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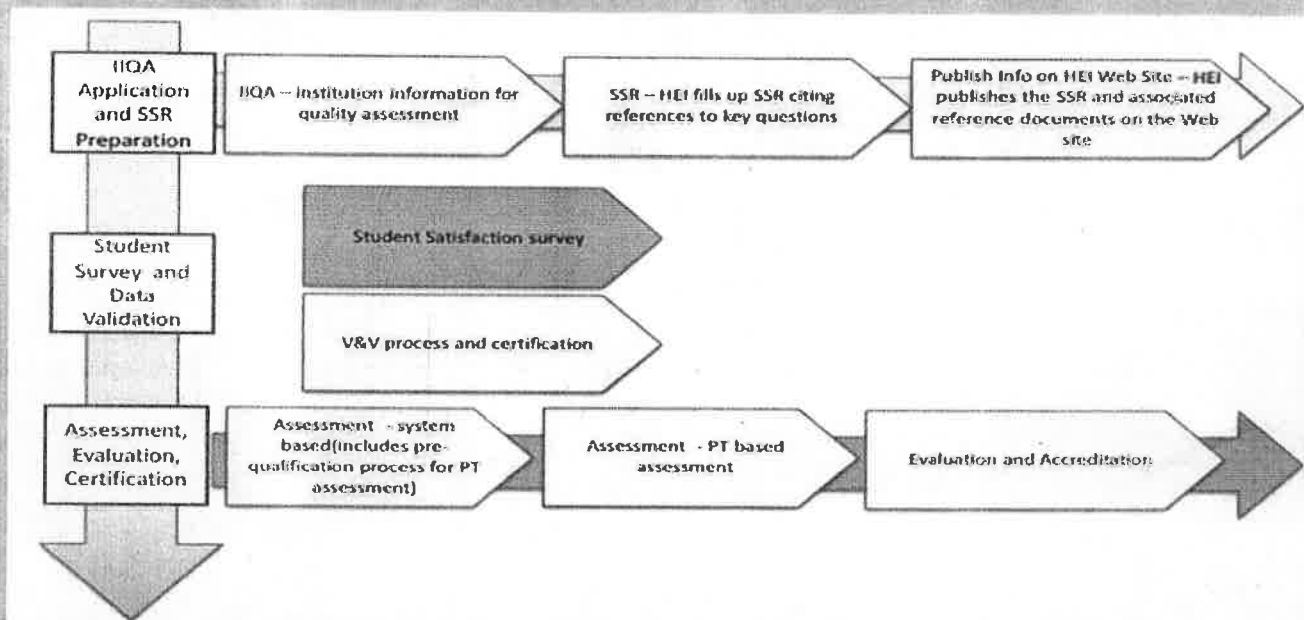
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to economic and social development.

Generally speaking, IP law aims at safeguarding intellectual goods and services by granting them certain time-limited

made of those productions. These rights do not apply to the physical object in which the creation may be embodied but instead to the intellectual creation as such. IP is traditionally divided into two branches: "industrial property and copyright". The convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), concluded in Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Art. 2(viii) provides that

The areas mentioned under (1) belong to the copyright branch of intellectual property. The areas mentioned in (2) are usually called "neighboring rights", that is, rights neighboring on copyright. The areas mentioned under 3, 5 and 6 constitute the industrial property branch of IP. The areas mentioned may also be considered as belonging to that branch.

The expression industrial property covers inventions and industrial designs. Simply stated, inventions are new solutions to technical problems, and industrial designs are aesthetic creations determining the appearance of industrial products. In addition, industrial property includes trademarks, service marks, commercial names and designations, including indications of source and appellations of origin, and protection against unfair competition. Hence the aspect of intellectual creations -although existent -is less prominent, but what counts here is that the object of industrial property typically consists of signs transmitting information to consumers, in particular, as regards products and services offered on the market, and that the protection is directed against unauthorized use of such signs which is likely to mislead consumers and misleading practices in general.

Scientific discoveries are not the same as inventions. The general treaty on the international recording of scientific discoveries /1978/ defines a scientific discovery as 'the recognition of phenomena, properties or laws of the material universe not hitherto recognized and capable of verification.' (Art. 1(1)(i)). Inventions are new solutions to specific technical problems. Such solutions must, naturally rely on the properties or laws of the materials universe /otherwise they could not be materially or 'technically' applied/, but those properties or laws need not be properties or laws' not hitherto recognized'. An invention puts to new use, to new technical use, the said properties or laws, whether they are recognized ("discovered") simultaneously with making the invention or whether they were already recognized ("discovered") before and independently from the invention.



Industrial and cultural development may be favored by stimulating creative activity and facilitating the transfer of technology and the dissemination of literary and artistic works. In the Ethiopian legal system too the protection of intellectual property rights is afforded at constitutional level. The FDRE Constitution recognizes that every Ethiopian citizen has the right to ownership of private property with certain restrictions. Article 40(2) defines private property as any tangible or intangible product which has value and is produced by the labor, creativity, enterprise or capital of an individual citizen, associations which enjoy juridical personality under the law. Thus, the constitution declares protection for every property whether it is tangible or intangible. That means protection is afforded equally for intellectual property rights as any other property since they are intangible products.

It is difficult to determine what types of ownership we should allow for non-corporeal, intellectual objects, such as writings, inventions and secret business information. There are intellectual properties which are not products of the mind. For instance, all trademarks are not products of the mind. Trademarks creation does not necessarily require intellectual activity. The same holds true for geographic indication. They don't require the work of the mind like patent and copyright.

IP is a bundle of legal rights resulting from intellectual creativity in industrial, scientific, artistic and literary fields. This definition is from the point of view of rights. IP is legal protection accorded to works of the mind in distinction from manual work (result of physical labour). It is a legal protection accorded to incorporeal ownership.

Regarding protection of IP rights, there were historical, philosophical and epistemological problems. Historically, reservation exists as to the protection of such rights as they don't exhibit essential characteristics of property, i.e. material existence. They consider corporeal chattels only as propriety. For them property should be subject to appropriation/occupancy/.

The other problem is related to problems of philosophy. They believed that human beings cannot be regarded as a creator of something. They say human beings cannot create something. Which is also reflected in religions? The problems also relate with epistemology. What we reflect is what we observe from the world (our experience, life experience). The then contemporary writers wrote that IP lacks essential characters to be considered property.

Historical

The convention establishing the WIPO was signed in Stockholm in 1967 and entered into force in 1970. However, the origin of WIPO goes back to 1883- the Paris Convention on industrial property and 1886- the Berne Convention on copyright. Both were placed under the supervision of the Swiss Federal Government. Initially there were two secretaries (one for industrial property, and other for copyright). However, in 1893 the two secretaries united. United International Bureau for the Protection of IP (BIRPI) became WIPO.

Scope of Intellectual Property Rights

Intellectual property rights include copyright, patent, trademark, geographic indication of origin, industrial design, trade secrets, database protection laws, publicity rights laws, laws for the protection of plant varieties, laws for the protection of semi-conductor chips (which store

*code of classification of intellectual property as industrial
properties include inventions (patent) and secret interest on*

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... process. The exclusive right is a true monopoly but its grant is

Copyright:

It is an intellectual property which does not essentially grant an exclusive right over an idea but the expressions of ideas which makes it different from patent law. Patent is related with invention - technical solution to technical problems. Copyright is a field which has gone with artistic, literary creativity- creativity in scientific works, audio-visual works, musical works, software and others. There are neighboring rights. These are different from copyright but related with it - performers in a theatre, dancers, actors, broadcasters, producers of sound recorders, etc. It protects not ideas but expressions of ideas as opposed to patent.

Copyright protects original expression of ideas, the ways the works are done; the language used, etc. It applies for all copyrightable works. Copyright lasts for a longer period of time. The practice is life of author plus 50 years after his/her life. Administrative procedures are not required, unlike patent laws, in most laws but in America depositing the work was necessary and was certified thereon but now it is abolished.

Industrial Design Law

Some call this design right (European) and some call it patentable design, industrial design (WIPO and other international organization). A design is a kind of intellectual property which gives an exclusive right to a person who has created a novel appearance of a product. It deals with appearance: how they look like. Appearance is important because consumers are interested in the outer appearance of a product. It is exclusively concerned with appearance, not quality.

The principles which have been utilized in developing industrial design law are from experiences of patent and copyright laws. It shares copyright laws because the design is artistic. It shares patent law because there are scientific considerations. Design law subsists in a work upon registration and communication. It makes them close to patent law since they are also founded in patent law. Duration is most of the time 20 years like the patent law trademark Rights law.

Trademarks Rights Law

It is a regime of the law giving protection to graphic representation to words or logos or depending on the jurisdiction question such as sound or smells which are distinctive in nature and serve as source identification. There is also a recent phenomenon which is representing goods in their smell and sound. It is to be found on the goods associated with them. It enables the customer to identify the goods from others. They serve as a source identifier. Trademarks perform communication function. Once there is a valid representation, it gives the mark owner



an exclusive right. It begins with registration and publication of the mark. But there are exceptions which serve what trademarks registered serve which are not registered. It means they deserve protection even though they are not registered. They exist forever so long as the good with which they are associated continue to be sold. But they require renewal.

Right of Publicity

It protects the right to use one's own name or likeness for commercial purposes.

Geographic Indication

It is indications on products of the geographic origin of the goods. It indicates the general source. The indication relates to the quality or reputation or other characteristics of the good. For example, "made in Ethiopia" is not influenced by the geographical Indication. Geographical indications are sometimes called appellations of origin. For example, "Sheno lega", "Shampagne" (name of a region in France) are geographical indications.

Trade Secrets

It gives the owner of commercial information that provides a competitive edge the right to keep others from using such information if the information was improperly disclosed to or acquired by a competitor and the owner of the information took reasonable precautions to keep it secret. It protects confidential secrets of some commercial value. The holder of the secret wants this information to be protected; some protect the holder from an unauthorized disclosure of the information. A tort law, unfair competition or contract law can protect such information which is secret /confidential information/. The holder (owner) has to do his/her best to keep the information secret. Trade secrets exist without registration as it is to make the information public, for example, the formula of Coca Cola. Information that are protected in trade secrets can be patentable if they are novel and non-obvious. But it is, most of the time, not to make the secret public. However, their full-fledged IP rights are contestable.

Nature of Intellectual Property:

Intellectual properties have their own peculiar features. These features of intellectual properties may serve to identify intellectual properties from other types of properties. Thus, we will discuss them in brief.

1. Territorial:

Any intellectual property issued should be resolved by national laws. Why is it an issue? Because intellectual property rights have one characteristic which other national rights do not have. In ownership of intellectual property of immovable properties, issues of cross borders are not probable. But in intellectual properties, it is common. A film made in Hollywood can be seen in other countries. The market is not only the local one but also international. If a design in China is imitated by another person in France which law would be applicable?

2. Giving an exclusive right to the owner:

It means others, who are not owners, are prohibited from using the right. Most intellectual property rights cannot be implemented in practice as soon as the owner got exclusive rights. Most of them need to be tested by some public laws. The creator or author of an intellectual property enjoys rights inherent in his work to the exclusion of anybody else.

3. Assignable:

Since they are rights, they can obviously be assigned. The distinction between intellectual property rights and the material property embodied. Intellectual property can be bought, sold, or licensed or hired or attached.

4. Independence:

Different intellectual property rights subsist in the same kind of object. Most intellectual property rights are likely to be embodied in objects.

5. Subject to Public Policy:

They are vulnerable to the deep embodiment of public policy. Intellectual property attempts to preserve and find adequate reconciliation between two competing interests. On the one hand, the intellectual property rights holders require adequate remuneration and on the other hand, consumers try to consume works without much inconvenience. Is limitation unique for intellectual property?

6. Divisible (Fragmentation):

Several persons may have legally protected interests evolved from a single original work without affecting the interest of other right holders on that same item. Because of the nature of indivisibility, intellectual property is an inexhaustible resource. This nature of intellectual property derives from intellectual property's territorial nature. For example, an inventor who registered his invention in Ethiopia can use the patent himself in Ethiopia and License it in Germany and assign it in France. Also, copyright is made up of different rights. Those rights may be divided into different persons: publishers, adaptors, translators, etc.

Conclusion:

Today possession of land, labor and capital are just not enough for a country to succeed. Creativity and innovation are the new drivers of the world economy. The policies adopted by a country shall determine the nation's wellbeing. Development of a country's intellectual Capital is the most important task in these regards. An effective intellectual property rights system lies at the core of the countries development strategies. Within knowledge based, innovation driven economies, the intellectual property system is a dynamic tool for wealth creation, providing an incentive for enterprises and individuals to create and innovate a fertile setting for the development of, and trade in, intellectual assets, and a stable environment for domestic and foreign investments. Although India has complied with the obligations of TRIPS by amending the IP laws, certain issues are still needed to be taken care of. And there is a need for a constant thinking over the core issue of IP protection, in order to respond to situations arising out of global competition.

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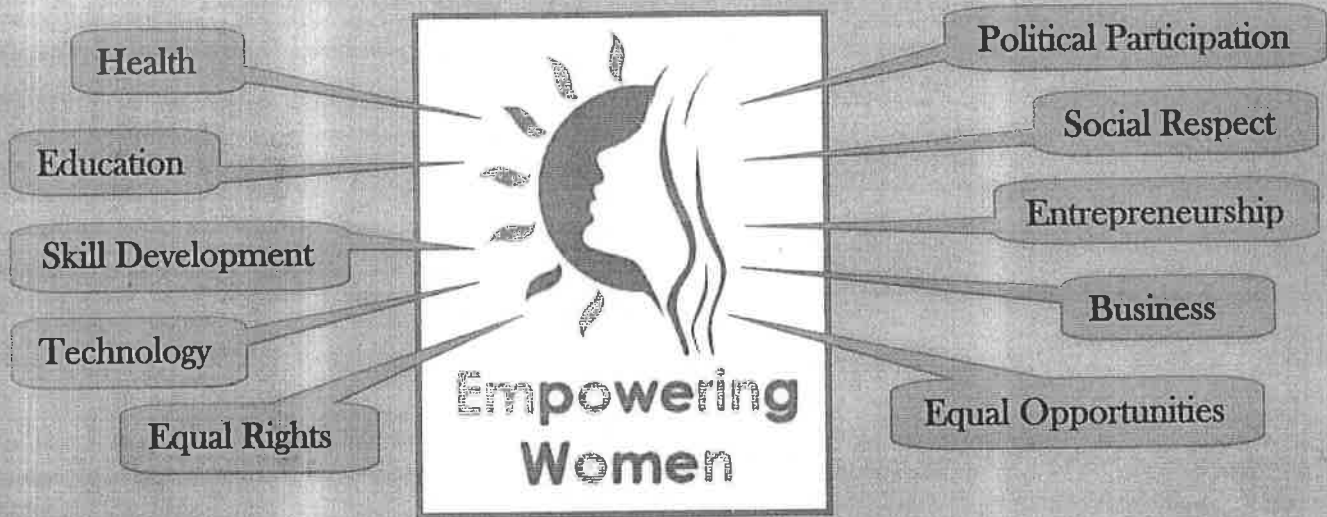
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Women Empowerment
Through Entrepreneurship & Skill Development



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Women Empowerment through Skills Development

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Introduction:

Women play an important role in the development of a family and society. From last few decades, they have been actively participating in various economic & social activities, but their efforts remain unrecognized. In this male-dominating society, they are still subjected to discrimination in the social, economic and educational field. Women are not only managing their families but are also playing an important role in the development of entire society. Making women aware of their rights and developing confidence in them – is a central issue. Women Empowerment means giving them freedom or power to live the way they want. It allows them to identify their skills, knowledge & abilities to make their own decisions. It is a dynamic & growth process for women which includes awareness, attainment & actualization of skills. For the socio-economic development of any society, women empowerment is essential. It is important for women to identify themselves with self-confidence & esteem. The main aspect of empowerment is to give a sense of internal strength to them - to control their lives. The confident smile on the faces of women is the measurement of their empowerment. Education is a crucial determinant of the knowledge and skills required for the development of a nation. Education has occupied a prime place in the modern era. It enables an individual and thereby the society to transform towards a knowledge society, a civil society at that. Education, therefore, is no longer a choice either for an individual or for a state. It is a crucial tool to realise the knowledge economy and society. The development of human resource depends on quality education. The expenditure on education benefits to a Nation for stable economic growth, out space in technology and stability in the economy. It provides out space in technology and development of skills in human resources. India is one amongst the fastest growing economies of the world. Skill development has been a critical programme of the Government of India since the Eleventh Five Year Plan. India is the second most populous country; it has the second largest labour force and the highest share of working age population. Women constitute 49% in total population. However, the status of Indian women is not pleasing. Development of women is decisive to the economic progress of any Nation.

There are different Acts passed by Parliament in order to empower women with legal rights. Some of the Acts are Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act-1956, Dowry Prohibition Act-1961, Maternity Benefit Act-1961, Medical-termination of Pregnancy Act-1971, Equal Remuneration Act-1976, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act-1987, Pre-Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act-1994, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act-2006, Sexual Harassment of Women at Work (Prevention, Protection and) Act-2013, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015

For women empowerment in Indian society to reality there is need to change the old

*of individuals or groups to make a better
Empowerment of women through
educational, professional and
economic status.*

number of women do not have any skills, compared to men with no skills.

Development Mission, headed by the Prime Minister, was launched in 2008, and a Co-ordinate an action Plan for Skill Development was formulated with a three tier structure that includes, (a) the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development, as the apex body for advice on policy and interventions, (b) the Skill Development Coordination Board to device detailed strategies, guidelines and instructions based on the advice of the council, and (c) the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a non-profit company registered under the Companies Act of 1956. The role of the corporation is to identify the full range of skill development needs, develop processes with special emphasis on excellent standards and certifications, training of trainers, and proper delivery of training. Historically, vocational training has been primarily coordinated by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGET) under Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), Government of India; while technical training falls under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. "The main objective of vocational education and training (VET) is to furnish the technical and management skills and help develop appropriate attitudes for specific occupations and jobs." However, this traditional objective is being widened now to include approaches and interventions that promote capacity building and empowerment, and not just training p. The present focus is to develop and achieve sustainable improvements in the livelihoods of the poor.

Challenges of Women Face to Achieve Skill Development

The main challenges faced by rural women achieve skills are at administrable level, socio-economic background, political etc. Some of the challenges faced by rural women are as follows:-

- **Lack of Confidence:** Due to differential socialization social norms, morals in the family rural women lack confidence, support, and decision making powers needed for the growth of an entrepreneur. Decision making power related to business activities is less due to economic dependent and domination of male headed society.
- **Dual Responsibility:** With the dual roles as, wife and mother women unable to manage the enterprise effectively because of lack of time, concentration and overburdened personal obligations. Finance Problem: There is no sufficient fund to execute enough programmes to meet numerous political and our rural areas. The multiplicity of schemes is not adequately listed nor is there networking among agencies. As a result, clients approaching one institution are not made aware of the best option for their requirements.
- **Illiteracy among Rural Women:** The literacy rate of women in India is found at low level compared to male population. The rural women are ignorant of new technology or unskilled. They are often unable to do research & gain the necessary training. The uneducated rural women do not have the knowledge of measurement and basic accounting.



- Need of Training and Development: Indian families and society provide training to a girl to make her as a good wife rather than to uplift her as an entrepreneur she is not allowed to develop network with other business men, which is considered as a sin and bad culture. Political Interference/Political Patronage: Most of the contracts awarded by the Agency went to loyalists and political lackeys of the political leaders. Projects locations are always influenced by political consideration and not where they are mostly needed by the poor.
- Un-Cooperative Attitudes of Implementing Authority: This has become a serious constraint, of recent. Since most of these Contractors are Political Stallwarts, they can hardly complete one single project given to them according to specification and design. The projects are either executed haphazardly or unduly delayed or absolutely abandoned on the pretext of "unavailability of funds".
- Insufficient Professional Personnel: The Agency executed most of its Programmes through 'contractors due to paucity of personnel especially the highly skilled and professional staff like the Economists (only one), the Accountants (only two), the Statistician (only one), and the Lawyers (none) and others. Even the few monitoring staff available has no sufficient assets to use for projects monitoring which are running for the upliftment.
- Lack of infrastructure and widespread Corruption: There are also the other problems for the rural women. Rural women lack training and advisory services on managerial and technical skills to solve production problems. Here more than 70 percent of enterprises are micro- and small enterprises but their growth and the competitiveness is greatly challenged by a lack of business management, marketing and technical skills besides the overall weak infrastructure and complicated legal frameworks for business processes, especially in global online transaction context.

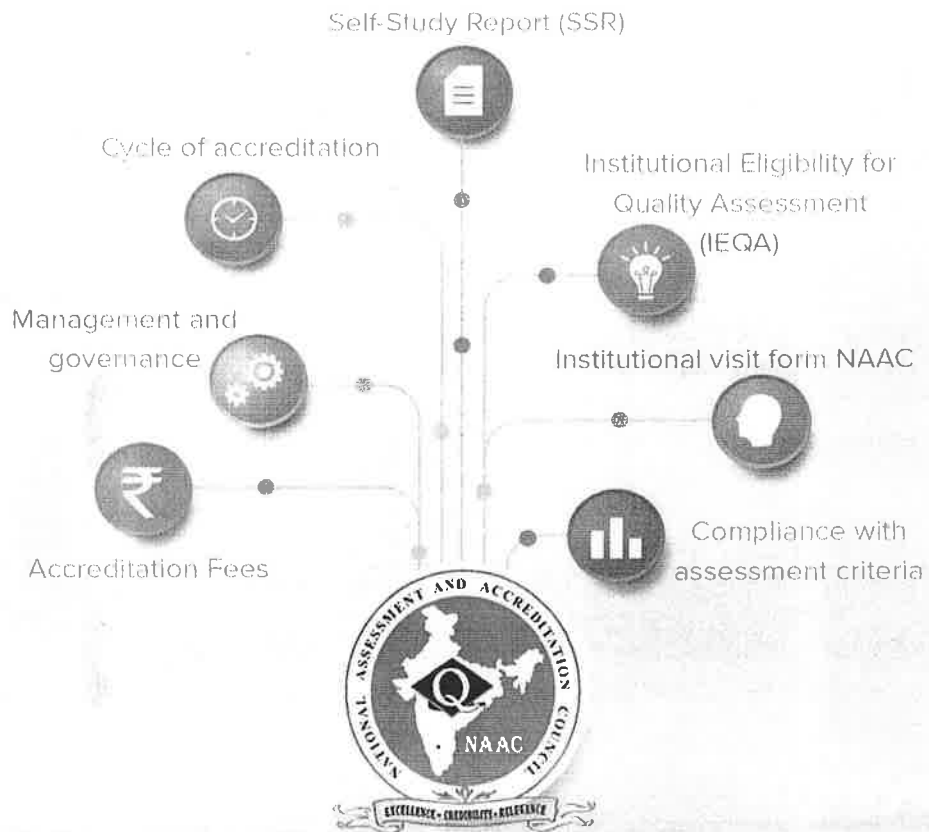
Conclusions :

Empowerment of women is necessary for socio-economic development. Increasing literacy rate among women helps in better development of children. If women are given the opportunities they can excel themselves. Gender equality has to be established as a crosscutting issue in international development. Many private sector actors have placed working with women as core objective of their business and corporate social responsibilities. Since girls and women represent 50% of the world population, enabling them to participate in their local economics help broaden the employment pool. It is well said by Bringham Young, "You educate a man; you educate a man. You educate a woman; you educate a generation."

