart from this ADD (Anti-dumping Duty) and CVD (Countervailing Duty) on certain steel products have been cancelled. To provide relief to copper recyclers, duty on copper scrap has been reduced from 5% to 2.5%. In order to revive the domestic industry of garments, leather, handicrafts, and finished synthetic gems (Produced by MSMEs) custom duties have been increased.

Conclusion

The Indian government has taken several initiatives for solving the problems of MSMEs, but various studies reveals that these were not adequate enough to overcome the situation. Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman introduced various economic packages MSMEs in order to wake up the business activities. As per the experts, these packages have some good elements but a lot more needs to be done as advised by former RBI governor Raghuram Rajan and Nobel Prize Winner Prof. Abhijit Banerjee and many more, to overcome the present scenario. Addressing a virtual conference on “Indian MSMEs as Growth Engines to Economy,” on the occasion of International MSME Day minister for MSME and Road Transport & Highways, Nitin Gadkari has emphasized that all-round efforts are required for the implementation of various initiatives undertaken as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat. Let’s believes that all such required effort will be undertaken by the concerned authorities to achieve the government aim of increasing the contribution from the MSME sector. When the country like Germany and China contributes 55% and 60% respectively to the GDP from MSME sector, India still has a long way to go in its MSME journey.

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Covid Pandemonium: Analyzing Impact on Commerce and Economy

Special Issue Editor
Prof. A. V. Chaudhary
Professor and Head
Department of Commerce

Dr. P. P. Deo
Vice-Principal and Professor,
Department of Commerce

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

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Global Hunger Index of India and Covid-19

Dr. Seema N.Dhage,

Email: drseemadhage@gmail.com

Assistant professor, SBES Arts & Commerce College, Aurangabad

Abstract:

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the fragility of globalized food systems, their inherent inequities, and their inadequacy to provide for healthy people and a healthy planet. Our globalized food systems pose a threat to human, animal, and environmental health.

The simultaneous occurrence of high food inflation and hunger has been a matter of widespread concern in India. The central argument of the paper is that, in knowing the impact of covid -19 on hunger position of India. This paper focuses on the scarcity of food in India. It throws light on the global ranking of the India in relation to hunger and its changing position in relation to covid -19. The statement by the International Food Policy Research Institute According to the report, 14 percent of India's population is undernourished. The report reveals that India is ranked 94th out of 119 countries, and has the third-highest score in all of Asia — only Afghanistan and Pakistan are ranked worse. It further stated that At 27.2, India's 2020 GHI (Global Hunger Index) score is at the high end of the 'serious' category, and is one of the main factors pushing India to the category of serious condition and less performed country compare to its neighbours.

A) Introduction:-

Indices can be powerful tools for international monitoring and advocacy, and if used in international rankings, can help foster a sense of healthy competition among countries. With this in mind, IFPRI's Global Hunger Index (GHI) was designed to help mobilize political will and promote good policies by ranking countries and illustrating trends. It captures three dimensions of hunger: insufficient availability of food, shortfalls in the nutritional status of children, and child mortality, which is to a large extent attributable to under nutrition. Accordingly, the index includes the following three equally weighted indicators: the proportion of people who are food energy deficient as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the prevalence of underweight in children under the age of five as compiled by the World Health Organization, and the under-five mortality rate as reported by UNICEF

The index ranks countries on a 100 point scale with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, through neither of these extremes is achieved in practice. In general values greater than 10 indices a serious problem values greater than 20 are alarming and the values exceeding 30 are extremely alarming. The Global Hunger Index is restricted to developing countries and undeveloped countries in transition. Developed countries are included because they have for the most part overcome hunger and overconsumption is now much greater problem than lack of food.

B) Research Methodology:

a) Data Collection:

The data is collected from secondary sources like UNICEF report, IFPR report, books, articles and websites.

b) Objectives:

- 1) To know the hunger position of India in the pandemic situation.
- 2) To compare indices of India's GHI with neighbour countries.



- 3) To study the hunger on four dimensions i.e. undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality.
- 4) To compare GHI of India in past and present.
- 5) To suggest measures to improve position of hunger in India.

C] Global Hunger Index and pandemic effect on India:

The pandemic has threatened India's food security landscape across all four indicators: availability, access, stability, and utilization of resources. For the 2020 GHI report, data were assessed for 132 countries. Out of these, there were sufficient data to calculate 2020 GHI scores for and rank 107 countries (by way of comparison, data availability allowed for the ranking of 117 countries in the 2019 report). For 25 countries, individual scores could not be calculated and ranks could not be determined owing to lack of data. The pandemic has threatened India's food security landscape across all four indicators: availability, access, stability, and utilisation of resources. It could in turn further intensify the existing problem of malnutrition among Indian citizens specially in women and children. As per the recent survey on Global Hunger Index (2020), the India stood in 94th position, because of its large population, India's GHI indicator values have an outsized impact on the indicator values for the region.

Further, in comparison with the previous statistic related to GHI, it spell out something different, in the year 1992, the India's GHI rank was 76th, then in 2000, it was 83rd, Again in 2008, it was 102nd position. Subsequently, in 2016, it was 97th rank, in 2017, it was 100th rank. Similarly, in 2018, it was 103rd rank, in 2019 it was 102nd rank and in 2020 it is on 94th rank. However, the Government of India has taken up some initiative to improve the standard of living, poverty alleviation, affordable house, property sanitation such as National Nutrition Mission (NNM), Mid-Day Meal (MDM), Ayushman Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin etc. but due to lack of proper implementation of programme; only present in black and white, corruption, lack of follow up, illiteracy, and primitive perception, the failure to improve Indian condition can be observed and the country-wide lockdown led to a sudden cessation of economic activity and triggered large-scale unemployment. According to a joint report by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), nearly 4.1 million Indians have lost their jobs during this time.

