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A Luminent Living Testimonial to Rapicious Industrialization: MIC Gas Crippled Bhopal

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ABSTRACT

It is over thirty years since the Bhopal Gas Tragedy happened on the chilly night of December $2^{nd}/3^{rd}$ (00:15 am) 1984. Poisonous gases like Methyl Isocyanate (MIC), Phosgene were escaped from the Union Carbide India Limited Plant a subsidiary of the U.S. based Union Carbide Corporation, situated in the north-eastern side of the city Bhopal. The impact was saddened it was a catastrophic and genocidal has no parallel in industrial history. People were unaware of what was making them choke and fight for life saving breath led their warm beds in panic, in the darkness running helter-skelter, hopefully away from the murderous toxins that had clouded the skies. In an hour or so 3,000 of them could not outrun the deadly poisons, and they collapsed all over, the city, in a bizarre dance of death that had no dignity. Hundreds of thousands from a city of million plus vanished from the city, coughing, retching and mortally scared. Those who are escaped from death, the poisons have made their life hell for ever and are suffering and dying. There are lesions here for the multinationals, the developed countries, the developing countries and the community.

I INTRODUCTION

India was plagued with periodic droughts that resulted in famine in the northern part of India before the period of Green Revolution. Drought resistant varieties of wheat, originally from the Sonora region of Mexico was developed to adapt to Indian conditions. This wheat variety had bigger inflorescence, and resistance of hot, rain and wind, but it required high fertilizer application and high pesticide. In these circumstances Government of India began approving pesticide factories all over India. Thus the parent Union Carbide Corporation (UCC), West Virginia USA, opened the pesticide factory in Bhopal, India in 1969. The company was permitted to setup its hazardous factory in the midst of densely populate settlement and within 2kms, distance from the railway and bus station. The UCIL manufactured the pesticide carbaryl (sevin). In the manufacture of sevin, two lethal compounds available- Methyl Isocyanate (MIC) and Carbonyl Chloride (Posgene) are required (Nair A, 2001). Initially, MIC was imported to manufacture Sevin, but in 1977 the UCIL plant obtained the technology for the production of MIC from the parent UCC and by 1980 the UCIL commenced the production of MIC. The production primarily for demand within the was intended country. However, the plant had a production capacity far greater than the production planned for UCIL, Bhopal. Interesting matter is the demand and use in agriculture for carbaryl in India was far below the output from the UCIL plant. UCIL had a large stockpile of phosgene when the disaster had occurred. That was more than what required for the manufacture of the pesticide carbaryl. Phosgene, chemically known as carbonyl chloride is a deadly gaseous toxin which was used in World War II. The MIC gas tragedy in Bhopal occurred in 1984 demonstrated the world its potential to annihilate mankind and its use as a good chemical warfare agent. Bhopal is still reeling under the shock of this ghastly tragedy (Pillai, 2014). Neither the local authorities nor the factory management seemed to know the exact nature of the leakage and possible protective measures which could minimize its impact. The tragedy is a standing testimony of the dehumanizing influence of the hazardous endeavor of the rapacious Industrialization.

II HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Union Carbide Corporation was founded in 1886 as a carbon company, which developed the first dry cell battery trade named Eveready. UCC acquired its name in a merger of four companies in 1917. During the World War I the company diversified to gases and chemicals and atomic energy producing in World War II as a contractor to the US government in nuclear weapon production (Satpathy, nd). In 1905 the company started its operations in India. In 1924 an assembly plant for batteries was opened in Calcutta. Manufacturing of batteries was started in India through the Eveready (India) Company. In 1959 the Company changed its name to Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL). In 1960s the market for pesticides in Europe and other developed countries began to be saturated because of new knowledge and citizen's avowal began to get restricted. Then the Multinational Companies turned to the Third World, which offered cheap labor, low maintenance cost, compensation are just namesake where the cost of human life is negligible when compared to the developed country and relative indifference to occupation. Aim was to formulate a range of pesticides and herbicides derived from a carbaryl base. The process of carbaryl manufacture begins

with the reaction of carbon monoxide with chlorine to yield the intermediate phosgene. Phosgene is in turn reacted with monomethylamine to produce methyl isocyanate (MIC) the principal gas involved in the Bhopal Tragedy (Nair A, 2001) MIC is reacted with alpha napthol to produce carbaryl, different concentrations of which are used to formulate the end product. Seven is not an affordable pesticide to Indian farmers, so there was actually no need to manufacture sevin for Indian farmers and putting at risk the lives of so many people by storing and all the more producing MIC in India. Furthermore, the Government knew there was no provision in the state or even the to handle a disaster, and why was this issue sidelined to produce MIC. MIC is highly combustible therefore it was kept under a blanket of nitrogen. This storage location on site of the factory was ill advised since the factory was located among populated area (Morehouse densely and Subramaniam, 1986). This Location was rejected by the municipality authorities of Bhopal, but then the Central Government gave approval (Nair M, 2005). By the malfunctioning of the valve, on the night of December 2nd, 1984, water got into the storage tank No. E-610 contained 41 metric tones (91,000 pounds or 11,209 gallons) of MIC, and reacted with nitrogen and thus the blanket gone, MIC leaked out. Within 2 hours the storage tank was empty.

III THE CATASTROPHE CRIPPLED BHOPAL

It was the chilly winter night was one of the blackest dates in the industrial history. On Sunday 2nd /3rd (00:15 am) December 1984. The City Bhopal had been struck with an unprecedented catastrophe. Poisonous gases like Methyl Isocyanide (MIC), Possgene, were escaped from the tank No.610 one of the three tanks of the Union Carbide Plant Bhopal. When the plant was established the surrounding areas were uninhabited but later huts and shanties were erected. The poor shanty dwellers never realized that they were sitting in the mouth of a volcano. Within few minutes the gas swept away the adjacent areas. At first the inhabitants thought that somewhere somebody had roasting chilies and the fumes were causing severe irritation in the eyes. But soon the people began suffocate and collapsed were left their homes and ran in all directions blindly in the darkness for life. All alike retching, gasping, shrieking, falling, running, crying, Eyes were getting reddened and swollen. The deadly brew of gases burned the tissues of the eyes and lungs and attacked the nervous system. People began vomiting uncontrollably were wracked with seizures and quickly fell dead. Others drowned in their own secretions as their lungs ravaged by the killer gases filled with fluid. People were falling down, crashing into each other, stumbling over bricks and bodies in the mad, chaotic dash for life. Very soon, the lanes, streets were littered with corpses and carcasses of human and animals like a doomsday. All hell was let loose. 2,500 persons died within few hours about 250 dead bodies of infants were found abandoned by their mothers unattended. Many persons never got to even see the bodies of their dead kin. People were dying in the hospital, on the bed, in the verandahs, lawns, floor and ground. Corpses were being piled up one up on another. Brutal dance of death was all around.

The toxic gas leaked over the city carried by the wind a vast area of 40 sq km. The next morning, several thousands were discovered lying dead on the streets of Bhopal, to the railway station where at least 200 people were found dead lying on the platform. Post mortem revealing highly necroses lungs, and filling with fluid and in some cases holes appeared in the lungs due to the reaction with MIC (Morehouse and Subramaniam, 1986). The hospital personals were unaware about the nature of the toxin and antidotes or equipments which deals with such an emergency. Yet, they did whatever they could by the way of symptomatic treatment, to make the last moments of the victims on earth, more tolerable. The helpless doctors were neither aware about the nature of the 'Killer Gas', which had escaped in to the air from the Union Carbide India Ltd factory, nor did they have any idea about antidotes to be administrated (Katoch, Director General ICMR, 2010). The gravity of health effect was compounded by the fact that nobody had a clue about the nature of the toxic effects of MIC. Furthermore, even though the Tank No. 610 contained MIC, what escaped into the atmosphere was not MIC alone, but contained many more deadly chemical compounds due to chemical reactions going on inside the Tank (Technical Report of BGDRC (ICMR) 1985-1994).

The impact of the disaster, continuing in these days, in terms of psychological and neurological disabilities, blindness, birth disorders and skin, vision, breathing problems.(Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation Department, 2009). Doctors from Bhopal, in press conference Kolkatta were confirm that congenital birth defect in affected areas of Bhopal seven times higher than unaffected area (Brown, 2013). Hundreds of thousands from a city of million plus vanished from the city. Those who are escaped from the death, but the poison pursuing them like a wild beast, made their life hell for them, and they continuing to suffer and dying this toxic effect. My personal interview with victims they explained that "those who were passed away were lucky we are moving dead bodies with diseases". A single person is pray for three or more diseases.

The country India faced the worst industrial man made hazard ever in the world, which was responsible for claiming over 5,000 lives and rendering over more than responsibility of 200,000 morbid helpless people. The town of Bhopal had 56 municipal wards in 1984 out of which 36 had been identified as core affected and the rest were unaffected. The deadly toxic cloud spread in the different direction according to the prevailing winds and the low ambient temperature of the cold December. The demarcation of the region was based on the number of deaths in these localities between 3^{rd} and 6^{th} December 1984. The 36 affected wards again divided in to severely, moderately and mildly affect.

IV REDRESS AND COMPENSATION

On war footing the State government, Central Government and many NGO's under took a number of measures to provide some immediate relief to the victims and their families. A majority of the victims were belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society. They need immediate relief. It is quite usual that, companies dispute their own role in the accident and deny the health effects of the accident also reluctant to economic compensation of victims. In this case one side under developed handicapped country India, poor illiterate collapsed victim slum, other side UCC militated against the idea of multinational enterprise liability and had sued before the US court. The tragedy was national calamity and it is the right and duty of Indian government indeed, to take care of their citizens in the exercise of 'parens patria' jurisdiction or on thereto. According to the Indian concept the doctrine of 'parens patria' recognized King (Government) as the protector of all its citizens as parent (Directorate of Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation, 1997). The stand of the Indian government had been in consideration of economic advantages that, the Bhopal plant was established with defective and inadequate safety standards in comparison with the design of UCC's other plant in America. This difference manifested an indifferent and neglect of human safety, tragedy had been the result of a conscious deliberate action of UCC. Redress and compensation was sought from UCC through legal means, a settlement took place between the Govt. of India and UCC in 1989. Under the terms of the settlement, UCC promised to pay 470 million US Dollars (Rs. 705 crores) for compensation while the government agreed to drop all criminal cases against it.

V TALE OF BETRAYS

UCC weaved such a pattern on the Indian soil, which later becomes knot of vipers for the Bhopal. Workers or nearby communities of the plant had never received or communicate any training or information about the horrible toxicity and possible calamity of the chemicals manufacturing their neighbor lap.

The change in the leadership of the state government facilitated the victory of the maneuvers of those who did not want the truth to surface. And thus the judicial Inquiry Commission headed by a High Court Justice was bound up and facts were swept under the carpet. (Singh, Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 2008). Who is responsible for all this havoc? Who is to account for this unchaste disregard for human life? Whether the satanic mill is not an abominable and disgusting embodiment of catastrophic worship of mammon and brazenly criminality? Whom to blame? The leak is like a monstrous dragon the gas is ferociously putting to death hundreds and thousands. Whosoever may be the blameworthy (Pandey, 1994)? Apply a semicolon for this toxic tale here with illustrating with famous poet Khayyam's one stanza.

"And strange to tell, among the earthen lot Some could articulate, while others not And suddenly one more impatient cried! Who is the potter? Pray? And who the pot?" -Omar Khayyam-

Hundreds of thousand people are still lingering on with their horrible tales. The pricked holes in their minds and has turned their hearts in to a sieve and they living Bhopal with a pulverized psyche and hemophilic hearts. One thing is clear that the horridness of this horrible tragedy demonstrate that how much horribly rapacious and dehumanized these multinational companies?

VI SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

There is a wide variety of chemicals and many diverse situations in which they can be found and used; the result is that no country has a single statute covering all chemical substances and their related hazards. Modern life use of chemical product is unavoidable from our daily life. But we are unaware about how much they damage us. The damage to plant and property can be valued at the book value is replaced. But what of those who suffer injury or die? Human value is depends upon his dependability or dependence. It is different from country to country and circumstances (Pillai, 2014). It is seems to be no doubt that the Bhopal Gas Tragedy was man oriented. Whatever the prime cause, the magnitude of its effect was the result of faulty design, poor maintenance and careless plant operation. It could and should have been prevented. The simplest and cheapest route to prevention would have been not to store high quantity of MIC at all.

All accidents result in damage and loss. From reviews understand that some of the incidents the damage and loss beyond the confines of the manufacturing company itself. Since risk cannot be completely avoided, it is the duty and responsibility of the management to minimize risk. The management recognized their responsibility to educate, train and motivate the workforce to use safe procedures; it seems that they can only go so far. But it is accepted that the same value should be placed on human life everywhere in the world, the home government of the multinational should insist on all companies following the same standards and codes of practice both at home and abroad.

Safety of the Chemical industry is about how the disasters of the past can become the basis of hazard control and risk reduction for the future. The best way to increase safety is both to learn and then to apply the lesson from the accidents that have already occurred. Learning valuable lesson helps us to avoid similar accidents.

VII CONCLUSION

The nutshell of my study is comes out the disasters that have occurred in the past is that, while legislation and legislators, with government inspectors, play a very vital part, it is crucial that companies and their safety officers themselves adopt a 'self policing' approach to safety. They know best of all what they are doing and the possible hazards that are involved. For their own sake they must not only seek to make their operations ever safer but they must also develop emergency plans to cope with possible disaster, plans that take in to account both the workforce and the community in which they live and work. In most of the disasters we study the community around the industry bore with the disaster. It is therefore that the industry takes the public fully in to its confidence. Unfortunately this disinclined seems to persist, usually under the guise protecting the proprietary know-how.

Accidents can never be eliminated completely. Man is frail creature and makes mistakes. He is far from perfect, but the system which he himself designs and operates under can be so organized that mistakes are less likely to occur, and the consequences of those that do occur are contained or mitigated (Pillai, 2014).

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Challenges and prospects of International Financial Reporting Standards reporting in India: a Review

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of IFRS around the world is occurring rapidly growth and quality improvements of accounting system through a uniform set of standards (IFRS). The Accounting Standards are issued with a view to describe the accounting principles and the methods of applying these principles in the preparation and presentation of financial statements so that they give a true and fair view. International Accounting Standards for worldwide are acceptance and observance so that the accounting standards in different countries are harmonized. The present study is on attempt to gather the previous research work. So far, has been done in the field of IFRS and to represent its critical analysis in a systematic way. The study is based on secondary data and descriptive in nature. In recent years, need for international harmonization of Accounting Standards followed in different countries has grown considerably as the cross-border transfers of capital are becoming increasingly common. IFRSs the primary objective of uniformity and comparability of the financial statements prepared in India with the rest of the countries of globe will be achieved.

I INTRODUCTION

Accounting standards are being established both at national and international levels. However, the diversity of accounting standards among the nations of the world has been a problem for the globalization of the business environment. In India, the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) was constituted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) on 21st April 1977, which performs the function of formulating accounting standards. India requires that the financial statements of an enterprise should give a true and fair view of its financial position and working results. This requirement is implicit even in the absence of a specific statutory provision to this effect. The literature review and analysis shows that most of the respondents interpret comparability as uniformity, that is, that all companies using the same accounting methods and Comparability of financial statements over time and of companies operating within the same industry is considered to be the most important types of comparability.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

(a) Eva K. Jermakowicz , Sylwia Gornik-Tomaszewski, did study entitled of "Implementing IFRS from the perspective of EU publicly traded companies" in the year of 2006. The main objective of this study is to Implementation of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by European Union (EU) companies and this research process actually, the application of IFRS by listed companies is considered to be a crucial element in establishing a single European capital market. Approximately 7000 EU-listed companies will be affected directly by this regulation. Many more consolidated subsidiaries will be affected indirectly. (b) Mark Lippens, did study entitle of "The Mandatory Introduction of IFRS as a Single Accounting Standard in the European Union and the Effect on Earnings Management" in the year of 2005. The main purpose of this study is to Character of IFRS compared to national GAAP, accruals-based earnings management. This study has founded that, despite the stricter character of IFRS compared to national GAAP, accruals-based earnings management has strictly increased as a consequence of the adoption of IFRS.

(c) Naomi S. Soderstrom and Kevin Jialin Sun, did study in the field of "IFRS Adoption and Accounting Quality: A Review" in the year of 2007. The main objective of this work is to Adoption of different GAAPs and IFRS in EU. This paper provides a review of the literature on adoption of different Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) thus; provide background and guidance for researchers studying the change in accounting quality following widespread IFRS adoption in the EU.

(d) Michela Cordazzo, did study intiled of "The impact of IAS/IFRS on accounting practices: evidences from Italian listed companies" in the year of 2007. The main purpose of this research is to harmonize financial reporting standards for European listed companies. The conclusion of this research work is to address this concern by providing empirical evidence of the nature and the size of the differences between Italian GAAP and IAS/IFRS.

(e) Theresa Dunne and Suzanne Fifield, did study entitle of "The implementation of IFRS in UK, Italy and Ireland" in the year of 2008. The main purpose of this study is to Changes in financial reporting in terms of additional disclosures and the impact of IFRS. The impact of The individual adjustments show a more significant discrepancy between the two set of standards in the accounting treatment of combination, provisions, financial business instruments and intangible assets with reference to both net income and shareholders' equity; while the individual accounting differences in income taxes, and property, plant, and equipment show a significant difference only on shareholders' equity.

(f) Samira Demaria and Dominique Dufour, did study entitled of "Conservatism: Evidences from French listed companies" published in the year of 2008. The main objective of this study is to First adoption of IFRS within the perspective of the accounting options concerning the fair value method. This study considers the choice of conservatism as an identified criterion for explaining fair value choices. The paper is organized as follows: an overview of IFRS, the literature review, presentation of the sample, the hypothesis, the statistical method, the results and the discussion.

(g) Atul Bansal, did study intitled of "Effect of IFRS in Indian Banking Sector" in the year 2011, his paper explores the adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and understanding the impending changes in accounting standards and their impact on valuation of assets specially loan loss provisions and Need to create the enabling environment in individual banks.

(h) Chunhui Liu, did work with intitle of "Are IFRS and US-GAAP already comparable?" in the year of 2009. The main purpose of this study is to The literature on changes in the difference between IFRS and US-GAAP and their value relevance. Research investigating the requirement for reconciliation from IAS/IFRS to USGAAP found value in such reconciliation. This study founded to value differently to the market (Harris and Muller, 1999). When 14 US-listed foreign firms from P. R. China were studied for the period 1996-2002, net income per IASBIFRS was found to be less than net income per US-GAAP for the same company (Haverty, 2006).

(i) VJamil Khatri, and Akeel Master, did study in the titled of "Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS')", published in the year of 2009. The main objective is to Impact on fundamental accounting practices and regulatory framework in India. Harmonising existing Indian accounting standards with IFRS will have an impact on some fundamental accounting practices followed in India, Use of fair value concept, Substance over form , Inconsistencies with existing laws and regulations, Exceptional and extraordinary items, Restatement of financial statements etc.

(j) Rong-Ruey Duh, did study entitled of "Adopting IFRS: Implications for Accounting Educators", in the year of 2009. The main outcome of this study is to Approach to a Single Set of Financial Reporting Standards in the World. In determining the cost of the acquisition, marketable securities issued by the acquirer are measured at their fair value which is their market price as at the date of the exchange transaction, provided that undue fluctuations or the narrowness of the market do not make the market price an unreliable indicator.

(k) Tsalavoutas, Ioannis, did study entitled "Adoption of IFRS by Greek listed companies: financial statement effects, level of compliance and value relevance" in the year of 2009. The objective of this study is to Mandatory adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by Greek listed companies. The results of this study indicate that the compliance risks that managers bear are heavily dependent on the impact caused on their companies' financial condition as a result of the adoption of IFRS.