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Role of NAAC in the Educational Development of Higher Education in India



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Role of Students and Teachers in Teaching Learning

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Introduction:

Quality assurance in higher education is today the top priority of the policy agenda. Post secondary education needs to prepare graduates with new skills, a broad knowledge base and a wide range of competencies to enter a more complex and interdependent world. Quality is a multi dimensional concept and several mechanisms for quality assurance and management at individual and institutional level are needed. Systems of accountability and accreditation with a robust regulatory mechanism are essential to the process of sustaining and improving quality. Coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education and research and scientific and technical institutions is a constitutional obligation of the central government. It is necessary to involve all stakeholders to institutionalize internal processes in favors of quality as an island of excellence cannot serve the massive requirement of higher education. Quality has to be the concern of all institutions and excellence will flow from good quality institutions and appropriate governance structures. Higher education (HE) in India has experienced an unprecedented expansion accompanied by diversification of the sector. The unplanned expansion of the sector poses challenges in enhancing and maintaining quality.

The country has established external quality assurance agencies in the 1990s to assure external quality. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was set up by the UGC in 1994 to accredit universities and institutions of general higher education and the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was established by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in 1994 to accredit programs and institutions. NAAC accredits institutions and certifies the educational quality of the institution based on seven criteria. There is a dire need to undertake reforms in the entire higher education sector beginning with regulatory structures and going down to the institution level.

In pursuance of its Action Plan for performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation and quality up-gradation of institutions of higher education, the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore proposes that every accredited institution should establish an Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) as a post-accreditation quality sustenance measure. Since quality enhancement is a continuous process, the IQAC will become a part of the institution's system and work towards realization of the goals of quality enhancement and sustenance. The prime task of IQAC is to develop a system for conscious, consistent and catalytic improvement in the overall performance of institutions. For this, during the post- accreditation period, it will channelize all efforts and measures of the institution towards promoting its holistic academic excellence. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has developed certain standards for discovering and ensuring the quality at different levels of Higher Education. Internal Quality Assurance Cells (IQACs) are established in almost all Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to identify the benchmarks required for achieving the quality. Thus, IQAC plays an important role in improving the quality of academic and administrative activities of the Institution. The academic, administrative, curricular and extra-curricular activities carried out by the faculty of the university needs to be assessed by internal committee as well as by external academicians and peers as their appreciations and valuable suggestions boost the confidence of the faculty. The IQAC of



university has decided to carry out the stringent quality assessment with the help of an external peer review committee. Hence, the Academic and Administrative Audit Committee (AAAC) is constituted and assigned the task of assessing the performance of academic and administrative units of the university and give valuable suggestions required to achieve remarkable academic standards in the competitive educational environment. The IQAC may channelize and systematize the efforts and measures of an institution towards academic excellence. It should not be yet another hierarchical structure or record-keeping exercise in the institution; it would be a facilitative and participative organ of the institution. The IQAC should become a driving force for ushering in quality by working out intervention strategies to remove deficiencies and enhance quality.

What is quality?

It may be defined in terms of excellence, perfection, standards and competencies for work, consistency and relevance. The quality of this knowledge society depends upon the quality of education it fosters. It is this quality, which makes education socially and individually relevant, but if the quality of education is not assured then the education which is advocated as a solution to social problem, may itself become a problem. Quality products and quality service began with quality thinking. The post-accreditation period is a shift from quality assurance towards quality enhancement. Every stakeholder of higher education – the management of institution, the teachers, the students and IQAC have a role and have to play it well in enhancing the quality of our accredited institution.

Role of Higher Education in the Society:

Higher education is generally understood to cover teaching, research and extension. If we critically analyze the different concepts of higher education, we can list the various roles higher education plays in the society. Higher education is the source or feeder system in all walks of life and therefore supplies the much-needed human resources in management, planning, design, teaching and research. Scientific and technological advancement and economic growth of a country are as dependent on the higher education system as they are on the working class. Development of indigenous technology and capabilities in agriculture, food security and other industrial areas are possible because of our world-class higher education infrastructure. Higher education also provides opportunities for lifelong learning, allowing people to upgrade their knowledge and skills from time to time based on the societal needs. The Kothari Commission (1966) listed the following roles of the universities (higher education institutions in the modern society):

- To seek and cultivate new knowledge, to engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth, and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries;
- To provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life, to identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivating physical fitness, developing the powers of the mind and cultivating right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values;
- To provide the society with competent men and women trained in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions, who will also be cultivated individuals, imbued with a sense of social purpose;
- To strive to promote quality and social justice, and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education;
- To foster in the teachers and students, and through them in the society generally, the attitudes and values needed for developing the 'good life' in individuals. The report of the UNESCO International Commission on Education in the 21st Century titled "Learning: The Treasure Within" (popularly known as Delors Commission) emphasized four pillars of education:

learning to know, learning to do, learning to live together and learning to be. While, higher education intends to inculcate all these four in individuals and the society, the report highlighted the following specific functions of higher education:

- To prepare students for research and teaching;
- To provide highly specialized training courses adapted to the needs of economic and social life;
- To be open to all, so as to cater to the many aspects of lifelong education in the widest sense;
- To promote international cooperation through internationalization of research, technology, networking, and free movement of persons and scientific ideas and society
- Role of the teachers

Among the other stakeholders within the system, teachers have a very important role to play in sustaining and enhancing in quality of higher education. It is the competence and commitment of teachers which are the hallmarks of quality education. Of the four critical internal factors of quality i.e.- student, staff, infrastructure and governance, it is the quality of staff that basically determines the quality of educational process. They should actively participate and present their views in faculty development programs. Research activity should be undertaken. They should also organize national and international level seminar for teachers, invite resource persons from different places, indulge in brain storming and thus expose their minds to newer ideas. They should keep themselves update through latest trends of education. It can be done through journals like University News, NAAC News, etc.. Quality enhancement can be done by publication of articles and books in some recognized journals or books having national or international recognition. Teachers should also make the use of ICT resources in order to bring innovation in teaching – learning process. “A teacher can teach unless he is teaching himself. A lamp cannot burn another lamp unless it continuously burns.” (Tagore) Teachers have to shoulder the responsibilities of enhancing quality in the institution.

Role of the students:

Every student of higher education has a role to play in quality enhancement. Students have a unique role to play in ensuring the quality of higher education. Firstly, students should realize that quality education is their right and that it is the responsibility of higher education institutions to provide quality education to learners. Secondly, students should be equally aware that they have significant learning responsibilities to enable institutions by accepting their responsibilities. If students demand quality education and demonstrate their commitment to quality education, HEIs will have very little motivation for quality enhancement. The NAAC has taken an initiative in this direction by developing a sample student charter for all HEIs. The NAAC advocates the display of the student charter in every institution as an act of promotion of student participation in quality assurance. Students should have a clear knowledge of the programs, rules and regulations of the institution. They should understand the teaching learning strategies and evaluation system of the institution. They should also give feedback whether they are satisfied or not with these teaching methods and evaluation system. Talk and Chalk are very old methods. Yet they do have their merits. In order to sustain and enhance quality of accredited institution, their result-oriented participation is must in other activities like culture programs, N.S.S., N.C.C. sports etc. Following the rules and regulations of the institutions, they should make optimum use of the learning resources and support services available in the institution and should try their best to sustain and to enhance the quality of NAAC accredited institution. They should give feedback for system improvement and become worthy alumni of the institution

NAAC as a National Agency for Academic and Administrative Audit:

As per the guidelines of University Grants Commission, the apex body on Higher Education in the country the task of AAA is assigned to an independent institution established by Ministry of HRD in called as National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). UGC has made NAAC evaluation as mandatory for HEs in India. Though NAAC is located at Bangalore its reach is nationwide since it is the only authority responsible for assessment and accreditation of Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in India. It has developed its own system of assessing the quality of education provided by the HEIs. It evaluates the performance of the institute that opts for evaluation on the basis of past and present contribution of the HEIs with a fixed scale common for all the HEIs in India.

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Human Development Index: An Overview

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Research Paper - Economics

Introduction:

The UNDP has developed a set of composite indices such as human development index (HDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI) and Gender related Development Index (GDI) for measuring the level of development and disparities among the countries in the world. The true aim of development is not only to boost incomes, but also to maximize human choices—by enhancing human rights, freedoms, capabilities and opportunities and by enabling people to lead long, healthy and creative lives. Critical to this process is work, central to human existence. Human beings prepare for work as children, engage in work as adults and expect to retire from work in later life. Through the human lifecycle, quality of life is thus closely bound to the quality of work. The idea central to the first HDR published in 1990 was that ‘people are the real wealth of a nation’. Development was seen as more than just economic growth and was taken to encompass the development of the people of a country. A new vision of development was envisaged by Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen who emphasized the need to ‘put people at the center’ of all development efforts and Setting the Framework the necessity to enlarge people’s choices by providing them with the means to lead an educated, healthy life with a decent standard



of living. "Plural principles such as equity, sustainability and respect for human rights are thus key.

Human development is all about human freedom freedom to realize the full potential of every human life not just of a few nor most but of all lives in every of the world. Over the past quarter century the world has changed and with it the development land scape new countries have emerged and our planet is now home than 7 billion people one in four of them young .

Progress in human development has been impressive over the past 25 year. People now live longer more children are in school and more people have access to basic social services .The millennium development declaration and commitments at the turn of the century to end basic human deprivations within 15 years added to the momentum.

Human development is a process of enlarging people choices .But human development is also the objective so it both process and an outcomes. Human development implies that people must influence the process that shape their lives. In all this economics growth is an important means to human development but not the end .Human development is the development of the people throughbuilding human capability by the people thought active participation in the process that shape their lives and for the people by improving their lives. It is border than approach the basic needs human resourcesapproach.

Objective of the study:

- 1) To understand the human development index
- 2) To know the HDI in India
- 3) To study the Indicators of HDI

Definition of HDI:

Mahbub – ul- Haq, one of the architect and refiner of Human Development concept said that the basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against income and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. Thus the objectiveness of development is to create on enabling environment for people to enjoy

long, healthy and creative lives. Human development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. Human development is about people, about expanding their choices to lead lives they value. "Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and change over time. But at all levels of development, the three essential ones are for people to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living.

India's HDI value and rank

India became independent in 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru stressed the importance of the task that lay ahead of ending poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity. As the 1st Five Year Plan (FYP) was launched, it however did not spell out any specific planning strategy linking sectorial investment proposals to the objective of the plan. But in the 2nd FYP the principles of 'socialistic pattern of society' underlay the planning strategy and emphasized social gain. It put stress on raising standards of living by raising National income through a rapid The human development (HD) story of India is unique in its kind. Through the preparation of not only national, but also sub-national Human Development Reports (HDR), India has decentralized and integrated the human development concept into its development agenda at national, State, as well as district and municipality level. More sub-national HDRs have been produced in India than in any other country. More HDRs have been produced in India than the total number of Global HDRs. A distinctive feature of the HDR preparation process is the firm State ownership, and multi-stakeholder partnerships. This has enabled policy dialogue on crucial HD issues.

The national average HDI for India in 2008 was 0.467. By 2010, its average HDI had risen to 0.519. UNDP, the sponsor of Human Development Index methodology since 1990, reported India's HDI to be 0.554 for 2012, an 18% increase over its 2008 HDI. United Nations Declared India's HDI is 0.586 in 2014, an 5.77% increase over 2012. As for the year 2016, HDI for India stood at 0.624. HDI is composite index that takes into consideration (1) Life expectancy, (2) Education and (3) Per capita income. India climbed one spot to 130 out of 189 countries in the latest human development rankings released today by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). India's HDI

value for 2017 is 0.640, which put the country in the medium human development category. Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value incased from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of nearly 50 percent – and an indicator of the country's remarkable achievement in lifting millions of people out of poverty. Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland and Germany lead the ranking, while Niger, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Chad and Burundi have the lowest scores in the HDI's measurement of national achievements in health, education and income. Within South Asia, India's HDI value is above the average of 0.638 for the region, with Bangladesh and Pakistan, countries with similar population size, being ranked 136 and 150 respectively. India's HDI value for 2015 is 0.624— which put the country in the medium human development category— positioning it at 131 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2015, India's HDI value increased from 0.428 to 0.624, an increase of 45.7 percent. Table A reviews India's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2015, India's life expectancy at birth increased by 10.4 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.3 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.1 years. India's GNI per capita increased by about 223.4 percent between 1990 and 2015.

Indicators of Human Development Index (HDI):

The three criteria or indicators which represent different aspects of good life or the three goals of human development are:

1. Longevity:

It is measured by life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth means how many years a newly born infant can hope to live in this world. This represents element of health in the Human Development Index (HDI).

2. Education or Knowledge:

It is measured by the weighted average of adult literacy and mean years of schooling. For this 2/3rd weight is given to adult literacy and 1/3rd weight is given to the mean years of schooling.

3. Standard of Living:

It is measured by real per capita income of a country at purchasing power parity (PPP) prices that is, adjusted for purchasing power of currencies of different countries.

Let us explain how Human Development Index (HDI) is estimated for different countries. There are three goals of development, namely, better health as measured by life expectancy at birth, better education or knowledge as measured by literacy rate and standard of living as measured by per capita income measured in terms of purchasing power parity prices (PPP) in US dollars.

For example, for life expectancy at birth the range is 25 to 82 years, for literacy rate the range is 0 to 100 per cent and for per capita income the range is \$ 100 to 40,000 in terms of PPP (US \$). The value of each component of human development index is calculated by using the following formula –

HDI for individual component = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value) If the actual value of an individual variable in HDI of a country is equal to the minimum, the index of that variable for a country is zero. On the other hand, if the value of an individual component is equal to the maximum value, the index of that component will be equal to one. For example, India's life expectancy at birth in 2011 was 65.5, the life expectancy index for India according to the above formula (with the given range of 25-85) will be - Life expectancy Index of India = $(65.5 - 25) / (85 - 25) = 0.673$ Similarly, with 3460 PPP (US \$) of India's per capita income, its individual index (with range 100-40,000) = $(Y_j - Y_A) / (Y_B - Y_A) = 0.084$ Constructing overall HDI we take average of three individual indexes with each having 1/3 weight. Thus, HDI = $1/3$ (per capita income index) + $1/3$ (life expectancy index) + $1/3$ (literacy index) after finding the values of Human Development Index (HDI) for various countries they are ranked from the highest to the lowest.

Conclusion:

Policymakers need to ensure greater effectiveness of the existing social sector schemes on the HD formation process. Leakage in the schemes in terms of reaching out to the target groups is often noted, which must be avoided. Secondly, level of governance mechanism needs to be bettered by channelizing efficient utilization of allocated funds. There is a need for increasing both professionalism and responsiveness among the public administration. PRIs have become an important arm of decentralized governance and can play a major role in this process, albeit with some reforms. Since the panchayats



mostly receive funds from the central government and such an external supply of funds tends to breed irresponsibility and corruption on the part of the PRIs, the PRIs can be empowered to raise resources on their own through the imposition of taxes and other such measures. They can also be granted more decision-making powers at the local level and their eligibility for obtaining Central funds could be linked to their competence in raising resources from internal sources. Simultaneously, participatory governance, through organizations of the marginalized groups (the landless, women, SHGs, Dalits, and Adivasis), along with the PRIs should be encouraged.

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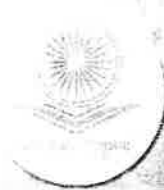
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23. Green Economy: A Road Map

Prof. Niwruutti Narayan Nanwate

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College, Ashti, Beed

Introduction

The Indian economy is seen as a bright spot in the global landscape. It is one of the fastest growing emerging market economies in the world. As the world looks toward India as the new engine of growth, the Indian economy holds the responsibility to meet the development needs of its billion-plus population, within its environmental boundaries. The economy of India is a developing mixed economy. It is the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country ranks 139th in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$2,134 and 122nd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$7,783 as of 2018. After the 1991 economic liberalization, India achieved 6-7% average GDP growth annually. Since 2014 with the exception of 2017, India's economy has been the world's fastest growing major economy, surpassing China. India has one of the fastest growing service sectors in the world with an annual growth rate above 9% since 2001, which contributed to 57% of GDP in 2012-13. India has become a major exporter of IT services, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services, and software services with \$154 billion revenue in FY 2017. This is the fastest-growing part of the economy. The IT industry continues to be the largest private-sector employer in India. India is the third-largest start-up hub in the world with over 3,100 technology start-ups in 2014-15. The agricultural sector is the largest employer in India's economy but contributes to a declining share of its GDP (17% in 2013-14). India ranks second worldwide in farm output. The industry (manufacturing) sector has held a steady share of its economic contribution (26% of GDP in 2013-14). The Indian automobile industry is one of the largest in the world with an annual production of 21.48 million vehicles (mostly two and three-wheelers) in 2013-14. India had \$600 billion worth of retail market in 2015 and one of world's fastest growing e-commerce markets. But rapid growth is not enough, it must be of the environmental friendly nature. Many countries across the world have not taken into account the consequences of some environmental issues such as air and water pollution, climate change, energy use and natural resource depletion. In a

recent global assessment approximately 60% of the world's ecosystem services were found to be degraded or used unsustainably. This is the same case with India. Though its economic performance has brought immense benefits to its citizens as employment opportunities have increased and millions have been allowed to emerge from poverty; India's remarkable growth record, however has been clouded by a degrading environment and growing scarcity of natural resources. In a recent survey of 178 countries whose environments were surveyed India ranked 155th overall and almost last in air pollution exposure. The survey also concluded that India's environmental quality is for below all BRIC countries. Also according to another recent WHO survey across the G-20 economies, 13 out of the 20 most polluted cities are in India.

The Green Economy

The causes of the climate change, food, social and economic crises that have unfolded during the last decade vary, but they all share one common feature- the gross misallocation of capital. During the past two decades, much capital was poured into property development, fossil fuels and structured finance. By comparison, relatively little was invested in the development of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, promoting and developing appropriate public transportation, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem and biodiversity protection, and land and water conservation. Decades of creating new wealth through this 'brown economy' model powered by fossil fuels, has not succeeded in substantially addressing social marginalization, environmental degradation and resource depletion.

"...is one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities".

Fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. A fair and resilient economy, which provides a better quality of life for all achieved within the ecological limits of one planet.

Principles of Green Economy

Furthermore, the green economy is based on various sustainability principles. Some of the principles present in relevant literature and discourse are: - The earth integrity principle: every human has the duty to protect the earth and its ecosystems. - The polluter pays principle: polluters are responsible for the environmental damage they have caused. - The dignity principle: every human has the right to livelihood. - The justice principle: benefits and burdens should be

shared fairly among all stakeholders. The resilience principle: diversity and diversification are preconditions for sustainability as well as quality of life. - The governance principle: establishment of policies, rules and regulations requires a transparent and participatory process that includes all affected people. - The planetary boundaries: humans are crossing the „planetary boundaries“ that define our safe planetary operating space. According to scientists, we have already crossed these limits for climate change, biodiversity loss and interference with the nitrogen cycle, and are heading towards the Earth’s boundaries for ocean acidification, freshwater use, changes in land use, and interference with the phosphorus cycle.

Green economy – green growth as a new paradigm

Green economy and green growth should not be seen as a new paradigm, but more as a new impetus to help us realize the vision of sustainable development and ensure a balance between its different dimensions. This is essential for the cooperation with developing countries and emerging economies. Green economy/ green growth strategies and offers of support should be flexible in design and tailored to the partner country’s specific context. Middle-income countries are seeking economically attractive ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, they are anxious to retain their access to natural resources, so as not to jeopardize existing development dynamics. For many low- income countries the focus is on adapting to climate change and ensuring the ecologically, economically and socially balanced use of their own natural resources.

The green economy in key sectors

Sustainable economic development Conservation of natural resources and pro-environment cur-ricula are included in vocational training; promotion of sustainable value chains and products; corporate social responsibility (CSR).

Clean and resource-efficient production

Profitable environmental management (PREMA), sustainable development of industrial zones, sector strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve resource efficiency.

Sustainable agriculture

Sustainable use of natural resources in agriculture, including adaptation to climate change and greenhouse gas mitigation.

Biodiversity and forestry

Sustainable forestry, preserving biodiversity, payment for environmental services (PES) provided by ecosystems, access and benefit sharing (ABS), sustainable tourism as an incentive to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity.

Sustainable energy and transport systems

Renewable energies (including framework conditions, legislation on feeding power into the national grid, etc.), energy efficiency, sustainable mobility.

Water, sanitation, waste Efficient water usage strategies, reuse and recycling of solid waste and waste water, avoiding waste and waste water, recovering secondary raw materials.

Green cities

Resource-efficient, environmentally sound, low-carbon and climate-resilient development of urban areas, green buildings, and green cooling (climate-friendly cooling systems)

Why move to a green economy?

The green economy is more than just environmental in scope; it is also about development and the economy. From a development perspective there are a number of ways in which a green economy might benefit both developed and developing countries. A green economy should not only maintain, but should enhance the value that the poor in developing countries derive from agriculture, fisheries and forest harvest – all activities that depend fundamentally on a sound environment. It should help reduce energy poverty through the provision of low-cost distributed renewable energy systems. And if successful it should help reduce the vulnerability of the poor to the impacts of unchecked climate change, desertification ocean degradation and loss of biodiversity, as well as the impacts of local air, soil and water pollution. In developed and developing countries alike it should be the spur for new innovative activities – activities that create more jobs than traditional sectors, and increase energy security and industrial efficiency. There are growing opportunities for investment in the buildings, transport, energy and waste sectors in particular, as well as in manufacturing, agriculture and others. The services sector support that is needed in many of these sectors will also be an important part of the green economy.

A green economy also has environmental benefits, and these are obvious enough to need no lengthy enumeration. It should help address global challenges such as climate change, loss of

biodiversity and desertification. It should also contribute to efforts at the national and regional levels to address local pollution of air, water and soil.