People often adopt coping mechanisms such as purchasing less food, substituting wholesome food with less nutritious alternatives, and decreasing the number of meals eaten on a day-to-day basis to deal with the crisis and reduced incomes.

The disruption of food supply chains, labour shortages, limited production, and restricted mobility also has a direct bearing on people's food and nutrition consumption. For instance, a shortage of fruits, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs, etc could potentially compromise nutrient supply. This in turn accelerates under nutrition and lowers immunity in the midst of a pandemic, making them more prone to infections and diseases. COVID-19 has also substantially affected the network of government-run health and development centres.

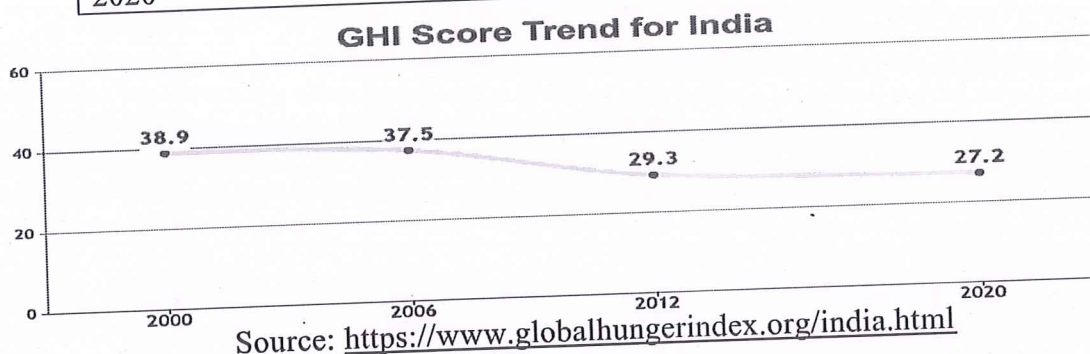
Table no.1.1

Year wise comparison of Global Hunger Index of India

Year	GHI Score	Condition
2000	38.9	Alarming
2006	37.5	Alarming



2012	29.3	Serious
2020	27.2	serious



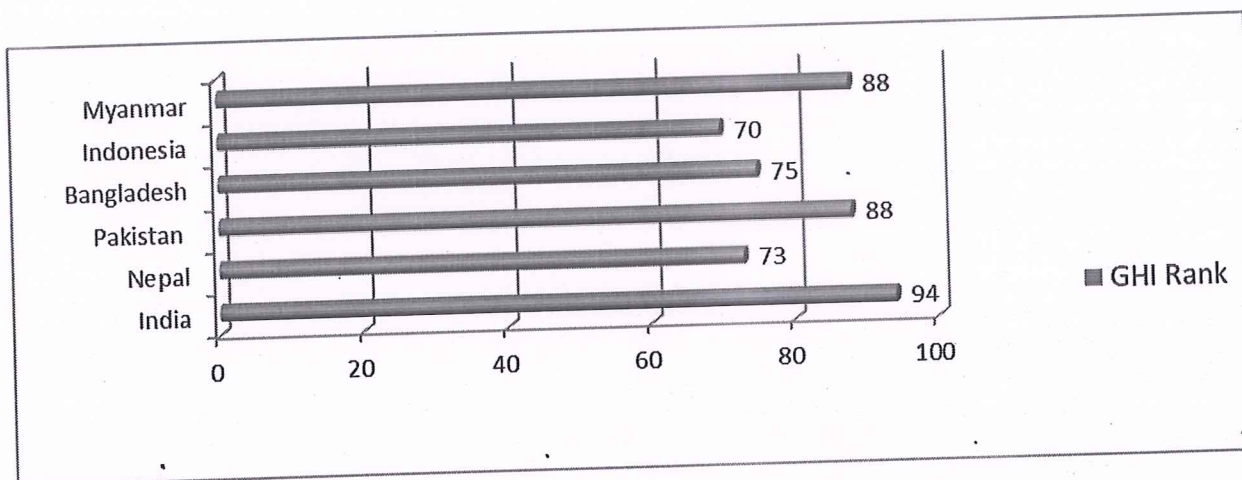
Source: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/india.htm>

From the above table and graph it is revealed that condition of global hunger index of India is improving year by year. But still India is in serious condition of hunger. There is no direct impact of pandemic on global hunger index of India. A relative ranking paints a dismal picture for India. Comparing India to her own past, however, provides a silver lining. India has done better over the past 20 years in combating hunger. However, this is a very thin silver line since, as it so happens; every country on earth has decreased its score during this time frame. The government has decided that the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) will now be extended till Diwali. In this time of pandemic, the government is standing with the poor in their every need as their partner. That is, free food grains will be available in fixed quantity every month to more than 80 crore countrymen till November 2021. The food ministry said that during April-November 2020 32.2 million tonnes of food grains were allocated under an earlier phase of PMGKAY, while 29.8 million tonnes were distributed, which is 93% of the allocation. These recipients are also covered under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) and therefore also receive subsidised food on a monthly basis. The scheme is started in April-2020 but yet India couldn't show expected improvement in global hunger index rank.

D] India and Its Neighbour countries:

India embarked on economic reforms in 1991, reviving up its economy and making its Gross Domestic Produce one of the fastest growing in the world. Yet, curiously, this has done relatively little for development compared to other countries in South Asia. The neighbouring Bangladesh, Myanmar and Pakistan too are in the 'serious' category but ranked higher than India in this year's hunger index. While Bangladesh ranked 75, Myanmar and Pakistan are in the 78th and 88th position. Nepal in 73rd and Sri Lanka in 64th position are in 'moderate' hunger category, the report showed. The below graph is showing that India's GHI rank is higher than all these neighbour. But as explained that higher is not better. From last 28 years India was in better condition than these countries. Indirect impact of pandemic can be observed here.