(1) Keryn Chalmers b, Hichem Khlif, did study entitle of "A meta-analysis of IFRS Adoption Effects" in the year of 2013. The main aim of this study to investigating the financial reporting effects, capital markets effects, specially the quality of analysts earning forecast etc. The result indicates IFRS provides useful information regarding investment and financing activities that has been contributed to the predictability of earning among such sophisticated financial statements users.

(m) Joanne Horton, George Serafeim and Ioanna Serafeim, did study in the titled "Does mandatory IFRS adoption improve the information environment?"in the year of 2010. The main objective of this study is to Effects of mandatory International Financial Reporting Standards. The results are robust to variations in the measurement of information environment quality, forecast horizon, sample composition and tests of earnings management.

(n) Dr. Michail Pazarskis and Dr. Alexandros Alexandrakis, did study in the titled "IFRS Adoption Effects in Greece: Evidence from the IT Sector", in the year of 2011. The main outcome of this study is to EU member states were required to prepare their financial statements according to the International Financial Reporting Standards – IFRS. (o) Dr. Naseem Ahmad and Professor Nawab Ali Khan Did work in the field of "Global convergence of financial reporting" in 2010. This article define that all major economies have established time lines to converge with or adopt IFRSs in the near future and focus on the adopting a single global accounting language will ensure relevance, completeness, understandability, reliability, timeliness, neutrality, verifiability, consistency, comparability and transparency of financial statements will change in the accounting information reports which will strengthen the confidence and empower investors and other users of accounting information around the world.

(p) Bhattacharjee, did study entitle of "Problems of Adoption and Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Bangladesh" in the year of 2009. The main objective of this study to prospects of IFRS adoption and their on the financial reporting impact system of Bangladesh considering the underlying institutional and economic factors and the result will affect the trade-off between the scale advantage of IFRSs (designed globally by the highly sophisticated authority) and the local advantage of decentralized adaptation.

(q) Srivastava Anubha; Bhutani, Prerna, did study entitled of "IFRS in India: Challenges and Opportunities" in the year of 2012. The main aim of this study is an attempt to find out up to what extent IFRS has been adopted by the organizations, what challenges and opportunities companies are facing regarding IFRS, and the measures that can be taken to make the process smooth and flawless. The paper focuses on the awareness and adoption of IFRS in India.

III CONCLUSION

Literature review provides empirical evidence for this posited benefit using data from 17 European countries that adopted IFRS in 2005. Overall, the results are consistent with the view that mandatory IFRS adoption improves information comparability across countries. Review results suggest that comparability improvement is more likely to occur among firms from similar institutional environments than among firms from different institutional environments. Convergence is an ongoing process. The objective is to place the Indian Accounting Standards (AS) at par with IFRS so that the Indian corporate and the accounting professional reap the benefits of global accounting standard Irrespective of various challenges, adoption of converged IFRS in India will significantly change the contents of corporate financial statements as a result of more refined measurements of performance and state of affairs, and enhanced disclosures leading to greater transparency and comparability.

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A Survey Study of E-Commerce and Online Security

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents asurvey study of e-commerce and online security. Paper introduces study ofe-commerce and online security. The authentication done by user and authorizationdone by administrator. Services, infrastrucutre and legal component make e-commerce more efficient and accurate. encryption and decryption make transactions more secure. The survey results show that the proposed study better perform.

Keywords: Web site, component, e-commerce and online security.

I INTRODUCTION

E-commerce component Infrastructure have telecommunications ornetwork technologies, Multimedia applications, Internet, web development, web page page browser, Simulation, data mining, security of information,EDI,database management,client,web server maintenance, Internet Service Provider, Human Computer Interface, Smart card devices.

E-commerce component legal have government policy, government regulation, privacy, Intellectual Property / Copyright, Contractual and Legal Settlements, Ethics / Computer Crime.

E-commerce component services have Internet Payment Systems, e-publishing, Procurement, types of services (business-to-business, customerto-business, intra-business), Information kiosks (library, airline, and weather forecast), On-line Shopping,On-line Education, Other Internet Commerce activities



Fig 1: Types of e-commerce component

In 1996 Zwass, V. gave structures and online issues of electronic commerce [8], In 1999 Chan, E. & Swatman, P.M.C. gave explanation of component of e-commerce[1], In 1996 Swatman, P.M.C. gave explanation origins and future directions of e-commerce[5],In 1999 Adam, N. R., Dogramaci, O. Gangopadhyay, A. and Yesha, Y gave explanation technical, business, and legal Issues of e commerce[2].

In 1997 Wigand, R. gave explanation definition, theory and context of electronic commerce [7], In 2006 X. Li, gave explanation on the Implementation of IMAGO System or how new system generated from old system [9],In 1998 Poon, S. gave explanation small business internet commerce[4].

In 2009 Humid R. Nemati ; Thomas Van Dyke. gave explanation on privacy or online security issue works in e-commerce[10],In 1996 Kalakota, R. and Whinston, A. B. gave explanation on boundaries or limitations of electronic commerce[3].

In 2007 P.L. Hellwell, T.W. van der Horst, K.E. Seamons, gave explanation on authentication protocols verification of with senders messages[11], In 1995 Wigand, R. gave explanation on The information super highway and its effects on electronic markets [6], In 1995 EamonnO'Raghallaigh gave explanation on major security issues in electronic commerce[12].

Our objectives are we want to make electronic commerce system more users friendly and safe. We use authentication and authorization system for make our online security more efficient and accurate. These strong way safe our transactions system from cyber crime.

II PROBLEMS /CHALLENGES OF E-COMMERCE

(a) **Privacy-** Privacy has become a major concern for consumers with the rise of identity theft and impersonation, and any concern for consumers must be treated as a major concern for ecommerce providers [12].

(b) Integrity, Authentication & Non Repudiation- In any e-commerce system the factors of data integrity, customer & client authentication and non-repudiation are critical to the success of any online business [12].

(c) **Technical Attacks**- Technical attacks are one of the most challenging types of security compromise an e-commerce provider must face [12].

(d) **Denial of Service Attacks-** Denial of Service (DoS) attacks consists of overwhelming a server, a network or a website in order to paralyze its normal activity. Defending against DoS attacks is one of the most challenging security problems on the Internet today.

(e) ICMP Flood (Smurf Attack) –where perpetrators will send large numbers of IPpackets with the source address faked to appear to be the address of the victim.

(f) **Phlashing-**Also known as a Permanent denialof-service (PDoS) is an attack thatdamages a system so badly that it requires replacement or reinstallation of hardware

(g) **Distributed Denial-of-Service Attacks-**Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks are the greatest security fear for IT managers.

(h) Brute Force Attacks- A brute force attack is a method of defeating a cryptographic scheme by trying a large number of possibilities.

(i) Nontechnical Attacks-

(i) **Phishing Attacks-** Phishing is the criminally fraudulent process of attempting to acquire sensitiveinformation such as usernames, passwords and credit card details, by masquerading as a trustworthy entity in an electronic communication [12].

(ii) Social Engineering- Social engineering is the art of manipulating people into performing actions ordivulging confidential information.

(iii) Analysis and Interpretation- Here we have an analysis and interpretation to five top most e-commerce companies: Flipkart.com,Jabong.com,Myntra.com,Snapdeal .comand Amazon.in with infrastructure, legal, services.

	111111	jsis and meet pr			
Company	Flipkart.com	Jabong.com	Myntra.com	Snapdeal.com	Amazon.in
Telecommunications	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Multimedia applications	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Internet	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Webpage development	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Web page browser	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Simulation	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Data mining	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Security of information	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
EDI	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Database management	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Client	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Web server maintenance	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Internet Service Provider	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Human Computer	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Interface			-		_
Smart card devices	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Company Legal	Flipkart.com	Jabong.com	Myntra.com	Snapdeal.com	Amazon.in
government policy	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
government regulation	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
privacy	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Intellectual Property / Copyright	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Contractual and Legal Settlements	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
Ethics / Computer Crime	lowest	lower	low	Very low	Very lower
Company Services	Flipkart.com	Jabong.com	Myntra.com	Snapdeal.com	Amazon.in
Internet Payment Systems	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
e-publishing	Best	Better	Verv Good	Good	Average
Procurement	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Types of services	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Information kiosks	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average
On-line Shopping	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
On-line Education	Best	Best	Best	Best	Best
Other Internet Commerce activities	Best	Better	Very Good	Good	Average

Table1:Analysis and Interpretation [12]

Table1 shows analysis and interpretation of five topmoste-commercecompanies:Flipkart.com,Jabong.com,Myntra.com,Snapdeal.comandAmazon.inwithinfrastructurejustliketelecommunicationsornetworktechnologies,multimediaapplications,Internet,webpagedevelopment,development,webpagebrowser,simulation,datamining,securityofinformation,EDI,databasemanagement,client,webservermaintenance,InternetServiceProvider,HumanComputerInterface,smartcarddevices.

Table1 shows analysis and interpretation of five topmoste-commercecompanies:Flipkart.com,Jabong.com,Myntra.com,Snapdeal.comand Amazon.in with legal just likeGovernment

policy, government regulation, privacy, intellectual Property / Copyright, contractual and legal settlements, ethics / computer crime.

Table1 shows analysis and interpretation of five topmoste-commercecompanies:Flipkart.com,Jabong.com,Myntra.com,Snapdeal.comand Amazon.in with services just like internetPayment systems, e-publishing, procurement, typesof services (business-to-business, customer-to-business, intra-business), Information kiosks(library, airline, and weather forecast), On-lineShopping, on-line Education, Other InternetCommerce activities

III CONCLUSION

This paper an analysis and interpretation of ecommerce system services. The analysis and interpretation of e-commerce are most efficient and accurate outcomes. By this analysis we can easily understand the various conditions and responsible for e-transactions used by the consumer. This analysis we show in future works in security that is fuzzy cryptography method works efficiently, for large text data.

In this future works we proposed a new approach for network security based fuzzy cryptography. Fuzzy cryptography based network security aims to improving the network security and developed efficient and accurate new fuzzy encryption algorithm and fuzzy decryption algorithm for network security the experimental results show that our proposed new approach for network security is best performs. The accuracy of security is efficient and accurate.

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A Study of Stock Market Operations in India

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ABSTRACT

This research paper provides an overview of stock market operations. The stock market is witnessing heightened activities and is increasingly gaining importance. The securities markets in India have witnessed several policy initiatives, which have refined the market micro-structure, modernized operations and broadened investment choices for the investors. Operation in different stock exchanges has been examined for the period from 1st January 2009 to 31st July, 2014. This period is divided into different sets of years, like 2013-14, 2010-2011, 2012-13, and 2013-14, in order to capture the effect and movement of stock exchanges with each other.

Keywords: Stock Market, Shares, BSE and NSE etc.

I INTRODUCTION

In general, the financial market divided into two parts, Money market and capital market. Securities market is an important, organized capital market where transaction of capital is facilitated by means of direct financing using securities as a commodity. Securities market can be divided into a primary market and secondary market. Stock exchange are the most perfect type of market for securities whether of government and semi-government bodies or other public bodies as also for share and debentures issued by joint stock companies. In the stock market, purchases and sales of shares are made in conditions of free competition.¹ Government securities are traded outside the trading in the form of over of the counter sales or purchase. The bargains that are struck in the trading by the members of the stock exchanges are at the fairest prices determined by the basic laws of supply and demand.

The origin of the stock market in India goes back to the end of the eighteenth century when long-term negotiable securities were first issued. However, for all practical purposes, the real beginning occurred in the middle of the nineteenth century after the enactment of the companies Act in 1850, which introduced the features of limited liability and generated investor interest in corporate securities. An important early event in the development of the stock market in India was the formation of the native share and stock brokers 'Association at Bombay in 1875, the precursor of the present day Bombay Stock Exchange. This was followed the formation bv associations/exchanges in Ahmedabad (1894), Calcutta (1908), and Madras (1937). In addition, a large number of ephemeral exchanges emerged mainly in buoyant periods to recede into oblivion during depressing times subsequently.

II OBJECTIVES & METHODOLOGY

(a) **Objectives-** The main objective of this study is to capture the trends, similarities and patterns in the activities and movements of the Indian Stock Market in comparison to its international counterparts. The aim is to help the investors (current and potential) understand the impact of important happenings on the Indian Stock exchange. This is especially relevant in the current scenario when the financial markets across the globe are getting integrated into one big market and the impact of one exchange on the other exchanges.

(b) Methodology- For study of the different stock exchanges, the period chosen is from 1st January 2013 to 31st July, 2014. This period is divided into different sets of years, like 2013-14, 2010-2011, 2012-13, and 2013-14, in order to capture the effect and movement of stock exchanges with each other during different periods. The economic situation changes during different times. 2013-14period represents the East Asian miracle and crisis period, 2012-13represents technology boom and tech bubble bursting period, 2012-2013 represents the slow global recovery from the recession, 2013-2014 period represents the investment boom period especially in the developing and emerging markets.

III DATA ANALYSIS

There are at present 23 recognised stock exchanges in India including the Over-the-Counter Exchange of India (OTCEI) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). Some of them are voluntary on-profitmarking organisations while others are companies limited 'by guarantee. Among the recognised stock exchanges in India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Ahmedabad are the prominent ones. Table -1 presents a list of stock exchanges in India with some details.

		Stock Exchange		
S. No.	Name of Stock Exchange	Y ear of Establishment	Year of Recognition	Type of Organistion
1	Bombay	1875	1956	Voluntary non-profit- making persons
2	Ahmedabad	1894	1957	
3	Calcutta	1908	1957	Public limited company
4	Madras	1908	1957	
5	Indore	1930	1958	Voluntary non-profit- making association of persons
6	Hyderabad	1943	1958	Company limited by guarantee
7	Delhi	1947	1957	Public limited company
8	Bangalore	1957	1963	
9	Kochi (Cochin)	1978	1979	
10	Kanpur	1982	1982	
11	Pune	1982	1982	Company limited by guarantee
12	Ludhiana	1983	1983	Public limited company
13	Jaipur	1983	1989	
14	Guwahati	1984	1984	
15	Mangalore	1985	1985	
16	Magadh	1986	1986	Company limited by guarantee
17	Bhubaneswar	11989	1989	
18	Saurashtra	1989	1989	
19	OTC Exchange of India	1989	1989	
20	Vadodara (Baroda)	1990	1990	Public limited company
21	Coimbatore	1991	1991	
22	Meerut	1991	1991	
23	NationalStockExchange (Delhi)	1992	1993	Company limited by guarantee
24	Inter-connected Stock Exchange of India	1998		

Table -1 Stock Exchanges in India

The OTCEI has been promoted by all India financial institutions, namely, UTI, ICICI, IDB-I, IFCI, LIC, GIC, SBI Capital Markets and Can Bank Financial Services Ltd. The number of shares held and shareholding pattern of the promoters are shown in Table- 2.

S. No.	Institution	No. of Shares	Share holding
		Held pattern (%)	
1	UTI	20,00,000	20
2	ICICI	20,00,000	20
3	IFCI	8,00,000	8
4	LIC	8,00,000	8
5	IDBI	17,00,000	17
6	GIC	1,60,000	1.6
7	SBI Capitals Ltd.	11,00,000	11
8	Can Bank Financial Service	8,00,000	8
9	New India Insurance	1,60,000	1.6
10	Oriental Insurance	1,60,000	1.6
11	United India Insurance	1,60,000	1.6
12	National Insurance	1,60,000	1.6

Table- 2Share of Promoters in OTCEI

The top executives of the promoters are on the .Board of Directors of the OTCEI. The operations are supervised by SEBI and the Government of India.

There were System Testing going on and opinions, suggestions or feedback on the New Proposed Timings are being invited from the brokers across India. And finally on 18 November 2009 regulator decided to drop their ambitious goal of longest Asia Trading Hours due to strong opposition from its members. On 16 December 2009, NSE announced that it would advance the market opening to 9:00 am from 18 December 2009. So NSE trading hours will be from 9.00 am till 3:30 pm India Time. However, on 17 December 2009, after strong protests from brokers, the Exchange decided to postpone the change in trading hours till 4 Jan 2010. NSE new market timing from 4 Jan 2010 is 9:00 am till 3:30 pm India Time. The hours of operation for the BSE quoted above are stated in terms the local time (i.e. GMT +5:30) in Mumbai, India. BSE's normal trading sessions are on all days of the week except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays declared by the Exchange in advance.

Session	Timing
Beginning of the Day Session	8:00 - 9:00
pre-open trading session	9:00 - 9:15
Trading Session	9:15 - 15:30
Position Transfer Session	15:30 - 15:50
Closing Session	15:50 - 16:05
Option Exercise Session	16:05 - 16:35
Margin Session	16:35 - 16:50
Query Session	16:50 - 17:35
End of Day Session	17:30

Table No. : 3Hours of operation of BSE and NSE

 Table No. : 4

 Distribution of Trading Days During 2009-2010

% change	Sensex		Nifty	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
BSE	110	95	112	100
NSE	16	16	20	16
	6	2	2	2
			1	00
Total	132	113	135	118

Source : SEBI

The Table below sums up the daily movement of indices for BSE Sensex and Nifty in 2009-2010. During 245 trading days for BSE Sensex it recorded increase for 132 days and decrease for 113 days. Similarly, Nifty reported increase for 135 days and decrease for 118 days out of 253 days. Thus stock price in India demonstrated resistance during 2009-2010.

IV INVESTMENT & SUGGESTIONS

(a) Suggestions- Suggestions to Shareholders in share market leading Companies. Now a day's Indian capital market is attracting more and more foreign institutional investors (FII's) because of economic stability and increasing growth rate, it leads to gradual increase in the stock market indices. This is the right time to invest in share and equity share because of above reason. Interest rates are falling gradually and equity markets are booming because of this reason investors can move

from bank deposits to equity share and equities. Five basic norms of smart investing:

- (i) Investors must have a portfolio approach to wealth.
- (ii) One must analyze one's risk appetite.
- (iii) One must possess a long-term outlook
- (iv) Never forget to do homework and analysis.

(b) Limitations-

- (i) Protection is not automatically provided by no-par stock.
- (ii) The management in the absence of standard value may split up the price received into two parts, i.e. nominal amount may be credited to the stated paidup capital and the remainder credited to capital surplus which may later on be utilized in distributing the dividends.
- (iii) The existence of a sizable surplus may lead the Board of Directors to think that the surplus is the result of accumulated earnings and is available for distribution as dividends. But, in reality, it may be the sale proceeds of no-par stock.
- (iv) The flexibility of setting up the capital account may be responsible for the undue payment for the promoters' services and for goodwill.
- (v) The declaration of no-par stock dividend may divide the capital amount into a large number of shares.

V CONCLUSION

However, in the later time periods, the influence of other stock markets increased on our BSE or NSE, but at a very low almost insignificant level. However, as a consequence of implementation of reforms measures, the Indian capital market has shown rapid growth in the recent past with foreign investor, more stock exchanges and increased market intermediaries. The old manual system of settlement and transfer has almost failed to handle the growing volume of paper that has loaded the market .thus to eliminate paperwork, facilitate scripless trading and electronic book entry of the transfer of securities, shorten settlement period and to improve liquidity in the stock market, it was found necessary to replace the old system of transfer and settlement with the new and modern system of depositories. Accordingly the government of India enacted the depositories act in 1996 for the orderly growth and development of Indian capital market.

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Growth of Carpet Industry in Uttar Pradesh

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I INTRODUCTION

Located in the northern region of India, Uttar Pradesh State covers a large part of the highly fertile and densely populated upper Gangetic plain. It is the second largest economy in India after Maharashtra, contributing 8.17% to India's total GDP. The state is also the largest producer of wheat, sugarcane, tobacco and potato and its contribution to India's total production varies from 30 to 50%. It also has one of the highest irrigation intensities reaching at 66%.