A shift to a green economy will also generate economic benefits (clearly, any such shift involves risks and costs as well, and some of these are considered later in this paper). One obvious potential advantage to a green economy is the opening up of new export markets. Some of these are explored in greater depth below, but well-known examples include significant new markets for biofuels, and for renewable energy technologies such as solar panels and wind turbines. Opportunities in these markets may be driven by demand in export markets alone, or by a combination of foreign demand and domestic capacity development in response to stringent domestic environmental standards.

As well as opening up new markets, a shift to a green economy may help to maintain existing market share. Environment-related product and process standards (technical regulations), regulatory regimes and restrictions in most OECD markets are steadily ratcheting up, with tough implications for developing country exporters.¹⁵ Even more significant for some exporters is the rise of sustainable development-related standards and codes employed by private buyers.¹⁶ And the ascendancy of climate change as an urgent policy problem threatens to give rise to new types of non-tariff barriers, such as border carbon adjustment.

Challenges

India to achieve development objectives, its economy should continue to grow. But for a country like India, where development is an imperative, environmental consequences can be substantial as it will place serious constraints on natural resources such as land, water, minerals, and fossil fuels, driving up energy and commodity prices. The extent to which its economy will “grow green” will depend on its ability to reduce the quantity of resources required over time to support economic growth that leads to enhancement of social equity and job creation. Green growth could play an important role in balancing these priorities. However, managing fiscal deficits and public debts are two key challenges for national policy making, which could make technological change required for green growth more difficult. Fiscal considerations and trade balance will also continue to be important drivers for shaping India’s macro-economic policy. Hence, it becomes essential to understand and maximize the development benefits, such as on such as income, energy access, and trade, of green growth interventions across all key sectors. Therefore, as India accelerates its development journey to lift the millions of people out of

poverty, the challenge before it is to provide improved quality of life to their citizens within the ecological space and constraints and the fault lines on key green growth indicators are already visible, as described below. Air and Water Pollution: Concentration of the pollutants monitored show that repairable suspended particulate matter concentrations violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for most cities. According to Central Pollution Control Board, Class I cities and Class II towns in the country generate around 38,254 million liters per day (MLD) of sewage of which only 11,787 MLD (31%) is treated and balance is discharged untreated. Forests: According to the Forest Survey of India, forest and tree cover spreads across 78.92 million hectares and constitutes 24.01% of the geographical area of the country. There has been an increase in forest cover by 5,871 sq. km compared to 2011 assessment by Forest Survey of India; but there has been slight decline in moderately dense, and increase in open forest category. There has been a decline in growing stock of the country by 389 cu. m between 2011 and 2013, which suggests a decline in quality of forest despite the increase in overall increase in forest and tree cover. Bio-Diversity: India is a mega-diverse country with only 2.4% of the world's land area and harbors a significant proportion of recorded species. Of the 34 global biodiversity hotspots, four are present in India that is, the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Northeast, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. According to International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List, in 2015, 1,039 species were categorized as threatened species for India. Water: India is moving towards perennial water shortage. The National Institute of Hydrology estimates water availability for India to be 938 cubic metre per capita per year. A country with less than 1,700 cubic metre per capita per year is considered as water stressed. Irrigation is the heaviest user of surface and ground water presently and is projected to be so even in 2025 and 2050. Additional water demand will come from the domestic and industrial sectors. There is an urgent need for water efficiency measures in all sectors but especially irrigation. Climate Change: Past observations indicate that the annual mean temperature of India has showed significant warming trend of 0.51°C per 100 year, during the period 1901–2007 with increased warming during 1971–2007. Projections for 2030 also indicate a warming trend for the Indian sub-continent. The ecological impacts anticipated with even 2°C of warming are quite intense in itself and the situation could be much worse at higher temperature rise. Energy: Energy supply in India is heavily dependent on fossil fuels with coal and petroleum products together accounting for about 88% of the total primary energy supply. Most of the oil consumed in the country is imported,

posing serious challenges for long-term energy security. According to International Energy Agency, in 2012, India had more than 300 million people who were deprived of electricity and more than 800 million people were dependent on solid biomass as fuel for cooking. According to Census 2011, 43% of rural households used kerosene as primary energy source for lighting. Since energy access has strong development implications, this is a serious challenge that the government is currently trying to address. Urbanization: Cities contribute to almost two-thirds of India's Gross Domestic Product (MoUD, undated) and will assume even greater role as India embarks on higher economic growth. At the same time, Indian cities face severe challenges related to quality and availability of infrastructure, such as power, telecom, roads, water supply, and mass transportation, which could pose serious constraints to economic growth if left unaddressed.

Conclusion

The transition to a green economy will result in many win-wins. Movement towards a green economy has the potential of achieving sustainable development and eliminating poverty on a vast scale, with speed and effectiveness. In India, the playing field is steadily transitioning with considerable growth in the recognition of the fact that the environment forms the basis of physical assets and that there is a critical need for managing it for pursuing economic growth and social well-being. The transition towards a green economy is not a few steps process. The barriers or obstacles in terms of capacities for technological innovation and absorption, access to finance, inadequate awareness and skills, and ineffective market linkages have emerged as the key areas of intervention that can ease the transition towards a green economy. The means of accomplishing a nationwide green economy would entail the understanding and mechanisms to move from initiative to strategy and from spend to invest, thus making it a long-term endeavor

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18. Digital Payment System in India: A Roadmap

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Introduction

The digital India mission envisioned by the Government of India is aimed at transforming the country into a digital economy. One major part of this larger program is a special focus on digital payments. The program on digital payments is envisioned with elements such as, extending banking facilities to under banked, banking from anywhere, expanding the base of financial inclusion, creation of digital space flywheel opportunities with national identity program and establish enhanced transparency into the systems. Digital payments are becoming a key part of our daily lives and impacting society, business and the economy at large. India's digital payment industry, which is currently worth around USD 200 Billion, is expected to grow five-fold to reach USD 1 Trillion by 2023, as per a report by Swiss financial services holding company, Credit In India, as per a recent report by RBI, total digital payment transactions stood at 1.06 billion transactions for the month of December 2017. The Government of India is targeting to reach 25 billion digital transactions by the end of this fiscal year (Fy2018). This significant growth, both globally and in India, warrants stakeholder's concerted efforts to envision robust cyber security and data protection policies. Such efforts would go a long way in enhancing the end- consumer trust in digital payment space and could potentially result in multifold increase in the digital payment market in India.

It has been a challenging year for banks. In spite of the stress of NPAs, banks have been working towards a Digital India, adopting the latest technologies and introducing a number of products and applicaonsaton to improve customer convenience. With the number of mobiles in the country crossing one billion of which more than 30% are smartphones, banks are vying with each other to give the best digital solution to the customers for payments and other banking services from anywhere, any me. Are the demonian drive, the Gov. has been sacrament pushing for a less-cash society and banks have been g lending support by boozing the efforts on digital

banking – through P S machines, mobile wallets, O mobile banking, Aadhar enabled payment systems, a - etc. The G I strategy of JAM (Jandhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) o for financial inclusion has worked well. The banks opened more than 250 million accounts in last two years, linked the Aadhaar – the Unique ID of individuals to their accounts and also linked the mobile numbers into the banking accounts. These three steps have enabled to capture the transaconsation of even small traders and SMEs into the digital system, in turn the more reliable and mealy inputs from the system have enabled the corporates to beer manage the inventory and supply chain, whether in trade or manufacturing or services. More than 65% of the Savings accounts have been linked with Aadhaar and the remaining are expected to be linked before 31 December 2017. As per G I st o guidance, Aadhaar enrolment facilities will be made available at bank premises, in at least one out of every bank branches.

Today Indian banking Sector is a flourishing Industry; it's mainly focused on new Banking technological innovations. Banks created to use technology to provide effective quality and services to the customer and get high speed. In the recent scenario has been changed, there are around 340 banks are working in India, in which are public and private banks. Today all the banks started with the different channels, like ATM, Credit Cards, Debit Cards, Mobile Banking, Internet Banking, etc. But Net Banking made it an easy way for customers to do their banking transaction from various places. In 2020 India's banking sector is a fifth largest banking sector and 2025 the banking system was a third largest banking sector in the world. The Indian Banking System cannot ignore the new technological challenges and banks are also facing great challenges.

Objective of Study

- 1) To study trends of digital payment system in India
- 2) To find of types of digital payment system in India
- 3) To examine the problem and challenges of digital payment in rural India.

Trends of Digital Payments: India's Payment System

Particularly, its digital payments system - has been evolving robustly over the past many years, spurred by developments in information and communication technology, and fostered and in consonance with the path envisioned by the Reserve Bank of India. As part of this vision, the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) was established in 2008–has been spearheading the development of the retail payments system. Important milestones attained in this overall

process of development of the payments system include the introduction of MICR clearing in the early 1980s, Electronic Clearing Service and Electronic Funds Transfer in the 1990s, issuance of credit and debit cards by banks in the 1990s, the National Financial Switch in 2003 that brought about interconnectivity of ATMs across the country, the RTGS and NEFT in 2004, the Cheque Truncation System (CTS) in 2008, the second factor authentication for the 'card not present' transaction in 2009 and the new RTGS with enhanced features in 2013. Furthermore, non-bank entities have been introduced in the issuance of pre-paid instruments (PPI), including mobile and digital wallets. These measures have been complemented by significant initiatives by the NPCI including the launching of grid-wise operations of CTS, interoperability on NACH, IMPS, NFS, Repay (a domestic card payment network), APBS and AEPS (which are an important part of the financial inclusion process), National Unified USSD Platform (NUUP), UPI and the BHIM application. Many of these achievements, particularly given their pan-India coverage, are indeed notable from a cross-country perspective, including the 'T or T+1' clearing of cheques enabled by CTS and the clearing house infrastructure, the NEFT, the IMPS, mobile banking/payments and the security aspects of card payments. The developments capture the evolution of the Digital Payments ecosystem in the country.

Types of Digital Payment Methods in India

- Banking cards
- USSD
- Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS)
- UPI
- Mobile Wallets
- Bank pre-paid cards
- Point of Sale (PoS)
- Internet Banking
- Mobile Banking
- Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) app Digital Payment

1. **Banking cards:** Cards are among the most widely used payment methods and come with various features and benefits such as security of payments, convenience, etc. The main advantage of debit/credit or prepaid banking cards is that they can be used to make other types of digital payments. For example, customers can store card

information in digital payment apps or mobile wallets to make a cashless payment. Some of the most reputed and well-known card payment systems are Visa, Rupay and MasterCard, among others. Banking cards can be used for online purchases, in digital payment apps, PoS machines, online transactions, etc.

2. **USSD:** Another type of digital payment method, can be used to carry out mobile transactions without downloading any app. These types of payments can also be made with no mobile data facility. This facility is backed by the USSD along with the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). The main aim of this type of digital payment service is to create an environment of inclusion among the underserved sections of society and integrate them into mainstream banking. This service can be used to initiate fund transfers, get a look at bank statements and make balance queries. Another advantage of this type of payment system is that it is also available in Hindi.
3. **AEPS:** Expanded as Aadhaar Enabled Payment System, AEPS, can be used for all banking transactions such as balance enquiry, cash withdrawal, cash deposit, payment transactions, Aadhaar to Aadhaar fund transfers, etc. All transactions are carried out through a banking correspondent based on Aadhaar verification. There is no need to physically visit a branch, provide debit or credit cards, or even make a signature on a document. This service can only be availed if your Aadhaar number is registered with the bank where you hold an account. This is another initiative taken by the NPCI to promote digital payments in the country.
4. **UPI:** UPI is a type of interoperable payment system through which any customer holding any bank account can send and receive money through a UPI-based app. The service allows a user to link more than one bank account on a UPI app on their smartphone to seamlessly initiate fund transfers and make collect requests on a 24/7 basis and on all 365 days a year. The main advantage of UPI is that it enables users to transfer money without a bank account or IFSC code. All you need is a Virtual Payment Address (VPA). There are many UPI apps in the market and it is available on both Android and iOS platforms. To use the service one should have a valid bank account and a registered mobile number, which is linked to the same bank account. There are no transaction charges for using UPI. Through this, a customer can send and receive money and make balance enquiries.

5. **Mobile Wallets:** A mobile wallet is a type of virtual wallet service that can be used by downloading an app. The digital or mobile wallet stores bank account or debit/credit card information or bank account information in an encoded format to allow secure payments. One can also add money to a mobile wallet and use the same to make payments and purchase goods and services. This eliminated the need to use credit/debit cards or remember the CVV or 4-digit pin. Many banks in the country have launched e-wallet services and apart from banks, there are also many private players. Some of the mobile wallet apps in the market are Paytm, Mobikwik, Free charge, etc. The various services offered by mobile wallets include sending and receiving money, making payments to merchants, online purchases, etc. Some mobile wallets may charge a certain transaction fee for the services offered.
6. **Bank pre-paid cards:** A prepaid card is a type of payment instrument on to which you load money to make purchases. The type of card may not be linked to the bank account of the customer. However, a debit card issued by the bank is linked with the bank account of the customer.
7. **PoS terminals:** Traditionally, PoS terminals referred to those that were installed at all stores where purchases were made by customers using credit/debit cards. It is usually a hand held device that reads banking cards. However, with digitization the scope of PoS is expanding and this service is also available on mobile platforms and through internet browsers. There are different types of PoS terminals such as Physical PoS, Mobile PoS and Virtual PoS. Physical PoS terminals are the ones that are kept at shops and stores. On the other hand, mobile PoS terminals work through a tablet or smartphone. This is advantageous for small time business owners as they do not have to invest in expensive electronic registers. Virtual PoS systems use web-based applications to process payments.
8. **Internet Banking:** Internet banking refers to the process of carrying out banking transactions online. These may include many services such as transferring funds, opening a new fixed or recurring deposit, closing an account, etc. Internet banking is also referred to as e-banking or virtual banking. Internet banking is usually used to make online fund transfers via NEFT, RTGS or IMPS. Banks offer customers all types of banking services through their website and a customer can log into his/her account by using a username and password. Unlike visiting a physical bank, there are to time

restrictions for internet banking services and they can be availed at any time and on all 365 days in a year. There is a wide scope for internet banking services.

9. **Mobile Banking:** Mobile banking is referred to the process of carrying out financial transactions/banking transactions through a smartphone. The scope of mobile banking is only expanding with the introduction of many mobile wallets, digital payment apps and other services like the UPI. Many banks have their own apps and customers can download the same to carry out banking transactions at the click of a button. Mobile banking is a wide term used for the extensive range or umbrella of services that can be availed under this.

10. **Bharat Interface for Money (BHIM) app:** The BHIM app allows users to make payments using the UPI application. This also works in collaboration with UPI and transactions can be carried out using a VPA. One can link his/her bank account with the BHIM interface easily. It is also possible to link multiple bank accounts. The BHIM app can be used by anyone who has a mobile number, debit card and a valid bank account. Money can be sent to different bank accounts, virtual addresses or to an Aadhaar number. There are also many banks that have collaborated with the NPCI and BHIM to allow customers to use this interface.

➤ **Challenges of digital payment system:** India is an ardent effort to move towards a cashless transaction economy by minimizing the use of physical cash. The leading advantage of building a cashless economy is elimination of black money. Digitalization of transactions is the best way to move towards cashless economy. Such a cashless economy is realizable by promoting electronic money instruments, developing financial infrastructure and spreading digital transaction habits among people. RBI's Payment and Settlement Vision document 2018 gives objectives and guidelines towards cashless economy.

➤ **Challenges and prospects for cashless transaction economy:** Government's demonetization drive is also supposed to benefit cashless economy. Still there are several constraints as well as prospects in the journey towards cashless economy.

Challenges

Currency dominated economy: High level of cash circulation in India. Cash in circulation amounts to around 13% of India's GDP. Transactions are mainly in cash: Nearly 95% of transactions takes place in cash. Large size of informal/unorganized sector entities and workers prefer cash based transactions. They don't have required digital and finch literacy. ATM use is

mainly for cash withdrawals and not for settling online transactions: There are large number of ATM cards including around 21 crore Repay cards. But nearly 92% of ATM cards are used for cash withdrawals. Only low level of digital payment using ATM cards. Multiple holding of cards in urban and semi-urban areas show low rural penetration. Limited availability of Point of Sale terminals and poor transaction culture in POS: According to RBI, there are 1.44 million POS terminals installed by various banks across locations at the end of July 2016. But most of them remains in urban/ semi-urban areas. Mobile internet penetration remains weak in rural India: For settling transactions digitally, internet connection is needed. Bu in India, there is poor connectivity in rural areas. In addition to this, a lower literacy level in poor and rural parts of the country, make it problematic to push the use of plastic money on a wider scale.

Problems of Digital Payments in Rural India

Electricity is not provided to all the villages. Quality electricity to be provided to village's Digital cable is not covered to the whole of India. Villagers may not be able to purchase smart phones or laptops. Operations of accounts, conducting transactions through mobiles and to make online payments need training. ATM centers to be provided at least at a distance of 3 kms for easy access. At present there are 480 accounts for every 1000 adults. This need rectification and covers the entire adult population. There are only 40000 banks for six lakh villages. At least one bank for Conclusion:

Reducing the digital divide and increasing the awareness in the rural public. Reduce the transaction charges over the digital payments and discourage cash transactions. As the demonetization applied by government of India, Government trying to aware its people for cashless transaction by various kinds of advertisement method but still a large number of people are awaiting for the introduction of cashless transaction.

Suggestion

Rural social infrastructure such as Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals and Panchayati Raj Institutions should be energized for the propagation of digital rural economy. The Gram Sabhas in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Ward Sabhas in ULBs mast take up the issue of digital economy at the village level. All the line department functionaries such as school teachers, health workers, village Development officers, anganwadi workers, etc. must educate the people about the financial inclusion and digital economy. Like Pulse Polio Campaign, the Digital India Campaign twice or thrice in a year in a mass scale can be conducted in the country. It is an appropriate way to propagate the digital India campaign both in rural as well as urban areas. Strong political will among both the ruling and opposition parties is necessary for the

implementation of any economic reforms including demonetization and cashless economy in the country. Every 5000 adults are to be provided. There are 712 million debit cards in circulation. At present these cards are used on an average only 12 times a year in ATM counters and two times a year at the point of sale. It is very low and need improvement. 10. The above mentioned factors of provision of quality electricity, providing digital connection, banking facility, education to operate smart phones etc., need address before implementation of cashless transactions or digital payments system.

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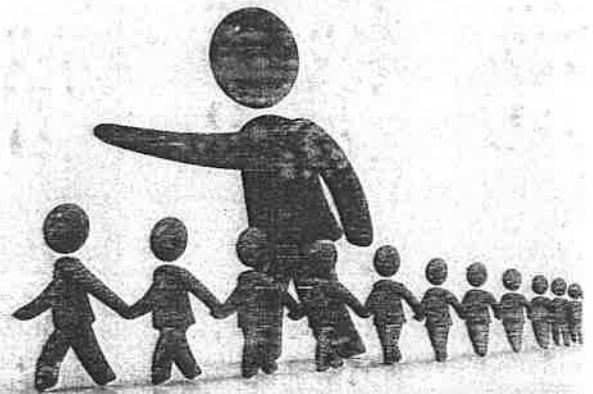


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19. Sustainable Development in Education Sector

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Introduction

Education aims at creation of teaching and learning environments not only to produce more knowledgeable, skilled individuals but also to bring about positive changes in the attitudes and values of learners. Education, at all levels, will continue to grow, because it cultivates the human mind and makes people important and useful in the all-round development of a country. Education for Sustainable Development allows every human being to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future. Education for Sustainable Development means including key sustainable development issues into teaching and learning; for example, climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, poverty reduction, and sustainable consumption. It also requires participatory teaching and learning methods that motivate and empower learners to change their behavior and take action for sustainable development. Education for Sustainable Development consequently promotes competencies like critical thinking, imagining future scenarios and making decisions in a collaborative way. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) is simultaneously a sub-field of education and a conceptual tool to aid policy makers in authoring educational policies that take into account the present environmental, societal and economic challenges. According to the UNESCO, it is based on all levels and types of learning - learning to know, learning to be, learning to live together, learning to do and learning to transform oneself and society. "It further says that, "Perhaps ESD can be seen as the total sum of diverse ways to arrive at a 'learning society' in which people learn from and with one another and collectively become more capable of withstanding setbacks and dealing with sustainability-induced insecurity, complexity and risks. From this vantage point, ESD is about - through education and learning - engaging people in sustainable development issues, developing their capacities to give meaning to SD and to contribute to its development and utilizing the diversity represented by all people - including those who have been or feel marginalized - in generating innovative solutions to SD challenges and crises."

Objective of the Study

- 1) To study the sustainable development in education.
- 2) To find out the problem and challenge of ESD in India.

A New Vision of Education

These many initiatives illustrate that the international community now strongly believes that we need to foster — through education — the values, behavior and lifestyles required for a sustainable future. Education for sustainable development has come to be seen as a process of learning how to make decisions that consider the long term future of the economy, ecology and social well-being of all communities. Building the capacity for such futures-oriented thinking is a key task of education. This represents a new vision of education, a vision that helps students better understand the world in which they live, addressing the complexity and interconnectedness of problems such as poverty, wasteful consumption, environmental degradation, urban decay, population growth, gender inequality, health, conflict and the violation of human rights that threaten our future. This vision of education emphasizes a holistic, interdisciplinary approach to developing the knowledge and skills needed for a sustainable future as well as changes in values, behaviour, and lifestyles. This requires us to reorient education systems, policies and practices in order to empower everyone, young and old, to make decisions and act in culturally appropriate and locally relevant ways to redress the problems that threaten our common future. In this way, people of all ages can become empowered to develop and evaluate alternative visions of a sustainable future and to fulfil these visions through working creatively with others.

ESD in India

Traditionally India has been a sustainable society. A large part of the Indian population still has a lifestyle that is based on the principle of reuse, reduce and recycle. In some cases it is a matter of personal choice but for a large majority, it is necessitated by economic compulsions. The Government of India (GOI) has integrated the principle of 'sustainability' in its various policies and developmental programmes. India's developmental strategic framework is based on a five year planning system. The first five year plan was rolled out in 1951. Presently, the soon-to-be concluded eleventh plan is underway which focuses in a big way on education.