In 1992, India was ahead of two countries, Myanmar and Bangladesh in combating hunger. In the past 25 years, however, both these countries have managed to make greater strides than India so much so that Bangladeshis and Burmese are today better fed than Indians.



Source: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/india.html>

E] India's performance at feeding its children during Covid -19

According to the Global Malnutrition Report 2020, India will miss targets for all four nutritional indicators for which there is data available. These indicators include – Stunting among under-5 children, Anemia among women of reproductive age, Childhood overweight and Exclusive breastfeeding. According to the data available on stunting and wasting among children in the country, 37.9% of children under 5 years are stunted and 20.8% are wasted, compared to the Asia average of 22.7% and 9.4% respectively. Additionally, stunting prevalence is 10.1% higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. Four out of 10 children in India are not meeting their full human potential because of chronic under nutrition or stunting.

COVID-19 is certain to impact the food, nutrition, and health security of young children. Data shows that in India, every third child suffers from one form of malnutrition (stunting, underweight, or wasting). According to the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (2016-18), 23 percent of children (5-9 years) and 24 percent of adolescents (10-19 years) were thin for their age (BMI-for-age <-2 SD). The current COVID-19 context could aggravate malnutrition among children and adolescents. The nutritional status of children is extremely susceptible to the smallest of shocks to bodyweight. A reduction in child's body weight between 0.5 and 1 percent can substantially increase the prevalence of underweight and wasting. Estimates say there will be 410,413 and 392,886 additional cases of underweight and wasting, respectively, in India. There are indirect effects of COVID-19 pandemic in low- and middle-income countries estimated that an increase in wasting prevalence would account for 18-23 percent of additional child deaths per month.

Though there is lack of similar data for children and adolescents in India, a similar situation can be seen in this age group due to the disruption of programmes like the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the mid-day meal programme. The vulnerability would be higher in rural areas as more than half of children rely on these government programmes. Such disruption can only exacerbate food insecurity.

The *Global Nutrition Report 2020* has taken cognizance of the grave economic crisis due to COVID-19 in developing countries like India. While highlighting the stark inequalities in accessing food and healthcare in India, the report emphasises the underlying importance of maintaining food supply and healthcare systems for the poor while formulating policy responses to COVID-19.

F] Conclusion:

It is concluded that COVID-19 is posing unprecedented challenges for governments, businesses and individuals all over the world. For the world's biggest democracy and the largest population of hungry people, current local and national economic and social assistance measures are a good start. India ranks 94th in the global hunger index, which represents high end of the "serious" category. Comparing India to her own past, however, provides a silver lining. India has done better over the past 25 years in combating hunger. While the planet has reduced hunger by 27% since 2000, the corresponding number for India is only 18%. India's child wasting rate has not shown any substantial improvement over the past 25 years but it has made considerable improvement in reducing its child stunting rate. In order to alleviate food shortages and achieve sustainable increased in agriculture productivity higher investments in rural infrastructure, water land management, and marketing and farmer education also needed. COVID-19 is certain to impact the food, nutrition, and health security of young children. Data shows that in India, every third child suffers from one form of malnutrition (stunting, underweight, or wasting). It is hoped GHI make India more attentive to its commitments and help speed up urgently needed progress in the fight against hunger. More educational opportunities for women must be created in India to address their inadequate knowledge and low status which contribute to high child malnutrition rates. This is, however, only a small part of a long journey to establish broad, inclusive and equal livelihoods and food systems that can start closing the caloric and nutrient gap for the poor. This truism holds for all countries, regardless of GDP levels. The situation in India has been a wake-up call on the need to reconfigure food systems and the millions of livelihoods and lives depending on them. There is need to provide immediate aid to those facing the most severe crises, such as famines and construct policies at the international and national levels to address the structural issues that create persistent food insecurity.

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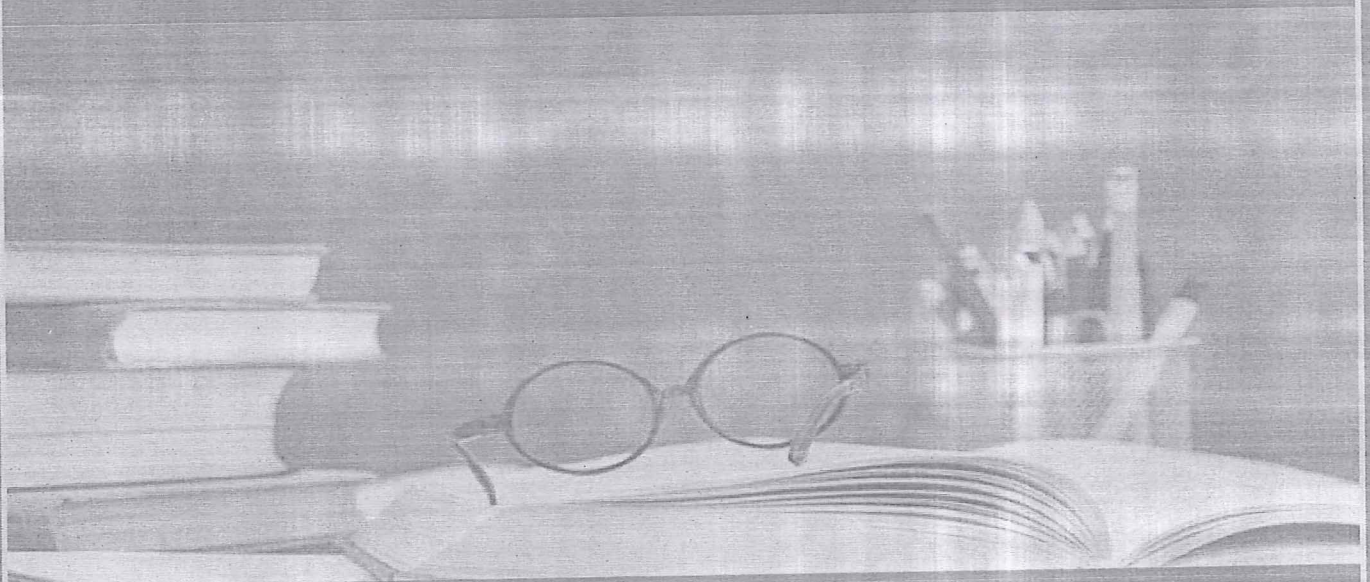
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Website: www.cmrj.in