Table 1 An Economic Snapshot of U	ttar Pradesh
Area (Sq.Km)	240926
Population(Million)	166.2
Literacy Rate(%)	56.27
Net State Domestic Product (Billion)	36.26
Per Capita(US \$)	210.53
National Highway Length	3728

Source Export Promotion Bureau, Uttar Pradesh⁽¹⁾

II INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh the land of opportunities is widely acknowledged for its multi hued culture, religion, natural resources and variety of geographical land. Uttar Pradesh is a steadily growing State at around 6% during the decade. The scenario of industrial investments in the state is quite encouraging. With availability of large skilled and semi-skilled workforce coupled with good infrastructure, friendly policy framework and a conductive environment for private investment. Uttar Pradesh is one of the most attractive destinations for investors and entrepreneurs. The State has set up several industrial estates.

Key industries flourishing in Uttar Pradesh are IT, cement, vegetable oils, jute, brassware, sugar production, carpet, handloom, cotton and woollen textiles, leather and footwear, glassware and bangles.

Different Export Items from Uttar Pradesh			
Location	Export Item/Major Crafts		
NOIDA, Export Processing Zone(NEPZ)	Gems & Jewellery, Apparel, Electronics, Computer Hardware & Software, Leather.		
Greater Noida, Noida Gautambududh Nagar	Electronics, Computer Hardware & Software, Apparel, Engineering, Automobiles, Chemicals		
Sahibabad, Loni, Pilkhua Ghaziabad	Chemicals, Engineering, Apparel, Textiles, Hand Printing, Herbal Medicines & Cosmetics, Stocks, bones buttons & Beads, art Jewellery, Carpentry		
Khekra, Meerut	Sports Goods, Textiles, Hand Printing - Block & Screen, Handloom, Gold Jewellery		

Table 2				
Different	Export	Items from	Uttar	Pradesh

Saharanpur	Wood Carving, Toys, Wooden Fancy Items, Furniture, Screens, Rice		
Khurja, Bulandshar	Pottery, Pottery Painting, Ceramics, Ceramic Tiles, Bathroom Utilities, Bone China		
Aligarh, Purdilnagar	Locks, Builders Hardware, Art metal, Piled Durries, Glass & Ceramics Beads & Craft Items		
Hathras	Glass & Ceramics Beads, Piled Durries, Stone/Bead Studded Brass Lamps		
Agra	Silk Carpets, Handicrafts items,Embroided goods, jewellary,studded articles, Marble goods, Marble inlay, stone Art pieces leather shoes, chappals,Bags		
Firozabad	Cut Glass, Glass items, Glass bangles, Scientific instruments		
Moradabad	Art Metal Ware, Art Jewellery, Bone Jewellery.		
Rampur	Applique Work		
Bareilly	Zardozi, embroidered articles, Rice.		
Mathura	Stone craft, Block Printing, Hand Printing, Ghungru, Miniature Printing		
Nagina Bijnore	Comb, bone Craft, Wood Carving		
Shahzahanpur	Carpet		
Kannuaj	Attar, Perfumes, Rose Water, Sandel Wood oil based Perfumes		
Farukhabad	Hand printed Cotton and silk bed spreads, Zardozi Work, Wooden block, Tarkeshi		
Lucknow	Miniature painting Chikan Zardozi, Floriculture, Ayurvedic/Herbal Medicine, Mango, Tobacoo, Batik, Camel bone carving		
Mainpuri	Tobacoo, Garlic products, Tarkashi work onb wood		
Mujaffarrnagar	Rice, Paper		
Kanpur	Leather, Leather shoes, Suitcases, Bags, Leather Garments, Software export, Chemicals, Engg. Automobiles. Textiles, Handloom, Powerloom, Essential oils and Perfumes. Pharmaceuticals, Spices		
Unnao	Leather and Leather goods.		
Fatehpur	Potato based products, Hand printing		
Mahoba	Betel leaves		
Azamgarh	Sarees, Silk, Dress Material, Black Pottery		
Mau	Handloom and Powerloom Textiles		
Jaunpur	Handwovenn wollen carpet, hand needle work		

Varanasi	Wollen Handicraft, Fancy articles, Jamdani, Silk, Zari and Zardozi , Handicrafts, repoussi work,Brocade, Wooden Toys, meenakari	
Mirzapur	Woolen and cotton Dirries, Handwoven	
Chandauli	Rice	
Udham Singh Nagar	Rice	
Gorakhpur	Disposable syringe,terrecota	
Tanda,Faizabad	Jamdani	
Sitapur	Durries	
Janshi	Brass work	
Lalitpur	Brass work	
Banda	Shajar Stone	
Bahraich	Cotton yarn	
Gonda	wooden block	

Source Export Promotion Bureau, Uttar Pradesh ⁽¹⁾

Table 3 Production Centres of Handloom in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Centres	Products:	
1	Amroha	Picnic Durries	
2	Azamgarh	Kharri printing	
3	Agra	Durries, Bed sheets, Furnishings, Chennile Cotton Carpets, Bed spreads, Sheetings, Dress Materials	
4	Etawah	Bed spreads, Sheetings, Dress Materials, Mixed Fabrics	
5	Farrukhabad	Cotton prints, Bed sheets, Dress materials, Durries, Chennile cotton carpets, Mixed Fabrics	
6	Fatehpur Sikri	Heavy cotton fabrics, Dress materials, Durries, Chennile Cotton carpets, Mixed Fabrics	
7	Ghaziabad	Jacquard Furnishings, Bedspreads, Terry Towels, Linen and Home Furnishings	
8	Gorakhpur	Terry Towels, Towelling, Furnishings, Dress Materials.	
9	Hathras	Chenile Rugs, Cotton carpets and Fabrics	
10	Lucknow	Chicken work	
11	Maunath Bhanjain	Bed spreads, Sarees, Dress Materials, Mixed Fabrics	
12	Varanasi	Cutwork items, Furnishing Brocades, Dress materials, furnishings, Stoles,Scarves, Gauze and Leno fabrics, Broacades	
13	Tanda	Figured Muslin fabrics, Jamdanis, Cotton Dress Materials, Mixed Fabrics.	

Source: The Handloom Export Promotion Council ⁽²⁾

Uttar Pradesh has a great potential in handicraft sector and it accounts for 60 percent of the total exports from the State. The State has emerged as a hub for IT industries including software, BPO and electronics. The major export items from the State are marble products, textiles, handicrafts, art, pieces, gems and jewellery, textiles, electronics, software, computer, hardware and software, brass work, silk, leather, art metal and many others. Uttar Pradesh has developed itself as an industrial hub of North India and it has potential to grow at an even better pace. The economy of Uttar Pradesh has undergone several changes which have come about with collaborative efforts of the Government and other state holders. It is all set to scale new heights to emerge as a strong economy with sustainable and inclusive growth going forward.

III CARPET INDUSTRY IN UTTAR PRADESH

Indian carpet industry is well known around the world. The Indian carpet manufactures and weavers are well known as most intelligent and grasping producers in the field of floor coverings, producing latest colours and motifs in traditional as well as modern designs suitable for every part of world. These carpets are manufactured in Bhadohi carpet belt, Jaipur, Agra, Kashmir, Panipat and Delhi. Among these producers 70% to 80% share goes to Bhadohi-Mirzapur area. The Bhadohi-Mirzapur area manages to provide employment not only to the habitants of Uttar Pradesh, but also of the States like Bihar, Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. More than two million people are employed in industry without any government support and investment. The main importers and buyers of these Hand-made carpets are USA, Canada, UK, Europe, Germany, Australia, New Zealand etc.

IV CONCLUSION

Carpet industry plays an important role in the country's economy by its contribution to employment generation and foreign exchange earnings with relatively low capital investment and results in high ratio of value addition. It is highly labour-intensive, decentralized and mostly cottage base industry, spread all over the country in both rural and urban areas.

- [1] Export Promotion Bureau- Uttar Pradesh
- [2] The Handloom Export Promotion Council
- [3] <u>www.epch.com</u>
- [4] <u>www.indian-carpets.com</u>
- [5] AICMA
- [6] <u>www.woolindia.com</u>

- [7] UNDP IICT, Bhadohi
- [8] <u>www.upexport.in</u>
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- [10] UPTPA (Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority)
- [11] www.cepc.com
- [12] www.timesofindia.com

Multimedia Language Lab: Technology in English language learning

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ABSTRACT

With rapid Globalization, the augmented importance of English cannot be denied and ignored since English is the most common language spoken everywhere. With the help of developing technology, English has been playing a major role in many sectors including medicine, engineering, and education, which, in my opinion, is the most important arena where English is needed. If we look into, what language is, language is a medium of communication. Communication implies carrying of message or receiving of message. Students from various cultures feel hard to learn English and its proficiency. The thirst of English language learning needs some solution. Scientific advancements have produced a number of innovative products to assist the learning process. The language lab is a technological break for imparting skills in English. The language lab offers an exclusive result oriented and efficient tool to enrich the English language learning process. The language lab plays a vital role to learn the foreign language in a congenial environment and in a successful way. Both the teacher and the students' inputs are very imperative in this kind of learning activity. Innovative products such as digital multimedia control, wireless headsets and microphones, the interactive response pad, etc. are very useful for students learning languages for communication. These interactive tools are designed to enhance not only language teaching but also class room grading and distance learning. The learner can get the experience of having interaction with native speakers through the laboratory. Hence, the language laboratory has become the need of the hour in any language learning process for communication. Language learning is not the same as learning any other subject. It is not restrained to writing an examination and getting a degree or award. Good communication skills are essential for any skilled professional. If one wants to achieve reaching out to group or peoples, he or she has to master their language. The English language, in certainty, has become vital in the lives of young aspirants to progress their careers and professional life. English language learning has therefore become a necessity for any Indian student today. Communication means one's ability to listen charily so as to infer the meaning and to respond with suitable words and clarity of pronunciation. It has become inevitable in today's context but, at the same time, it poses certain challenges. This article attempts to emphasize the significance of the language laboratory and its challenges imposed on the learner and the teacher.

I THE POSTULATION OF A LANGUAGE LABORATORY

It is obligatory of any learner to command good communication skills in order to deliver his message, with simplicity and precision being imperative for effective and efficient communication. The method and process of learning that language is what helps one to acquire such proficiency in a language.

The syllabus of the current educational system in India does not have a laboratory session for arts subjects. Only those who study science subjects have practical work, which is undertaken in a laboratory. The concept of a laboratory for language learning is new to Indian students, however it is very widespread in Western countries to train students are accustomed to the use of laboratory to enrich their language learning.

Scientific furtherance has shaped a number of novel products to assist the learning process. Innovative products such as digital multimedia control, wireless headsets and microphones, the interactive response pad, etc. are helping students to learn languages for communication. These interactive tools are not only intended to augment language teaching but also class room grading and distance learning.

The language lab is a technological breakthrough for delivering skills in English. The language lab is shift away from the traditional teaching method with the rich teaching material contents, motivating the student's learning attitude and providing an interactive learning environment. The language laboratory plays an important role in assessing students' speech. It avails students with the technical tools providing best samples of pronunciation in the language.

II KINDS OF LANGUAGE LABORATORY

The language laboratory aids educators in delivering foreign language instruction, and has been through many developmental stages over the years.

Four kinds of laboratories are being focused on here:

(a) **Conventional Laboratory-** This is the primitive form of the language laboratory. The conventional lab has a tape recorder and a few audiocassettes of the target language to teach the learners. The teacher plays the tape and the learners listen to it and learn the pronunciation. As it is used in a normal classroom setup, it is prone to distractions and this type of laboratory is no longer common.

(b) Lingua Phone Laboratory-This is again a conventional type of lab, with a little modernization. Learners are given a headset to listen to the audiocassettes being played. Here distractions are minimized and a certain amount of clarity in listening is possible.

There is also a modernized lingua phone laboratory available today, which uses an electronic device that has two functions. It works as a cassette player with all the features of a normal cassette player on the left side, and as a repeater on the right side that helps one to record one's voice and play it back for comparison.

(c) Computer Assisted Language Laboratory (CALL)- CALL uses the computer to teach language. The language course materials are already fed into the computer and are displayed according to the features available in the system. Nowadays, there are also laboratories with computers with a connection to the Internet. These are called Web Assisted Language Laboratories (WALL). The development of CALL has been gradual, and this development has been categorized into three distinct phases: Behaviorist CALL, Communicative CALL and Integrative CALL (Barson & Debski, 1996). Though the development of CALL has been gradual, its acceptance has come slowly and unevenly.

(d) Multimedia Hi-Tech Language Laboratory-There is a lot of software available on the market that can be used in the multimedia language laboratory, for example:

Renet

Aristoclass

Hiclass

Globarina

Console OCL-908W

HistudioMHi Tech

Online Software

III THE ADVANTAGES

The need and importance of the language laboratory has been a major innovation in the domain of communication enhancement. The world around us is multilingual and multi cultural multilingual, and with the rise in Globalization and new scientific innovation it's now a very small world. The language laboratory exists to help one to use technology effectively to communicate. It is not merely for learning a single language, but can be used for teaching a number of languages efficiently. To acquire a sensibility for the sounds and rhythm of a language, one has to hear the best samples of a spoken language (Richards, 2001). This is precisely the benefit of the language laboratory. Some highlights of the language laboratory are given below:

ASC Direct. Inc. lists the following characteristics/benefits which apply to language labs:

(a) Acoustics: The language lab provides all students no matter where they are seated in the room with equal opportunity to hear the instructor and to be heard by the instructor. Each student can listen to the lesson material at a level set by themselves for their own comfort.

(b) **Privacy:** The headset/microphone provides students with a psychological privacy that promotes their speaking ability. It reduces the inhibitions felt in normal classroom situations.

(c) Attention: As the language lab allows the student to listen to the program stimulus individually, each individual student's attention is focused on the program material being studied.

(d) Individualization: Even in labs that are not provided with digital recording capability, the equipment usually provides the capability for dividing the class into several groups. These groups can be listening to different programs on varying subject matters and at different levels of interactivity.

(e) **Developing Listening Skills:** The language lab helps students develop good listening skills and aids the process of communication. Students hear the correct language patterns all the time through their headsets instead of mimicking other students who may be pronouncing incorrectly.

(f) Efficiency: The teacher can monitor individual students (and talk to them) much more efficiently than in a regular classroom. Usually in a regular classroom all other students stop speaking when the teacher communicates with an individual student. In a lab they will continue working without interruption. Also, a teacher can interact with many more students since he/she merely presses a mouse key or touches a button in order to be in contact with a student. The language lab makes most efficient use of time, improving the teacher/student time ratio and allowing the instructor to maximize the use of time in a given lesson.

(g) Variety: The language lab provides variety from regular classroom situations. The teacher's role is changed and the students are more active for longer periods of time. The use of visual stimulus coupled with selective audio materials increases the attention span of the students.

(h) **Oral Testing:** Oral test features allow instructors to test students with a question or stimulus and only record the student's answer. Instructors who later play the student recordings can easily mark the students work, which is made up of only the responses given by the student.

(i) **Teacher Monitoring:** Since the teacher is not concentrating on producing the next question or drill, he/she can concentrate more on the student responses. The instructor has more time to produce materials and oversee class activities due to the automatic rather than manually controlled instructor console features.

(j) Role Playing Exercises: Using the random pairing feature that all advanced modern learning systems incorporate, instructors can generate a variety of exercises structured around role-playing. Students can be paired or grouped together in small numbers and hold conversational practice with each other. Due to the random selection of student partners the students' interest level is always high in anticipation of who their paired partner is likely to be.

IV THE SIGNIFICANCE

As the ability to communicate effectively has become the prerequisite for anyone who ventures into a new profession, the need for developing such a skill is a much-felt phenomenon today. Both governmental and private institutions focus their attention on students developing their communicative skills. As technology has entered into every aspect of human life, it has extended its advanced products into the field of communication. So everyone strives to get the best on the market. Hence we've deduced that

- (a) It is a tool designed for teaching any language.
- (b) It helps one to learn pronunciation, accent, stress and all other aspects of the phonetics of a language.
- (c) Effective communicative training programmes for the general public, private and corporate sectors, junior and senior level officers can be given through the lab.
- (d) Web-content creation, the setting up of in-house news magazines, corporate publicity and identity, and teaching materials can be generated through the language laboratory.
- (e) General documentation, software documentation and all forms of technical documentation can be done.
- (f) Experts can utilize the laboratory for creating and editing scientific and technical materials for teaching language.
- (g) The language laboratory enables one to conduct courses for various groups of people like students, faculties, businesspeople, etc.
- (h) Short-term and long-term coaching classes for international examinations like IELTS, TOEFL and other competitive examinations can be organized.

- (i) Online courses and paperless examinations can be conducted through the language laboratory.
- (j) The ability of each student to speak at the same time and yet be audibly isolated from each other allows efficient use of time and a higher degree of practice and learning. All of the students can practice simultaneously (rather than one at a time) thus increasing the student's actual practice and fluency

V CONCLUSION

English as we all know and realize has become the language of the world and today is spoken in most countries. Effective communication skills are of significant importance during the recruitment process of most companies and educational institutes must ensure that students are equipped with necessary skill sets. The language laboratory is a very helpful tool for practicing and assessing one's speech in any language. It facilitates the student to listen to model pronunciation, repeat and record the same, listen to their performance and compare with the model, and do self-assessment. Since the language laboratory gives every learner of any language liberty to learn at their own pace, it is flexible and does not necessarily require a teacher all the time. At the same time, it is possible for teachers to provide assistance The language individually and collectively. laboratory allows every participant his or her privacy to speak and listen.

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Preserving multiple identities in India through education

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ABSTRACT

Religious and cultural pluralism is a belief that one can overcome religious and cultural differences between different religions and cultures and conflicts within the same religion as well as culture. For most religious traditions religious pluralism is based on non literal view of one's religious traditions allowing for respect to be followed between different traditions on core principals rather than on marginal issues. It is an attitude which rejects focus on immaterial differences and instead gives respect to those beliefs held in common. The existence of pluralism depends on the existence of freedom of religion which is when different religions of a particular region possess the same rights of worship and public expression. Freedom of religion is weakened when one religion is given rights or privileges and denied to others. Pluralism is a characteristic of Indian society and it should be definitely preserved. Preserving pluralism through education is the best and humanitarian way of co-existence in a multicultural, multilingual and multi religious society like India. This paper deals with the ways of preserving pluralism through various interventions of education like curriculum, teacher preparation, classroom environment, school administration etc.

Keywords: religious pluralism, multiple identities, ethnic minority, cultural pluralism

I INTRODUCTION

The unity of India is often assumed and taken for granted; it is seldom subjected to a critical examination in a diachronic framework. This is so because the sense of unity which pervades the fabric of Indian society is rather elusive, nebulous and enigmatic. Nevertheless, at the pan-Indian level, five interrelated sources of integration and unity may be delineated:

- (i) Sanskritic Hinduism at the ideational and institutional levels and through a network of centres of pilgrimage,
- (ii) a composite cultural tradition born out of the protracted interaction and exchange between Hindus and Muslims through the length and breadth of the country, which is best exemplified in the Sufi and Bhakti Movements,
- (iii) patriotism and nascent nationalism, which emerged during the War of 1857 and culminated in the freedom struggle,
- (iv) the secular-democratic ethos of modern India which is enshrined in the Constitution of the country, and
- (v) the country-wide process of modernization which was set into motion during the British period and which got accelerated in the post-Independence period.

The above-mentioned themes or currents have a wide geographical and cultural distribution and are manifested both at the macro as well as micro levels.

Pluralism is of various kinds but here we are concerned with only religious, cultural and lingual pluralism which exists in India.

II RELIGIOUS PLURALISM

Religious pluralism is an attitude or policy regarding the diversity of religious belief systems co-existing in society. It can indicate one or more of the following:

(a) As the name of the worldview according to which one's religion is not the sole and exclusive source of truth, and thus the acknowledgement that at least some truths and true values exist in other religions.