In order to promote the value of sustainable development in education, the Indian government directed its various education departments to actively work on an Environment Education (EE) component as part of the curriculum. This strategy was adopted post Stockholm

conference in 1972 by setting up Centers of Excellence for Environment Education under Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) in the early 1980s. For a very long time, most of these activities were restricted to the MoEF but gradually the government realized that the purview of education is very broad in a developing country like India and cannot be limited to the workings of one single ministry. As a result, the GOI recommended Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to integrate environmental concerns into all aspects and levels of education. India is the only country to have passed one of the landmark judgments passed by the Supreme Court of the country directing all education boards to include environmental education (EE) as part of the formal education system at all levels. Besides the different ministries of the GOI, a large number of government and non-government organizations are diligently working to promote ESD. Most notable amongst them are Centre for Environment Education (CEE) which is the nodal agency for implementing UNDESD in India; The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); Bharati Vidya Peeth (BVP); Centre for Science and Environment (CSE); World Wide fund (WWF); National Council for Science Museums (NSCM) and National Council of Education, Research and Training (NCERT). These organizations work with schools, colleges, youth groups on ESD and conduct training programmes not just for students but teachers, principals, school administrators and policy makers. What is heartening is the fact that the ESD field in India is also occupied by young and passionate professionals who are working across the country to raise awareness on sustainable development issues. These professionals come from different walks of life like media, architecture, medicine, education, social work, alternative art and literature. A lot of work is being done at the grassroots level involving local communities. The latest ICT (Information, Communication, and Technology) tools are being employed to connect with the upwardly mobile urban youth and to reach out to a larger audience. The Multi-national corporations are also contributing by funding projects on ESD as part of their CSR strategy. The last five years have seen a notable increase in corporate spending on CSR in India and it has slowly but certainly helped the cause of developmental initiatives in the country.

The paramount importance of education in effecting social change is recognized. Mainstream education must now be re- aligned to promote awareness, attitudes, concerns and skills that will lead to sustainable development. Basic education which promotes functional literacy, livelihood skills, understanding of the immediate environment and values of responsible

citizenship is a precondition for sustainable development. Such education must be available to every child as a fundamental right, without discrimination on the basis of economic class, geographical location or cultural identity. Adequate resources and support for education for sustainable development are essential. An understanding must be promoted among key decision makers of the potential of education to promote sustainability, reduce poverty, train people for sustainable livelihoods and catalyze necessary public support for sustainable development initiatives. The empowerment of women and girls must be supported by actions to improve their access to basic and higher education, training and capacity building. The emphasis should be on gender mainstreaming. Greater capacity needs to be built in science and technology through improved collaboration among research institutions, the private sector, NGOs and government. Collaborations and partnerships between and among scientists, government and all stakeholders, on scientific research and development and its widespread application need to be improved.

Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Life-Long Learning Opportunities for all

In order to achieve all the targets of Goal 4; the total financial requirement for India is of the order of INR 142 lakh crores (USD 2258 billion). While there is no financial gap identified in case of primary and secondary schooling due to provisions and finance allocations under Right to Education Act, there are significant gaps in case of early childhood development and tertiary and higher education. There is a gap of INR 27 lakh crores (USD 429 billion) out of the total of INR 35 lakh crores (USD 555 billion) required for ensuring access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education. Further, India will require an additional INR 19 lakh crores (USD 301 billion) for ensuring quality technical, vocational and tertiary education. To enhance the standards of Indian higher education to match world standards, additional finance may be required over and above what is estimated here. India is estimated to require a sum of INR 9 lakh crores (USD 145 billion) to skill India's workforce. Estimates indicate that only about 2 per cent of the existing workforce has undergone formal skill training and about 15 per cent of the existing workforce has marketable skills, whereas 90 per cent of jobs in India are skill based and require vocational training. The Government of India has announced a target of skilling 500 million individuals by 2022. The gap in finance under this component is not assessed due to the scattered nature of government and private sector investments in skill building. However, India's current skilling capacity is only 7 million people per annum, which

necessitates substantial involvement of the private sector in skilling workforce as well as a substantial expansion of the government's skilling capacities.

Strengthening Capabilities in Science, Technology & Innovation

India is among leading countries of the world in the domain of scientific research and among the top five in space exploration. It is ranked 9th and 12th in the world respectively on the number of scientific papers published and patents filed. In recent years, significant breakthroughs have been achieved in the area of Information Communication Technology applications as well as e-governance. These include Aadhaar, DBT and decision support mechanisms based on Geographic Information Systems. India is also emerging as a major research and development hub in Information Technology and electronics. India accounted for 40% (USD 13.4 billion) of the global engineering research and development in 2016. A recent initiative of the government is the Atal Innovation Mission, which aims to transform the innovation and entrepreneurship landscape in the country. More than 500 Tinkering Laboratories are being set up in schools across the country. These Labs aim to facilitate the holistic development of students by providing them the space to experiment and put their ideas into practice. Further, the India Innovation Index Framework has been launched for tracking and identifying promising innovations in the country. The President of India recently hosted a landmark event, the Festival of Innovation, for reinforcing the inclusiveness of the innovation ecosystem.

Challenges

1. Rising trend of nationalism and protectionism impede the implementation of the goals
2. Industrialized countries are not serving as role models
3. Many of the richest countries are nowhere near achieving the global policy objectives but also deteriorate the implementation process for poorer countries because of negative spillover effects.
4. One of the greatest obstacles to achieving the global goals are poor performances regarding sustainable consumption and production.
5. Lack of credible data will be a major roadblock for India in achieving the global goals.
6. The Government of India has cut back on spending for the social sector. As per available statistics, India currently has only 5 % of the funds required to implement the SDGs. 5)

Way Forward

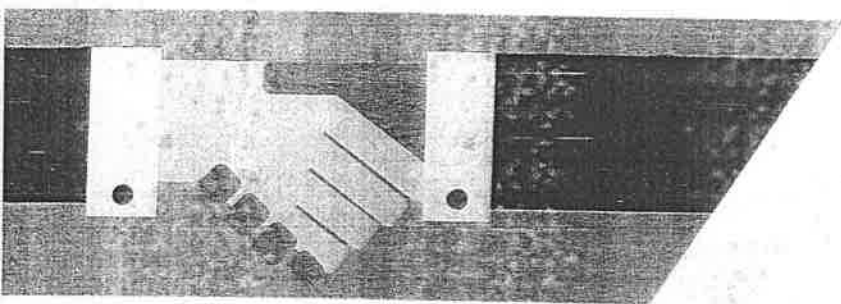
1. World leaders need to strengthen their joint efforts to realize the 17 global goals.
2. Politicians, businesses and society altogether must urgently intensify their efforts and commit themselves to this agenda.
3. All countries must take up the goals as part of their national development strategies, and ensure that they take responsibility for their impact on the rest of the world
4. With combined and sustained efforts at the national and global levels, it will be possible to eradicate poverty and ensure a prosperous world for all.
5. A strategy to address the lack of credible data could be a complete decentralization of the data collection process.
6. The Government of India should promote and incentivize funding from corporate, business, and other for-profit entities as a crucial source for funding the SDGs.
7. Making development efforts participatory and inclusive is an indispensable aspect for sustainable development.
8. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources.
9. State governments need to be mobilized to both understand and own the SDG targets, and engage in implementation accordingly
10. Constitute a Parliamentary Forum on SDGs which can be tasked with providing direction, oversight and monitoring to the implementation process.

Conclusions

It is estimated that 70 % of people live in rural India which is close to nature and sometimes amidst of nature. Indian society is traditionally bound and no education system could be thinkable without keeping in mind the immediate society. Thus, the education system in India blends its school and higher education curriculum with the traditional practices which are pro-environmental. Higher Education is the backbone of any knowledge society. In India HE has taken great strides to support, spread and practice „Sustainable Development“ to encourage wholesome development of the country.

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Scope of Social Science Research

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Introduction:

The unique characteristic of human mind is the curiosity to know about the universe. Innumerable questions arise in our mind about our environment, planet and the universe. Most of these questions starting with what, why, how and soon. For example, what are stars? , why day and night alternate? How is rain formed and why the mode of life and activities of human beings vary from place to place? Whenever such questions arise we seek answer to them or we try to find out solutions to them. Seeking answers to questions and finding solutions to the problems have been the basis of human progress. A systematic search for an answer to a question or a solution to a problem is called research. Actually research is simply the process of arriving as dependable solution to a problem through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of a data. Research is the most important process for advancing knowledge for promoting progress and to enable man to relate more effectively to his environment to accomplish his purpose and to solve his conflicts. Although it is not the only way, it is one of the most effective ways of solving problems.

Definition of Research: Social research is a research conducted by social scientists following a systematic plan. ... Qualitative designs emphasize understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participants, or analysis of texts, and may stress contextual subjective accuracy over generality. Emory defines research as “any organized inquiry designed and carried out to provide information for solving a problem”.

Quantitative and Qualitative Methods of Social Science Research: Social Science research is fueled by the desire to find out what makes people tick. There are several diverse fields that comprise the Social Sciences including anthropology, economics, sociology and psychology. Social scientists use a range of methods in order to examine the phenomena that relates to their field, and the different methods of carrying out social science research often form the foundation for research in other linked disciplines as well, such as political science, market research and media studies. Let's have a look at the variety of different methods and see how they can be best applied. There are two broad primary categories that comprise social science research. These are the Quantitative and Qualitative Design Methods. The methods used in the Quantitative Design category most often rely on statistical analysis such as the analysis of numerical data to establish a hypothesis that is provable by mathematical or statistical means. Experiments use a standard format to generate a hypothesis, provable by mathematical and statistical means. Methods used in the Qualitative Design rely on direct observation or communication with the participants or the analysis of words, objects or artifacts. These are methods to study the behavior and habits of the participants.

Quantitative Design Methods:

Experimental – This can be understood as the manipulation of independent variables in each experiment, in order to generate statistically analyzable data which can be easily understood, such as interpreting a census or an FBI national crime report. The analysis of this type of statistical study can be best applied when social scientists attempt to explain the voting habits of citizens in high crime areas, for example. **Sampling** – This is information gathering such as through surveys, opinion polling, questionnaires or focus groups. These types of research methods can provide information sought by corporations to help them decide how to structure advertising campaigns to sell their products, or to help politicians to understand the desires of their constituencies so they can incorporate the information into election campaigns or policy making strategies.

Qualitative Design Methods: This is the observation of phenomena with a minimum of interference such as a case studies or key informant interviews. **Historical** – This includes the researching of historical records such as birth certificates and death certificates or the collection of data through documentation of primary sources, secondary sources, running records, and recollections. **Photographs, videos, sound recordings** – This is the collection and assembling of visual and audible artifacts, such as old family photos, videos, films of war scenes, or audio memoirs and testaments.

Characteristics Social Science Research: Social science research can be simultaneously descriptive, relational, or explanatory, as well as basic, applied, or evaluative. In fact, nearly all social science research involves evaluation (e.g., of data, of hypotheses, of theories, of claims and conclusions), which is a major premise of this book. Large parts of social science research also can be characterized by its design, which consist of the structural elements of the plan a researcher will follow when conducting a study and, by extension, from which facts, evidence, and inferences and conclusions are drawn. Structural elements of design include, but are not limited to, samples, conditions, methods of assignment to conditions, observations, and the timing or scheduling of measurement or when a treatment begins or ends, among many others. The simplest means for classifying most, but not all, social science research designs are as experimental, quasi-experimental, or no experimental. These categories, however, are not mutually exclusive because research can be designed with elements from each or such designs can be integrated within others. Experimental designs are those in which the researcher has control over some (or all) of the conditions of the study and control over some aspects of an independent variable (i.e., the suspected cause) being studied. Experimental designs, sometimes referred to as randomized experiments or randomized controlled trials, are those in which independent variables are manipulated rather than only observed, and it is their effect on the dependent variable (i.e., the effect), or variables, that is of primary interest. Random assignment of subjects (e.g., people, animals, schools) to comparison, control, and experimental or treatment conditions is a necessary criterion for a randomized experiment. Such designs are prospective, in that groups are assigned to a treatment or intervention or other condition prior to receiving the treatment or intervention.

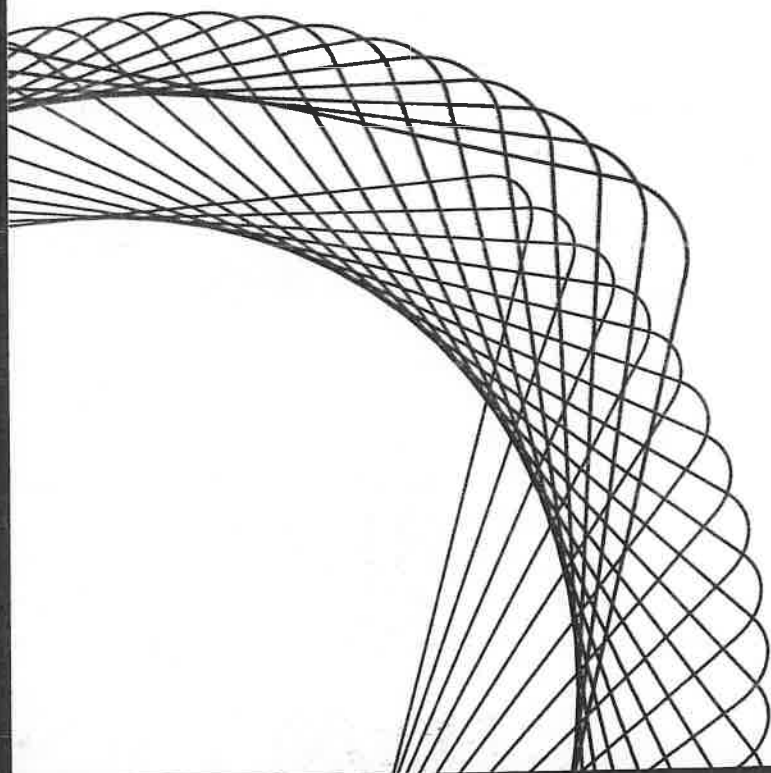
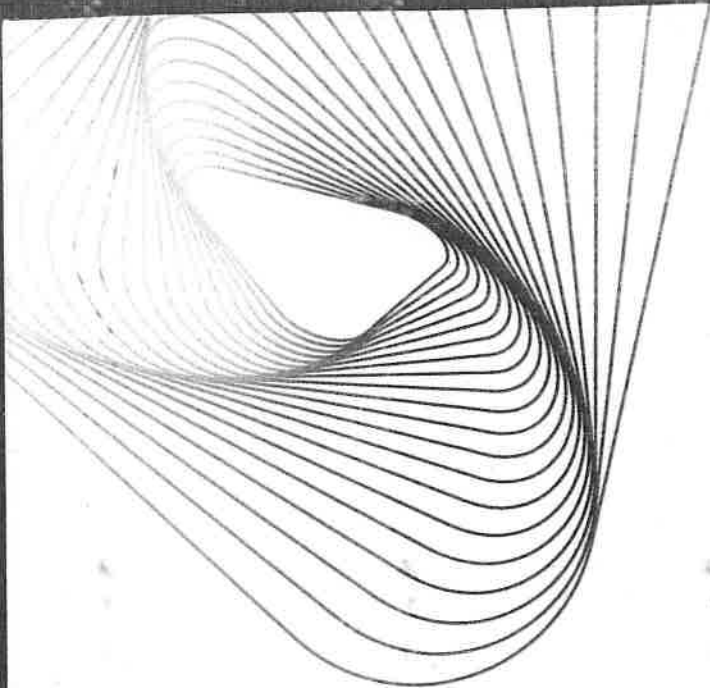
Scopes of Social science Research:

- 1. Demographic and Social Statistics, Methods and Computation** - Demography is the study of changes and population trends using resources such as birth data, death and disease and others. Social Statistics, Methods and Computational involve the collection and analysis of quantitative and qualitative data.

2. **Developmental Study, Human Geography and Environmental Planning** - Developmental study is a multidisciplinary branch of social sciences that discusses about various social and economic issues related to the development or study of poor countries. Human geography studies people, society and culture, especially regarding the impact on the environmental changes. Environmental planning explores decision-making process in managing the system of human and nature relationship.
3. **Economics, Management and Business Study** - Economics tries to understand how individuals interact in the social structure to answer key questions about the production and exchange of goods and services. Management and Business Study explore various aspects related to business management such as strategic and operational, organizational psychology, work relationship, marketing, accounting, finance and logistics.
4. **Education, Social Anthropology and Linguistics** - Education is one of the most important social sciences that explores how people learn and develop. Social anthropology is the study of how society and human social structures are organized and understandable. Linguistics focuses on language and how people communicate through the spoken voice and words.
5. **Legal, Economic and Social History** - Legal focuses on the rule made by the government and people to make sure the society becoming more orderly. Economic and Social History see the past events to learn from history and to more understand the process of contemporary society.
6. **Politics and International Relations** - Politics focuses on democracy and the relationship between humans and policy at all levels from the individual to the national and international levels. International Relation is the study of relationship among countries, including the role of other organizations.
7. **Psychology and Sociology** - Psychology studies the human mind and tries to understand how people and groups experience a variety of emotions, ideas, and awareness. Sociology involves a group of people, not individuals, and tries to understand how people relate to each other and function as a society or a social sub-group.
8. **Technology Study** - Technology Study relates to the role of technology in society, the policy and debates that form modern technology.
9. **Social Policy** - Social policy is interdisciplinary and subject concerned on community responses analysis to social needs with focus on the aspects of society, economy and the implementation of policies to improve social justice.

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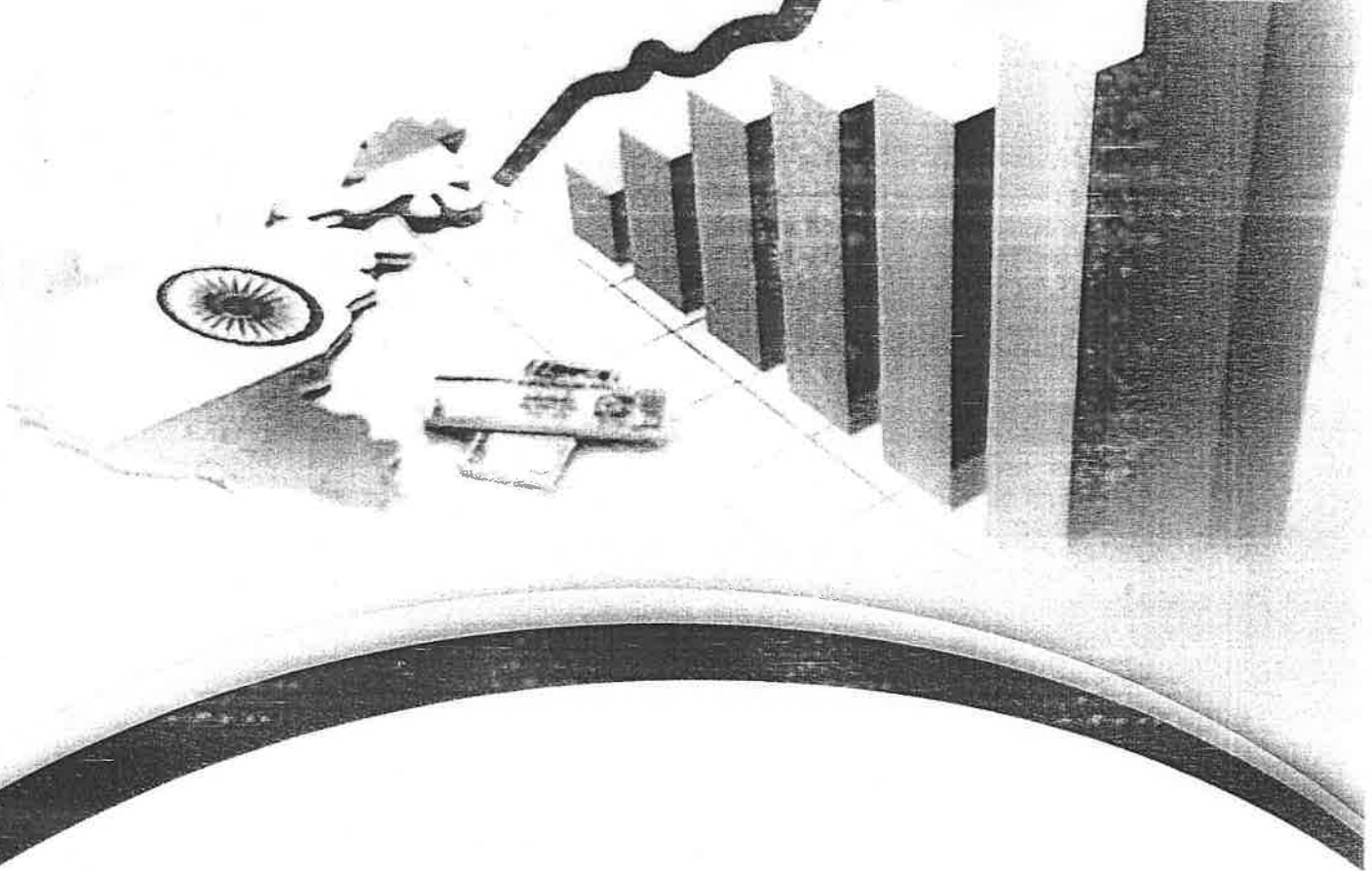
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National Social Assistant Programmer in India: An overview

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Introduction:

The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State to undertake within its means a number of welfare measures, targeting the poor and the destitute in particular. Article 41 of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide public assistance to its citizens in the case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement as well as in other cases of undeserved want, within the limit of the State's economic capacity and development. Social security, invalid and old age pensions figure as Items 23 and 24 of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India in the Concurrent List. It is in compliance of these guiding principles, that the Government of India introduced on Independence Day, 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) as a fully funded Centrally Sponsored Scheme targeting the destitute, defined as any person who has little or no regular means of subsistence from his / her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources, to be identified by the States and UTs, with the objective of providing a basic level of financial support..

In the early historical times, people were living in a more secured or protected environment. As stated above, the system of the joint family, the guilds, the caste, and community

panchayats and religious institutions have been providing protection to individuals from the evil consequences of various contingencies. The development of modern state totally changed the social set up in India and the state assumed the role of protector of people from evils. The philosophy of welfares has resulted in legislative schemes designed to channel all economic activity for collective good. Originally, labour law was almost a part of private law but now it has become part of public law. With a presence of large unorganized sector, India has not been able to provide a quintessential social security cap to all. In India, the World Bank's three pillar approach of pension system is partially followed as there is no minimum guaranteed pension for the participants (hence, the first pillar is nonexistent).^{viii} There are various employment linked pension schemes existing in India, but they are limited only to the organized segment of the workforce. As against the OECD average of mandatory pension schemes of covering population of the age group 15-65 and the labor force (which stands to 60.4% and 80.3%, respectively) India stands far behind: it covers only 5.7% of population in the age group of 15-65 and 9.1% of the labor force. Workforce engaged in unorganized sector has to resort to the third pillar of pension system which is of voluntary nature. The concept of social security is now generally understood as meaning.