Email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Gajhans D.S.

(Chief Editor)
Chairman, BoS in Geography,
Dr.B.A.M. University, Aurangabad.
Professor in Geography,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jalna, MS, India.
Mb.08788119761

Dr. Tukaram Gajar

(Executive Editor & Publisher)
Asst. Professor in Geography,
Asst. Coordinator, IQAC,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jalna, MS, India.
Mb. 07588089926

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Cloud Computing: Advantages and Disadvantages

Gajre Rahul Laxmikant

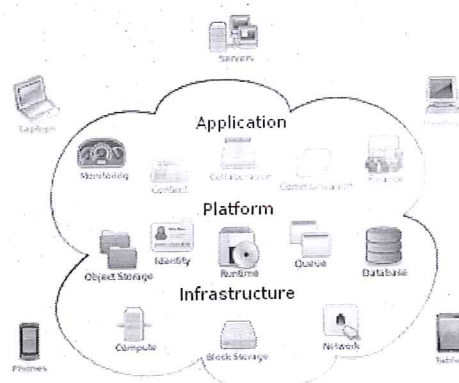
Research Student

Abstract

Today is the era of Cloud Computing Technology in IT Industries. Cloud computing which is based on Internet has the most powerful architecture of computation. It counts compilation of integrated and networked hardware, software and internet infrastructure. Cloud computing provides a shared pool of computing resources that can be rapidly and elastically provisioned and released based on users' demand to serve a wide and constantly expanding range of information processing needs. In this paper, I have given a brief of evaluation of cloud computing along with its advantages and disadvantages. Due to its tremendous advantages this technology is maturing rapidly and is being adopted in many applications including government, business, and education. Users may take advantage of clouds not only in terms of cost but also in terms of efficiency, reliability, portability, flexibility, and security. We also discuss future challenges to cloud education.

Like real clouds which are the collection of water molecules, the term cloud in cloud computing is the collection of computer networks. Cloud computing is the on-demand availability of computer system resources, especially data storage (cloud storage), applications, servers (physical servers and virtual servers), development tools, networking capabilities, and more—hosted at a remote data center managed by a cloud services provider (or CSP) without direct active management by the user. Large clouds often have functions distributed over multiple locations, each location being a data center. Cloud computing relies on sharing of resources to achieve consistency and economies of scale, typically using a "pay-as-you-go" model which can help in reducing capital expenses but may also lead to unexpected operating expenses for unaware users.

The CSP makes these resources available for a monthly or yearly subscription fee or bills them according to usage.





Simply put, cloud computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet (“the cloud”) to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale. You typically pay only for cloud services you use, helping lower your operating costs, run your infrastructure more efficiently and scale as your business needs change.

Top benefits of cloud computing -

Cloud computing is a big shift from the traditional way businesses think about IT resources. Here are some common reasons organisations are turning to cloud computing services:

1] Cost

Cloud computing eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software and setting up and running on-site data centers—the racks of servers, the round-the-clock electricity for power and cooling, the IT experts for managing the infrastructure. It adds up fast. Cloud lets us offload some or most of the costs and effort of purchasing, installing, configuring, and managing your own on-premises infrastructure.

2] Speed

Most cloud computing services are provided self service and on demand, so even vast amounts of computing resources can be provisioned in minutes, typically with just a few mouse clicks, giving businesses a lot of flexibility and taking the pressure off capacity planning. With cloud, your organization can start using enterprise applications in minutes, instead of waiting weeks or months for IT to respond to a request, purchase and configure supporting hardware, and install software. Cloud also lets you empower certain users—specifically developers and data scientists—to help themselves to software and support infrastructure.

3] Reliability

Cloud computing makes data backup, disaster recovery and business continuity easier and less expensive because data can be mirrored at multiple redundant sites on the cloud provider’s network.

4] Performance

The biggest cloud computing services run on a worldwide network of secure data centers, which are regularly upgraded to the latest generation of fast and efficient computing hardware. This offers several benefits over a single corporate data center, including reduced network latency for applications and greater economies of scale.

5] Productivity

On-site data centers typically require a lot of “racking and stacking”—hardware setup, software patching, and other time-consuming IT management chores. Cloud computing removes the need for many of these tasks, so IT teams can spend time on achieving more important business goals.

6] Global scale

The benefits of cloud computing services include the ability to scale elastically. In cloud speak, that means delivering the right amount of IT resources—for example, more or less computing power, storage, bandwidth—right when it is needed and from the right geographic location.

7] Security





Many cloud providers offer a broad set of policies, technologies and controls that strengthen your security posture overall, helping protect your data, apps and infrastructure from potential threats.