(b) As acceptance of the concept that two or more religions with mutually exclusive truth claims are equally valid. This may be considered a form of either toleration the understanding that the exclusive claims of different religions turn out, upon closer examination, to be variations of universal truths that have been taught since time immemorial. Sometimes as a synonym for ecumenism, the promotion of some level of unity, co-operation, and improved understanding between different religions or different denominations within a single religion. (c) As term for the condition of harmonious coexistence between adherents of different religions and religious denominations.

(d) As a social norm and not merely a synonym for religious diversity.

(e) Pluralism states that there can be no discrimination in sexual morals, gender, religion, race, wages, etc. It results in mob rule. Whatever the mob wants the mob gets. Just like a nation that has no borders, it becomes overrun with aliens. This can destroy any semblance of law and order. Witness our current southern border. There must be distinctive in life that must be observed, otherwise there is chaos. There is a fixed, unified, transcendent truth. It was established by our creator. He is called God.

(f) Multiculturalism is also a result of syncretism. It states that all cultures are equal, and you must not discriminate or you could be branded as racist, homophobic, misanthropic, or misogynist.

(g) These two philosophies have captivated the so called intelligentsia, that compromise is a good thing. Life requires that you must recognize there are distinctive truths that are required for the preservation of sanity. There are boundaries that cannot be crossed without dire consequences. We may be too late to reverse this trend. If so, the future is rather bleak.

U.R. Ananthamurthy has said it is necessary to retain pluralism in Indian society. According to him the biggest challenge that Indian society is facing today is from communal forces that are trying to impose monoculture so as to put an end to the pluralistic character of Indian society.

Religious and ethnic minority groups try to preserve their religious values and their group identity through different channels, such as marrying within the group, wearing traditional clothing and congregating in segregated communities. The democratic ideal represents the most humane way of addressing the fundamental moral challenge of every social group: preserving a balance between the well being and integrity of the individual and the well being and integrity of the social group. Thereby, an ideal society does not sacrifice the welfare of the individual for the sake of the group, nor does it sacrifice the welfare of the group for the sake of the individual. While this may represent a succinct statement of the democratic ideal, it may also be read as the fundamental challenge of every society.

This challenge of balancing individual and social welfare is an ongoing struggle in which any excessive movement in one direction is met with opposition forces from inevitably competing concerns. The problems, mistakes and periodic excesses which are an inevitable part of the social life of humans are not necessarily avoided; they are managed by the citizens themselves. The alternative would be to allow a designated authority, either an individual ruler or an oligarchy, to adjudicate the problem.

The philosophy and ideology of pluralism is not new but one whose time has come for actualization. Education is providing experience for students, teachers, counsellors and the community to nurture and practice pluralistic thought. The philosophy of pluralism is not restricted to the "purist" educational environment but is being extended to encompass teacher in-service training and community-based involvement and input. Teachers and the community at large are acquiring an awareness of pluralism through subtle methods of dialog and participation. Schools are expediting the implementation of pluralism through activities, workshops, courses, and small groups. These processes often fit under the name of multicultural issues and concerns; frequently the use of the term "pluralism" is avoided. Accurate definition may assist in the transition toward truly pluralistic thought.

Pluralism can be defined in a number of ways. The definition which seems most encompassing is the following: a society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious and social groups maintain participation in and development of their traditions and special interests while cooperatively working toward the interdependence needed for a nation's unity. The focus of most definitions revolves around the elements of interdependence, development and cooperation among diverse peoples of the world.

III ACTUALIZING PLURALISM

Although counsellors, schools, social service components and communities may not label their activities pluralistic in nature, there appears to be a pluralistic thread which runs through the weave of fabric of their teachings and philosophies. Examples of the variety of ways in which pluralism is being practiced, taught and expanded include the following methods.

(a) At Preschool- As early as preschool, youngsters are learning about pluralism in an experiential sense. Barbara Thomson (1989), who teaches 4- and 5- year olds in St. Louis, MO, encourages this age group to "see beyond appearances" by offering them a choice between the contents of a large elegantly wrapped box and a small dirty carton. The children all want what is in the big, beautiful carton but, upon pondering, believe that something "yucky" or delightful could be in either box. Upon opening the boxes the

children find garbage in the big box and a group snack in the little box. The discussion which follows this activity promotes the child's ability to transfer this tangible idea of "wrappings" to the real world of other children and how they are "wrapped" or dressed or appear. Other transference of learning takes place when discussion revolves around other times when appearance is not the most reliable indicator of worth.

Thomson's firm conviction that children must "do" and experience to truly learn is additionally noted in her many role-playing ideas for children. She continually emphasizes the individual in a group experience as opposed to a strictly individualistic orientation. This philosophy and her suggested activities provide needed practice for children in a pluralistic society.

(b) At Elementary School- Later in the elementary school years, teachers can help "celebrate diversity" and develop group respect with their students. To develop the idea of pluralism, children can create a classroom quilt to which each student contributes a square that is designed to represent his or her ethnic background; plant a small farm or garden project to allow children to experience the planning and cooperation required with each other, the earth and nature in planting their crops, harvesting and reaping the benefits or sharing the failures together. Children could create a mural in a similar way or have students independently research and report on various cultures. (Mack, 1988).

(c) At High School- Group counselling has a particular impact in the high school setting. "Any town: A Human Relations Experience" (Mc Whirter, Paluch, & Ohm, 1988) outlines a group experience for high school students to promote direct, intergroup contact and increased racial tolerance among students. The process of any town involves the promotion of group experience based on working together, sharing and listening. Each day of the week has a theme and the small groups are guided through experiential activities to help process the theme and become more fully attuned to themselves and others in their small group. The intimacy of daily contact and interaction helps to make the groups realize that race, religion, sex, age and other physical or social features are not sufficient bases for prejudice and discrimination. The Any town program claims that the weconsciousness that is promoted tends to develop into friendships that transcend racial, ethnic, sex, religious, age and other differences.

(d) At College Campus- One of the most active environments in reacting to pluralism has been the college campus. College campuses have developed training programs to diminish prejudicial attitudes and to promote unlearning racism. These efforts by universities help to bridge the gap for minority students. Most of these programs develop their ideas through a workshop or brief training program. Examples of these programs include a word association exercise which consists of six minority group descriptors typed on a page leaving space for written associations. Because the goal was to focus on racism, sexism, homophobia and anti-Semitism, the six descriptors were as follows: gay man, Black person, woman, Hispanic person, Jewish person and lesbian. Participants were instructed to respond anonymously by writing down the first words that came to mind for that descriptor. Sheets were collected and responses written on the blackboard. Questions which followed included: "Which group received the most positive associations?" "The most negative?" "Why?" It seems few questions needed to be asked to precipitate discussion. Students subsequently expressed their hurt, fears and anger about prejudice from this activity and in their lives. Both students and faculty participating in this group rated the overall experience as highly positive. (Lasenza & Trout, 1990).

James Stewart (1991), states that the design and implementation of diversity planning are most effectively undertaken as an integral part of overall institutional planning rather than as independent processes.

Thus from the above examples we can draw that education is a strong weapon to celebrate pluralism and multiple identity in India. Education is the strongest weapon to preserve pluralism in our country through curriculum, teachers training program, model teacher, classroom environment, co-curricular activities etc.

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Users Awareness with Library Smart Tools

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ABSTRACT

Since the long time library enjoyed the status of being the heart of Institution but due to Information & communication impact, position of Library and librarian is diminishing. ICT especially Internet has snatched the power, position and importance of library and librarian from the institutions. To stay in the picture as Knowledge manager Librarian have to cope up with the technological barriers and try their best to attract the users towards library by providing smart services and help them to quench their thirst of knowledge. Like methane acting as green house gas Library professionals with its free attracting four elements must give result in growth in specific field resulting in national growth and then contributing in global growth. So librarians must use smart tools for developing users' awareness. This paper provides the ways to develop users' awareness services by using Smart tools rather than using traditional pattern. The paper also throws light on relation between user awareness and Library services.

Key words: Smart tools, Library Professionals (LP's), Users awareness, ICT, relationship, Knowledge, Internet, green house effect.

I INTRODUCTION

Libraries play an important role in every learner's life and hold significant place in every institution. But in present scenario it is losing its place in users (student & faculty) heart. Question is why is it so?

Encroachment of ICT has affected all activities of our life and how the traditional libraries stay away from its impact. To stay with the same dignity and importance librarians are facing biggest challenge. Survival of librarians depends on the users' satisfaction. How the library professionals are motivation their users, how much users get attracted towards libraries for fulfilling their eternal curiosity for knowledge and the type of services library provides. This all can be achieved by providing smart service and developing users' awareness.

In reference to academic libraries faculty and students queries are regarding particular topic or article or book of particular author. To satisfy user by providing the desired information is the aim of every library. To be in picture and play important role in academic libraries, it depends on Library professionals that how the library staff makes aware of library holdings to its patron and up to what level LPs fulfills the needs of users and researchers by using latest tools and technologies and develop users' awareness.

Internet and social networking sites have remarkable impact on society and especially on new generation i.e. school/ college students. Students, scholars, researchers and literate society have heartily welcomed the recent trend of social networking. These smart tools are the best way to upgrade the users' awareness.

The changing scene of Information blast and users need accelerated the librarians to rethink about library Organizational structure, library collection, services, professional skills and new ways to develop users' awareness.

So the librarians of academic libraries must stay updated with their basic practices and expand the dimensions of library services to stay in the knowledge world as knowledge manager. There are several different techniques that libraries can employ to improve users awareness and the quality of service that it offers to its users.

II DIMENSIONS OF LIBRARY SERVICES

(a) User Library Relationship- With the help of simple equation it is easy to understand the relationship between the two.

UA + LS = QRR + GSF

Where UA is Users awareness, LS is library service, QRR is Quality result in research and GSF is Growth in specific field.



Where LP stands for Library Professionals, U (F=S) stands for users (faculty + students), R.Bond for good relationship, results in growth in collection, MUR for max. use of resources, FUN stands for fulfilling users need and GSF stands for growth in specific field

(i) Building relationship with users: Good relationship matters a lot in case of development. In the ICT age, almost all information is readily available on internet and due to this, craze for library is decreasing day by day. But Library professional and users' relationship is just like Carbon and Hydrogen bonding and formation of Methane gas acting as green house gas.



It is the Carbon and Hydrogen relationship which results in production of methane gas with strong bond. In the Chemical terms when bonds are formed energy is released and the system becomes more stable.

When this Carbon –Hydrogen bonding is related with Library and Knowledge then in the centre is the **LIBRARIAN** having various tools to connect, attract and help in growth in various research and acting as Intellectual effect. At the first hand is the **Knowledge**, at second hand are **users**, at third hand is **users' awareness** and at fourth hand are **library services** which results in growth in specific fields. When the bond is formed system becomes more stable, reliable and active.

Building relationship involves many parts like:

- Understanding users need
- Communication with user
- To make user aware with library
- To provide best services to user
- To provide access to library collection.



Growth in specific field

- (ii) Librarian Faculty relation: In such case relation between library professionals and faculties in academic libraries must be very cordial as motto of both is same. Librarian and faculty healthy relationship will definitely develop library services, collection and librarian professional's ability to promote and support research activities. It is the best way of providing information about library holdings.
- (iii) Librarian Student relation: When students directly contact library professionals or library staff they get more and more information about library holdings, services, rules and they get exactly required materials.

As David Bender Executive Director of special libraries Association spoke at IFLA conference the four factors.

- Just in case: for collection era
- Just in time: for information delivery
- Just for you: for information professionals to analyze customize & to provide information.

• Just with you: for special librarians sitting with decision makers at senior levels to provide information when needed and on any topic.

So in academic libraries also librarians can follow the three by building strong bond of relationship just in time, just for you and Just with you.

- (iv) Availability of **Collections:** Proper representation of the library collection to the reader makes significant influence on user's satisfaction. With the entry of Computers in libraries old tradition of making catalogues for presenting the collection / richness of library has gone. Now ICT has made easy to view library collection in few seconds and with refined search option. Various library software has made it easy to search database and check the availability of books / or required material. Library must update the stock timely by putting the status of material as :
 - New Arrival :
 - 1) Printed material
 - 2) e- material
 - 1.1) novels/fictions
 - 1.2) Technical books
 - Institutional repository:
 - 1) Back files
 - 2) new additions
 - 3) e subscriptions
 - On shelf
 - Reference
 - Binding
 - Reservation
 - Lost
 - Next Orders: for giving recommendation for any material print/ online mail to librarian.

This is the best way to make users aware about library collection and meet users need.

- (v) Accessibility of Library: Users must be aware of library timings and holidays.
 - Opening time
 - Closing time
 - Lunch time
 - Transaction time
 - Holidays

Apart from working time other guide lines like stake guide at every rack or appropriate signing, opac system, reprography section, internet lab, reference section, reservation criteria and renewals as well as fine charges should be well known to users. (vi) Users Awareness and Library service- Users awareness and library services are the two faces of same coin and go hand in hand. Users awareness will raise with the help of library service similarly library service will improve with users approach or queries. So library service is directly proportional to user's awareness. More the positive and friendly approach of LP's to its users greater will be users' awareness.

Known library services are:

- Traditional Library Services
- Smart Tools in Library service
- (vii) **Traditional library services for users:** The most common service that libraries have been offering over years to its users is access to document collection. Apart from this, following are the services which are provided in libraries to its users.
 - Current Awareness service
 - Selective dissemination of Information
 - Indexing
 - Abstracting
 - Reference service
 - Document delivery
 - Bibliographic service
 - Inter Library Loan

III MODERN TRENDS IN LIBRARY SERVICES

In present era library services has dramatically changed with the entry of Information and Communication Technology. Now the information is available at any corner at any time and on any topic within few seconds. In the same way pattern of library services has changed itself and created challenges for LPs. Use of computer, internet and mobiles has made library services faster, easier and smarter.

Some of the new trends of library services are as below by which LPs in academic libraries can provide latest information and develop users' awareness.

- (a) Use of Library software and Automation
- (b) Library web page
- (c) Institutional repository
- (d) Web service
 - (i) Daily information service
 - (ii) Email service
 - (iii) Social networking sites like facebook, twitter, flickr, linkned
 - (iv) RSS feeds
- (v) Blogs
- (vi) Electronic clipping service
- (vii)Use IM (Instant messaging)
- (viii) Wi-fi availability
- (e) Mobile service
 - (i) Mobile calls
 - (ii) Sms service
 - (iii) Voice message
 - (iv) Apps / Messengers
- (f) Hike Messenger
- (g) Telegram
- (h) Viber
- (i) Skype
- (j) We Chat
- (k) Library Marketing
 - (i) Marketing of web page & resources
 - (ii) Newspaper & magazine article
 - (iii) Events and Tours arrangement
 - (iv) Public service announcement
 - (v) Broachers and pamphlets
 - (vi) Promotional products and banners
 - (vii) Notice board clipping
 - (viii) Digital marketing

IV OBSTACLES IN SMART SERVICES

To provide smart library service to users there are many obstacles in the path mostly from administrative part in private Technical Institutions and some due to library part.

Major obstacles are:

- (a) Generation gap of Library professionals
- (b) Lack of decisions powers to librarians.
- (c) Fast changing technologies
- (d) Lack of adequate funds in private Institution
 - (i) Purchase of latest versions of computers
 - (ii) Curtails in purchase of library software
 - (iii) No requirements fulfilled for making Institutional repository
 - (iv) Unavailability of internet in libraries
 - (v) Unavailability of scanners, laser printers
 - (vi) Cost cutting in adding RSS field in site
- (e) Lack of technical support
- (f) No budget for library training programs
- (g) Recruitment of unskilled staff in less wages
- (h) Less sanction for digital materials
- (i) No mobile charges paid to library professionals
- (j) Unavailability of zero dialing facility.
- (k) No standards for salaries.

(l) No appraisals and no motivation for library professionals.

V CONCLUSION

From the long time library enjoyed the status of being the heart of Institution. Now in recent scenario ICT has affected the expectation of users, and in the same way library professionals are also challenged to quench the thirst of users by providing best library services and by making the users' aware from the library collections and by providing latest information. So to stay and perform in technological picture as Hero, Librarian must use smart tools for updating users' knowledge. Especially in private Technical institutions management expectation from library professionals is huge so librarian should provide high quality service to its users & win over the impact of ICT.

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Team Work Soft Skills - an Innovation in Teachers' World Present Scenario: A Case Study

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ABSTRACT

An innovation is a new thought, concept or behavior that is deliberate, purposeful land indicates a special change. It is accepted with a purpose to bring about the positive change in the existing practice or system. It is well planned and systematic effort. Team teaching is one of the innovations in instructional organization to ensure opium use of resources, interest and expertise. The author draws the attention of secondary teachers towards this innovation in teaching learning process. The analysis is based on survey method of 6 different secondary school male female teachers of Khunti Dist. Jharkhand. Random sample was drawn from 92 secondary school teachers to collect the data self- constructed and standardized tool was developed and used to administer the test. Pearson Product moment correlation and t - test were used to analyses the data. Findings of the study revealed that there is no significant difference in the level of problem solving skills in male and female secondary school teachers.

Keywords: Teamwork, soft skills, Innovation, Teachers,

I INTRODUCTION

The term 'Team work' has its origin from America during the mid 1950. The concept of Teamwork as Soft skills is describes as inculcating attitudes for encouraging attitudes for cooperation and dialogue with colleagues, students and all levels of educational staff, the essential condition for collective professionalism, effective and efficient teaching learning. Teamwork is to develop a strong sense of commitment and responsibilities between teacher and student, student and student, student and parent, teacher and parents, teacher and teacher. The entire programme depends on the cooperation extended together in teams is often a more effective way to accomplish important tasks specially in forming students. Hence, skill of cooperation in the form of team work is essential among the teachers to organize the whole educational activities.

"Soft skills are normally referred as people's skills, human skills, life skills." It is a Social term related to person's EQ (Emotional Intelligence Quotient). Soft skills are Intra and Inter personal skills. They are Socio-Emotional Competencies. Soft skills complement hard skills.

Teacher- is considered to be the architect of the nation. The future of the nation lies in the hands of the teacher. This shows the importance of teacher. Therefore they need to acquire the knowledge, reliable and authentic information in order to help the students how to grow in future, how to develop the team work skills and how to organize classroom practices together in team is often a more effective way to accomplish important tasks specially in forming the students.

(a) Essentials of a good team work skills for teachers:

- (i) Contribution: Team work as soft skills makes tremendous contribution in formation of students .For successful teamwork all the team member need to have clear shared goal, sense of commitment the ability to work together.
- (ii) Collaboration: It empowers engenders trust, and capitalizes on the divers' talents of the teachers in a school. It is a beautiful ability of a teacher who can become a help for the students and the students in return will find joy in supporting their teachers inside and outside the classroom. Teacher-students support relation will give way to encouragement rather than criticism and humiliation.
- (iii) **Shared Purpose:** It reflects the shared aims, purpose and values of the teacher in the school. It addresses the fundamental goal to the group effort periodically reflects what needs to be change and why. Every student has his individual goals to be fulfilled. Its teacher's responsibility to know, understand show the way in fulfilling them.
- (iv) **Authenticity:** This quality requires that one's action be consistent with one's most deeply felt values and beliefs. Students may close their ears to our advice but open their eyes to our examples. Therefore it is very essential for the teachers to become a reality in there being and doing.

- (v) Commitment: This quality implies passion, intensity and persistence. It supplies the psychic and physical energy that motivates teachers to serve, that drives the collective effort, and that sustains the effort during difficult times. The students need to experience hardships in the personal and teamwork, so that they may be energies to go through joyfully the difficult moments and win.
- (vi) Acceptance: Unconditional acceptance means recognizing the individual difference of each student, their potentials aspirations goals, strength and weakness etc., by these practices teachers may spark a trusting relationship among the students.

II OBJECTIVES

The present study is concerned with team work skills in the secondary school teachers of Khunti, Dist., Jharkhand. By this study the investigator wants to find out the level of team work skills among male and female teachers.