Protection provided by the society to its members through a series of public measures against the economic and social distress that otherwise is caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings resulting from sickness, maternity, employment injury, occupational diseases, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death.

Objectives:

- 1) To find out the social security in India
- 2) To evaluate the social security scheme

in India

Social security in India:

India is a diverse nation having crossed the population of one billion. The population reflects immense diversity in terms of caste, religion, language, culture, food, lifestyle and occupation. The diverse nature of the Indian population is an asset for the nation as well as a mammoth task in terms of administration. On the one hand, there are states such as Kerala with over 94% literacy rate⁴ while on the other hand, there are states such as Bihar and Uttar Pradesh which are still striving to achieve the national standard in terms of literacy. The needs of various sections of the society vary as per their standard of living and the resources available to them. Despite such vast differences in various aspects such as religion, language, culture, food and occupation of the Indian society, what remains unchanged is a constant need for a social security setup throughout the nation that will cater to people from various segments of the society irrespective of their socioeconomic status. India as a welfare state has surely transformed itself since independence. The idea of a welfare state is one where the state has to shoulder the responsibility of securing socioeconomic stability of its citizen in one way or the other. The same has been incorporated in the constitution in the form of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy to ensure the well-being of the masses through democratic, independent and fair means. Post-independence, the nation battled a devastated economy, acute poverty and illiteracy. The economic reforms of 1991⁵ brought sweeping changes in the economy and introduced India to globalization and open market. This reform came into picture after an exceptionally severe balance of payments crisis occurred. It witnessed liberalization, deregulation and privatisation⁶ as major catalysts which boosted the economic power in more than one way. The major impact of this economic reform was visible on the export and import which were unable to generate revenue due to various



constraints created earlier. Prior to 1991, the imports were regulated by means of a positive list that included all the freely importable items. From 1992, imports were regulated by a limited negative list. The imports of almost all intermediate goods were made unrestricted. The influx of trade and business from all parts of world has earned India a global name in the subsequent decades. There was a growth in GDP due to the economic boost given to the production units and liberalized exports and imports. This was quite significant for an emerging economy such as ours. However, this could not completely uplift the growth of the country at large. The prime reason behind this was the fact that within the country itself there were major challenging issues that demanded attention. On the one side, there was globalization and expansion of exports while on the other hand, the nation was battling poverty, hunger, unemployment, poor health facilities, high infant mortality rate, frequent droughts, etc. There was no guarantee as to social security in India at that time. After almost six decades of independence, the scenario has changed and though social security doesn't stand universalized in the Indian context, it is present in certain realms of life and that in itself is a great step ahead.

Components of NSAP the NSAP at present includes five sub-schemes as its components:-

- a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- b) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- c) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- d) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- e) Annapurna Scheme

Eligibility Criteria and Scale of Assistance
The assistance under the sub-schemes of NSAP are applicable for persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. The other eligibility criteria and the scale of assistance under the

sub-schemes of NSAP are as follows:-

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): The eligible age for IGNOAPS is 60 years. The pension is Rs.200 p.m. for persons between 60 years and 79 years. For persons who are 80 years and above the pension is Rs.500/- per month.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): The eligible age is 40 years and the pension is Rs.300 per month. After attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month.

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): The eligible age for the pensioner is 18 years and above and the disability level has to be 80%. The amount is Rs.300 per month and after attaining the age of 80 years, the beneficiary will get Rs.500/- per month. Dwarfs will also be an eligible category for this pension.

National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): Rs. 20000/- will be given as a lump sum assistance to the bereaved household in the event of death of the bread-winner. It is clarified that any event of death (natural or otherwise) would make the family eligible for assistance. A woman in the family, who is a home maker, is also considered as a 'bread-winner' for this purpose. The family benefit will be paid to such surviving member of the household of the deceased poor, who after local inquiry, is found to be the head of the household. For the purpose of the scheme, the term "household" would include spouse, minor children, unmarried daughters and dependent parents. In case of death of an unmarried adult, the term household would include minor brothers/ sisters and dependent parents. The death of such a bread-winner should have occurred whilst he/she is more than 18 years of age and less than 60 years of age. The assistance would be given to every case of death of breadwinner in a family.

Annapurna Scheme: 10 kgs of food grains (wheat or rice) is given per month per beneficiary.



The scheme aims at providing food security to meet the requirements of those eligible old aged persons who have remained uncovered under the IGNOAPS.

Salient Features of Schemes of NSAP:

a) Universal coverage of eligible persons and pro-active identification: In this process it may be ensured that onus is not on the beneficiary to prove her/his eligibility. The implementing agency should also ensure coverage on special priority for the vulnerable groups like manual scavengers, persons affected by leprosy, AIDS, Cancer, TB and other serious ailments, bonded labourers, families affected due to natural or man-made disaster etc. Transgender, Dwarfs who fulfill the eligibility criteria must also be included.

b) Transparent and people friendly process for application, sanction, appeal and review: This would include providing support to the eligible people in obtaining their documents to establish their eligibility. States may devise methods for certification by local governments, if documents are not available with the eligible persons.

c) Regular monthly disbursement of pensions and benefits preferably at the Door-step of the beneficiaries- This should be achieved in the shortest possible period. As far as possible monthly disbursement should be ensured; if not done already it has to be achieved in the shortest possible time.

d) Electronic Transfer: The mode of disbursement may be decided on the basis of choice and convenience of the beneficiaries. However to ensure efficiency and regular transfer, payment into the bank account/ post office account or through electronic money order is preferred. A system of SMS alert and door step payment through BC or any other mode should be ensured.

e) Robust Social Audit and Annual Verification

f) Key role for local self-government institutions

g) IT based MIS - for sanction, disbursement and monitoring

h) Robust grievance redresses system: with provision for appeal and review

i) Automatic Convergence: with other schemes to provide maximum benefit as the beneficiaries under the NSAP are from BPL families which are the target group in most other Schemes. Every beneficiary should be enrolled under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

j) State Specific Guidelines: There are variations in the methods/processes adopted for implementation. It would not be possible to harmonize all the variations, since they are largely based on precedents and local situations. Therefore States may suggest variations needed while complying with the key principles and requirements of the Guidelines, and submit the same within three months, for a one time approval of the National Social Assistance Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Rural Development.

Expenditure on NSAP Schemes of Maharashtra in 2017-18:

S.N	Code	Total Universe	Availab leon MS	Bank A/C	Part A/c	Money Order	Cash	Unk	Availab F	Bank A/C with Availab	PO A/C with Availab	Availab Verified
1	ASHA	21870	47307	45200	21	0	0	0	20509	21000	0	20509
2	WGS	34025	27240	22241	5	0	0	0	22640	21000	0	21000
3	WGS	28500	6533	6533	0	0	0	0	6533	6533	0	6533
4	WGS	31207	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	27000	27000	0	27000
5	WGS	0	780	780	0	0	0	0	774	774	0	774
6	WGS	31500	30000	30000	1500	0	0	0	28500	28500	1500	28500
7	WGS	33000	11100	9500	1600	0	0	0	11800	11800	0	11800
8	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
9	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
10	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
11	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
12	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
13	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
14	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
15	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
16	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
17	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
18	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
19	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
20	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
21	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
22	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
23	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
24	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
25	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
26	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
27	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
28	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
29	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
30	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
31	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
32	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
33	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
34	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
35	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
36	WGS	30000	30000	30000	0	0	0	0	29000	29000	1000	29000
TOTAL												
		137000	137000	137000	0	0	0	0	127000	127000	10000	127000
GOVERNMENT												
		137000	137000	137000	0	0	0	0	127000	127000	10000	127000

Conclusion:

One of the main tasks for attaining the objective of the schemes of NSAP is awareness generation among the people about eligibility, scale of assistance and the procedure to be followed for obtaining benefits. District, Block/Intermediate and Village level panchayats and urban local government institutions should play a vital role in creating awareness among the people. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) of the poor also have a critical role to play. States should ensure wide and continuous publicity about the entitlements under the schemes of NSAP and the procedure for claiming them through posters, brochures, media and other means.

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Rural India – Banking opportunities

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Introduction :-

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. The Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past forty years, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economy. The basic objective of all rural development / programmers has been the welfare of the millions. In order to achieve this, planned attempts have been made to eliminate poverty, ignorance and inequality of opportunities. In the initial phase of planned rural development, the concentration was on sectors of agriculture industry, communication, education and health.

Banking opportunities: Rural infrastructure such as irrigation water shed development, electrification, roads, markets, credit institutions, agriculture research & extension etc together plays key role in determining the improvement of productivity. A quite revolution is taking place in rural India where economic growth is not just creating the

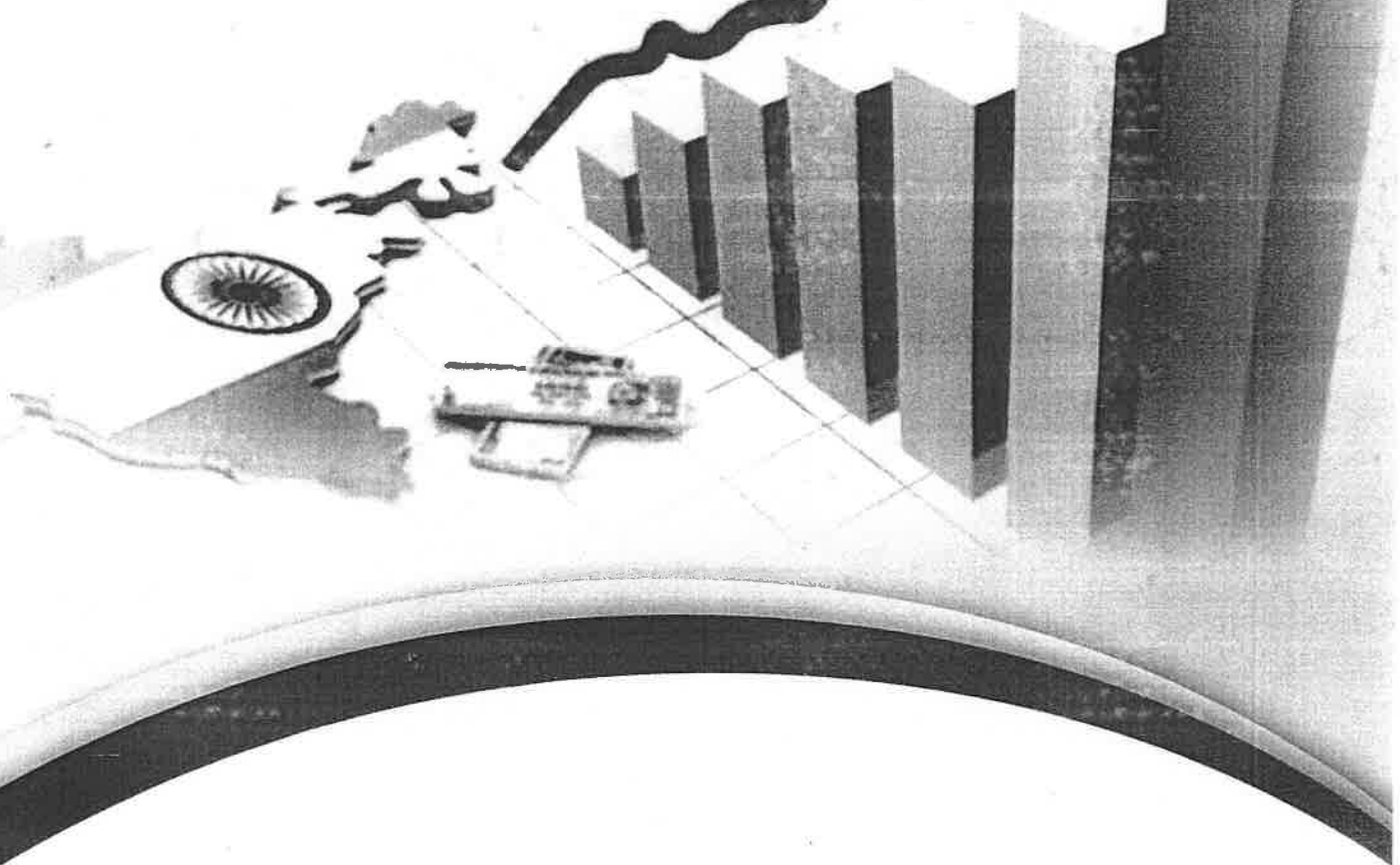
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Presently, there are around 160 countries that have implemented GST/VAT in some form or other. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually it is a destination based tax levied on consumption of goods and services. France was the first to introduce GST or Goods and Services tax. Presently, only Canada has a dual GST model (somewhat similar to the Dual GST Model that India is going to implement). The rate of GST normally ranges in between 15–20%. However, it may differ to a higher/lower side in some of the countries. The rates of GST play a crucial role in its successful implementation. Various countries have been struggling to rationalize the rate structure. India is all set to introduce GST or Goods and services tax after crossing the various hurdles in its way.

GST and its Impact on the Common Man:

GST or Goods and Services Tax as the name implies, it is an indirect tax applied both on goods and services at a uniform rate. This means goods and services will be subject to a uniform tax rate and both will be treated at par. A single form of tax known as GST or Goods and services tax will be applied throughout the country, replacing a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, Service tax, CST, CAD etc. GST or Goods and Services Tax – A new law, a new tax will bring with it new challenges to face that need to be tackled with utmost care. So, GST bill covers the Goods and Services Tax and shall be the biggest indirect tax reform providing a uniform and simplified way of Indirect taxation in India. Once introduced GST will replace a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise, Entry tax, purchase tax etc. So, a bundle of indirect taxes will get replaced by a new tax in India known as GST or Goods and Services Tax. Hence, leading to a much simplified tax regime as compared to the earlier complicated tax structure comprising of numerous taxes. As and when a new reform or bill comes and a new law is imposed, it surely leaves its impact especially on the common man. It is ultimately the common man who is directly or indirectly affected by the implementation of any new tax.

And this time too there's no exception, the common man has to get ready for the implications. The common man includes not only the final consumer of goods but all the small traders and service providers who shall be directly affected after the introduction of GST. Here, we have tried to cover up the major points related to Impact of GST on the common man or the final consumer plus the overall impact of GST.

Simply stated, we have highlighted the main advantages and disadvantages of GST and how GST will affect the common man.

Positive Impact of GST on the Common man or Advantages of GST:

1. A unified tax system removing a bundle of indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Servicetax, CAD, SAD, Excise etc.
2. A simplified tax policy as compared to earlier tax structure. However, it's not as simple as it seems to be, Check disadvantages below to grab more details.
3. GST or Goods & Services tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
4. Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the manufacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
5. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. Will become cheaper.
6. This will help in lowering the burden on the common man i.e. you will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly.
7. The low prices will further lead to an increase in the demand/consumption of goods.
8. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods.

the people including the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers or the final consumers to understand the whole process and apply it correctly.

GST training and Courses are being provided by the Government, various institutions and companies to educate the people all around. However, GST or Goods and Services tax is a long term strategy planned by the Government and its positive impact shall be seen in the long run only. The rates of GST and how effectively GST is introduced in all the States and at the Centre also plays a crucial role in deciding the actual impact of GST on the common man. A well designed GST Policy can bring a qualitative change in the tax system of India. A massive IT Software has been developed for the successful implementation of GST to bring things online. Revenue officials are also being trained for turning GST into a reality. But, the actual performance and results can be visualized once GST is implemented. Talking about the different sectors, some might gain, some might lose. But, ultimately we will have to get used to this new tax that is going to be a landmark reform having a great impact on India and its taxation system

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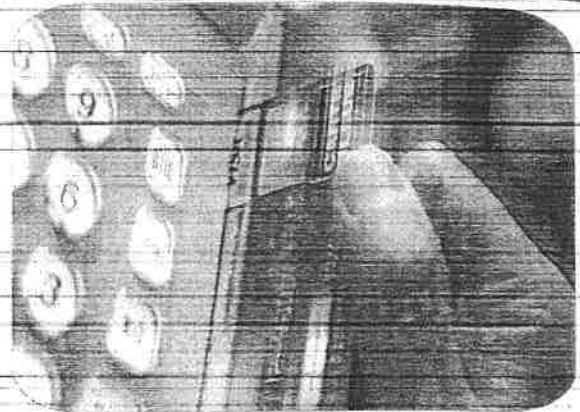
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RESEARCH DIMENSIONS

"DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA"

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**ABSTRACT:**

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. For centuries together, the Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past forty years, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economic structure. The economy of India is the sixth-largest in the world measured by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).

KEYWORDS: Digital payment system, agricultural country, economic development.

INTRODUCTION

The country is classified as a newly industrialized country, and one of the G-20 major economies, with an average growth rate of approximately 7% over the last two decades. India's economy became the world's fastest growing major economy in the last quarter of 2014, surpassing the People's Republic of China. However, the country ranks 141st in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$6,616 as of 2016. India is a cash heavy economy, with almost 78% of all consumer payments being effected in cash. India's preference for cash as a payment instrument is further reflected by India's significant cash to GDP ratio of (12.04%), which is substantially higher than comparable countries. India's dependency on cash imposes an estimated cost of approximately INR 21,000 Crores on account of various aspects of currency operations including cost of printing new currency, costs of currency chest, costs of maintaining supply to ATM networks, and interests accrued. This estimate does not reflect other external costs imposed by the use of cash, including the costs imposed by counterfeit currency and black money. Some estimates indicated that the net cost of cash (including cost of currency operations, as well as other costs borne by households, businesses and banks in handling cash) as 1.7% of India's real GDP in 2014-15. Similarly, estimates indicated that foregone tax revenues from the shadow economy constituting 19% of India's GDP, account for 3.2% of India's GDP. Transitioning to digital payments is estimated to bring about a significant reduction in costs incurred on account of inefficiencies associated with cash and other paper based payments. For instance, by certain estimates, transitioning to an electronic platform for government payments itself could save approximately INR 100,000 Crores annually, with the cost of the transition being estimated at INR 60,000 to INR 70,000 Crores. Similarly, a recent report estimates that for a total investment of about INR 60,000 crores over 5 years towards creating a digital payments ecosystem, India could reduce its cost of cash from the present levels of 1.7% to 1.3% of GDP.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:

Understand Rural & Digital banking system in India
 Know the awareness of digital banking in rural India
 Evaluate the Challenges & benefit of digital banking

WHAT IS DIGITAL PAYMENT?

Digital payment is a way of payment which is made through digital modes. In digital payments, payer and both use digital modes to send and receive money. It is also called electronic payment. No hard cash is used in the digital payments. All the transactions in digital payments are completed online. It is an instant and convenient way to make payments.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF DIGITAL PAYMENTS:

From commonly used cards to newly launched UPI, digital payments has many types of payment. Some are most convenient for tech-savvies and some for less-technical persons.

History and Significance of Rural Banking in India:

With the nationalization of banks in 1969 & 1980, establishment of Regional Rural Banks in 1975 and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in 1982 by the Government of India, the policies evolved by the RBI laid a strong foundation for establishing "Rural Banking System". The Government of India set up Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on October 2, 1975. Initially, five RRBs were set up on October 2, 1975 which were sponsored by Syndicate Bank, State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank and United Bank of India. RRBs were originally conceived as low cost institutions having a rural ethos, local feel and pro-poor orientation. SBI has 30 Regional Rural Banks in India known as RRBs. The rural banks of SBI are spread in 13 states ranging from Kashmir to Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh to North East. The total number of SBI's Regional Rural Banks in India branches is 2349 (16%). Till date in rural banking in India, there are 14,475 rural banks in the country of which 2126 (91%) are located in remote rural areas. Apart from SBI, there are other few banks which are working for the development of the rural areas in India:

History of online banking in India:

The precursor for the modern home loan banking services were the distance banking services over radio and television media from the early 1980s. The term 'online' became popular in the late 1980s and referred to the use of a terminal, keyboard and TV (or monitor) to access the banking system using a phone line. 'Home banking' also refers to the use of a numeric keypad to send tones down a phone line with instructions to the bank. Home banking services started in New York in 1981 when four of the city's major banks (Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank and Manufacturers Hanover) offered home banking services. Using the videotext system. Because of the commercial failure of videotext these banking services never became popular except in France where the Minitel system of videotext (Mintel) was subsidized by the telecom provider and the UK, where the Prestel system was subsidized. Digital revolution has provided an easy way to go for digital payments. India has more than 100 crore active mobile connections and more than 22 crore smartphone users as of March 2016. This number is going to increase further with a faster internet speed. The reach of mobile network, Internet and electricity is also helping in extending digital payments to remote areas. This will surely increase the number of digital payments. The Reserve Bank of India is doing its best to encourage alternative methods of payments which will bring security and efficiency to the payments system and make the whole process easier for banks.

The Indian banking sector has been growing successfully, innovating and trying to adopt and implement electronic payments to enhance the banking system. Though the Indian payment systems have always been dominated by paper-based transactions, e-payments are not far behind. Ever since the introduction of e-payments in India, the banking sector has witnessed growth like never before. According to a survey by client, the ratio of e-payments to paper based transactions has considerably increased between 2004 and 2008. This happened as a result of advances in technology and increasing consumer awareness of the ease and

efficiency of internet and mobile transactions.[2]In the case of India, the RBI has played a pivotal role in facilitating e-payments by making it compulsory for banks to route high value transactions through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and also by introducing NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) and NECS (National Electronic Clearing Services) which has encouraged individuals and businesses to switch is clearly one of the fastest growing countries for payment cards in the Asia-Pacific region. Behavioral patterns of Indian customers are also likely to be influenced by their internet accessibility and usage, which currently is about 32 million PC users, 68% of whom have access to the net. However these statistical indications are far from the reality where customers still prefer to pay "in line" rather than online, with 63% payments still being made in cash. E-payments have to be continuously promoted showing consumers the various routes through which they can make these payments like ATM's, the internet, mobile phones and drop boxes. Due to the efforts of the RBI and the (BPSS) now over 75% of all transaction volume are in the electronic mode, including both large-value and retail payments. Out of this 75%, 98% come from the RTGS (large-value payments) whereas a meager 2% come from retail payments. This means consumers have not yet accepted this as a regular means of paying their bills and still prefer conventional methods. Retail payments if made via electronic modes are done by ECS (debit and credit), EFT and card payments.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME:

Lack of awareness of digital financial literacy, especially among the rural population is a major challenge in the country, more so in light of the Government's recent demonetization and plans to make India a cashless economy. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the citizens, especially in rural and semi-urban areas regarding basics of digital finance services.