Disadvantages of cloud computing –

Despite the general hype on the subject across the IT world, there can be disadvantages to cloud computing they are as

1] Cloud downtime

Downtime is often cited as one of the biggest disadvantages of cloud computing. Since cloud computing systems are internet-based, service outages are always an unfortunate possibility and can occur for any reason. The internet is the only way to cloud computing. When there is no internet connection in your place, or the internet path to the cloud provider is in trouble, automatically access to your cloud computing machine will be disconnected. Now this is where the biggest obstacle is happening in developing countries and remote areas that do not have good internet access. And the weakness of public cloud is where everyone accesses the same server and server and will increase the risk of attack, and down the server.

The cloud, like any other IT set up, can experience technical problems such as reboots, network outages and downtime. These events can incapacitate business operations and processes, and can be damaging to business.

2] The level of security

Secrecy and security are among the most doubtful things in cloud computing. By using a cloud computing system means we are fully entrusted with the security and confidentiality of data to companies that provide cloud computing servers. When you experience a problem, you cannot sue the server for errors in the data. When you experience a problem, you cannot sue the server for errors in the data.

3] Limited control

The cloud service provider owns, manages and monitors the cloud infrastructure. You, as the customer, will have minimal control over it. You will be able to manage the applications, data and services operated on the cloud, but you won't normally have access to key administrative tasks, such as updating and managing firmware or accessing server shell. In order to mitigate risks, it may help to carry out a risk assessment before you hand over any control to a service provider.

4] Vulnerability to attack

In cloud computing, every component is online, which exposes potential vulnerabilities. Even the best teams suffer severe attacks and security breaches from time to time. Since cloud computing is built as a public service, it's easy to run before you learn to walk. After all, no one at a cloud vendor checks your administration skills before granting you an account: all it takes to get started is generally a valid credit card.

Types of cloud computing

Not all clouds are the same and not one type of cloud computing is right for everyone. Several different models, types and services have evolved to help offer the right solution for your needs. First, user need to determine the type of cloud deployment or cloud computing architecture, that user cloud services will be implemented on. There



are three different ways to deploy cloud services: on a public cloud, private cloud or hybrid cloud.

1] Public cloud

Public clouds are owned and operated by a third-party cloud service providers, which deliver their computing resources like servers and storage over the Internet. Microsoft Azure is an example of a public cloud. With a public cloud, all hardware, software and other supporting infrastructure is owned and managed by the cloud provider. You access these services and manage your account using a web browser. Learn more about the public cloud.

2] Private cloud

A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organisation. A private cloud can be physically located on the company's on-site data center. Some companies also pay third-party service providers to host their private cloud. A private cloud is one in which the services and infrastructure are maintained on a private network. Learn more about the private cloud.

3] Hybrid cloud

Hybrid clouds combine public and private clouds, bound together by technology that allows data and applications to be shared between them. By allowing data and applications to move between private and public clouds, a hybrid cloud gives your business greater flexibility, more deployment options and helps optimise your existing infrastructure, security and compliance. Learn more about the hybrid cloud.

Types of cloud services: IaaS, PaaS, serverless and SaaS

Most cloud computing services fall into four broad categories: infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), serverless and software as a service (SaaS). These are sometimes called the cloud computing stack because they build on top of one another. Knowing what they are and how they are different makes it easier to accomplish your business goals.

1] Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

The most basic category of cloud computing services. With IaaS, you rent IT infrastructure—servers and virtual machines (VMs), storage, networks, operating systems—from a cloud provider on a pay-as-you-go basis.

2] Platform as a service (PaaS)

Platform as a service refers to cloud computing services that supply an on-demand environment for developing, testing, delivering and managing software applications. PaaS is designed to make it easier for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps, without worrying about setting up or managing the underlying infrastructure of servers, storage, network and databases needed for development.

3] Serverless computing

Overlapping with PaaS, serverless computing focuses on building app functionality without spending time continually managing the servers and infrastructure required to do so. The cloud provider handles the setup, capacity planning and server management for you. Serverless architectures are highly scalable and event-driven, only using resources when a specific function or trigger occurs.



4] Software as a service (SaaS)

Software as a service is a method for delivering software applications over the Internet, on demand and typically on a subscription basis. With SaaS, cloud providers host and manage the software application and underlying infrastructure and handle any maintenance, like software upgrades and security patching. Users connect to the application over the Internet, usually with a web browser on their phone, tablet or PC.

You are probably using cloud computing right now, even if you don't realise it. If you use an online service to send email, edit documents, watch movies or TV, listen to music, play games or store pictures and other files, it is likely that cloud computing is making it all possible behind the scenes. The first cloud computing services are barely a decade old, but already a variety of organisations—from tiny startups to global corporations, government agencies to non-profits—are embracing the technology for all sorts of reasons.