(a) The objectives of the study are:-

- (i) To find out the level of team work skills among male and female secondary teachers.
- (ii) To find out the relationship between team work skills of both male and female secondary teachers.

III METHODOLOGY

The investigator has adopted the 'survey method' to investigate the team work skills.

(a) **Population and sample-** The population of the present study consists of 6 secondary school teachers of Khunti Dist., Jharkhand .The sample consists 90 male and female secondary teachers.

(b) Administration of tools- The tools were distributed to the randomly selected secondary teachers. They were given 5 days' time to respond the 32 items of inventories. All the teachers responded.

(c) Data analysis- The data were analyzed by using mean, Sd, t - test & correlation.

(d) **Hypotheses-**-There is no significant difference in the level of team work skills among male and female secondary teachers.

(i) There is no significant difference in the level of relationship in the secondary teachers both male and female.

IV RESULT

Table-1

Significance of difference between means scores of team work skill for Male and Female secondary Teachers

Gender	N	Mean	SD	df	t-test	Level of significant (At 5% L S)
Male	46	56.17	7.88	90	3.02	S*
Female	46	60.73	6,54			

(For 90 df, at 5 % Level of significance the table value of t - test is = 1.66)

It is inferred from the above table that calculated tratio between male female secondary teachers is 3.02 which is more than the table value of t- ratio 1.66 at 5% level of significant. Therefore the Null hypothesis is rejected. Hence there is significant difference in team work skills of secondary teachers on the basis of gender.

Table-2 Correlation Significant relationship between team work skills

of male and female secondary teachers

teamw male	ork skill	teamwork skill Female			No.	Correl ation Value (r)	Level of Significance (At 5% LS)
Σx	Σx^2	Σу	Σy^2	Σxy	92	0.518	Significan t
2584	147948	2794	171630	158151			

(For 90 df, at 5% level of significance the table value of 'r' is 0.267)

It is inferred from the above table that the calculated value of correlation is 0.518, which exceeds from the table value of correlation 0.267 at 5 % level of significant. Therefore Null hypothesis is rejected. Hence there is significant relationship

between the teamwork skills of male and female secondary teachers.

V INTERPRETATION

Mean scores of teamwork is more than the table value of t-ratio. Therefore finding reveals that there is difference in teamwork skills of secondary teachers. Today through the good use of information and technology teachers must be aware of innovative ideas and programs in education .It is good to have knowledge, interest, attitude and adaptability as teaching competency and soft skills of teamwork skills in all the secondary teachers. The (r)test shows that female teachers are better in their teamwork skills than male teachers. It is because the female teachers have better teamwork techniques.

VI CONCLUTION

Team work is to develop a strong sense of commitment and responsibilities. It also develops qualities like respecting the thought and opinions of others in the group. The success of the entire program depends on the cooperation extended. Hence skills of cooperation are essential among the teachers to organize the whole educational activities.

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Social Security and Globalization in India

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ABSTRACT

The concept of social security has evolved over a period of time. In the primitive societies it was mankind's prime need to protect himself from the vagaries of nature like earthquakes, famines or even finding shelter and food in his day to day life. Societal groups were formed to confront and brave such hazards which turned into community living and formation of villages and also bringing in the concept of a family. These institutions provided whatever limited social security those societies needed and served them adequately. The industrial revolution brought in its wake altogether a new set of needs for the workers. These workers living around factories were mostly dependent upon their wages for subsistence and sustenance. They had left their villages and families to come and work in the factories. In the event these workers were rendered jobless because of accident, injuries or sickness or may be their services were not required, they were to live on their savings or from help from the fellow workers. Such arrangements were found grossly inadequate and it was felt the civil society as a whole or the State was required to play a major role in providing much needed respite to workers under such circumstances. This is how the concept of social security kept evolving.

I INTRODUCTION

The term social security has been defined differently by various authorities and thus, there is no commonly accepted definition of the term. Recently, some new concepts viz. social safety nets, social protection and social funds relating to social security have emerged. Social safety nets are measures to mitigate the negative effects of structural adjustments mostly in form of cash payments. Broadly all these concepts are part of the all pervasive term social security. The social security is an instrument for social transformation and good governance.

In 1952 International Labour Organization (ILO) adopted a comprehensive Convention No. 102 concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security in which provisions of medical care, sickness benefits, unemployment benefit, old-age and invalidity benefits, employment injury benefit, family and maternity benefit. The concept of social security has been further widened, so as to include provisions for housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, health, educational and cultural facilities as also a minimum wage which can guarantee workers a decent life.

The labour policy followed in the successive five year plans since independence adopted an approach which rested on considerations that the basic needs of workers for food, clothing and shelter must be satisfied. The objective of achieving 'socialistic pattern of society' was the avowed goal of early five year plans and provisions were made accordingly for the welfare of workers. However, not much could be achieved by way of all these efforts. Majority of the labour laws enacted sought to benefit only the organized sector. The Employees State Insurance Act was enacted in 1948, and similarly the Factories Act too was enacted in the same year. The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act came on the Statute Book in 1952. The unorganized sector, however, was left almost out of all these efforts as far social security coverage was concerned.

Economic growth though important cannot be an end in itself. Higher standards of living as well as of development opportunities for all, stemming from the greater resources generated by economic growth, are the ultimate aim of development policy. This implies the need to bridge regional, social and economic disparities, as well as the empowerment of the poor and marginalized, especially women, to make the entire development process more inclusive. The draft Twelfth Five Year Plan's subtitle 'Faster, More Inclusive and Sustainable Growth', puts the growth debate in the right perspective. The government's targeted policies for the poor, with the prospect of fewer leakages, can help better translate outlays into outcomes

As India addresses the challenges of the twentyfirst century and manages its rise globally, constructing and implementing a modern social security system represents one of its major imperatives. A modern social security system can enable India to cushion the burden on workers of restructuring public and private organizations; to increase the legitimacy of further reforms; and to encourage individuals and firms to engage in entrepreneurship and make creative career choices. All three are essential for India to emerge as a resilient knowledge-driven economy and society. The global economic and financial crisis which has persisted for the last five years has not only exposed the vulnerability of almost all the countries over the globe to external shocks, but also has lessons for development planning. Countries need to have inbuilt social safety nets for facing such eventualities, which affect the weak and vulnerable the most, and wipe out the fruits of growth for years. India with its focus on inclusive development and timely interventions has. however, been able to weather the crisis better than many other countries. The coverage of social security schemes has been expanded to provide a minimum level of social protection to workers in the unorganized sector and ensure inclusive development.

II DISCUSSION

India is on the brink of a demographic revolution with the proportion of working-age population between 15 and 59 years likely to increase from approximately 58 per cent in 2001 to more than 64 per cent by 2021, adding approximately 63.5 million new entrants to the working age group between 2011 and 2016, the bulk of whom will be in the relatively younger age group of 20-35 years. Given that it is one of the youngest large nations in the world, human development assumes great economic significance for it as the demographic dividend can be reaped only if this young population is healthy, educated, and skilled. The emphasis on human development also gains significance in the light of our major social indicators in the recent past being less encouraging than those of our neighbours like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Therefore policy planners in India have, over the years, engaged themselves in making more inclusive growth and development policies, focusing on human development. This approach has been reflected in the substantial enhancement in budgetary support for major social-sector programmes during 2012-13 like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Backward Regions Grant Fund, Right to Education (RTE)-Abhivan Sarv Shiksha (SSA), Rashtriva Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), and rural drinking water and sanitation schemes.

Both Central and State Governments have been taking initiatives for the welfare and social security of the workers in the unorganized sector. The Ministry of Labour & Employment is implementing welfare schemes for certain categories of unorganized sector workers like beedi workers, cine workers and certain non-coal mine workers. Similarly, several insurance/poverty alleviation schemes are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments, as well as by States like Kerala and Tamil Nadu which have constituted Welfare Funds for certain occupational groups. Some States have launched certain group insurance schemes for their workers. Yet, some states like West Bengal initiated State Assisted Provident Fund Schemes for the unorganized workers. However, coverage under various initiatives has been miniscule.

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government has accorded high priority to the matter of ensuring the welfare and well-being of workers, particularly those in the unorganised sector like agricultural workers, construction workers, beedi workers, handloom workers, leather workers, etc.

The Ministry of Labour & Employment drafted the "Unorganised Sector Workers Bill, 2004" which, inter-alia, envisages provide for safety, social security, health and welfare matters. The National Advisory Council (NAC) has forwarded a draft Bill namely, 'the Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Bill, 2005. In the meantime, the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) has also drafted two bills i.e. (i) Unorganised Sector Workers (Conditions of Work & Livelihood Promotion) Bill, 2005 and (ii) Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Bill, 2005. The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector has also presented its report on Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers in May, 2006. The recommendations of the NCEUS's report, amongst other, include that any worker registered with the National Social Security Scheme for the unorganized workers, on payment of prescribed contribution, shall be entitled to National Minimum Social Security benefits including health insurance, maternity benefit, insurance to cover natural and death due to accident, old age pension to Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers above the age of 60 years and Provident Fund for above poverty line (APL) workers.

The Constitution of India enacted upon independence of the country though does not provide for compulsory institution of social security for all, yet, its directive principles of state policy contained in article 38 to 47 provide for theme idea in this regard explicitly. Same precisely provides for as under:

• The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

- The State shall in particular strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.
- The State shall in particular, direct its policy towards securing –a) that the citizens both men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood; b) that the ownership and control for the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub-serve the common good; and
- The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

Social security in our country has evolved in conformity with the spirit of this loftily goal. However, it has remained confined primarily to the organised sector which comprises not more than 7% of the workforce. Social security for the unorganized sector is justified primarily on grounds of equity and social justice. As pointed out by the First National Commission on Labour, the unorganised sector is characterized by irregular employment, unstable income, prevalence of piece wage rates and absence of any legal protection with regard to income, employment, health and safety. Further, in view of the low skill levels of this workforce, there is almost no scope for them to move vertically in the occupational ladder to increase their financial situation.

Though the Government has taken several initiatives i.e. legislative measures and welfare schemes/programmes to improve the lot of this segment of working class, still the coverage is miniscule. The National Common Minimum Prgramme (NCMP) of the present Government highlights the commitment of the Government towards the welfare and well being of all workers, particularly, in the unorganized sector. The NCMP states that:

"The UPA Government is firmly committed to ensure the welfare and wellbeing of all workers, particularly those in the unorganized sector who constitute 93% of our workforce. Social security, health insurance and other schemes for such workers like weavers, handloom workers, fishermen and fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, plantation labour, beedi workers, etc. will be expanded."

III CENTRALLY FUNDED SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES

(a) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) The Government has been implementing National Old Age Pension programmes for destitute persons of more than 65 years of age. The amount of pension which was Rs. 75/- p.m. per beneficiary till now has been increased to Rs 200/-p.m. In addition to the central share, some States by adding their own share give pension at the enhanced rates.

(b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) - The objective of the scheme is to bring the self-employed persons above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy.

(c) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) - The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was launched in September 2001. The objective of this programme is to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas as also food security and creation of durable community, social and economic infrastructure in the rural areas. 48.75 crore mandays were created under this scheme upto November 2005 (2005- 06). The Centre's contributions in terms of the cash and foodgrains components up to January, 2006 were Rs. 4651 crore and 35 lakh tones, respectively. Under the special component, about 11.65 lakh tones of foodgrains have been released to the 11 calamity-hit States in the current year.

(d) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) - The Government is implementing Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) with the objective to provide dwelling units, free of cost, to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and freed bonded labourers, and also the non- SC/ST BPL families in rural areas. A financial assistance of Rs. 25,000/per unit in the plains and Rs. 27,500/- for hilly/difficulty areas is provided under this scheme.

(e) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) -The Government has recently launched National Rural Health Mission which seeks to provide effective health care to rural population including unorganized sector labourers throughout the country.

(f) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) - Recently the Government has enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides for 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. About 56 lakh workers have so far been are getting benefit under the Act which also provides an insurance cover of Rs. 25,000 in case of death of a worker due to accident.

(g) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) - The Urban Self- Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), are the two special components of the SJSRY.

IV SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEMES

(a) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY): The Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY) has now been merged with the AABY to provide better administration of life insurance cover to the economically backward sections of society. The scheme extends life and disability cover to persons between the ages of 18 and 59 years living below and marginally above the poverty line under 47 vocational/occupational identified groups, including 'rural landless households'. It provides insurance cover of a sum of Rs.30,000 on natural death, Rs.75,000 on death due to accident, Rs.37,500 for partial permanent disability due to accident, and Rs.75,000 on death or total permanent disability due to accident. The scheme also provides an add-on benefit of scholarship of Rs.100 per month per child paid on half-yearly basis to a maximum of two children per member studying in Classes 9 to 12 (including ITI courses). The total annual premium under the scheme is Rs.200 per beneficiary of which 50 per cent is contributed from the Social Security Fund created by the central government and maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The balance 50 per cent is contributed by beneficiary/state governments/union territory (UT) administrations. The scheme is being implemented through the LIC. A total of 289.94 lakh lives under the JBY and 178.67 lakh lives under the AABY had been covered till December 2012.

(b) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS): The Government has also launched heavily subsized Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) for BPL families. The benefits under the scheme are: reimbursement of hospitalization expenses vide Rs. 30,000/- for the family, and personal accident insurance cover of Rs. 25,000/- etc. The premium for an individual is Rs. 165/- per annum (Subsidy Rs. 200/-), for a family of 5 (including the first 3 children), Rs. 248/- (Subsidy Rs. 300/-) and for a families upto to seven, Rs. 330/- (Subsidy Rs. 400).

(c) Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY) has been launched to provide assistance to the handloom weavers for basic inputs like looms, working capital loans etc. The centrally sponsored scheme entailed an expenditure of Rs. 257 crore (aprox) during Xth Plan.

(d) Work shed-cum-Housing scheme: A subsidy of Rs.7,000/- for rural work shed and Rs.9000/- for urban work shed is extended to the handloom weavers by the Government.

(e) Thrift Fund Scheme: The scheme envisages the benefits like temporary advance, partial and final withdrawals. The scheme is implemented through the Weavers' Cooperative Societies/Corporations etc. A sum of Rs. 4.12 crore was released to the State Governments to cover 1,04,075 weavers.

(f) The Health Package Scheme: The scheme provides financial assistance for reimbursement of cost of medicine and treatment of diseases like T.B., Asthma upto Rs.1500/- per weaver per annum, cost of testing of eyes Rs.40/- and cost of spectacles Rs.150/-, Rs.35,000/- for bore-well for supply of drinking water in weavers locality, maternity benefit of Rs.500 per delivery twice in lifetime and Rs. One lakh for primary health centre, etc.

(g) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana has been launched on 2.10.2005 through LIC. Under the scheme, the sum assured is Rs. 50,000 in case of natural death, Rs. 80,000 in case of accidental death. An amount of Rs, 3.15 crore has been sanctioned to LIC upto 28.2.06 to cover 210000 weavers.

(h) **Development of model fishermen villages:** It provides basic civil amenities such as housing, drinking water and construction of community hall for fishermen villages.

(i) Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active fishermen: The active fishermen are ensured for a sum of Rs.50,000 for one year against death or permanent total disability and Rs.17,500 for partial total disability.

(j) Saving-cum-Relief for the Fishermen: Under the saving-cum-relief component, marine fishermen contribute a part of their earnings during non-lean months @Rs.75/- per month which is matched with equal contribution shared on 50:50 basis between the central and state governments and the beneficiary is paid Rs.300 per month during the lean season of four months. (k) Midday Meal Programme: After Tamil Nadu introduced a successful MDM programme in schools, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education was launched across India in 1995. The MDM programme aims to increase primary school attendance and to improve the nutritional status of school children. Generally, the programme serves children aged 6-11. However, some upper primary schools also run the MDM programme, and recent union budgets have made a separate provision for upper primary schools. Under the MDM scheme, cooked meals are to be served during lunchtime in the school, with a calorie value equivalent to 100 gm of wheat or rice per student per school day. In some places, a dry ration is provided to be carried home based on a certain minimum level of school attendance.

(1) **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** The scheme provides smart card-based cashless health insurance cover of ` 30,000 per family per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families in the unorganized sector with the premium shared on 75:25 basis by central and state governments. In case of states of the north-eastern region and Jammu and Kashmir, the premium is shared in the ratio of 90:10. The scheme provides for portability of smart card by splitting the card value for migrant workers. As on 31 December 2012, the scheme is being implemented in 27 states/ UTs with more than 3.34 crore smart cards issued.

(m) The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act 2008 and National Social Security Fund: The Act provides for constitution of a National Social Security Board and State Social Security Boards which will recommend social security schemes for unorganized workers. The National Social Security Board was constituted in August 2009. It has made some recommendations regarding extension of social security schemes to certain additional segments of unorganized workers. A National Social Security Fund with initial allocation of Rs.1000 crore to support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, beedi workers, etc. has also been set up.

(n) Social Security Agreements (SSAs): SSA, a bilateral instrument to protect the interests of Indian professionals as well as self-employed Indians working in foreign countries, was initiated by signing an SSA between India and Belgium on 3 November 2006. So far India has signed 15 SSAs with Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Norway, Finland, Canada, Sweden, and Japan. These SSAs facilitate mobility of professionals between two countries by exempting them from double payment of social security contributions and enables them to enjoy the benefits of exportability and totalization.

V CONCLUSION

Central Government expenditure on social services and rural development has gone up consistently over the years. The share of Central Government expenditure on social services including rural development in total expenditure (plan and nonplan) has increased from 11.23 per cent in 2002-03 to 19.44 per cent in 2008-09. Central support for social programmes has continued to expand in various forms although most social sector subjects fall within the purview of the States. Major programme specific funding is available to the states through the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

Expenditure on social services by the General Government (Centre and States combined) has shown increase in recent years reflecting higher priority to social services. Expenditure on social services as a proportion of total expenditure increased from 19.3 per cent in 2003-04 to 21.6 per cent in 2006-07 and further to 22.4 per cent in 2007-08 and 24.1 per cent in 20012-13. Expenditure on education as a proportion of total expenditure has increased from 9.5 per cent in 2003-04 to 10.8 per cent in 2012-13. Share of health in total expenditure has also increased from 4.3 per cent in 2003-04 to 5.1 per cent in 2012-13.

The Government in recent years has increased its outlays in the social sector. However, the reach of public and quasi-public goods and services supplied by the state to people still leave a lot of scope for improvement. There are still leakages in the schemes and the benefits in full do not reach the intended target groups of people. At the same time, some innovative measures have been initiated in NREGS to bring in more transparency in disbursements of funds and prevent leakages. However, it is necessary that for every programme, an Internet accessible public accountability information system (PAIS) should be available. This system would provide information about the funds allocated and the expenditure made along with the name of the beneficiaries. This system should be accompanied by an integrated smart card system which empowers the citizen to demand approved/ budgeted entitlements as right. The system needs to be built on the identification and issue of unique ID number to all residents. Based on this Unique ID number (UID) and associated information all residents should be entitled to a smart card containing specified unchangeable data. Entitlements would then need to be based upon the data contained in the smart card and services/ subsidies/entitlements received would also be

recorded against this card. This system would help in proper targeting and ensuring services reaching the intended beneficiaries of the Government programmes and hence serve as the basis of efficient delivery of services. UID scheme is a Planning Commission initiative and the initial UID database would be created using the electoral rolls database of the Election Commission of India. This database would be then enriched through linkages with partner databases. Initially, the linkages would be made with ration card database of the Department of Food and Public Distribution and the Below Poverty Line database created from the socio-economic household survey conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development. The Government of India has approved the constitution of UID Authority of India (UIDAI) as an attached office of the Planning Commission with an initial core team of 115 positions. The Planning Commission is in the process of positioning the core team.