India -4thlargest user of cash in the world Government of India has taken measures to promote a cashless economy through digital payments in the past, progress had been made, such as: Electronic banking in the 1990. In the following decade: 'Core banking' plus use of credit cards Popularization of digital payments in this decade -electronic wallets, swipe cards, debit cards etc. We need to take a leap forward towards a cashless economy Provides NIC with an opportunity to act as a change agent to promote cashless economy by means of digital payments Its role will be to enable the IT fraternity to adopt a cashless way of life with support of other stakeholders Other Stakeholders include State IT Department, Financial Bodies, IT Industry etc. Bodies, IT Industry etc. About 3.7 million IT professionals in India, who form a powerful group to propagate this change, NIC being one of them.IT professionals can lead the way as early adopters of cashless transactions through digital payments Cashless transactions may include (progressively): Official receipts and payments .Purchase of costlier items (like vehicles, durables, holidays etc.).Purchase of daily items (groceries, medicines etc.).IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family .IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family members, shop keepers, domestic help to move in a similar manner.

CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM:

India is an ardent effort to move towards a cashless transaction economy by minimizing the use of physical cash. The leading advantage of building a cashless economy is elimination of black money. Digitalization of transactions is the best way to move towards cashless economy. Such a cashless economy is realizable by promoting electronic money instruments, developing financial infrastructure and spreading digital transaction habits among people. RBI's Payment and Settlement Vision document 2018 gives objectives and guidelines towards cashless economy.

Challenges and prospects for cashless transaction economy:

Government's demonetization drive is also supposed to benefit cashless economy. Still there are several constraints as well as prospects in the journey towards cashless economy.

CHALLENGES

- Currency dominated economy: High level of cash circulation in India. Cash in circulation amounts to around

13% of India's GDP.

- Transactions are mainly in cash. Nearly 95% of transactions takes place in cash. Large size of informal/unorganized sector entities and workers prefer cash based transactions. They don't have required digital and financial literacy.
- ATM use is mainly for cash withdrawals and not for settling online transactions: There are large number of ATM cards including around 21 crore Repay cards. But nearly 92% of ATM cards are used for cash withdrawals. Only low level of digital payment using ATM cards. Multiple holding of cards in urban and semi-urban areas show low rural penetration.
- Limited availability of Point of Sale terminals and poor transaction culture in POS: According to RBI, there are 1.44 million POS terminals installed by various banks across locations at the end of July-2016. But most of them remains in urban/ semi-urban areas.
- Mobile internet penetration remains weak in rural India: For settling transactions digitally, internet connection is needed. But in India, there is poor connectivity in rural areas. In addition to this, a lower literacy level in poor and rural parts of the country, make it problematic to push the use of plastic money on a wider scale.

Problems of Digital Payments in Rural India:

Electricity is not provided to all the villages. Quality electricity to be provided to village's Digital cable is not covered to the whole of India. Villagers may not be able to purchase smart phones or laptops. Operations of accounts, conducting transactions through mobiles and to make online payments need training. ATM centers to be provided at least at a distance of 3 kms for easy access. At present there are 480 accounts for every 1000 adults. This need rectification and covers the entire adult population. There are only 40000 banks for six lakh villages. At least one bank for every 5000 adults are to be provided. There are 712 million debit cards in circulation. At present these cards are used on an average only 12 times a year in ATM counters and two times a year at the point of sale. It is very low and need improvement. 10. The above mentioned factors of provision of quality electricity, providing digital connection, banking facility, education to operate smart phones etc., need address before implementation of cashless transactions or digital payments system.

Benefits of Utilizing a Digital Payment System:

Time savings Money transfer between virtual accounts usually takes a few minutes, while a transfer through bank or a postal one may take several days also require time to wait in the line. Reduced risk of loss and theft: You cannot forget your virtual wallet somewhere and it cannot be taken away by robbers. Low cost: No or lower cost of disbursing and receiving payments. User-friendly. Usually every service is designed to reach the widest possible audience, so it has the intuitively understandable user interface. In addition, there is always the opportunity to submit a question to a support team, which often works 24/7. Also forums are available to answer queries on the subject. Convenience. All the transfers can be performed at anytime, anywhere. It's enough to have an access to the Internet. Online Passbook- The online account contains the history of all transactions that can be checked anytime. Credit Facility: In case of credit card you have the option of buying on credit or paying later. Although the charges are high, it helps you in case of emergencies and Contingencies. Simplify Dispute Management: With an electronic payment system, companies enjoy improved data accuracy and automated disbursement, receipt and payment processing to streamline vendor dispute management. Improved Workflow Efficiencies: Increased automation is a key feature of a robust electronic payment system, enabling less reliance on time-consuming and costly manual business processes. Carrying huge load of cash which is risky and inconvenient too Reduced Maintenance Costs: The logistics and supply chain of cash is costing the exchequer a fortune. The amount of money required in printing cash, its storage, transportation, distribution and detecting counterfeit currency is huge. Transparency in Transactions: Needless to say, electronic transactions or plastic money always leaves a digital proof beneficial for both the taxpayer (consumer) and the tax collector (government). Higher Revenue: A derivative advantage of transparent transactions is collection of tax will increase. Thus generating higher revenue for the government, which in turn will be converted into public welfare policies and schemes. Financial Inclusion: The will to have a cashless economy will promote financial

inclusion of the people. It will compel the government to connect all the households with a bank and plastic economy. Lower Transaction Costs: Digital transaction is a boon in terms of processing costs and waiting time. If implemented properly, it will increase the consumption and production rates, thereby improving the economy.

CONCLUSION:

Reducing the digital divide and increasing the awareness in the rural public. Reduce the transaction charges over the digital payments and discourage cash transactions. As the demonetization applied by government of India, Government trying to aware its people for cashless transaction by various kinds of advertisement method but still a large number of people are awaiting for the introduction of cashless transaction.

SUGGESTION:

Rural social infrastructure such as Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals and Panchayati Raj Institutions should be energized for the propagation of digital rural economy. The Gram Sabhas in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Ward Sabhas in ULBs must take up the issue of digital economy at the village level. All the line department functionaries such as school teachers, health workers, village Development officers, anganwadi workers, etc. must educate the people about the financial inclusion and digital economy. Like Pulse Polio Campaign, the Digital India Campaign twice or thrice in a year in a mass scale can be conducted in the country. It is an appropriate way to propagate the digital India campaign both in rural as well as urban areas. Strong political will among both the ruling and opposition parties is necessary for the implementation of any economic reforms including demonetization and cashless economy in the country.

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Introduction:

The word tax is derived from Latin word "taxare" which means to estimate. A tax is an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority. Indian Taxation System comprise of Direct and Indirect Tax. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is one of the most discussed Indirect Taxation reforms. The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated to be around 25%-30%. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Studies show that this would have a boosting impact on economic growth. Last but not the least, this tax, because of its transparent and self-policing character, would be easier to administer. Genesis

The idea of moving towards the GST was first mooted by the then Union Finance Minister in his Budget for 2006-07. Initially, it was proposed that GST would be introduced from 1st April, 2010. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) which had formulated the design of State VAT was requested to come up with a roadmap and structure for the GST. Joint Working Groups of officials having representatives of the States as well as the Centre were set up to examine various aspects of the GST and draw up reports specifically on exemptions and thresholds, taxation of services and taxation of inter-State supplies. Based on discussions within and between it and the Central Government, the EC released its First Discussion Paper (FDP) on GST in November, 2009. This spells out the features of the proposed GST and has formed the basis for discussion between the Centre and the States so far.

Objective of Study

1. To know the history of GST bill
2. To understand of impact of GST

Legislative History of GST Bill in India

The GST Bill was initially proposed by the committee under the then Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee during the year 2000 which headed by Asim Dasgupta, the Finance Minister of West Bengal. Later on 2004, The Kelkar Task force which was instrumental in the implementation of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM) Act, 2003 suggested about the implementation of GST under the principle of VAT. On 2006, the then Finance Minister of Union P.Chidambaram, announced the target date for the implementation of GST in India as 1st April, 2010. During 2007, an empowered committee was formed by the finance ministers of each state to submit the roadmap for GST and they have submitted it. On 2008, that Empowered Committee submitted a report entitled "A Model and Roadmap for Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India" containing the roadmap for the implementation of

Presently, there are around 160 countries that have implemented GST/VAT in some form or other. In some countries, VAT is the substitute for GST, but conceptually it is a destination based tax levied on consumption of goods and services. France was the first to introduce GST or Goods and Services tax. Presently, only Canada has a dual GST model (somewhat similar to the Dual-GST Model that India is going to implement). The rate of GST normally ranges in between 15-20%. However, it may differ to a higher/lower side in some of the countries. The rates of GST play a crucial role in its successful implementation. Various countries have been struggling to rationalize the rate structure. India is all set to introduce GST or Goods and services tax after crossing the various hurdles in its way.

GST and its Impact on the Common Man:

GST or Goods and Services Tax as the name implies, it is an indirect tax applied both on goods and services at a uniform rate. This means goods and services will be subject to a uniform tax rate and both will be treated at par. A single form of tax known as GST or Goods and services tax will be applied throughout the country, replacing a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, Service tax, CST, CAD etc. GST or Goods and Services Tax – A new law, a new tax will bring with it new challenges to face that need to be tackled with utmost care. So, GST bill covers the Goods and Services Tax and shall be the biggest indirect tax reform providing a uniform and simplified way of Indirect taxation in India. Once introduced GST will replace a number of other indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise, Entry tax, purchase tax etc. So, a bundle of indirect taxes will get replaced by a new tax in India known as GST or Goods and Services Tax. Hence, leading to a much simplified tax regime as compared to the earlier complicated tax structure comprising of numerous taxes. As and when a new reform or bill comes and a new law is imposed, it surely leaves its impact especially on the common man. It is ultimately the common man who is directly or indirectly affected by the implementation of any new tax.

And this time too there's no exception, the common man has to get ready for the implications. The common man includes not only the final consumer of goods but all the small traders and service providers who shall be directly affected after the introduction of GST. Here, we have tried to cover up the major points related to Impact of GST on the common man or the final consumer plus the overall impact of GST.

Simply stated, we have highlighted the main advantages and disadvantages of GST and how GST will affect the common man.

Positive Impact of GST on the Common man or Advantages of GST:

1. A unified tax system removing a bundle of indirect taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise etc.
2. A simplified tax policy as compared to earlier tax structure. However, it's not as simple as it seems to be, Check disadvantages below to grab more details.
3. GST or Goods & Services tax removes cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
4. Due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector, the manufacturing costs will be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
5. Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. Will become cheaper.
6. This will help in lowering the burden on the common man i.e. you will have to shed less money to buy the same products which were earlier costly.
7. The low prices will further lead to an increase in the demand/consumption of goods.
8. Increased demand will lead to increase supply. Hence, this will ultimately lead to rise in the production of goods.

the people including the manufacturers, the wholesalers, the retailers or the final consumers to understand the whole process and apply it correctly.

GST training and Courses are being provided by the Government, various institutions and companies to educate the people all around. However, GST or Goods and Services tax is a long term strategy planned by the Government and its positive impact shall be seen in the long run only. The rates of GST and how effectively GST is introduced in all the States and at the Centre also plays a crucial role in deciding the actual impact of GST on the common man. A well designed GST Policy can bring a qualitative change in the tax system of India. A massive IT Software has been developed for the successful implementation of GST to bring things online. Revenue officials are also being trained for turning GST into a reality. But, the actual performance and results can be visualized once GST is implemented. Talking about the different sectors, some might gain, some might lose. But, ultimately we will have to get used to this new tax that is going to be a landmark reform having a great impact on India and its taxation system

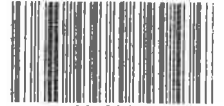
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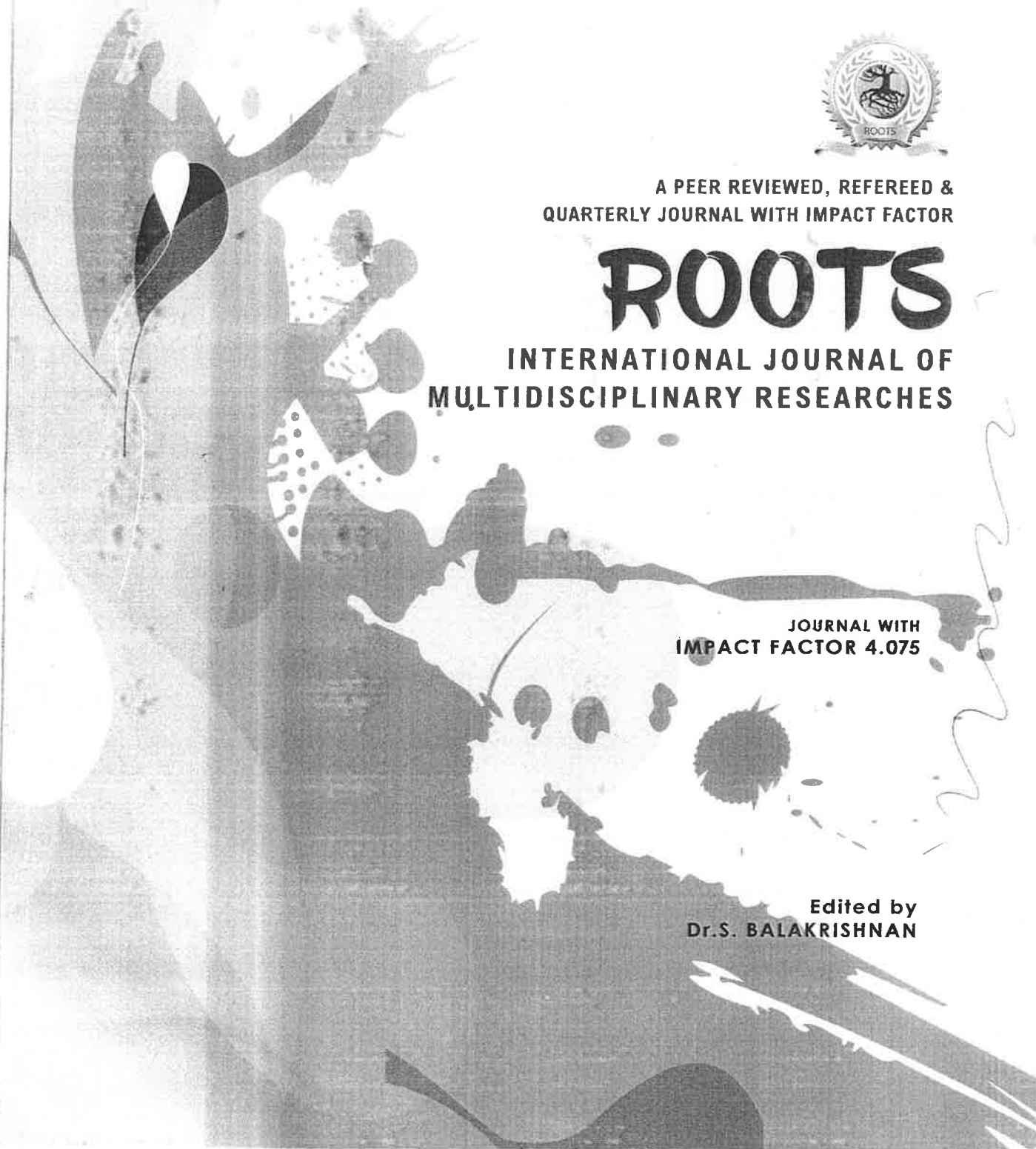
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CASH TRANSFER SCHEMES: A ROAD MAP OF SOCIAL SECURITY

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Abstract

The present work is an attempt to study the benefits of cash transfer. The direct cash transfers aim are to provide poor people with money and give them the freedom to choose what to do with it. It is observed that cash transfer is easy to deliver and monitor and large enough to affect household income. Most leakages in kind transfer would be reduced with cash transfer schemes. Cash transfer help people to escape or avoid falling into poverty and improves nutritional status of poor, especially children. It also plays an important role in financial inclusion in rural parts. The areas that are covered by the cash transfer in India include scholarships, pensions, unemployment allowances, MNREGA payments and public distribution schemes. They aims at cutting a subsidy bill apart from other benefits such as better delivery, accurate targeting, broader choice, reducing delays and less corruption.

Keywords: Pension Scheme, Cash Transfer, Kind Transfer, Social Security.

Introduction

The National and International commitments to global Poverty Reduction reflected in the millennium Development Goals have focused attention on the extent and persistence of Poverty in developing countries. There is an emerging consensus around the view that social protection can be an Effective Response to persistent poverty and vulnerability social protection has come to define an agenda for social policy in developing countries.

India experienced rapid economic growth since the early 1990. The NSSO survey shows that official Poverty line dropped from 36% to 27% between 1993-94 and 2004-05. The dismal reduction in poverty shows that the shining economics growth in India has left large sections of the population in the shade. It is therefore understandable and lendable that the government of India has rejuvenated and extended the financing of several large welfare programmes in recent years.

In recent years cash transfer programmers have become increasingly popular in many developing countries all over the world. In Mexico many policy makers have become interested in feasibility and desirability of cash transfer as a mechanism for reducing poverty, improving health and increasing school enrolments. A growing number of governments have introduced transfer scheme for sections of their population and several have expanded them to national level. In addition, various multilateral and bilateral donor agencies have actively supported experimental cash transfer scheme in various parts of the world.

Unconditional cash transfer programme which do not impose any conditions for making the transfers are called unconditional cash transfer. Conditional cash transfer are those programs which asks households to make pre-specified investment in the human capital of their children in general.

A study by Puja Dutta (2010), using data of National household survey and surveys on social pension utilization in Karnataka and Rajasthan states reveals that social pension scheme work reasonably well. These states have low levels of corruption and leakages. On an average in Karnataka 96 per cent enrolled pensioners receive their pension and in Rajasthan this figure is 93 per cent. The awareness level for the scheme was found high and criteria of the age for eligibility was followed strictly.

Chopra et al (2014), study in ten states found that pension is the main income source of old age person. An important finding of the survey is that by and large pensions reach the intended beneficiaries. The most of the pension amount was spent mainly on basic necessities like food and medicine. Collecting the pension is a big problem 67 per cent of the respondents said that they sometimes have to make more than one trips to the bank to collect their pension. Gupta (2013), carried out survey in tribal areas of two states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. It was found out that the scheme functioned without much corruption and most people got their full pension, delivery of pension was on time.

Desai et al (2010) found that 9 percent of respondents above 60 years were beneficiaries, and about 88 per cent

of the villages studied had access to the scheme. A greater proportion of the beneficiaries were women.

Importance of the Cash Transfer

The central government and concerned ministries have undertaken several reforms to make TPDS more attractive to poor households. Most importantly the subsidy per kg of grain has been raised in real terms year by year by keeping the central issue prices constant while the retail market prices have gone up in line with inflation. The GOI has also enacted a "Right to Information Act" that aims at making poor households more aware of their entitlements and encourage have venturing of complaints.

That the average poor household holding a BPL or AAY Ration Card purchase less than half the TPDS grains allowed indicates serious dysfunctions in the system. One would expect that few household eligible for a cash transfer would abstain from collecting money. Thus the underutilization problem would be resolved for poor household's cash in hand rather than subsidized but low duality grain from the FPS and therefore little ability to avoid cheating and bad service. With cash they would be able to choose freely not only which shop to buy grain from but also the quality and variety of their preference. Cash transfer will also give household more flexibility to buy food items other than rice and wheat which may encourage more balanced and nutritious diets to people. It will meet grain need of migrant workers, who are presently not allowed to use ration card outside their place of residence.

The old pension scheme although small is relatively important for India's safety net. If the money is not credited to their account on time, the poor old people can not meet their requirements. Thus pension scheme is the main source of income for these old people. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme gives the work for needy people. Theirs wage payments are credited at bank account but there is also the problem of delayed payment. Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna, Subsidies for Gas Cylinder benefits directly to consumers. The direct cash transfers aim are to provide poor people with money and give them the freedom to choose what to do with it. Cash Transfer is easy to deliver and monitor and large enough to affect household income. Most leakages would be reduced with cash transfer schemes. In this way in rural parts poor people join the bank system. Therefore, government is moving to cash transfer schemes.

Cash transfer help people to escape or avoid falling into poverty. They help improve the recipients health and

nutrition status, particularly of children. Cash transfer increase people's freedom to make decisions about their lives and provide greater control over the way they can plan their activities. Cash transfer helps in reducing income inequality.

Indian's social protection system is currently undergoing through important series of changes commensurate with the country's recent growth and poverty reduction experience. As growth has slowed somewhat following the global financial crisis, government and the observers have increasingly begun to realize the important role that social policy can play in building a strong and resilient economy. For example the well-known Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has not only provided not only a safety net for workers who can't find work elsewhere, but also had significant impacts on rural wages beyond the program, as well as on the propensity of rural inhabitants who migrate to urban centre's looking for work. Many of government's other flagship schemes have also been scaled up, and increasingly government is taking steps to unify the many disparate social schemes into a coherent nationwide framework. These efforts harness modern technologies and aim to deliver social protection more efficiently and with an eye on improving the countries human and physical capital. The AADHAR universal identification number scheme is a key recent government initiative at improving the targeted uptake of a wide variety of schemes by making eligibility requirements subjects to a single universal database for social protection schemes. Taken together, these recent advances hint at increasingly comprehensive nature of social protection floor. India's National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is an important central government scheme which is perhaps less well-known than the well-publicized MGNREGA employment guarantee or the Aadhar smart card universal ID. It is however an equally important pillar of India's nascent minimum social protection floor. NSAP encompasses a series of welfare measures whose stated objective is to provide public assistance to people living in poverty in case of old age, sickness, widowhood, disability or death of a family member.

Benefits of the Cash Transfer

There are a number of theoretical arguments why cash transfer to low-income householders are a good policy option to secure welfare and development objectives

It is said that cash transfer reduces poverty. In Mexico, the cash transfer scheme reduced the poverty head count ratio by 10 percent. It was found that poor use their additional money to improve their basic living standards. Cash transfer would also strengthen social solidarity and reduce inequality. There is the impact of cash transfer on the incidence and extent of child labour, particularly which interfere with schooling. It is also observed that cash transfer improves health and nutrition status of the poor. There are many studies that suggest strong positive effects of cash transfer on child Nutrition, child and adult health status, the incidence and severity of illness, and use and effectiveness of medical services. In Colombia the conditional cash transfer resulted in improvement in the average height for age among children.

Cash transfer necessarily involves less administration and transaction costs than other forms of benefit. The international experience believes that cash transfers would reduce the administrative costs of social policy. Also cash transfer help to create better conditions so that children attend school greater extent and learn more effectively in and outside school, while being more likely to avoid being involved in child labour.