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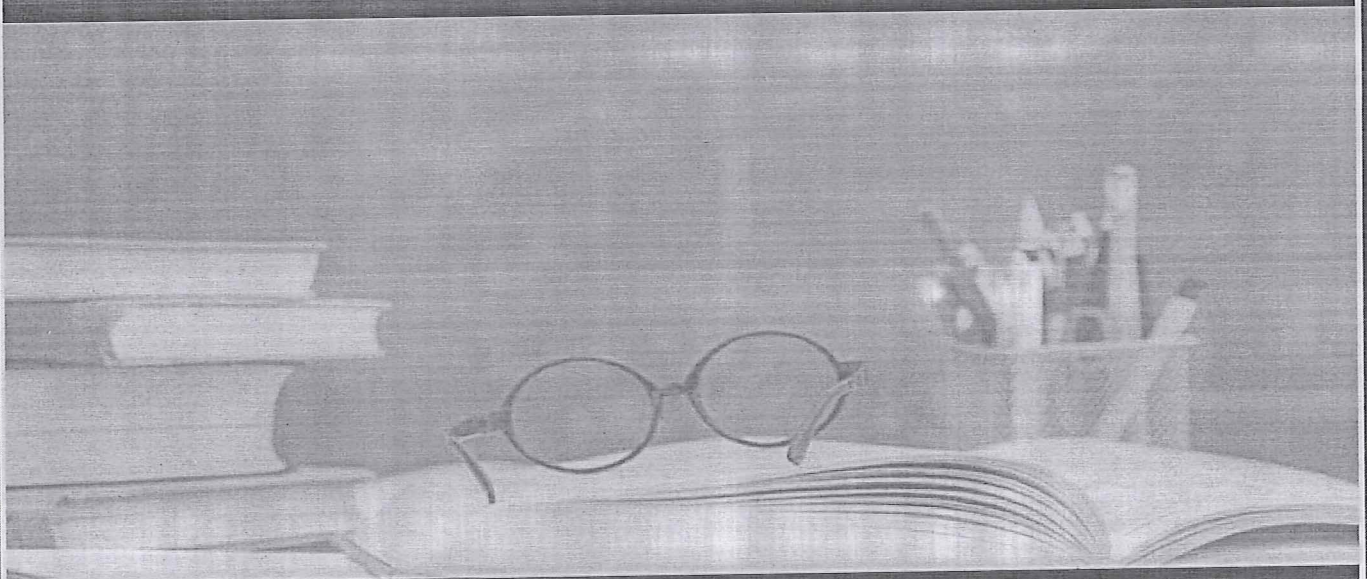
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Executive Editor & Publisher





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Website: www.cmrv.in

Email: cosmosjalna@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. Gajhans D.S.

(Chief Editor)

Chairman, BoS in Geography,
Dr.B.A.M. University, Aurangabad.
Professor in Geography,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jalna, MS, India.
Mb.08788119761

Dr. Tukaram Gajar

(Executive Editor & Publisher)

Asst. Professor in Geography,
Asst. Coordinator, IQAC,
M.S.S. Ankushrao Tope College,
Jalna, MS, India.
Mb. 07588089926

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White Hat Hackers and Ethical Hacking

Rahul Laxmikant Gajre

Research Student

Abstract - Information security has become one of the most important concepts in our information and technology driven world as massive growth of the Internet has brought in many good things such as e-commerce, easy access to extensive sources of learning material, collaborative computing, e-mail, Cloud computing and new avenues for enlightenment and information distribution to name a few. Today, since almost all the work is done over the internet, crucial data is sent over the web and other information is placed over the internet. So ensuring data security over the internet is very important and should be taken care of at utmost priority. As with most technological advances, there is also a dark side attached to it, i.e. hacking. Hacking is an activity in which a person (namely hackers) exploits the weaknesses and vulnerabilities in a system for self profit or gratification. With the growing movement of the world from offline to online culture like shopping, banking, sharing information access to sensitive information through the web applications has increased. Thus the need of protecting the systems from hacking arises to promote the persons who will punch back the illegal attacks on the computer systems and will ensure data security. As every coin has two faces, this coin also has one another face which generally acts as a life saver for the victims of hacking. This lifeguard technique is called ethical hacking. Ethical hacking is a technique which is used to identify the weaknesses and vulnerabilities in the system or computer network in order to strengthen the system further to prevent the data.

A white hat hacker is a computer security specialist who does ethical hacking i.e. who breaks into protected systems and networks to test and assess their security. White hat hackers use their skills to improve security by exposing vulnerabilities before malicious hackers (known as black hat hackers) can detect and exploit them. Although the methods used are similar, if not identical, to those employed by malicious hackers, white hat hackers have permission to employ them against the organization that has hired them for ethical hacking purpose.

Introduction - In today's digital landscape, many of our daily activities rely on the internet. Various forms of communication, entertainment, and financial and work-related tasks are accomplished online. This means that tons of data and sensitive information are constantly being shared over the internet. As public and private organizations migrate more of their critical functions to the Internet, criminals have more opportunity and incentive to gain access to sensitive information through the Web application. Thus the need of protecting the systems from the trouble of hacking generated by the hackers is to promote the persons who will punch back the illegal attacks on our computer systems. So, to overcome from these major issues, ethical hackers or white hat hackers came into existence. "Ethical Hacking" which attempts to pro-actively increase security protection by identifying and patching known security vulnerabilities on systems owned by other parties. Ethical hackers may beta test unreleased software, stress test released software, and scan networks of computers for vulnerabilities.

In the modern day sense, those who attempt to bypass information security access controls in an effort to pose as authorized users are generally classified as hackers. It is important to remember that a hacker is an unauthorized user who attempts to gain access into a system. They do not have permission to enter the system and do so with the risk of being caught and persecuted based upon established laws. In the new era of computing, there has been this emergence of a new breed of hacker known as the white hat hacker. The goal of the





white hat hacker is very different from their counterparts, known as black hat hackers or crackers. The white hats attempt to infiltrate systems in an effort to help identify weaknesses so they can be patched in time before the black hats find and exploit these same vulnerabilities. Another group, known as the grey hats, are somewhere in the middle as their allegiance to a single side remains unclear. Regardless of the category of hacker, by definition, hackers essentially lack the permission to enter a system or view certain pieces of information. Hackers often trespass into computer networks and can intercept confidential information by using hacking tools and applications or can simply evade authentication and authorization schemes to snoop around. However, since white hat hackers break in to help identify and patch the flaws then evidently intent is really the fundamental idea used in classifying hackers.

Traditionally, hackers are computer geeks who knew almost everything about computers (both hardware and software) and were widely respected for their wide array of knowledge. But over years, the reputation of hackers has been steadily going down. Today, they are feared by most people and are looked upon as icons representing the underground community of cyber population.