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Analysis of Cash Flows for Public Sector Banks in India

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ABSTRACT

Banking system, being the most important fundamental of the overall economic system of any country plays a major role in mobilizing nation's savings and in channelizing them into high investment primacies and better be pronounced as the kingpin of the chariot of fiscal progress. Evaluation of the financial performance of the banking sector is an effective measure and indicator to check the steadfastness of the economic activities of the country. In such a competitive environment, banks and financial institutions are forced to re-examine their performance in this ever-changing economics of the 21st century. With this view, in the present paper, the financial performance of the public sector banks of India has been analyzed. Ratio analysis being a very important part of the strategic planning is used for the analysis. In this paper, to evaluate the financial performance of public sector banks, five key financial ratios have been used. The present study adopts an analytical and descriptive research design.

Keywords: Banking system, Fiscal, Financial Performance, Ratio Analysis, Public Sector Banks

I INTRODUCTION

It is rightly said that, "Cash-flow is the lifeblood for any company" as it gives insight to company's operating, investing and financial activities.

If one believes in the old adage, "it takes money to make money," then he could understand the essence of cash flow and what it means to a company. The cash flows divulge how a company spends its money (cash outflows) and where the money comes from (cash inflows). A company's profitability is shown by its net income. Thus, it would be right to consider net income as a figure to Judge Company's overall performance. But, accrual accounting talks about matching of company's revenue and expenses, where standalone figures of net incomes without the cash flows does not solve the problem. That is the reason why a lot of researchers are carried on cash-flow analysis of companies.

However, in case of the banks, the cash-flow metrics are always overlooked. If we look at the researches conducted on banks, the researchers considers customer-driven deposits under operating cash flow since "the strength of a bank's operations hang on its deposit base and its capacity to attract a growing stream of deposits." However, the researchers confess their report's final calculations cannot be fully correct, partly because they didn't have adequate information to differentiate between brokered and consumer-driven deposits.

The present study would thus, analyse the overall cash flows of the public sector banks of India. The flows of cash and credits from a bank to any sector are an indicator of the growth and importance of that sector. Also, the use of Ratio Analysis technique, which is done by establishing a relationship between two or more variables from the financial statements would help to find out the unique strengths and weaknesses of the commercial banks which otherwise is difficult to ascertain from the stand-alone figures.

Here is a brief introduction of the banks which are taken into account for the present study:

(a) **Punjab National Bank-** PNB being the most important financial pillars of the public sector banks in India is playing a prominent role in the development of our banking industry thus contributing towards the growth of our economy. PNB is measured as a high cap public sector bank. With presence of more than 5,800 branches and kiosks across the country, it is certainly stimulating financial inclusion into the unbanked areas of India.

(b) Oriental Bank of Commerce- Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) is the nation's leading financial institution and house for everybody's personal financial requirements. It goes to the group of high market capitalization public sector banks and acts as a crucial pillar of the public sector banks in India. One of the vital ability of this bank is to finance MSMEs that eventually adds to the GDP growth of the country. On the other hand, this bank with snowballing presence across the country is also supporting financial inclusion and evolving the banking habits of the customers.

(c) State Bank of India- State bank of India is the high market cap public sector bank, which acts as a true indicator and an agent of Reserve Bank of India. Due to its exclusive positioning as the bank 'closest' to Government of India, SBI has unique access to some exceptionally large funding decisions like the recent Employees' Provident Fund Organization's (EPFO) decision.SBI also works for the other banks as the banker's bank. It provides financial help to other banks, leading to improvement of the banking conditions of the country.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

Kaur Ravinder, in January 2012 in her paper "Performance Evaluation of Indian Banking System: A Comparative Study of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks", found that the overall performance of Public Sector Banks is better than private Sector Banks from 2009-10 to 2010-11. She also opined that all banks have depicted growth in terms of Credit Deposit Ratio, Net Worth, Deposits, Advances, Total Assets, Total Income and Net Profit except State Bank of India, which has shown a negative growth in Net worth and Net Profits.

Dr. Guruswamy D., in January 2012 in the paper titled "Analysis of Profitability Performance of SBI and its Associates", have used various tools such as mean, S.D, variance, CAGR, and ANOVA to analyze the profitability performance of SBI and Its Associates.

Dr. Dhanabhakyam M. and Kavitha M, in January 2012 in their paper "Financial Performance of Selected Public Sector Banks in India", have used ratio analysis and concluded that selected public sector banks have performed well on the sources of growth rate and financial efficiency during the period of study. In addition, she also opined that in comparison to the old public sector banks, the new public sector banks play a vital role in marketing new types of deposits and advances schemes.

Dr. Kavitha N., in April 2012 through her paper "An Assessment – Assets and Liability Management of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India", has suggested that SBI and its associate banks group are better performers as compared to Private Banks group and other nationalized banks group.

Hari V. Shri, Dr. Prasad Staya B.G., Jain Vikas, and Dr. Shrineevas L., in June 2012 in their paper "A Comparative Study of Public Sector Banks V/s. Private Sector Banks", have done a study on the Indian banks considering the banking operations after liberalization and banking reforms, and have also analyzed the impact of competition on the functioning of the banking operations in the country.

Kaur Avneet, in November 2012 through her paper "An Empirical Study on the Performance Evaluation of Public Sector Banks in India" has suggested that prompt measures should be taken by the banks to collect the over dues from the borrowers. This would help them to earn profits in future. The banks should also take necessary steps to increase the non interest incomes, which currently constitute less than 20 percent of their total income. This could be done by collection of cheques and bills, giving guarantees, locker facilities, acting as an agent, providing merchant banking services and so on.

Dr. Gupta R. and Dr. Sikarwar N. S., in February 2013 in their paper "A comparative Study of Growth Analysis of Punjab National Bank of India and HDFC bank Limited", have used parameters like Net profit growth, Net assets growth, EPS growth and Reserve and Surplus growth and opined that in terms of the parameters defined, HDFC Bank has performed much better than the PNB Bank.

Makkar Anita and Singh Shveta, in May 2013 in the paper titled "Analysis of the Financial Performance of Indian Commercial Banks: A Comparative Study", have revealed that there is no statistically significant difference in the financial performance of the public and private sector banks in India, but still, there is a need for overall development in the public sector banks to make their position sound in the current competitive environment.

Desai Sureshbhai Dhaval, in August 2013 in the paper "Performance Evaluation of Indian Banking Analysis" have applied CAMEL model to examine and compare the performance of five different banks of India i.e. BOI, SBI, HDFC, Bank of Baroda, AXIS bank. On the basis of his study, he also gave ranks to the banks i.e. 1st Rank to State bank Of India, 2nd Rank to HDFC, 3rd Rank to Bank of India, and 4th to Bank of Baroda, 5th rank to Axis Bank.

Dr. Choudhary Vikas and Tandon Suman, in October 2013 through their paper titled "Performance Evaluation of Public Sector Banks in India", using key parameters like Coefficient of Variation of advances, deposits, total assets, return on assets, return on equity and spread ratio, etc. have concluded that the CAGR of various variables have shown variations from bank to bank. Thus, government through RBI should formulate and implement bank specific policies for upliftment of Public Sector Banks.

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(a) An outline on the Research Methodology- In this study, a three step methodology has been adopted. The part A of the research deals with computation of various financial ratios under Cash Flow pillar using the banks' data sets, followed by part B which would deal with the prediction of financial ratios using linear regression through SPSS and finally in the part C, the parameters are identified which would improve the performance and position of the banks by regulating the ratios thus forecasted.

(b) **Research Objectives-** The basic objectives of the research work are:

- Computation of financial ratios for Cash Flow Ratio pillar for Indian Public Sector Banks.
- (ii) Application of Regression and Anova through SPSS for prediction of inclusive ratios upto 2020.
- (iii) Validation of the predictions obtained in form of ratios.
- (iv) Identification of parameters that can be regulated internally for better performance of the banks.

(c) **Research Techniques-** Exploratory research is used for research in this work. Exploratory research provides insights into and comprehension of an issue or situation.

This approach helps to determine the best research design, data collection method and selection of subjects.

The study relies on secondary research such as reviewing available literature and/or data, or qualitative approaches such as informal discussions with consumers, employees, management or competitors and more formal approaches through in-depth interviews, focus groups, projective methods, case studies or pilot studies.

(d) Data Collection- Data in this research has been collected form secondary sources thereby secondary data is used. The vital input components of the research are ratios formulated from details mentioned in published statements like balance sheet, cash flow statements, yearly details of banks, profit and loss statements obtained from CMIE database, Reserve Bank of India and official websites of the banks and financial institutions.

Prior researchers have identified the selected financial ratios for prediction of Cash-Flow position of the companies and the usefulness of these financial ratios for prediction of banks' performance can be known from the literature survey. Consequently this research work uses financial data i.e. published time series data for the last 11 years from 2000 to 2010.

(e) Sampling- Using Judgment Sampling methodology samples were drawn from Indian banking public sector. The major players both in the public sector of Indian Banking Industry being State Bank of India (SBI), Punjab National Bank (PNB), Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC) are

chosen as representatives of the Indian Public Sector Banking.

IV DATA COLLECTION

Following the research methodology elucidated, the datasets that forms the basis for the empirical part of this study are compiled.

The ratios are formulated from details mentioned in published statements like balance sheet, cash flow statements, yearly details of banks, profit and loss statements obtained from CMIE database, Reserve Bank of India and official websites of the banks and financial institutions and internet.

The official websites of the banks have also been visited for vital information. This research work uses financial data i.e. published time series data for the last 10 years from 2000 to 2010. This research tries to present a holistic view by incorporating various ratios that constitutes to an integral part of Cash Flow Analysis and then relating them to examine the explanatory capabilities of the financial ratios to suggest the financial position of the bank.

(a) Cash Flow Indicator Ratios- This section of the research looks at cash flow indicators, which focus on the cash being generated in terms of how much is being generated and the safety net that it provides to the company. These ratios can give users another look at the financial health and performance of a company.

- (i) Dividend payout ratio Net Profit: This ratio identifies the percentage of earnings (net income) per common share allocated to paying cash dividends to shareholders. The dividend payout ratio is an indicator of how well earnings support the dividend payment. During a fiscal year quarter, a company's board of directors declares a dividend. This event triggers the posting of a current liability for "dividends payable." At the end of the quarter, net income is credited to a company's retained earnings, and assuming there's sufficient cash on hand and/or from current operating cash flow, the dividend is paid out. This reduces cash, and the dividends payable liability is eliminated. The payment of a cash dividend is recorded in the statement of cash flows under the "financing activities" section. The basic formula is:
- "Dividend Payout Ratio (%) =Dividends per common share/Earnings per share"

- (ii) Dividend payout ratio cash profit: This is similar to the above mentioned ratio but the cash is the inclusive item in this computation.
- (iii) Earning Retention Ratio: The percent of earnings credited to retained earnings. In other words, the proportion of net income that is not paid out as dividends. The basic formula is:

"ERR= (Net Income-Dividends)/Net income"

The retention ratio is the opposite of the dividend payout ratio. In fact, it can also be calculated as one minus the dividend payout ratio.

- (iv) Cash Earning Retention Ratio: Same as the above mentioned ratio but includes cash earning also.
- (v) Adjusted Cash Flow times: Cash flow provided by operating activities adjusted to provide a more recurring, sustainable measure. Adjustments to reported cash provided by operating activities are made

to remove such nonrecurring cash items as: the operating component of discontinued operations, income taxes on items classified as investing or financing activities, income tax benefits from nonqualified employee stock options, the cash effects of purchases and sales of trading securities for non-financial firms, capitalized expenditures, and other nonrecurring cash inflows and outflows.

V RATIO COMPUTATION & DISPLAY

(a) Computation of Actual Ratios in tabular format - All the Cash Flow ratios are evaluated for the sampled public sector banks being Punjab National Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce & State Bank of India. The published information is utilised to compute the ratios using the formulae mentioned from 2000 to 2010.The ratios from 2000 to 2010 are used for training.

Computed	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dividend Pay-out	PNB	13.9	12.87	11.32	12.43	10.79	14.01	14.98	30.71	23.4	23.86	20.74	18.27	17.75	23.51
Ratio Net	OBC	26.84	36.6	21.02	21.39	15.82	8.65	23.07	16.48	16.38	23.63	23.5	20.19	20.19	20.21
Profit	SBI	14.94	18.07	12.98	16.25	17.74	17.46	19.06	18.98	22.64	22.9	23.36	26.03	20.06	20.12
Computed	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dividend Pov-out	PNB	12.58	11.52	9.83	10.78	9.27	12.4	13.26	27.26	21.61	22.47	19.62	17.27	16.75	22.03
Ratio Cash	OBC	23.35	30.44	18.73	19.6	14.74	7.71	20.31	15.16	15.04	21.7	21.84	19.2	18.5	18.46
Profit	SBI	12.68	14.45	11.05	14.02	14.91	14.86	16.35	16.75	20.56	21.13	21.2	23.24	18.47	18.62
Computed	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Earning	PNB	86.08	100	88.68	87.56	89.2	85.98	84.99	69.28	76.59	76.12	79.25	81.73	82.25	76.49
Retention	OBC	73.16	63.33	78.98	79.35	84.54	93.34	84	82.6	83.57	76.38	76.49	79.82	79.76	79.79
Ratio	SBI	85.06	81.93	86.94	83.75	85.09	83.88	80.93	80.97	77.33	77.11	76.67	73.97	79.94	79.88
Computed	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cash Forning	PNB	87.41	100	90.17	89.21	90.72	87.6	86.72	72.73	78.38	77.51	80.37	82.73	83.25	77.97
Retention	OBC	76.66	69.51	81.27	81.02	85.57	93.91	85.37	84.06	84.92	78.3	78.15	80.98	81.46	81.51
Ratio	SBI	87.32	85.55	88.89	85.98	87.14	86.12	83.64	83.21	79.41	78.88	78.82	76.76	81.53	81.38
Computed	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Adjusted	PNB	105.41	105.41	99.07	78.1	68.16	64.77	73.73	80.65	75.05	63.95	60.43	66.73	73.33	77.29
Cash Flow	OBC	68.97	101.35	79.21	57.89	47.41	44.26	57.13	74.87	85.24	99.78	98.53	87.18	125.48	121.22
Time	SBI	81.45	121.04	95.21	82.28	62.75	67.82	74.03	84.87	72.64	75.05	79.54	100.91	82.08	78.9

 Table : 1

 Computed Ratios under the Cash flow ratio pillar using the formulae

(b) Forecasting of Ratios using SPSS- All the actual ratios calculated for the year 2000 to 2010 from the banks' financial statements are used for forecast the various financial ratios. The

forecasting is done using the 'Forecasting models' based on 'Linear Regression' through SPSS software. The ratios forecasted for the year 2011 to 2020 are tabulated as under:

	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Predicted	PNB	19.43	16.91	25.39	21.87	21.34	22.82	24.3	25.78	19.26	18.74
Ratio Net Profit	OBC	21.02	21.02	22.14	23.33	24.09	23.88	21.44	19.07	24.54	21.22
	SBI	24.86	22.74	20.62	18.51	17.39	20.27	24.16	27.04	27.92	30.81
	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Predicted	PNB	18.4	14.78	23.16	27.53	28.91	20.28	22.66	18.04	14.41	15.79
Ratio Cash Profit	OBC	20.97	21.19	22.06	23.77	26.99	18.99	23.45	18.66	10.64	18.35
	SBI	21.86	20.81	19.76	18.71	20.66	24.62	27.57	28.52	29.47	30.43
	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Predicted Earning	PNB	83.04	81.16	79.28	77.4	81.52	83.64	87.77	89.89	88.01	86.13
Retention Ratio	OBC	77.88	79.1	81.45	87.55	97.33	84.76	77.32	75.22	79.84	81.53
	SBI	75.66	77.76	78.85	79.94	77.03	76.13	81.22	84.31	89.41	89.5
	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Predicted Cash	PNB	82.12	81.42	74.61	79.82	82.02	86.23	84.43	82.64	90.84	89.04
Ratio	OBC	78.73	83.07	78.33	81.07	80.51	84.97	88.13	79.11	86.37	84.06
	SBI	78.28	79.31	81.34	84.37	84.4	86.43	87.46	87.49	90.52	91.55
	Years	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Predicted Adjusted Cash Flow Time Ratio	PNB	65.93	71.43	76.94	82.44	87.94	93.44	98.94	94.45	89.95	85.45
	OBC	88.53	105.15	118.12	132.15	143.04	118.53	98.33	87.12	77.15	78.44
	SBI	91.36	89.22	87.15	84.33	81.52	78.15	79.64	81.07	76.99	74.35

 Table : 2

 Ratio Predictions by Linear Regression through SPSS

VI VALIDATION OF FORECASTED RATIOS

The ratios forecasted through the SPSS are than validated by comparing the forecasted ratios with the actual field data results from 2011 and 2013. The following table reflects a comparison of the

actual ratios of the banks with the predicted ratios. Then, the absolute error and the standard error is computed from the comparison.

A standard error of \pm 10% is taken into consideration as the tolerance limit of the model and the results are validated.

	Table : 3 Data Validation Tables for Cash Flow Ratio Pillar											
Dividend Payout Ratio Net Profit of Public Banks												
PNB OBC										S	BI	
Yea rs	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error
201 1	18.2 7	19.43	-1.16	-6.35	20.1 9	21.02	-0.83	-4.11	26.0 3	24.86	1.17	4.49
201 2	17.7 5	16.91	0.84	4.73	20.1 9	21.02	-0.83	-4.11	20.0 6	20.74	-0.68	-3.39
201 3	23.5 1	25.39	-1.88	-8.00	20.2 1	22.14	-1.93	-9.55	20.1 2	20.62	-0.50	-2.49

	Dividend Payout Ratio Cash Profit of Public Banks											
PNB					OBC				SBI			
Yea rs	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error
201 1	17.2 7	18.40	-1.13	-6.54	19.2 0	20.97	-1.77	-9.22	23.2 4	21.86	1.38	5.94
201 2	16.7 5	14.78	1.97	11.76	18.5 0	21.19	-2.69	-14.54	18.4 7	20.81	-2.34	-12.67
201 3	22.0 3	23.16	-1.13	-5.13	18.4 6	22.06	-3.60	-19.50	18.6 2	19.76	-1.14	-6.12

Note: Standard Error of 10% is taken into consideration in the process of prediction. The ratios that give a standard error beyond 10% are presumed not to be predicted accurately by SPSS and thus, would be eliminated.

	Earning Retention Ratio of Public Banks											
PNB					OBC				SBI			
Yea rs	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error
201 1	81.7 3	83.04	-1.31	-1.60	79.8 2	77.88	1.94	2.43	73.9 7	75.66	-1.69	-2.28
201 2	82.2 5	81.16	1.09	1.33	79.7 6	79.10	0.66	0.83	79.9 4	77.76	2.18	2.73
201 3	76.4 9	79.28	-2.79	-3.65	79.7 9	81.45	-1.66	-2.08	79.8 8	78.85	1.03	1.29

				Cash Ear	ning Ro	etention F	Ratio of F	Public Ba	nks			
PNB						0	BC		SBI			
Yea rs	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error
201 1	82.7 3	82.12	0.61	0.74	80.9 8	78.73	2.25	2.78	76.7 6	78.28	-1.52	-1.98
201 2	83.2 5	81.42	1.83	2.20	81.4 6	83.07	-1.61	-1.98	81.5 3	79.31	2.22	2.72
201 3	77.9 7	74.61	3.36	4.31	81.5 1	78.33	3.18	3.90	81.3 8	81.34	0.04	0.05

	Adjusted Cash Flow Times of Public Banks											
PNB					OBC				SBI			
Yea rs	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error	Act ual Val ue	Predic ted values	Absol ute Error	Stand ard Error
201 1	66.7 3	65.93	0.80	1.20	87.1 8	88.53	-1.35	-1.55	100. 91	91.36	9.55	9.46
201 2	73.3 3	71.43	1.90	2.59	125. 48	120.45	5.03	4.01	82.0 8	89.22	-7.14	-8.70
201 3	77.2 9	76.94	0.35	0.45	121. 22	118.12	3.10	2.56	78.9 0	77.19	1.71	2.17

Note: Standard Error of 10% is taken into consideration in the process of prediction. The ratios that give a standard error beyond 10% are presumed not to be predicted accurately by SPSS and thus, would be eliminated.