They increase people's freedom to make decisions about their lives, and provide greater control over the way they can plan their activities. They also avoid the choked pipes of bureaucratic welfare schemes, by which much of the benefit intended for recipients is lost in leakages. Cash transfer helps to raise women's social-economic status, relatively as well as absolutely, and actually increase female labour force participation. It also enables people to cut indebtedness and to make saving, thereby enabling them to deal with financial hazards. It increases financial inclusion of villages and communities.

Cash Transfer Schemes in Developing World

In recent years cash transfer programs have become increasingly popular in many developing countries all over the world. A growing number of governments have, introduced transfer schemes for sections of their population, and several have expanded them to national level. In addition, various multilateral and bilateral donor agencies have actively supported experimental cash transfer schemes in various parts of the world.

Brazil 2001: It provides monthly cash payments to poor households if their children (between the age of 6 and 15) are enrolled in school.

Chile 2002: Family to receive from the state psychosocial support, granted cash subsidies and preferential access to skill development, work and social security program.

Colombia 2002: A CCT program consisting of cash transfers to poor families on condition of children attending school and meeting basic preventive health care requirements.

Honduras, the family allowance program 1998: A social compensation program of the government of the republic of Honduras.

Jamaica, Programme of advancement through health and education 2001: It provides cash transfer to poor families who are subject to comply with conditions that promote the development of the human capital of their members.

Indonesia, 2007: A households CCT Programme which is focused on reducing poverty, maternal mortality and child mortality and providing universal coverage of basic education.

Mexico, 2002: Principal anti-poverty program of the Mexican government which focuses on helping poor families in rural and urban communities invest in human capital improving the education, health and nutrition of their children.

Guatemala, 2008: A CCT program that is intended to provide financial support of families living in poverty and extreme poverty and who have children age 0 to 15 years and pregnant women or and nursing mothers,

Morocco, CCT Programme for education 2007: CCT Programme in Morocco targets poor regions of morocco with high dropout rates, who live mainly in rural and marginal areas of the peripheries of urban centers (cities)

Nicaragua, the social protection network 2000: implemented by the social emergency fund.

Panama, 2000: a program implemented by the government of panama to the population under 18 to provide them access to health services and education.

Philippines, 2012: conditional cash grants to extremely poor households for health care, improve nutrition, family development and the education of children aged 0-14.

Peru, 2005: provides a monthly support to mothers (married or single) living in extreme poverty, mothers can

only qualify for the program if they send their children to school and take them for regular medical checkups.

Turkey, 2003: implemented by the social assistance and solidarity General Directorate. The CCT program aims to increase immunization coverage of children from poor families and to promote usage of health facilities

Egypt, 2009: currently being piloted in an urban slums in Cairo and 65 villages in rural upper Egypt by the Egyptian ministry of social solidarity.

Bangladesh 1994: CCT Program, conditional only on school attendance to unmarried girls, provides tuition and stipends.

Comodia, 2005: As important policy initiative by government to shift millions of chronically food-insecure rural people from recurrent emergency to food aid to a more secure and predictable, and it is largely cash based form of social protection.

Ethiopia, Productive sefery net program (PSNP) 2005: PNSP Targets chronically food insecure households. The combination of cash and food transfers is based on season and need, with food given primarily in the lean season. Vulnerable households receive six months of assistance annually to protect them from acute food insecurity.

Morocco, CCT Programme for education 2007: CCT Programme in Morocco targets poor regions of Morocco with high dropout rates.

Cash Transfer Schemes in India

Since the initiation of planning in 1951, Social transfers have a rich tradition in India with both the Central as well as the State governments implementing a range of measures broadly comprising socio-economic security. In an attempt to fulfil some of the commitments made under the directive Principles of State Policy, the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India and the commitments made to the International Community on the Millennium Development Goals, a wide range of programmes have been launched. A recent study by Planning Commission, ascertains that the Public Distribution System (PDS) is so ineffective that 58 per cent of the subsidized grains do not reach the targeted group and almost one-third of it is taken off the supply chain. Finance Ministry has stated that the inefficiencies of the PDS cause the government to spend Rs 3.65 for transferring Rs 1 to the poor. To generate budget savings and to reduce corruption, the Government of India has launched the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme on

January 1, 2013. The DBT programme aims that entitlements and benefits are transferred directly to the beneficiaries with the help of biometric Aadhaar-linked bank account. At present the scheme is covering 7 welfare schemes in 20 districts in 16 states. The areas that would be covered by the programme include scholarships, pensions, unemployment allowances, MNREGA and public distribution schemes. The DBT scheme aims at cutting a subsidy bill of Rs 1, 64, 000 crores apart from other benefits such as better delivery, accurate targeting, broader choice, reducing delays and corruption. In a landmark step, then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh announced the much-awaited direct cash transfer scheme in which the subsidy amount will go directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. The government started implementing the scheme for cash transfer to the beneficiary's account in 51 districts from January 1, 2013. The money is directly transferred into bank accounts of beneficiaries. LPG and kerosene subsidies, pension payments, scholarships and employment guarantee scheme payments as well as benefits under other government welfare programmes will be made directly to beneficiaries. The money can then be used to buy services from the market. For e.g. subsidy on LPG or kerosene is abolished and the government still wants to give the subsidy to the poor, the subsidy portion will be transferred as cash into the banks of the intended beneficiaries.

Conclusion

The strongest case for cash transfers appears to be for social protection of the elderly or as supplementary income to support children. Cash transfer have been successful in reducing poverty and show promise in promoting education and health outcomes where reforms are backed by efforts to step up service provision and quality. For the better implementation of cash transfer there is need for coordination among government agencies and service providers.

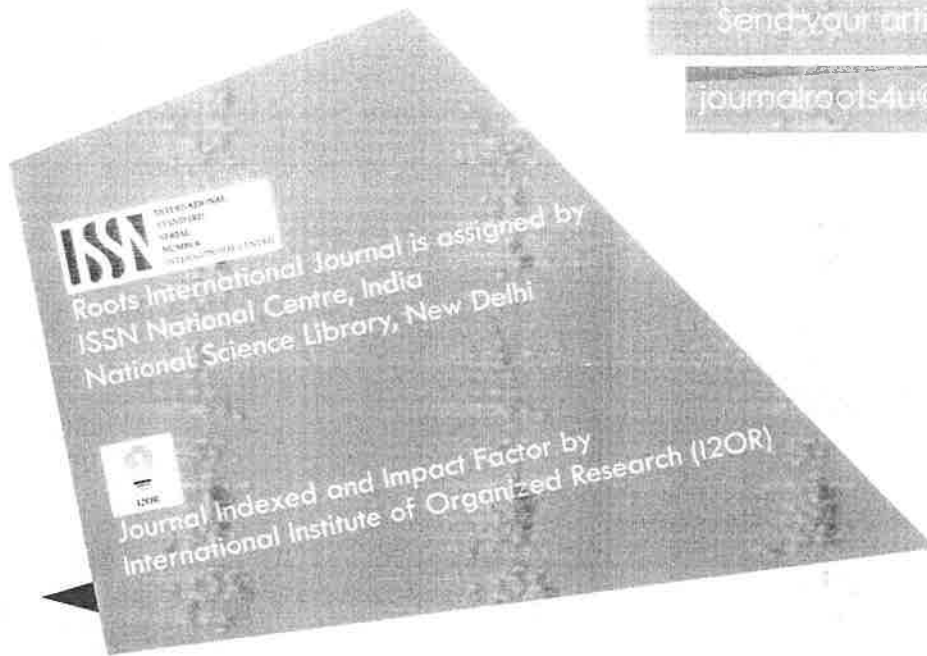
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आधार रिझर्व सिरीज : सायन्स अँड सोशल सायन्स

राज्यशास्त्र

भौतिकशास्त्र

लायब्ररी सायन्स

सोशल वर्क

इतिहास

संस्कृत

गृहअर्थशास्त्र

संगीत

शिक्षणशास्त्र

मानसशास्त्र

शारीरिक शिक्षण

वाणिज्य व व्यवस्थापन

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Role of IQAC in Enhancing Quality Education and Research

Edited By
Param. Vikhe

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Structure of IQAC and Role of Student- Teacher

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Introduction

Quality assurance in higher education is today the top priority of the policy agenda. Post-secondary education needs to prepare graduates with new skills, a broad knowledge base and a wide range of competencies to enter a more complex and interdependent world. Quality is a multi-dimensional concept and several mechanisms for quality assurance and management at individual and institutional level are needed. Systems of accountability and accreditation with a robust regulatory mechanism are essential to the process of sustaining and improving quality. Coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education and research and scientific and technical institutions is a constitutional obligation of the central government. It is necessary to involve all stakeholders to institutionalize internal processes in favors of quality as an island of excellence cannot serve the massive requirement of higher education. Quality has to be the concern of all institutions and excellence will flow from good quality institutions and appropriate governance structures. Higher education (HE) in India has experienced an unprecedented expansion accompanied by diversification of the sector. The unplanned expansion of the sector poses challenges for enhancing and maintaining quality.

The country has established external quality assurance agencies in the 1990s to assure external quality. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) was set up by the UGC in 1994 to accredit universities and institutions of general higher education and the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) was established by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in 1994 to accredit programs and institutions. NAAC accredits institutions and certifies for educational quality of the institution based on seven criteria. There is a dire need to undertake reforms in the entire higher education sector beginning with regulatory structures and going down to the institution level.

In pursuance of its Action Plan for performance evaluation, assessment and accreditation and quality up-gradation of institutions of higher education, the National Assessment and

quality thinking. The post-accreditation period is a shift from quality assurance towards quality enhancement. Every stakeholder of higher education – the management of institution, the teachers, the students and IQAC have a role and have to play it well in enhancing the quality of our accredited institution.

Role of Higher Education in the Society

Higher education is generally understood to cover teaching, research and extension. If we critically analyze the different concepts of higher education, we can list the various roles higher education plays in the society. Higher education is the source or feeder system in all walks of life and therefore supplies the much-needed human resources in management, planning, design, teaching and research. Scientific and technological advancement and economic growth of a country are as dependent on the higher education system as they are on the working class. Development of indigenous technology and capabilities in agriculture, food security and other industrial areas are possible because of our world- class higher education infrastructure. Higher education also provides opportunities for lifelong learning, allowing people to upgrade their knowledge and skills from time to time based on the societal needs. The Kothari Commission (1966) listed the following roles of the universities (higher education institutions in the modern society):

- To seek and cultivate new knowledge, to engage vigorously and fearlessly in the pursuit of truth, and to interpret old knowledge and beliefs in the light of new needs and discoveries;
- To provide the right kind of leadership in all walks of life, to identify gifted youth and help them develop their potential to the full by cultivating physical fitness, developing the powers of the mind and cultivating right interests, attitudes and moral and intellectual values;
- To provide the society with competent men and women trained in agriculture, arts, medicine, science and technology and various other professions, who will also be cultivated individuals, imbued with a sense of social purpose;
- To strive to promote quality and social justice, and to reduce social and cultural differences through diffusion of education;

membership of such nominated members shall be for a period of two years. The IQAC should meet at least once in a quarter. The quorum for the meeting shall be two-third of the total number of members. The agenda, minutes and Action Taken Reports are to be documented with official signatures and maintained electronically in a retrievable format

Goals

1. To develop a quality system for conscious, consistent and catalytic programmed action to improve the academic and administrative performance of the College
2. To promote measures for institutional functioning towards quality enhancement through internationalization of quality culture and institutionalization of best practices

The Functions of the IQAC are:

- Design and implementation of annual plan for Institution –level activities for quality enhancement.
- Arrange for feedback responses from students for quality –related institutional processes.
- Development and Application of quality bench marks / parameters for the various Academic and Administrative activities of the Institution.
- Retrieval of Information on various quality parameters of Higher Education and best practices followed by other Institutions.
- Organization of workshops and seminars on quality – related themes and promotion of quality circles and institutions –wide dissemination of the proceeding of such activities.
- Development and application of innovative practices in various programmes / activities leading to quality enhancement.
- Participation in the creation of learner –centric environment conducive for quality education.
- Work for the development of Internationalization and Institutionalization of quality enhancement policies and practices.
- Act as a nodal unit of the Institution for augmenting quality –related activities.
- Prepare focused annual quality assurance report (AQARs).

staff that basically determines the quality of educational process. They should actively participate and present their views in faculty development programs. Research activity should be undertaken. They should also organize state, national and international level seminar for teachers, invite resource persons from different places, indulge in brain storming and thus expose their minds to newer ideas. They should keep themselves update through latest trends of education. It can be done through journals like University News, NAAC News, etc.. Quality enhancement can be done by publication of articles and books in some recognized journals or books having national or international recognition. Teachers should also make the use of ICT resources in order to bring innovation in teaching – learning process. “A teacher can’t teach unless he is teaching himself. A lamp cannot burn another lamp unless it continuous itself to burn.” (Tagore) Teachers have to shoulder the responsibilities of enhancing quality in the institution.

Role of the students

Every student of higher education has a role to play in quality enhancement. Students have unique role to play in ensuring the quality of higher education, Firstly, students should realize that quality education is their right and that it is the responsibility of higher education institutions (HEIs) to provide quality education to learners. Secondly, students should be equally aware that they have significant learning responsibilities to enable institutions by accepting their responsibilities. Unless students demand quality education and demonstrate their commitment to quality education, HEIs will have very little motivation for quality enhancement. The NAAC has taken an initiative in this direction by developing a sample student charter for all HEIs. The NAAC advocates the public display of the student charter in every institution as an act of promotion of student participation in quality assurance. Students should have a clear knowledge of the programs, rules and regulations of the institution. They should understand the teaching learning strategies and evaluation systems of institution. They should also give feedback whether they are satisfied or not with these teaching methods and evaluation system. Talk and Chalk are very old methods. Yet they do have their own merits. In order to sustain and enhance quality of accredited institution, their result-oriented participation is must in other activities like culture programs, N.S.S., N.C.C. sports etc. Following the rules and regulations of the institutions, they should make optimum use of the learning resources and support services available in the institution and should try their best to

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Pravara Rural Education Society was established in 1964 by Late Padmashri Dr. Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil, pioneer of sugar co-operative movement in India to cater to the needs of higher education to the rural masses. He knew that the success of social transformation in rural area depended a good deal on gradual upliftment and active participation of the women folk. In order to accomplish these objectives, Pravara Public School, Pravara Kanya Vidya Mandir, the residential schools were established way back in Sixties. Engineering, Pharmacy and Polytechnic Colleges situated at the hub of Pravara are the offshoots of the society. Arts, Science and Commerce college Kolhar was established in 1999 under the vibrant guidance of Late Padmabhushan Dr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil, Chairman emeritus of Pravara Rural Education Society. The institution has always aimed at the quality education and research in academia. It recognizes the pivotal role of IQAC in overall development of the institution. The present book is an output of this cognizance.

Hon'ble Dr. Ashok Vikhe Patil
Executive Chairman,
Pravara Rural Education Society



Ritu Prakashan
Ahmednagar



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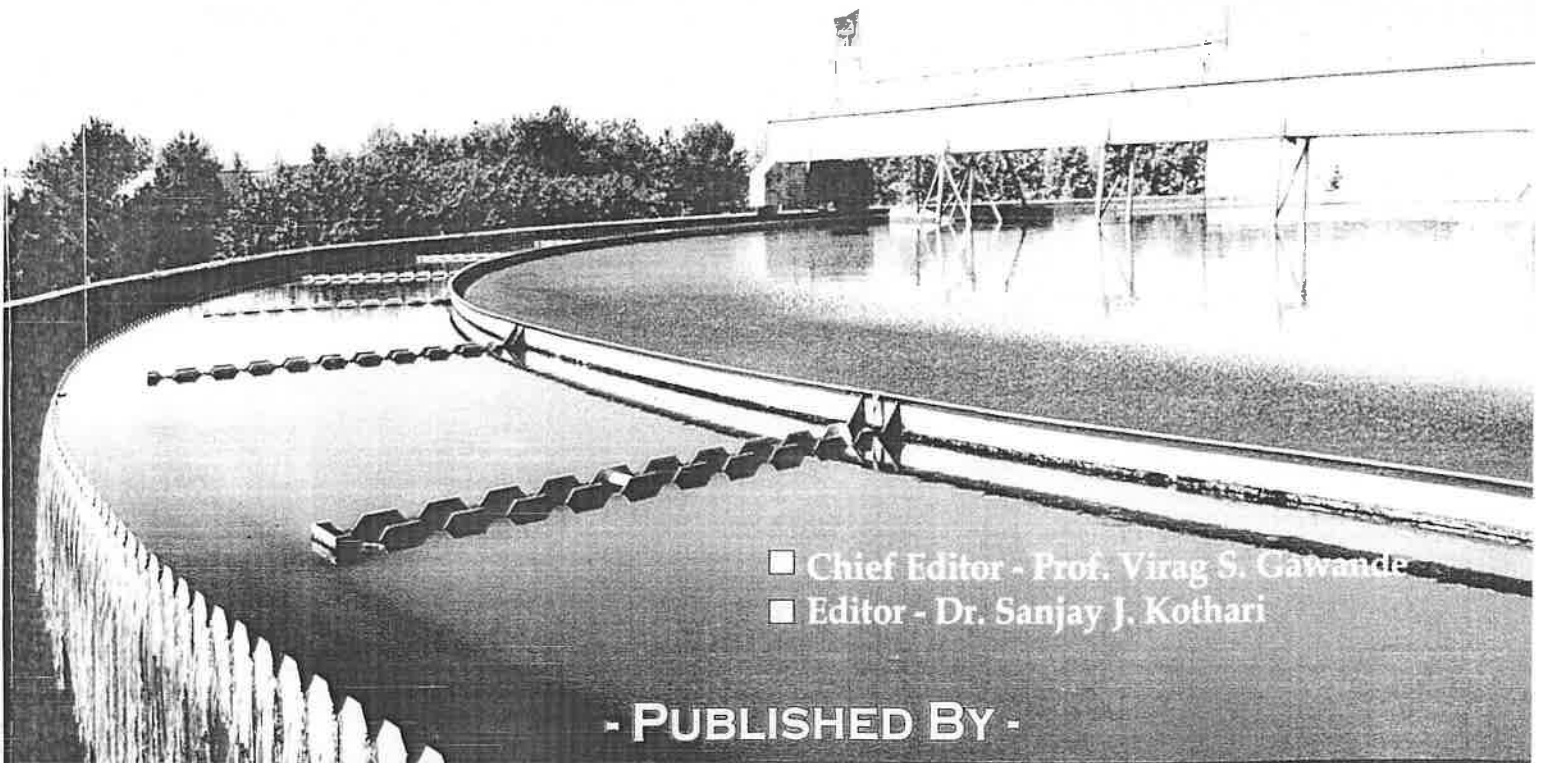
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WATER SCENARIO OF MAHARASHTRA

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I. Introduction

Indian economy at the dawn of 21 st century finds itself at the cross-roads. Last few years have seen its transformation from an ailing agricultural economy to a rapidly growing one with services sector emerging as the power house for the economy. The economy has experienced an average annual growth rate of approximately 6 to 8 per cent during the last two decades. As is to be expected, improvement in economic growth and per capita income has translated, at least partly, into reduction in the level of poverty in the country and accelerated improvement in various indicators of human development. However, there is a broad consensus among critics as regards growth not being inclusive and balanced. It is claimed that there exist huge diversity and regional disparity across the economy at state level. The gap between rich and poor regions that existed even at the time of independence has widened over the years and significantly intensified during the period of reforms

Water is a natural resource, fundamental to life, livelihood, food security and sustainable development. It is also a scarce resource. India has more than 17 percent of the world's population, but has only 4% of world's renewable water resources with 2.6% of world's land area. There are further limits on utilizable quantities of water owing to uneven distribution over time and space. In addition, there are challenges of frequent floods and droughts in one or the other part of the country. With a growing population and rising needs of a fast developing nation as well as the given indications of the impact of climate change, availability of utilizable water will be under further strains in future with the possibility of deepening water conflicts among different user groups. Low public consciousness about the overall scarcity and economic value of water results in its wastage and inefficient use. In addition, there are iniquitous distribution and lack of a unified perspective in planning, management and use of water resources. The objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation and to propose a framework for creation of an overarching system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective.

II. Water Framework Law

Even while it is recognized that States have the right to frame suitable policies, laws and regulations on water; there is a felt need to evolve a broad over-arching national legal framework of general principles on water to lead the way for essential legislation on water governance in every State of the Union and devolution of necessary authority to the lower tiers of government to deal with the local water situation.

Such a framework law must recognize water not only as a scarce resource but also as a sustainer of life and ecology. Therefore, water needs to be managed as a community resource held, by the state, under public trust doctrine to achieve food security, livelihood, and equitable and sustainable development for all. The Indian Easements Act, 1882 may have to be modified accordingly in as much as it appears to give proprietary rights to a land owner on groundwater under his/her land.

There is a need for comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to facilitate inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including

an investment of Rs. 71,000 Corer. The State has corporatized the irrigation sector and construction of irrigation projects is being carried out through five irrigation development Corporations set up in the State. Apart from this, 1.00 Mha of Irrigation Potential is created on projects below Irrigation Potential of 250 Hm which are with Rural Development and Water Conservation Department.

An installed capacity of 3605 MW has been created through 58 Hydropower projects which generate approximately 4000 Million units annually. State government has adopted policy of privatization of small hydel projects. (Below 25 MW)

Water Sector Reform Initiatives undertaken by the state in Irrigation Sector: The Government of Maharashtra has undertaken a number of bold and path breaking water sector reform Initiatives, in the last 10 years to involve public participation in water management sector, many of which are for the first time in India and in fact in South Asia and major part of the world. These include:

Policy Reforms

State of Maharashtra has formulated its State Water Policy in year 2003. Main features of this policy are Integrated and multi-sectorial approach in planning, development & management of water resources. Transfer of water management responsibilities to legally empowered Water Users Associations (WUAs) Determination and administration of water entitlements to water users. Rationalization of water charges & charging on bulk/volumetric basis Establishment of legal framework the state has passed the following 2 major legislation: Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (MWRRA) Act 2005, enabling establishment of Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority in September 2005

Maharashtra Management of Irrigation Systems by Farmers (MMISF) Act 2005, enabling formation of legally empowered WUAs in irrigation scheme and transfer of irrigation system management responsibilities to WUAs.

Institutional Reforms:

Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (MWRRA) was formed in September 2005, The key functions of the Authority are : To determine, regulate and enforce the distribution of water entitlements for various category of uses at basin /projects levels • To regulate seasonal / annual water entitlements • To establish and regulate water tariff system for various uses of water with the view to ensure full operation and maintenance needs of irrigation / water utilities Adoption of new management practices :

For efficient use of water and optimum use of water distribution system, state of Maharashtra has adopted following new management practices which are recognized worldwide.