Generally there are three different type of hackers.- A black-hat hacker is an individual who attempts to gain unauthorized entry into a system or network to exploit them for malicious reasons. The black-hat hacker does not have any permission or authority to compromise their targets. They try to inflict damage by compromising security systems, altering functions of websites and networks, or shutting down systems. They often do so to steal or gain access to passwords, financial information, and other personal data

Grey hats exploit networks and computer systems in the way that black hats do, but do so without any malicious intent, disclosing all loopholes and vulnerabilities to law enforcement agencies or intelligence agencies. White-hat hackers, on the other hand, are deemed to be the good guys, working with organizations to strengthen the security of a system. A white hat has permission to engage the targets and to compromise them within the prescribed rules of engagement. White-hat hackers are often referred to as ethical hackers. This individual specializes in ethical hacking tools, techniques, and methodologies to secure an organization's information systems.

In the enterprise security arena, white hat hackers have traditionally offered penetration testing (widely known as pentesting) services. In typical pentesting engagements, white hat hackers are hired by organizations that are looking to bolster their defenses. These white hat hackers then seek to hack into their client's networks. In some cases, they may be given a broad charter to try to attack specific assets, such as private networks, applications, and endpoints. Alternatively, they may be given a broad mandate to uncover security gaps, wherever they may be.

By using talented hackers to find gaps, security teams can better test their defenses. In this way, these teams can therefore be better positioned to eliminate gaps and strengthen their defenses—before a real attack happens. Based on the insights a white hat hacker uncovers, teams may need to establish new policies, update or change configurations, or update or replace tools.

Using real attack techniques to proactively find weakness is the best and only way to truly prove the effectiveness of security defenses. White hat hackers often use the same tools and techniques as their black hat counterparts. The techniques employed can range from simple public “root kits” with documented approaches, to complex and sophisticated campaigns that may include social engineering, exploiting endpoint vulnerabilities, presenting attack decoys, spoofing protocols, and more.



What motivates ethical hackers?

Most hackers are motivated by curiosity, and ethical hackers are no exception. They're often motivated by a desire to see what makes things tick, poking around in security systems just for the challenge of finding a way around them. Responsibly reporting their findings is the best way to indulge this desire whilst also staying on the right side of the law.

Many are also driven by a genuine desire to make the world more private and more secure. Exposing flaws in widely-used services and applications means that they're less likely to be used to harm innocent people.

Another big motivating factor for ethical hackers is, of course, cash. A career in pen-testing or red-teaming can be extremely lucrative, and often allows hackers to make a great deal more money than they would as a cyber criminal without fear of reprisals. Similarly, bug bounty programmes can provide incredibly generous payouts for discovering major flaws the current record-holder for the highest-value bug bounty is Google's \$112,500 payment to a Chinese researcher who discovered a remote exploit vulnerability in Android.

What Do White Hat Hackers Do?

To put it simply, white hats are offensive security analysts that help companies and organizations gain awareness and strengthen their security and cybersecurity posture. They do this by helping those organizations identify ways to shore up their defenses by:

- Continuously engaging in learning new knowledge, skills, techniques and programming languages.
- Staying abreast of industry changes and technological developments.
- Gathering intelligence about the organization, their IT infrastructure and employees.
- Using various legal and approved methods of digital and physical infiltration.
- Discovering and reporting bugs, vulnerabilities and other weaknesses (sometimes through bug bounty programs).
- Writing or developing code for programs, apps, rootkits, and honeypots.
- Simulating a variety of cyber and social engineering attacks.
- Recommending security improvements based on their findings and industry best practices.

How white hat hackers work

White hat hackers use the same hacking methods as black hats, but the key difference is they have the permission of the system owner first, which makes the process completely legal. Instead of exploiting vulnerabilities to spread code, white hat hackers work with network operators to help fix the issue before others discover it.

White hat hacker tactics and skills include:

1] Social engineering

White hat hackers commonly use social engineering ("people hacking") to discover weaknesses in an organization's "human" defenses. Social engineering is about tricking and manipulating victims into doing something they should not (making wire transfers, sharing login credentials, and so on).

2] Penetration testing

Penetration testing aims to uncover vulnerabilities and weaknesses in an organization's defenses and endpoints so they can be rectified.

3] Reconnaissance and research

This involves researching the organization to discover vulnerabilities within the physical and IT infrastructure. The objective is to gain enough information to identify ways to legally bypass security controls and mechanisms without damaging or breaking anything.



4] Programming

White hat hackers create honeypots that serve as decoys to lure cybercriminals to distract them or help the white hats gain valuable information about the attackers.

5] Using a variety of digital and physical tools

This includes hardware and devices that allow the penetration testers to install bots and other malware and gain access to the network or servers. This also includes -

- pick or bypass physical locks,
- clone ID access cards,
- gain visibility and identify physical security blind spots,
- install bots and other malware, and
- gain access to the network or servers, etc.

For some white hat hackers, the process is gamified in the form of bug bounty programs - competitions that reward hackers with cash prizes for reporting vulnerabilities. There are even training courses, events, and certifications dedicated to ethical hacking.

IMPORTANCE OF ETHICAL HACKING

Ethical hacking important for some of the services like Application Testing, War Dialing, Network Testing, Wireless Security, System Hardening etc. It used to judge the security programs of the organization. It makes software and codes and more efficient of organizations. Ethical hacking faces the organizations security risk.