Fig 1: Dividend Payout Net Profit Ratio of Public Banks

The Dividend Payout ratio of **PNB** bank is expected to decrease by 13.86% during 2014 and further 2.42% during 2015. After this, the bank would slowly increase its dividend ratio upto 7% over the period of 2016 to 2018. It can further be seen that due to widespread turbulence in the global financial markets as well as a slowdown of

The Dividend Payout ratio of **PNB** bank is expected to economic growth in India, the ratio may decline by decrease by 13.86% during 2014 and further 2.42% during 25.29% during 2019 and again by 2.70% in 2020.

In case of **OBC** bank, it is forecasted that this ratio would increase by 5.37% in 2014 and 3.26% in 2015. As per this growth rate, the bank would be able to pay larger dividend with the help of more earnings in the future. During the

period 2016 to 2018, the ratio would show a declining trend upto 11.05%. In 2019, it is forecasted that there would be an acceleration of 28.68%. It is expected that the bank would be able to pay off most of its fixed obligations with the help of this growth rate. During 2020, the ratio is forecasted to take a downward swing by 13.53%.

As per the results obtained, the **SBI** bank would show a declining trend ranging from 6.05% to 10.23% during the period of 2014 to 2015. It can be assumed that the factors like inefficient earnings would significantly influence this ratio. But from 2016 to 2020, the ratio would depict an acceleration upto 19.19%. It is than expected that due to higher growth rate in the profitability of the bank, its dividend policy is highly affected in future.



Fig 2: Dividend Payout Cash Profit Ratio of Public Banks

It can be seen that due to better growth opportunities, the Therefore, the bank may face the high inflation rate, which **OBC** would show an upward swing upto 13.55% for the would affect their dividend payout ratio in future.

period 2014 to 2015. However, due to the macroeconomic instability there may be a sudden decrease of 29.64% in dividend payout during the year 2016. Afterwards, the ratio would be increasing and decreasing between a high range of 20% to 75% approximately from 2017 to 2020.

In case of **SBI**, the ratio would decrease by 5.31% during the year 2014. Over the period 2015 to 2020, the ratio would illustrate an increasing trend upto 19.17%. Therefore, this depicts that the bank with higher cash earnings and better liquidity position would result into higher dividend pay-outs.



Fig 3: Earning Retention Ratio of Public Banks

In **PNB** bank, the Earning Retention ratio would decrease forecasted that the ratio would decrease by 2.09% and by 2.37% in the year 2014. During 2015 to 2018, it is 2.14% over the period 2019 and 2020. Therefore, the assumed that the bank may concentrate on higher deposit fluctuating trend of this ratio may be the outcome of slower and thus lead to increase this ratio upto 5%. It is further cash margin of the bank.

In case of **OBC** bank, it can be observed that the bank's As per the forecasts made, the **SBI** bank would show an better liquidity position would lead to an increasing trend increasing trend of 1.38% during the year 2014 in this in Earning Retention ratio by 7.49% to 11.17% during the ratio. It can be seen that, over the period 2015 to 2016, this period of 2014 and 2015. It can be assumed that the bank is ratio would raise upto 3.64%. From 2017 to 2020, factors majorly relying on doing good business with their like efficient earnings, inflation, and higher growth customers and clients to see an increasing trend in its opportunities may influence the earning retention ratio of retained earnings. During 2016 to 2018, the ratio would go SBI in future. Therefore, the ratio is depicting an increasing down upto 12.91%. It is expected that unstable cash inflows trend upto 6.69% over this period. would significantly influence the earning retentions of the bank.



Fig 4: Cash Earning Retention Ratio of Public Banks

In case of **PNB** bank, the ratio is expected to incline uptoin 2015, again accelerate by 5.54% in 2016 and 3.72% in 6% during 2014 to 2016. But the forecast depicts that the2017. But it is assumed that limited profits of the bank may ratio would than show a sudden decline by 2.09% in 2017decline cash earnings ratio by 10.23% in 2018. The ratio and 2.12% in 2018. From 2019 to 2020, the ratio wouldwould than again accelerate by 9.18% in 2019 and decline repeat these upward and downward swings by 10% by 2.67% in 2020. These variations can require bank to approximately. It can also be presumed that availability ofchange its investment plans frequently in the next decade. fewer amounts of free cash flows with the bank leads to As per the predictions, the **SBI** bank would show an

Persuade cash earnings retention ratio. In case of **OBC** bank, the ratio can be increased by 3.50% induring the period 2014 to 2020. Therefore, it is expected 2014. It is expected that the bank with the higher cashthat the bank may have lower dividend payout liability earnings would go for more investment opportunities induring the next decade.



Fig 5: Adjusted Cash Flow Time Ratio of Public Banks

In **PNB** bank, this ratio can increase upto 7.15% during themight be deployed to write off the non-cash or the period 2014 to 2017. It is assumed that the bank with thenon-operating expenses by the bank.

help of planned and controlled growth may increase its liquidity. During 2018 to 2020, this ratio can decrease upto 5%.

In Oriental bank of commerce (**OBC**), the ratio would increase by 11.88% and 8.24% during the years 2014 and 2015 respectively. This inclination trend reflects that the(**a**) bank may have better liquidity position in future. But this ratio can depict a gigantic decline upto 17.14% due to political, economic, social and technological factors which are external and difficult to control. However, there can be a slight improvement of 1.67% in this ratio in the year 2020.

In case of **SBI** bank, the ratio would show a dwindling trend ranging from 3% to 4% approximately during the period of 2014 to 2016. In 2017 and 2018, the ratio would increase by 1.91% and 1.80% respectively. But it is forecasted that the ratio would again rise by 5.03% and 3.43% during 2019 and 2020. Therefore, it can be assumed that this fluctuating trend would occur because of high inflation and huge competition in the banking industry.

VII CONCLUSION

Public sector banks should emphasize more on improving the services like ATM cards, Debit cards & Credit cards to enhance the flow of cash in the economy. These cash flow ratios have demonstrated that the public sector banks have a strong financial position. Investors would be confident about investing in their stocks because they would know that by investing in these stocks, not only their money would be safe, but they would also get good returns every year.

The dividend pay-out ratios clearly indicates that out of all the three public banks, State Bank of India would be declaring more and more dividend pay-outs out of its profits every year. This would not be due to lack of expansion and growth strategies but it would be the result of stability and efficiency in operations of the State Bank. However, all the other two banks would also enhance its dividend pay-outs to gain a competitive edge.

A fluctuating trend in the Earning retention ratio & Cash Earning retention ratio of all the banks depicts that contribution of retained earnings from the earnings would be affected by the immense investment opportunities that would be available with the banks. However, looking at the dynamic government policies regarding globalization and liberalizations banks might not be able to deploy these to the fullest and contributions to the retained earnings might get enhanced. The adjusted cash flow time ratio suggests that huge amount of cash flow would be available to be used in the coming recent times but a deep fall also indicates that these

VIII SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

For Punjab National Bank

- (i) **Improving the Assets' Quality-** The bank has displayed a fluctuating trend in terms of its Dividend Payout ratio Net Profit. This study suggests that with the existing turbulence in the financial market, Punjab National Bank should focus on improving its asset quality in the current environment.
- (ii) Regulation of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)- The study recommends that the Punjab National Bank should regulate its NPA's to generate more earnings in the form of interest. This would add more to the its Profitability, Liquidity and Solvency.
- (iii) **Generation of Free Cash Flows-** This study suggests that PNB should also take some initiatives to enhance the banking habits of its target customers. This would help the bank to have good cash inflows.
- (iv) Application of Personalized Risk Retention Regulations- To survive into the competitive market, it is suggested that the bank should work for the implementation of the Personalized Risk Retention regulations that should vary in different markets with difference on the basis of specific parameters, such as risk attitudes of banks and investors, riskiness of underlying assets, etc.
- (v) **Retention of Planned and Controlled Growth-** To improve the liquidity, the study suggests the bank can maintain its current growth through proper planning and forecasting. This would add to the growth of the bank.

(b) For Oriental Bank of Commerce

(i) **Widening of Net Interest Margins-** As indicated by the forecasted trends of Dividend Payout ratio, the OBC is advised to maintain its current growth rate and should go for proper accumulation of its retained earnings. This can be achieved through flaring of its net interest margins.

- (ii) Hedge Against Inflation- This study suggests that the Oriental Bank of Commerce should avail the sector's growth opportunities to improve its profitability. This as a result would enhance bank's cash flows acting as a hedge against the inflation.
- (iii) Generation of Higher Premium Revenues- This study recommends that OBC by predicting and preventing coverage lapses can generate higher premium revenues which would further improve the liquidity position of the bank in future.
- (iv) **Controlling of capital expenditures-** As indicated by the Cash Earning Retention ratio, the bank should try to reduce its capital expenditures. Therefore, it would lead to improve the cash earnings of the bank.
- (v) Ready for Economic, Social and Technological Change- To improve the adjusted cash flow times, the bank is suggested to be proactive in terms of response to economic, social, and technological changes. Further, it should also regulate its investment portfolios for enhancing the earnings.
- (c) For State Bank of India
 - (i) Efficient Earnings and Capital to Risk Weighted Assets- This study recommends that SBI should concentrate on generating more earnings by reaching at untouched markets of the country. Moreover, maintenance of minimum capital to risk weighted assets would help the bank during the financial crisis and uncertainties.
 - (ii) Retaining High Liquidity This study suggests that the bank should try to retain its liquidity position in the industry. This would be achieved by spreading its operations and huge network across the globe.
 - (iii) Analyze current market conditions and shareholders' expectations- As indicated by the Cash Earning Retention ratio, the study recommends that the State Bank of India should consider various important parameters like market conditions and shareholders' expectations more while making its dividend policy.

- (iv) **Multiple Interest Rate Scenarios** In order to improve its Adjusted Cash flows, the SBI is suggested to generate multiple interest rate scenarios, and then the cash flows should be determined under each of the scenarios. This would help the bank to select the best and appropriate rate.
- (v) Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance Levels - This study suggests that the State Bank of India should clearly defend its risk appetite and risk tolerance levels. This would be done by keeping in 'past and forward looking view' on the likely internal and external risk environment. Risk tolerance level would work as an indicator of financial risk and would ultimately help the bank to maintain its liquidity.

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Action towards sustainable rural energy: enhancing energy security for forest villages

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ABSTRACT

India has around 6.41 lakh villages in which 2,474 forest villages & settlements spread over 12 States are completely located in the forest. Forest villages mostly habitat of tribal and their population (Forest dwellers) and their livelihoods are critically linked to the forest ecosystem. These forest dwellers are among the poorest people and are highly vulnerable because of high dependency on natural resources, and lacking clean and efficient energy. This has made them to be remaining poor and poor quality of life. In the absence to grid connected power, they are not in a position to irrigate the land and better utilize their skill and time to enhance their economy. Further, fuel-mix in the forest villages of India is characterized by predominance of bio-energy which includes fuel-wood, crop residues, and animal dung. This heavy dependence on biomass and traditional energy techniques with low conversion efficiency has led to serious environmental and health effects, particularly at the local, regional level. The most obvious solution would be to connect these villages through grid supply, but due to their remoteness and heavy transmission & distribution loss, this may not be a viable solution to get them connected to grid connected power supply. India is committed for enhancing its share of clean energy and also electrify those remote villages, which are not connected through grids. There are efficient renewable energy techniques (RET), widely tested in India may also be suitable to these forest villages also. These villages are rich in renewable energy sources like flowing water, wind, solar and more reliable one is the bio-mass. The paper is discussing on the quantification of forest village resources and proto-typing and institutionalizing RETs for energy security to these villagers. Sustainable management of renewable feed stock for RET will help to conserve the forest and enhance livelihood and quality life of these forest villages.

Key words: Renewable Energy Technology, Forest villages, Energy Security

I INTRODUCTION

India has around 6.41 lakh villages located in and around the forests (Census, 2011). Presently there are 2,474 forest villages/ habitations spread over 12 States are completely located inside the forest and have no or limited access to electricity and clean fuel and their population livelihoods critically linked to the forest resources (MoEF, 2006).Their main activities are collection of edible fruits, flowers, tubers, roots, leaves for food and medicines, firewood for cooking, small wood for agricultural implements, timber for house construction and poles for fencing, fodder for livestock and grazing of livestock in forest. Many of these products are consumed and small surplus amount is marketed as Non Timber Forest Produces (NTFPs). Because of selling of these products in raw form, they get little return to their efforts. The best known reasons for lesser return are due to marketing of NTFPs without processed/ value addition. These products can be processed/ value added in their leisure period like late evening and night hours, which is not possible due to the absence of electricity. Further the quality water for drinking and irrigation is not met due to nonavailability of energy, which is the requirement to exploit groundwater, which is lowered over the years. Further the energy situation has direct bearing on education and literacy rate in these tribal dominated forest villages, which is lower than the national average. Therefore, the first and foremost problem before tribal communities in India is to sustain livelihoods and need of sustainable energy to enhance the health & hygiene and education level.

II RURAL ENERGY

In India various initiatives have been made to improve the socio-economic condition and energy infrastructure in rural areas. In this regards, the Kutir Jyoti Program was initiated in 1989 to provide single point light connection to all socially and economically weaker section, which includes Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Schedule Cast/Schedule Tribe and has been the longest amongst all household electrification programs. However the program suffered due to non-grid connected villages and interrupted power supply. The Electricity Act, 2003 seeks to bring about a qualitative transformation of the electricity sector through the creation of a liberal framework for development for the power sector and dissociate the government and the regulator. In 2005, with the launch of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, all grids related rural electrification programs were consolidated and a concerted attempt was made to provide "electricity for all" in a time-bound manner. These programmes has done tremendous changes in life style of rural people, but the condition of forest villages remain same as

no programmes are implemented properly in these forest villages because of their remoteness.

III FUEL IN FOREST VILLAGES

The fuel-mix in the forest villages of India is characterized by predominance of bio-energy based fuels like fuel-wood. Fuel hood is the main source of energy. In India 85–90% of the domestic energy and 75% of all rural energy come from biomass fuels (fuel-wood, crop residues, and animal dung). This heavy dependence on inefficient biomass and traditional devices with low conversion efficiency has led to serious environmental and health effects. particularly at the local, regional level. The most obvious solution would be to shift rural poor towards more efficient energy sources like commercial fuels and electricity and renewable energy technology. However, the low purchasing power of these people, low penetration levels of commercial and clean energy options/ fuels in these areas has resulted in a generic failure in achieving the objective of sustainable development in forest villages.

IV RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR FOREST VILLAGES

Although, access to electricity is vital for achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at alleviating poverty (AGECC, 2010) and rural electrification presents a significant challenge in many developing countries (Yadoo and Cruickshank, 2012; Zomers, 2003). Small-scale renewable energy technologies (RET) like solar home systems, residential wind turbines, biogas digesters and wood gasifiers, micro-hydro power projects, and improved cook stoves offer households and communities the ability to tackle extreme poverty and raise standards of living Collaborations programs (Sovacool, 2012). involving governments as well as businesses, nonprofit organizations, banks, and community based cooperatives have blossomed in recent years to expand access to these technologies and the energy services to forest villagers. As one such effort, in 2011 the Secretary General of the United Nations launched the initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) to create a coordinated global response to energy poverty and access problems. That initiative aims to ensure sustainable energy for all by 2030 through the achievement of three goals: Universal access to modern energy services; double the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency; and double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

V SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FOR FOREST VILLAGES OF M.P.

Grid connected power situation is not satisfactory in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There is a peak power deficit of about 12% and power supply in the rural area which is below the normal power situation of the state. The deficit of energy need to be met from various other sources, which includes renewable and new energy technologies. The major sources of renewable energy in Madhya Pradesh include Wind, Biomass, Small Hydro and Solar. At present renewable energy is contributing 2.95% of total installed capacity of the state (Urja Vikas Nigam, 2014). The topography and climatic conditions of the state offer enormous potential for harnessing the wind and solar energy. The vast river stretches also offers huge potential for the small hydro power plants. MP has an installed capacity of about 214 MW of wind power, about 08 MW of solar power and about 32 MW of biomass-based power (Urja Vikas Nigam, 2011). As the assessed potential is significantly higher (wind – about 1200 MW, solar – about 20 MW/Sq Km and biomass about 1242.4 MW), there are plans to expand the renewable power generation capacity in the state.

Forest villages are resource rich and also remotely located. Forests of the state are rich in terms of tree diversity and productivity. Forest villagers are traditional biomass users to meet the energy, but the techniques used are inefficient and forest becomes vulnerable. To ensure sustainable energy and protect forests from over exploitation, it would be appropriate to extend the efficient wood stoves and techniques to harvest biomass for production of efficient wood fuel and electricity generation for electrification of these forest villages. Biomass can be an alternative source of energy due to defused solar and wind energy. Because electricity generation from solar and wind require huge land and appropriate landscape. Whereas biomass electrification require less area and can be ideally located within the village itself and use the locally available biomass.

VI DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Biomass is a renewable source that accounts for nearly 33% of a developing country's energy needs. In India, it meets about 75% of the rural energy needs and the rural population constitutes 70% of the total population. As per Ramachandra and Shruthi (2007), annually, 62-310 Mt of wood could be generated in India from the surplus land, after meeting all the conventional requirements of biomass, such as domestic fuel wood, industrial wood and sawn wood, with an investment of Rs. 168-780 billion. The annual energy potential of plantation biomass is estimated to vary from 930 to 4,650 PJ. Madhya Pradesh has 925 forest villages completely situated inside the forest and cover more than 30 % of geographical areas of state under forest (FSI, 2013). Madhya Pradesh has 14.073 Joint Forest Management (JFM) Committees, of which 9,035 are VFCs, 4,201 are FPCs and 785are EDCs. A total of about 60,000 sq. km of forest area is under JFM, which is about 63% of the total forest area of the State (MPFD). More than 17 lakh families are involved in JFM and other forest activities. MP has average 2.15% forest as very dense forest, 11.35% moderate, 11.70% open forest, and 2.08% as scrub (FSI, 2013). As per the estimates about 36 percent of the biomass per ha is in the form of branch and foliage, stumps and root. These are considered as sustainable source of bioenergy conversion (Klass, 2004).

These resources are renewable in nature and can produce approximately 0.5 ton per ha of forest residues, which includes, twigs, leaf, dead branches, etc. With about 5 lakh ha of forests under JFMCs can produce about 250000 tons of renewable biomass per year, which is sufficient to meet the energy requirements of these villages. This biomass can be used to produce wood/ bio briquettes. These will be ideal for cooking and also to run a gassifier (A reactor, which converts solid fuels in to gaseous fuel through thermo-chemical process) and produce electricity. There are marginal and field bunds in the fringe villages will be used to raise energy plantation. These will be an additional resource to meet the cooking needs of rural villages and also to run the gassifier.

Apart from this natural availability of forest, tree outside forest and agricultural residue are other two important source of biomass to provide renewable energy sources to forest villages with lesser emission of greenhouse gases and providing better employment. Now a day weeds grows in natural forest is one of the big challenges for forest department, if these weed can be used for energy generation then it will lead to two benefit providing energy and increasing quality forest cover. Cow dung is another source of energy and can be used for methane production. Bio-digester should be so design to utilize all the herbaceous degradable material along with cattle dung to meet the cooking energy requirements.

Solar power can be harnessed to meet the house lighting. Because being the central India about 300 days solar insulation is available to support the PV system. Solar thermal (plat collector) can another area villagers can be sensitized towards use of the technology to meet the hot water requirement. The conceptualized and assessment and estimated biomass energy for the forest villages of MP shows a potential to provide clean energy to forest villages without hampering the natural resources. If a decentralized renewable energy technology based on biomass will be implemented can lead to provide better livelihood and overall sustainable development of forest villages.