These are:

Management, including O&M of irrigation systems by elected Water User Association (WUA) Charging of water tariff on volumetric/ bulk basis • Publishing annual water audit report for each irrigation/ multipurpose project • Benchmarking of irrigation / multipurpose project • Promotion of new technology with Integrated Computerized information Systems (ICIS)

Major achievements in the Water Sector by the State:

Development of 4.825 M ha. of irrigation potential through investment of Rs. 71,000 cr. • Maharashtra is the only state in the country which has achieved the distinction of covering full maintenance cost of irrigation projects through collection of water charges . • First State in India to constitute Water Resources Regulatory Authority for regulation of water resources. • Formation of 1545 Water User association under Maharashtra Management of Irrigation Systems by Farmers (MMISF) Act, which cover 6.70 Mha area. • Formation of 1375 Water User association under co-

Design of Earthen Dams and Masonry Dams • Design of Lift Irrigation Schemes • Design of Hydro Electric Projects • Design of major canal structures including gates and outlets • Consultancy services to other government organizations like Brihan Mumbai • Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, MSEB and other • State Govt. Water Resources Department.

Dam Safety Organization, Nashik (Dso) (Established In 1980)

Functions

Pre and post monsoon inspections of Large Dams • Monitoring of pre and post-monsoon inspections carried out by field officers • Analysis of deficiencies observed during the inspections and suggesting remedial measures

Hydrology Project, Nashik (Established In 1996)

Functions

River gauging & Rain gauging • Compilation & Analysis of data & Dissemination of data • Creation of hydrological network in the State • Improve Hydrological data base • Assessment of basin / sub basin wise water availability

Quality Control Organisation (Established In 1979)

Three Circles headed by Superintending Engineer with headquarters at Pune, Aurangabad and Nagpur.

Functions

Quality Control of on-going projects

Mechanical Organisation (Established In 1959)

Functions

Management of Earth Moving Machinery • Management of Hydraulic Gates & Hoists • Management of Pumping Machineries in Lift Irrigation Schemes. • Management of Mechanical Workshops. • Management of Stores. • Emergency Services.

Directorate Of Irrigation Research & Development, Pune (Dird)

Functions

Pre-Irrigation Projects Soil Survey in commands of projects. • Periodical Monitoring and demarcation of water logged and salt affected area of project command. • Execution and Maintenance of surface, sub-surface drainage Schemes for reclamation of water logged and Salt affected areas. • To carryout Post-Project soil survey & lab testing of soil samples.

Water And Land Management Institute (Walmi), Aurangabad (Maharashtra) India

(Water Resources Department, Government of Maharashtra Undertaking)

(Established in 1980)

Objectives

To provide in-service training of interdisciplinary nature to staff engaged in irrigation water management and land development in irrigation and agriculture departments. • Action and adaptive research pertaining to irrigation project commands.

Providing consultancy services, production of training materials (in print and electronic media), conducting seminars /workshops and organizing farmer's training programmes.



Research Dimension



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on
"DIGITAL PAYMENT
SYSTEM AND
RURAL INDIA"

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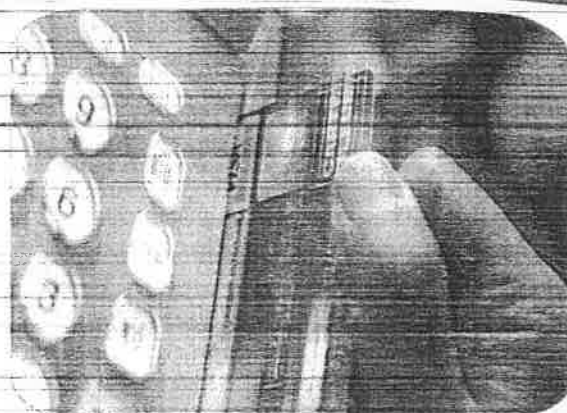
Department of Commerce

Appasaheb R. B. Garud Arts, Commerce & Science College, Shendurni

RESEARCH DIMENSIONS

“DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM IN RURAL INDIA”

Niwrutti Nanwate and Mangesh Shirsath
Art's Commerce & Science College, Ashti,
Tal.-Ashti, Dist. - Beed.



ABSTRACT:

India is known as an agricultural country, as most of the population of villages depends on agriculture. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country. For centuries together, the Indian village has been a self-sufficient and self-contained economy. During the past forty years, rural reconstruction and development have been the major thrust of economic planning, which has caused a rapid transformation in the Indian rural economic structure. The economy of India is the sixth-largest in the world measured by nominal GDP and the third-largest by purchasing power parity (PPP).

KEYWORDS: Digital payment system, agricultural country, economic development.

INTRODUCTION

The country is classified as a newly industrialized country, and one of the G-20 major economies, with an average growth rate of approximately 7% over the last two decades. India's economy became the world's fastest growing major economy in the last quarter of 2014, surpassing the People's Republic of China. However, the country ranks 141st in per capita GDP (nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in per capita GDP (PPP) with \$6,616 as of 2016. India is a cash heavy economy, with almost 78% of all consumer payments being effected in cash. India's preference for cash as a payment instrument is further reflected by India's significant cash to GDP ratio of (12.04%), which is substantially higher than comparable countries. India's dependency on cash imposes an estimated cost of approximately INR 21,000 Crores on account of various aspects of currency operations including cost of printing new currency, costs of currency chest, costs of maintaining supply to ATM networks, and interests accrued. This estimate does not reflect other external costs imposed by the use of cash, including the costs imposed by counterfeit currency and black money. Some estimates indicated that the net cost of cash (including cost of currency operations, as well as other costs borne by households, businesses and banks in handling cash) as 1.7% of India's real GDP in 2014-15. Similarly, estimates indicated that foregone tax revenues from the shadow economy constituting 19% of India's GDP, account for 3.2% of India's GDP. Transitioning to digital payments is estimated to bring about a significant reduction in costs incurred on account of inefficiencies associated with cash and other paper-based payments. For instance, by certain estimates, transitioning to an electronic platform for government payments itself could save approximately INR 100,000 Crores annually, with the cost of the transition being estimated at INR 60,000 to INR 70,000 Crores. Similarly, a recent report estimates that for a total investment of about INR 60,000 crores over 5 years towards creating a digital payments ecosystem, India could reduce its cost of cash from the present levels of 1.7% to 1.3% of GDP.

efficiency of internet and mobile transactions.[2] In the case of India, the RBI has played a pivotal role in facilitating e-payments by making it compulsory for banks to route high value transactions through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) and also by introducing NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer) and NECS (National Electronic Clearing Services) which has encouraged individuals and businesses to switch. India is clearly one of the fastest growing countries for payment cards in the Asia-Pacific region. Behavioral patterns of Indian customers are also likely to be influenced by their internet accessibility and usage, which currently is about 32 million PC users, 68% of whom have access to the net. However these statistical indications are far from the reality where customers still prefer to pay "in line" rather than online, with 63% payments still being made in cash. E-payments have to be continuously promoted showing consumers the various routes through which they can make these payments like ATM's, the internet, mobile phones and drop boxes. Due to the efforts of the RBI and the (BPSS) now over 75% of all transaction volume are in the electronic mode, including both large-value and retail payments. Out of this 75%, 98% come from the RTGS (large-value payments) whereas a meager 2% come from retail payments. This means consumers have not yet accepted this as a regular means of paying their bills and still prefer conventional methods. Retail payments if made via electronic modes are done by ECS (debit and credit), EFT and card payments.

AWARENESS PROGRAMME:

Lack of awareness of digital financial literacy, especially among the rural population is a major challenge in the country, more so in light of the Government's recent demonetization and plans to make India a cashless economy. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the citizens, especially in rural and semi-urban areas regarding basics of digital finance services.

India -4th largest user of cash in the world Government of India has taken measures to promote a cashless economy through digital payments in the past, progress had been made, such as: Electronic banking in the 1990. In the following decade: 'Core banking' plus use of credit cards Popularization of digital payments in this decade -electronic wallets, swipe cards, debit cards etc. We need to take a leap forward towards a cashless economy Provides NIC with an opportunity to act as a change agent to promote cashless economy by means of digital payments Its role will be to enable the IT fraternity to adopt a cashless way of life with support of other stakeholders Other Stakeholders include State IT Department, Financial Bodies, IT Industry etc. Bodies, IT Industry etc. About 3.7 million IT professionals in India, who form a powerful group to propagate this change, NIC being one of them. IT professionals can lead the way as early adopters of cashless transactions through digital payments Cashless transactions may include (progressively): Official receipts and payments .Purchase of costlier items (like vehicles, durables, holidays etc.).Purchase of daily items (groceries, medicines etc.). IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family .IT fraternity needs to motivate their circles: friends, family members, shop keepers, domestic help to move in a similar manner.

CHALLENGES OF DIGITAL PAYMENT SYSTEM:

India is an ardent effort to move towards a cashless transaction economy by minimizing the use of physical cash. The leading advantage of building a cashless economy is elimination of black money. Digitalization of transactions is the best way to move towards cashless economy. Such a cashless economy is realizable by promoting electronic money instruments, developing financial infrastructure and spreading digital transaction habits among people. RBI's Payment and Settlement Vision document 2018 gives objectives and guidelines towards cashless economy.

Challenges and prospects for cashless transaction economy:

Government's demonetization drive is also supposed to benefit cashless economy. Still there are several constraints as well as prospects in the journey towards cashless economy.

CHALLENGES

- Currency dominated economy: High level of cash circulation in India. Cash in circulation amounts to around

inclusion of the people. It will compel the government to connect all the households with a bank and plastic economy. Lower Transaction Costs: Digital transaction is a boon in terms of processing costs and waiting time. If implemented properly, it will increase the consumption and production rates, thereby improving the economy.

CONCLUSION:

Reducing the digital divide and increasing the awareness in the rural public. Reduce the transaction charges over the digital payments and discourage cash transactions. As the demonetization applied by government of India, Government trying to aware its people for cashless transaction by various kinds of advertisement method but still a large number of people are awaiting for the introduction of cashless transaction.

SUGGESTION:

Rural social infrastructure such as Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals and Panchayati Raj Institutions should be energized for the propagation of digital rural economy. The Gram Sabhas in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Ward Sabhas in ULBs must take up the issue of digital economy at the village level. All the line department functionaries such as school teachers, health workers, village Development officers, anganwadi workers, etc. must educate the people about the financial inclusion and digital economy. Like Pulse Polio Campaign, the Digital India Campaign twice or thrice in a year in a mass scale can be conducted in the country. It is an appropriate way to propagate the digital India campaign both in rural as well as urban areas. Strong political will among both the ruling and opposition parties is necessary for the implementation of any economic reforms including demonetization and cashless economy in the country.

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सर्वज्ञ महोत्सवी वर्ष

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Climate Change & its Impact on Agriculture

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Prof. M. K. Shirsath,

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Introduction:

Agriculture is a way of life, a tradition, which, for centuries, has shaped the thought, the outlook, the culture and the economic life of the people of India. Agriculture, therefore, is and will continue to be central to all strategies for planned socio-economic development of the country. Rapid growth of agriculture is essential not only to achieve self-reliance at national level but also for household food security and to bring about equity in distribution of income and wealth resulting in rapid reduction in poverty levels. Indian agriculture has, since Independence, made rapid strides. In taking the annual food grains production from 51 million tones in early fifties to 206 million tonnes at the turn of the century, it has contributed significantly in achieving self-sufficiency in food and in avoiding food shortages. Over 200 million Indian farmers and farm workers have been the backbone of India's agriculture. Despite having achieved national food security the well-being of the farming community continues to be a matter of grave concern for planners and policy makers. The establishment of an agrarian economy

which ensures food and nutrition to India's billion people, raw materials for its expanding industrial base and surpluses for exports, and a fair and equitable reward system for the farming community for the services they provide to the society, will be the mainstay of reforms in the agriculture sector (agri.policy) Policy support, production strategies, public investment in infrastructure, research and extension for crop, livestock and fisheries have significantly helped to increase food production and its availability. one-fifth of the world's poor. Child malnutrition extracts its highest toll in this country.

Climate change will have an economic impact on agriculture, including changes in farm profitability, prices, supply, demand and trade. The magnitude and geographical distribution of such climate-induced changes may affect our ability to expand the food production as required to feed the populace. Climate change could thus have far reaching effects on the patterns of trade among nations, development and food security. Agriculture is sensitive to short-term changes in weather and to seasonal, annual and long term variations in climate. Crop yield is the culmination of a diversified range of factors. Parameters like soil, seed, pest and diseases, fertilizers and agronomic practices exert significant influence on crop yield. The burgeoning population, along with human-induced climate change and environmental problems is increasingly proving to be a limiting factor for enhancing farm productivity and ensuring food security for the rural poor.

Agricultural productivity can be affected by climate change in two ways: first, directly, due to changes in temperature, precipitation and/or CO₂ levels and second, indirectly, through changes in soil, distribution and frequency of infestation by pests, insects, diseases or weeds. Acute water shortage conditions, combined with thermal stress, could adversely affect wheat and, more severely, rice productivity in India even under the positive

accelerate the hydrologic cycle, altering rainfall, magnitude and timing of run-off. Warm air holds more moisture and it will result in an increase in evaporation of surface moisture. Climate change has a direct impact on crop evapotranspiration (ET). In arid regions of Rajasthan state an increase of 14.8 per cent in total ET demand has been projected with increase in temperature. The study further indicates that even a marginal increase in ET demand due to global warming would have a larger impact on the fragile water resources of arid zone ecosystem of Rajasthan. Therefore, change in climate will affect the soil moisture, groundwater recharge, and frequency of flood or drought, and finally groundwater level in different areas. Effect of climate change will affect water cycle. In addition, rise in sea level will increase the risk of permanent or seasonal saline intrusion into ground water and rivers which will have an impact on quality of water and its potential use of domestic, agricultural and industrial uses. Climate change will have number of effects on agriculture.

In 2007, Union Ministry of Water Resources of the country initiated a Farmer Participatory Action Research Programmed in over 2000 villages all over the country to assess the impact of water saving technologies on agriculture production. It has been found that yield and income can be increased by 50 to 100 per cent in most of the crops by using water saving technologies. Additional yield of 1 ton per hectare can be realized through supplemental irrigation. Our agriculture is more prone to monsoon rains as we are growing high water requiring crops like rice and sugarcane. We should increase area under low water requiring but high value crops like pulses and oilseeds to counter the erratic monsoons. (Rohitashw Kumar and Harender Raj Gautam).

Conclusion:

Anthropogenic greenhouse gas

emissions and climate change have a number of implications for agricultural productivity, but the aggregate impact of these is not yet known and indeed many such impacts and their interactions have not yet been reliably quantified, especially at the global scale. An increase in mean temperature can be confidently expected, but the impacts on productivity may depend more on the magnitude and timing of extreme temperatures. Mean sea-level rise can also be confidently expected, which could eventually result in the loss of agricultural land through permanent inundation, but the impacts of temporary flooding through storm surges may be large although less predictable

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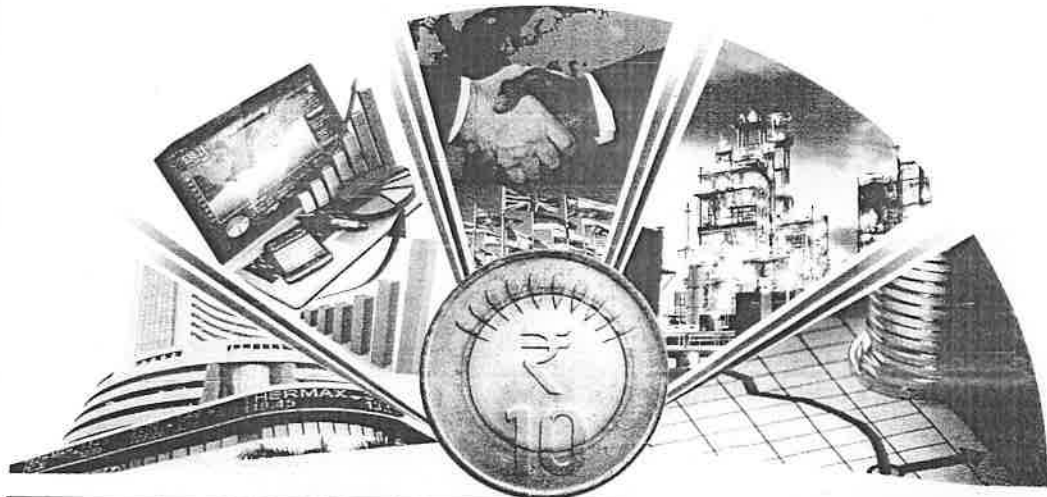


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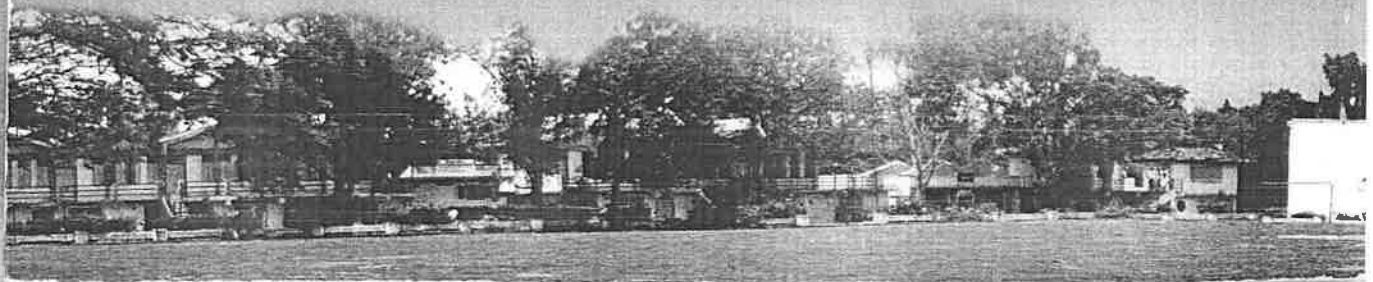
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With the second dose of banking business of Punjab National Bank, the reduction of the nationalized banks in economy.

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this time, were used functioning. The new traditional banks. All their banks but also

the complete Indian in the fact that a few economy came out the history of banking system was completed in 1969, 14 banks. Among these, New nationalized banks. In private sector banks was made.

have a relatively operations. On the is a focus area for level of sophisticated a challenge for process of restructuring for the banking towards resolution at an exciting and new markets; levels of customer capitalize on these

The Indian banking sector is faced with multiple and concurrent challenges such as increased competition, rising customer expectations, and diminishing customer loyalty. The banking industry is also changing at a phenomenal speed. While at the one end, we have millions of savers and investors who still do not use a bank, another segment continues to bank with a physical branch and at the other end of the spectrum, the customers are becoming familiar with ATMs, e-banking, and cashless economy. This shows the immense potential for market expansion. The exponential growth for the industry comes from being able to handle as wide a range of this spectrum as possible. In this complex and fast changing environment, the only sustainable competitive advantage is to give the customer an optimum blend of technology and traditional service.

As banks develop their strategies for giving customers access to their accounts through various advanced services like e banking, mobile banking and net banking, they should also regard this emerging platform as a potential catalyst for generating operational efficiencies and as a vehicle for new revenue sources. Banking industry's opportunities includes

- * A growing economy
- * Banking deregulation
- * Increased client borrowing
- * An increase in the number of banks

CONCLUSION

To survive in an increasingly competitive environment, bank need to come up with various facilities like Internet banking, mobile banking etc. With the onset of mobile banking, the industry finds itself at the threshold of the next major technological leap. Also, the traditional way of operations will slowly give way to modern technology. Today Indian Banking is at the crossroads of an invisible revolution. Banks may have to go for mobile banking services for a cluster of villages. Alternatively, technological institutions have to come out with low-cost, self-service solutions, ATMs. Over the next decade, the banking sector is projected to create up to two million new jobs, driven by the efforts of the RBI and the Government of India to integrate financial services into rural areas. More research and analysis are needed to make financial inclusion a major success in rural areas. The major challenges for the Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana would be availability of banking facility in the rural area like availability of Bank branch, ATM's, Internet facility.

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for the Indian banking industry has been remarkable over the past decade. It is evident from the higher pace of credit expansion; expanding profitability and productivity similar to banks in developed markets, lower incidence of non-performing assets and focus on financial inclusion have contributed to making Indian banking vibrant and strong. Indian banks have begun to revise their growth approach and re-evaluate the prospects on hand to keep the economy rolling. In this paper an attempt has been to review various challenges which are likely to be faced by Indian banking industry.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Bank of Hindustan was set up in 1870; it was the earliest Indian Bank. Later, three presidency banks under Presidency Bank's act 1876 i.e. Bank of Calcutta, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras were set up, which laid foundation for modern banking in India. In 1921, all presidency banks were amalgamated to form the Imperial Bank of India. Imperial bank carried out limited number of central banking functions prior to establishment of RBI. It engaged in all types of commercial banking business except dealing in foreign exchange.

Reserve Bank of India Act was passed in 1934 & Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was constituted as an apex body without major government ownership. Banking Regulations Act was passed in 1949. This regulation brought RBI under government control. Under the act, RBI got wide ranging powers for supervision & control of banks. The Act also vested licensing powers & the authority to conduct inspections in RBI.

Banking industry is the back bone for growth of any economy. The journey of Indian Banking Industry has faced many waves of economic crisis. Recently, we have seen the economic crisis of US in 2008-09 and now the European crisis. The general scenario of the world economy is very critical. It is the banking rules and regulation framework of India which has prevented it from the world economic crisis.

GENERAL BANKING SCENARIO IN INDIA

The general banking scenario in India has become very dynamic now-a-days. Before preliberalization era, the picture of Indian Banking was completely different as the Government of India initiated measures to play an active role in the economic life of the nation, and the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted by the government in 1948 envisaged a mixed economy. This resulted into greater involvement of the state in different segments of the economy including banking and finance.

The Reserve Bank of India was nationalized on January 1, 1949 under the terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948. In 1949, the Banking Regulation Act was enacted which empowered the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) "to regulate, control, and inspect the banks in India." The Banking Regulation Act also provided that no new bank or branch of an existing bank could be opened without a license from the RBI, and no two banks could have common directors. By the 1960s, the Indian banking industry had become an important tool to facilitate the speed of development of the Indian economy. The Government of India issued an ordinance and nationalized the 14 largest commercial banks with effect from the midnight of July 19, 1969. A second dose of nationalization of 6 more commercial banks followed in 1980. The stated reason for the