It is also called as penetration testing or white-hat hacking. The knowledge of testing the system nodes and network for security susceptibilities and plugging the fleabags find before the bad guys get an opportunity to mishandle them. Ethical hacking and ethical hacker are terms used to define hacking performed by a company or individual to help identify prospective threats on a computer or network. An ethical hacker attempts to circumvent way past the system security and search for any feeble facts that could be ill-treated by malevolent hackers. This information is then used by the body to improve the system security, in an effort to abate or eradicate any probable attacks Ethical hacking is authorized. Ethical hacking is performed with the target's authorization. The commitment of ethical hacking is to identify susceptibilities from a hacker's viewpoint so systems security can be well enhanced. Ethical hacking can also ensure that vendors' claims about the security of their products are legitimate.

PHASES OF ETHICAL HACKING

The ethical hacking process can be fragmented down into five distinct phases. An ethical hacker follows processes analogous to those of a spiteful hacker. The phases to gain and maintain entry into a computer system are similar no matter what the hacker's intentions are.

Phase 1: Passive and Active Reconnaissance Passive reconnaissance involves congregation of information about a prospective target without the targeted individual's or company's knowledge. Sniffing the network is another method of passive reconnaissance and can yield useful information such as IP address ranges, naming conventions, hidden servers or networks, and additional accessible facilities on the system or network. Sniffing tools are simple and tranquil to use and results a great deal of valued data. Active reconnaissance can give a hacker an indication of security measures in but the process also increases the chance of being caught or at least raising suspicion. Numerous software tools that accomplish active reconnaissance can be traced back to the computer that is running the tools, thus aggregating the fortuitous of detection for the hacker. Both passive and active reconnaissance can lead to the discovery of useful information to use in an attack.

Phase 2: Scanning Scanning encompasses taking the data exposed during reconnaissance and using it to examine the network. The various tools that a hacker may



employ during the scanning phase may include : Dialers – Port scanners - ICMP scanners - Ping sweeps - Network mappers - SNMP sweepers - Vulnerability scanners

Phase 3: Gaining Access The third phase is the gaining access where the real hacking takes place. Vulnerabilities wide-open during the reconnaissance and scanning phase are exploited to gain access to the target system. The hacking attack can be delivered to the target system via a local area network, neither wired nor wireless; local access to a PC; the Internet; or offline. Gaining access is identified in the hacker world as owning the system because once a system has been hacked, the hacker has control and can use that system as they wish.

Phase 4: Maintaining Access Once a hacker has gained access control to target computers, they intend to keep that access for future exploitation and outbreaks. Sometimes, hackers fortify the system from other hackers or security personnel by securing their exclusive access with backdoors, rootkits,

Phase 5: Covering Tracks Once hackers have been able to gain control over the target systems, they cover their tracks to avoid detection by security personnel, to continue to use the targeted system, to confiscate indication of hacking, or to avoid legal action.

HACKING TECHNIQUES: A typical hacker attack is not a simple, one-step procedure. It is more likely that the attacker will need several techniques used in combination to bypass the many layers of protection standing between them and root administrative access. The following techniques are not specific to wireless networks. Each of these attacks can take multiple forms, and many can be targeted against both wired and wireless networks.

The Virtual Probe: A popular method that hackers use is pretending to be a survey company. A hacker can call and ask all kinds of questions about the network operating systems, intrusion detection systems (IDSs), firewalls, and more in the guise of a researcher. If the hacker was really malicious, she could even offer a cash reward for the time it took for the network administrator to answer the questions.

Lost Password: One of the most common goals of a hacker is to obtain a valid user account and password. In fact, sometimes this is the only way a hacker can bypass security measures. If a company uses firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and more, a hacker will need to borrow a real account until he can obtain root access and set up a new account for himself.

Sniffing: A sniffer is a program and/or device that monitors all information passing through a computer network. It sniffs the data passing through the network off the wire and determines where the data is going, where it's coming from, and what it is. In addition to these basic functions, sniffers might have extra features that enable them to filter a certain type of data, capture passwords, and more.

POPULAR TOOLS USED BY HACKERS:

Air crack is one of the most popular wireless passwords cracking tools which you can use for 802.11a/b/g WEP and WPA cracking. Aircrack uses the best algorithms to recover wireless passwords by capturing packets. Once enough packets have been gathered, it tries to recover the password. Air Snort is another popular tool for decrypting WEP encryption on a wi-fi 802.11b network. It is a free tool and comes with Linux and Windows platforms. This tool is no longer maintained, but it is still available to download from Sourceforge. Wire Shark is the network protocol analyzer. It lets you check what is happening in your network. You can live capture packets and analyze them. It captures packets and lets you check data at the micro-level. It runs on Windows, Linux, OS X, Solaris, FreeBSD and others. Cloud Cracker is the online password cracking tool for cracking WPA protected wi-fi networks. This tool can also be used to crack different password hashes. Just upload the handshake file, enter the network name and start the tool



CONCLUSION

Many times, the definition of a white hat hacker just doesn't do them justice. To put it bluntly, white hat hackers are integral to the security of organizations, businesses, and governments. They help those organizations find and mitigate exploitable weaknesses before the bad guys do.

Ethical hacking is legal way to securing your system. Main way that system in hands of ethical hacker so that he can make your system full proof. It is a part of overall security program. System administrator should always try to find the loop holes in to the system and make preventive majors. Ethical hackers possess same skill, mind set and tools of a hacker but the attacks are done in a non- destructive manner.

Ethical hacking seems to be a new buzz word although the techniques and ideas of testing security by attacking an installation aren't new at all. But, with the present poor security on the internet, ethical hacking may be the most effective way to plug security holes and prevent intrusions. On the other hand ethical hacking tools have also been notorious tools for crackers. Ethical Hacking is a tool, which if properly utilized, can prove useful for understanding the weaknesses of a network and how they might be exploited. After all, ethical hacking will play a certain role in the security assessment offerings and certainly has earned its place among other security assessments.

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