Al these require a micro study at the village cluster level to develop RETs and institutionalize the same through community participation.

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Foreign Trade Policy of India: An Analytical Study

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ABSTRACT

The study is an attempt to explain the working and role of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) with respect to Export & Import. For this purpose data has been gathered from Policy and procedures issued from last 10 years. In the paper various export incentives its applicability, advantage, features, working pattern, difficulties has been explained. The study is descriptive in nature, defining the status quo related to the field covered in the theme.

Keywords: Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), Advance Authorization, MEIS, SEIS.

I INTRODUCTION

Policy relating to Foreign Trade is being announced by Ministry of Commerce and Industry every 5 years. This Policy is administrated by Directorate General of foreign Trade (DGFT) who is the agency of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, responsible for execution of the import and export Policies of India. This department was earlier known as Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E) till 1991. DGFT plays a very important role in the development of trading relations with various other nations and thus help in improving not only the economic growth but also provides a certain impetus needed in the trade industry. For promoting exports and imports DGFT established its regional offices across the country. Directorate General of Foreign Trade is an attached office of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It's headquartered is in Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi. Under its jurisdiction, there are four Zonal Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai headed by Zonal Joint Director General of Foreign Trade. There are 35 Regional Authorities all over the country. Earlier this policy used to be called as Export and Import Policy i.e. Exim Policy, However, of late the Policy is being termed as Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) of the country as per FTDR Act 1992.

Trade facilitation is a priority of the Government for cutting down the transaction cost and time, thereby rendering Indian exports more competitive. The various provisions of FTP and measures taken by the Government in the direction of trade facilitation are consolidated. The present policy which is in force in the country is called 2015-2020 Foreign Trade Policy announced on 1st Aprl2015. It is a five-year policy covering the period from 1st April, 2015 – 31st March, 2020. Current Policy has been announced on 1st April 2015 by Ministry of Commerce and Industry (GOI) The Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 has been designed by including long term and medium term strategy to boost overall growth of India's foreign trade by enhancing trade competitiveness.

II OBJECTIVES

The study has twofold objectives. These are as :

- (a) To analyse the pros and cons of Director General of Foreign Policy during the periods 2003-2008, 2009-2014 & 2015-2020.
- (b) To identify the gaps, hurdles and procedural issues in the Policy which restricts the trade.

III SERVICE EXPORTS FROM INDIA SCHEME (SEIS)

Objective of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) is to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in goods/products. export of which are produced/manufactured in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential thereby enhancing India's and export competitiveness.

Export of notified goods/products, to notified markets are rewarded under MEIS. The basis of calculation of reward is on realised FOB (Free on Board) value of exports in free foreign exchange, or on FOB value of exports as given in the Shipping Bills in free foreign exchange, whichever is less, unless otherwise specified.

Duty Credit Scrips is granted @ 2 to 3 % as rewards under MEIS. The Duty Credit Scrips and goods imported / domestically procured against them are freely transferable. The Duty Credit Scripts can be used for Payment of Customs Duties for import of inputs, Payment of excise duties on domestic procurement inputs, Payment of service tax on procurement of services, Payment of Customs Duty and fee. New policy 2015-2020 has clubbed both the old schemes of Focus Market & Focus Product and developed a new version of scheme where it is linked with products as well as Market both.

Exporter can only apply for this script after full realization of amount from importer, In long executed export abroad projects where last payment comes very late, it will be long awaited time for getting this.

IV SERVICE EXPORTS FROM INDIA SCHEME (SEIS)

Objective of Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) is to encourage export of notified Services from India. Service Providers of notified services, located in India, are rewarded under SEIS, subject to conditions as may be notified.

Duty Credit Scripts is granted @ 5% as rewards under SEIS. The Duty Credit Scripts and goods imported/domestically procured against them are freely transferable. The Duty Credit Scripts may be used for Payment of Customs Duties for import of inputs, Payment of excise duties on domestic procurement inputs, Payment of service tax on procurement of services, Payment of Customs Duty and fee.

V DUTY EXEMPTION SCHEMES

Advance Authorisation is issued to allow duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in export product (making normal allowance for wastage).Advance Authorisation can be issued either to a manufacturer exporter or merchant exporter tied to supporting manufacturer(s) for:

- (a) Physical exports (including exports to SEZ)
- (b) Intermediate supplies and other.

Advance Authorisation necessitates exports with a minimum value addition of 15% validity period for import of Advance Authorisation is 12 months from the date of issue of Authorisation for physical export (abroad) whereas Advance Authorisation for Deemed Export is co-terminus with contracted duration of project execution or 12 months from the date of issue of Authorisation, whichever is more. Against this duty free authorization exporter has to make export obligation under Advance Authorisation within 18 months from the date of issue of Authorisation, but In cases of supplies to turnkey projects in India under deemed export category or turnkey projects abroad, the Export Obligation period is co-terminus with contracted duration of the project execution or 18 months whichever is more.

Duty Free Import Authorisation is issued on post export basis for products for which Standard Input Output Norms have been notified. Minimum value addition of 20% has to be achieved. EPCG Scheme allows import of capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production at Zero customs duty. Import under EPCG Scheme is subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duty saved on capital goods, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from date of issue of Authorisation. Authorisation is valid for import for 18 months from the date of issue of Authorisation. In new policy they have restricted Old Capital goods not to import under this scheme, earlier it was allowed. Import of capital goods is subject to Actual User condition till export obligation is completed.

EO is to be fulfilled by the authorisation holder through export of goods which are manufactured by him or his supporting manufacturer / services rendered by him, for which the EPCG authorisation has been granted.

Post Export EPCG Duty Credit Scrip(s) is available to exporters who intend to import capital goods on full payment of applicable duties in cash and choose to opt for this scheme.

Basic Customs duty paid on Capital Goods is to be remitted in the form of freely transferable duty credit scrip(s), similar to those issued under Chapter 3 of FTP.

VI ANALYSIS

The MEIS is targeted for export of specified goods to specified markets and SEIS is meant for export of notified services in place of a plethora of schemes earlier.

The MEIS has replaced five existing schemes: Focus Products Scheme, Market-linked Focus Products Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Agriculture Infrastructure Incentive script and (VKGUY).

On the other hand, SEIS has replaced the existing Served from India Scheme (SFIS). The rates of rewards under MEIS will now range from 2 per cent to 5 per cent, from the 2-7 per cent range earlier. On the other hand, under SEIS these will be from 3 per cent to 5 per cent, from the 5-10 per cent.

In a big relief for exporters, all scripts issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scripts are now fully transferable. This means that scripts issued under export from India schemes can now be used for payment of customs duty for import of goods, payment of excise duty on domestic procurement of inputs or goods, and payment of service tax also can be sold to third party.

In MEIS there are three categories only and major high potential items are not linked with developed countries like Europe & USA. There are various industries which have been left out from this scheme.

In SEIS Installation and Commissioning job has kept out from this which is major area for engineering sectors. Wordings advance authorization of export obligation period for project abroad has been re framed as coterminous with project tenure which is appreciable but at same time Policy has not given Validity extension for Import as coterminous with Project period which is disadvantageous.

Even though application is online for all the schemes one is required to submit hard copy also which calls for multiple documentation, issues, and consequent delays in release of incentives, script. The below table 1 shows the quantum of documentation.

	Table 1
Quantum	of Documentation

(i) but rea	EPCG Application : To be filed on EDI N quired to submit one hard copy of EDI ap application with requisite enclosures. Eve	lode with digital signat plication and two copies ry page of the applicat
and en	closures are to be sealed and signed by the	Applicant.
	Hard copy of EDI Application	5 pages
	Two hard copy of manual Enclosures	10 pages
	IEC	1 page
	RCMC	2 pages
	EM / IL/ IEM	5 pages
	Proforma Invoice	2 pages
	Catalog	4 pages
	Justification	1 page
	Declaration	2 pages
	Total	32 pages
(ii)	Advance Authorisation:	
By and	large, same as EPCG requirements.	32 pages
(iii)	Central Excise:	
ARE do	ocuments, Bond / LUT etc.	8 pages
(iv)	Application for benefits on Promotional Schemes:	
Applica	ation copy	5 pages
Enclose	ures	7 pages
	Total	12 pages
(v)	Duty Drawback Brand Rate :	121
Applica	ation with DBK I, II, III statements with oth	er enclosures
1 -1		20 pages
	Import Clearance:	2
BIII OF E	ntry & Declaration	2 pages
(VII)	Export Clearance:	4
Interior	Decking List and other enclosures	4 pages
Invoice	Tatal	6 pages
	Iotai	10 pages
(viii)	Sales Tax Purpose:	
Declara	ation , true copies etc	6 pages
(ix)	CFS to ICTT and vice versa:	
Reques	st letter and other enclosures	7 pages
	Grand TOTAL	129 pages

Similar procedures are for the import side also. There is need to be reduce documentation to the barest minimum.

VII FINDINGS

- (a) There are various errors in on line transmission of script from DGFT server to Customs server. There are various instances where file get corrupted and exporter has to bear cost of the same.
- (b) Export obligation discharge information is not shared electronically to Customs which results in problems to exporter for clearing their goods.
- (c) Exchange of message with the other Government departments is poor which results in delays.
- (d) Validity of Advance authorization is 12 month with one extension permitted for 6 month. This needs to be re framed in case of Turnkey project executed abroad since delivery time itself is 5 to 6 years. One cannot import all material in given short time frame.
- (e) For claiming chapter 3 incentives one has to wait for full payment, but in long duration period project last stage of payment comes very late resulting in inordinate delay for claiming chapter 3 incentives. There should be some arrangement in DGFT, where in exporter can submit Bank Guarantee to department and claim incentives and same BG can be returned after submission of final BRC.

VIII CONCLUSION

- (a) On the basis of review of Foreign Trade Policy and procedures laid down we can say that DGFT has come up with very dynamic and compressed mode frame work for announcement of Incentives and promotional schemes. They have tried to keep less number of incentives with mass effective to maximum number of exporter.
- (b) Earlier there were 5 different schemes (Focus Product Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Agri. Infrastructure Incentive Scrip, VKGUY) for rewarding merchandise exports with different kinds of duty scrips with varying conditions (sector specific or actual user only) attached to their use. Now all these schemes have been merged into a single scheme, namely Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS) and there would be no conditionality attached to the scrips issued under the scheme. The main features of MEIS, including details of various groups of products supported under MEIS and the country groupings are at Annexure attached to policy.

- (c) Served from India Scheme (SFIS) has been replaced with Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). SEIS shall now apply to 'Service Providers located in India' instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. The list of services and the rates of rewards under SEIS are at Annexure
- (d) Scripts of SEIS and the goods imported against these scripts would be fully transferable. This feature was not available in the old SFIS.
- (e) DGFT has gone a mile ahead in e-commerce; reflection of same can be felt by their implementation of e-BRC system all over India. Online applications for refunds have been introduced.
- (f) All the above aspects are most welcome feature of DGFT, but at the same time there are many points need to be looked in to resolve and make the process smoother.

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Multimedia an Innovative Instructional Technology for Learning Solution

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the need and importance of Instructional Technology with special reference to Multimedia based Learning technology in teaching learning process. With today's multimedia courseware, once a programme has been designed and built in with the appropriate responses, it should be flexible and permit change and alteration. Multimedia is a term frequently heard and discussed among educational technologists today. In essence, multimedia merges multiple levels of learning into an educational tool that allows for diversity in curricula presentation. The principle of instructional technology and learning technology are associated with the learners' achievement. Intervention of technology in the teaching learning process as a result of Educational Technology is the product of instructional and learning process. Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) is the burning issues now days in our teaching learning process. For many of us, the lure of computers is a powerful one. Better understanding in the part of learners, applications of pedagogical issues related to learning process with respect to their developmental stages are the remarkable area for educational problems. Intervention of ICT, Multimedia Based learning Environment from facilitation to obstructers are also critically analysed in this paper.

I INTRODUCTION

It is the responsibility of Government to provide quality education from elementary to higher level to their people by which development of Nation is possible. Education is the key by which social development is possible irrespective of any factors acts as barriers directly or indirectly for the development. In teaching learning process the core principle according to the objective to see the maximum output in the part of learner. The principle of instructional technology and learning technology are associated with the learners' achievement. Intervention of technology in the teaching learning process as a result of Educational Technology is the product of instructional and process. learning Use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) is the burning issues now a day in our teaching learning process. For many of us, the lure of computers is a powerful one. However, many of us also refrain from using computers for fear of failure. We want to hone computer skills, but are scared to make the effort because we lack those very skills. Too many of us, especially in the field of learning, are caught in this modern tug-of-war. Better understanding in the part of learners, applications of pedagogical issues related to learning process with respect to their developmental stages is the remarkable area for educational problems.

The basic objective of interactive multimedia material is not so much to replace the teacher as to change the teacher's role entirely. As such, multimedia must be extremely well designed and sophisticated enough to mimic the best teacher, by combining in its design the various elements of the cognitive processes and the best quality of the

technology. With today's multimedia courseware, once a programme has been designed and built in with the appropriate responses, it should be flexible and permit change and alteration. We shall look at the usage, advantages and disadvantages of multimedia in education and training. Some of the prototype multimedia lessons are also given at the end as examples. Multimedia is a term frequently and discussed among educational heard technologists today. Unless clearly defined, the term can alternately mean a judicious mix of various mass media such as print, audio and video or it may mean the development of computer-based hardware and software packages produced on a mass scale and yet allow individualized use and learning. In essence, multimedia merges multiple levels of learning into an educational tool that allows for diversity in curricula presentation. Multimedia is the exciting combination of computer hardware and software that allows you to integrate video, animation, audio, graphics, and test resources to develop effective presentations on an affordable desktop computer. (Fenrich, 1997).

II DEFINITIONS

Multimedia is characterized by the presence of text, pictures, sound, animation and video; some or all of which are organized into some coherent program. (Phillips, 1997).Today's multimedia is a carefully woven combination of text, graphic art, sound, animation, and video elements. When you allow an end user, i.e. the viewer of a multimedia project, to control 'what' and 'when' and 'how' of the elements that are delivered and presented, it becomes interactive multimedia. Why use multimedia at all? Of what use is multimedia in education? The answers to these questions could be sought through an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of the medium. Besides being a powerful tool for making presentations, multimedia offers unique advantages in the field of education. For instance, text alone simply does not allow students to get a feel of any of Shakespeare's plays. In teaching biology, an instructor cannot make a killer whale come alive in a classroom. Multimedia enables us to provide a way by which learners can experience their subject in a vicarious manner. The key to providing this experience is having simultaneous graphic, video and audio, rather than in a sequential manner. As such multimedia can be defined as an integration of multiple media elements (audio, video, graphics, text, animation etc.) into one synergetic and symbiotic whole that results in more benefits for the end user than any one of the media element can provide individually.

III NEED, ADVANTAGES AND PRACTICAL DISADVANTAGES OF MULTIMEDIA APPLICATION

The pedagogical strength of multimedia is that it uses the natural information processing abilities that we already possess as humans. Our eyes and ears, in conjunction with our brain, form a formidable system for transforming meaningless sense data into information. The old saying that "a picture is worth a thousand words" often understates the case especially with regard to moving images, as our eyes are highly adapted by evolution to detecting and interpreting movement. For example, a photograph of Ganges in Varanasi, apart from being aesthetically pleasing, can contain a wealth of information relating to the culture, religion, geography, geology, climate, history, and economics of the area. Similarly, are cording of a politician's speech can allow us to discern significant semantic features not obvious in a written transcript.

Multimedia requires high-end computer systems. Sound, images, animation, and especially video, constitute large amounts of data, which slow down, or may not even fit in a low-end computer. Unlike simple text files created in word processing, multimedia packages require good quality computers. A major disadvantage of writing multimedia courseware is that it may not be accessible to a large section of its intended users if they do not have access to multimedia-capable machines. For this reason, courseware developers should think very carefully about the type of multimedia elements that need to be incorporated into applications and include only those that have significant value. Further, if the prerequisites for using multimedia include to computers with related software, the user must possess a minimum level of computer literacy in order to exploit the capabilities of this medium for learning. And finally, of the educator who is unfamiliar with the production and design of multimedia courseware or packages can be equally complicating. The critical question, then, is: How do we overcome some of the identified barriers and begin the process of multimedia implementation alongside the instructor, textbook, and blackboard? It is the barriers rather than the technologies which we must address before multimedia, or for that matter, any media technology becomes as accepted as the printed text or guidebook.

IV USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN AN EDUCATIONAL SETTING

The features of interactive multimedia training can thus take place individually at the learner's pace and on his/her own time. Medical procedures, firstaid training and instruction of paramedics or even surgeons are made both simple and interesting through the use of multimedia. The doctor or paramedic can run through a complete procedure on videodisc and analyze all the possible outcomes and can evaluate the possibilities before treatment of the real life patient starts. In all the above instances, the user can and normally does work individually and in an interactive mode with the medium. In the next section we look at the hardware and software required for development of educational multimedia which includes.

- (a) Alternative perspectives
- (b) Active participation
- (c) Accelerated learning
- (d) Retention and application of knowledge
- (e) Problem-solving and decision-making skills
- (f) System understanding
- (g) Higher-order thinking
- (h) Autonomy and focus
- (i) Control over pacing and sequencing of information
- (j) Access to support information

V HOW MULTIMEDIA WORKS IN LEARNING

Alessi and Trollip describe how effectively designed learning environments (including multimedia learning environments) include these four elements:

- (a) Presentation of information
- (b) Guidance about how to proceed
- (c) Practice for fluency and retention
- (d) Assessment to determine need for remediation and next steps

VI PRINCIPAL DESCRIPTION

Multimedia Learning from text and graphics is better than from text alone. Multimedia learning is also of interest to people working outside traditional educational fields. Human factors researcher Lawrence Najjar looked at existing research on how multimedia affects learning and found that these practices could be beneficial for learning effectiveness:

- (a) Select media with the best characteristics for communicating the particular type of information – for example, graphics help people retain spatial information better than text
- (b) Use multimedia specifically to support, relate to, or extend learning, not just as embellishment
- (c) Present media elements together so that they support each other
- (d) Use multimedia that effectively employs verbal and visual processing channels to help learners integrate content with prior knowledge (this is called elaborative processing)
- (e) Allow learners to control, manipulate, and explore positively impacts learning and elaborative processing
- (f) Use familiar metaphors and analogies, feedback, and personalization to augment motivation
- (g) Encourage learners to actively process and integrate rather than receive passively
- (h) Match assessments media to presentation of information media

VII CONCLUSION

Some teachers make lessons interesting; some don't. Those who are skilled in theatrics have an advantage: they can conduct classes that grab and hold the attention of their students. Since no one can require teachers to add this talent to their teaching repertoire, schools have to adopt the attitude that children must accept teaching as it is, even if it is sometimes uninteresting. After all, students are the ones benefiting from education. They ought to be willing to put up with a little discomfort in return for what they are receiving. This idealistic but naive attitude means little in a classroom. Whenever students are bored, learning is lessened appreciably. In the mass media world of today, instructors face an additional obstacle when they try to keep the attention of students: they must indirectly compete with highly talented actors and writers who bombard pupils with entertaining films and TV programs outside school hours. These shows keep the attention of pupils with material that is cleverly written and superbly delivered. The contrast between these professional media presentations and normal classes increases the apathy that students suffer in classrooms. Children have grown accustomed to being entertained. They are not at fault because they are presented with a constant outpouring of technically magnificent programs outside school. Nor is it the fault of teachers when their attempts to compete fall short. They chose to be teachers, not actors or actresses. They can't be criticized for failing to excel in knowledge and in delivery skills at the same time. Even writers and actors aren't skilled in both. Nonetheless, teaching must contend against these clever shows that students see daily on television and in movies. Multimedia based learning environment in the way for overcome teaching learning problems from elementary to higher education worldwide.

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