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- ❖ **Indian Diaspora in West Asia**
- ❖ **Reconciliation Struggle in the Balkans**
- ❖ **APTA Countries**
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Drug Menace

Drug menace is assuming serious proportions in the wake of recent reports of drug-related suicides in many states of the Indian Union. Media reports indicate that in the wake of recent drug-related suicides in Telangana, the state officials have launched the massive crackdown on junkies. Undoubtedly, state authorities claim Telangana's place is much lower than the other states in the numbers' game and as far as the drug menace is concerned in India; nonetheless, the possibility of a strong presence of narcotic drugs, from marijuana to cocaine, especially in a few sections of the society, cannot be ruled out by some experts. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are reportedly at the top of the list of drug-related suicides in the country. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, there were 3,647 such suicide cases in India in a year, of which Maharashtra reported the highest, at 1,372. This was followed by Tamil Nadu, with 552 cases and Kerala, with 475. The drug-related suicide rate in Kerala, for instance, is at least 10 times higher than Punjab. According to media reports, the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands stands out as an outlier with almost 37 such instances in a population of just about three lakh. Maharashtra may have reported the highest number of drug-related suicides in the country, but Kerala topped the list in terms of incidence rate. Additionally, at least 12 states and Union Territories had a higher incidence of these cases than the national average.

Undoubtedly, Telangana officials claim that drug abuse is not so widespread in the state because the strict enforcement so far has helped to keep the drug racket in check and that the youngsters in urban areas are also fairly conscious about the dangers of drug abuse; nevertheless, there is increasing need for sensitizing the youth about the ill-effects of drug abuse, especially in the rural and semi-urban areas as well. Sports in India have fallen prey to increasing cases of doping. Reports indicate that more than 850 Indian athletes have succumbed to doping charges since 2009, according to an Anti-Doping Rules Violation (ARDV) report recently published by the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA). The shocking revelation came after a female Indian shot-putter was provisionally suspended after being tested positive for banned stimulant DMBA dimethylbutylamine.

In another most recent case, one female Indian weightlifter was also suspended provisionally after her 'A' sample was found to be positive for a banned substance in April this year. Indian wrestler Narsingh Yadav, who was handed a four-year ban ahead of the Rio Olympics for failing two dope tests, was another notable case. He was tested positive for banned anabolic steroid Methandienone. In April 2015, 21 weightlifters were provisionally suspended by the Indian Weightlifting Federation after they failed doping test across different championships. Trade in illegal drugs is widespread globally. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's *World Drug Report 2005* estimates the size of the global illicit drug market at US\$321.6 billion in 2003. With a world GDP of US\$36 trillion in the same year, the illegal drug trade may be estimated as nearly 1% of total global trade. Undoubtedly, statistics about profits from the illegal drug trade are largely unknown; however, in its 1997 *World Drugs Report* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimated the value of the market at \$4 trillion, ranking drugs alongside arms and oil among the world's largest traded goods. An online report published by the UK Home Office in 2007 estimated the illicit drug market in the UK at £4–6.6 billion a year. In the wake of growing vulnerability of the India youth to drug abuse, it becomes our collective responsibility to stem this tide by sensitizing the youth on the issues of drugs. Some experts suggest that parents or guardians should adequately discharge their responsibilities of bringing up a child in a way that depicts moral uprightness and abstinence from drugs. The dangers of taking harmful drugs should be emphasized such that, a child detests such activities and stays away from it. Government programmes should be established in conjunction with civil society to sensitize the youth on the issues of drugs via awareness programmes, rallies and lectures.

— BK

Structural Analysis of Indian Diaspora in West Asia

ShamsherAlam*

[This paper contextualizes the theoretical understanding of structure as developed by S. F. Nadel and other social scientists to analyze the Indian diaspora in West Asia. It is an attempt to discuss the same from vantage point of social institutions such as family, marriage, education and religion. It focuses on marriage system among the diaspora in the region.]

Unlike Indians living in Britain and Canada, where the immigrants are living with family and citizenship, the Indian diaspora in West Asia is not developed to a state of socio-political standing, which could be categorized in general sense as ‘labor diaspora’, where individual immigrants have limited opportunity of social transformation and cultural hybridization. This affects the family system at micro level because of the very nature of employment and consequent legal constraints affecting all social indicators of the Indian population living in the region.

The paper, therefore, argues the need of conceptualizing the nature of immigrant life into ‘labor diaspora’ category with respect to legal status of residency to study different socio cultural dynamics and thereby bridge the lacuna brought about by narrow political and economic analyses hitherto existed.

Conceptual Debates

S.F.Nadel in his path breaking work in social science, ‘The Theory of Social Structure’ argues that the ‘structure indicates an ordered arrangement of parts, which can be treated transposable, being relatively invariant, while the parts themselves are variable (Nadel,1957: 8). By quoting K. Mannheim, he also says that ‘social structure is the web of social forces from which have arisen various modes of observing and thinking’.

By invoking M. Ginsberg, he has pointed that ‘the study of social structure is concerned with the principal forms of social organization, i.e. types of groups, associations and institutions and the complex of these which constitute the societies... A full account of social structure would involve a review of the whole field of comparative institutions’ (quoted in Nadel, 1957:2). And pointing to definitive aspects, he laments that ‘we arrive at the structure of the society through the abstracting from the concrete population and its behavior the patterns or network (or system) of relationships obtaining between actors in their capacity of playing roles relative to one another (Nadel,1957:12).

It is not that social structure has not been used earlier in sociology. The debate was initially steered by Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim. Herbert Spencer in his work ‘The Social Organism’ sought to compare society from the biological organism to describe that biological organism is growing in the same way the social organism is grown.

Parsons, on the other hand, understood social system as a system consisting ‘in a plurality of individual actors interacting with each other in a situation which has at least a physical or environmental aspect, actors who are motivated in terms of a tendency to the ‘optimization of gratification’ and whose relation to their situations, including each other, is defined and mediated in term of a system of culturally structured and shared symbols (Parsons, 1951: 5-6). In other words, social system refers to stable relationship between two actors, to

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societies as a whole, two systems of societies or indeed any level between these (Oxford Dictionary of Sociology, 2009:710).

Further, he talks about social action and argues that social system is the only one part of social action as 'social system is only one of three aspects of the structuring of a completely concrete social action. The other two are: the personality system of the individual actors and the cultural system which is built into their action' (Parsons, 1951:6). The Social structure, in sociology, is the distinctive, stable arrangement of institutions whereby human beings in a society interact and live together.

Although it is generally agreed that the term social structure refers to regularities in social life (Encyclopedia Britannica, www.britannica.com), so, based on this understanding of social structure and social system, this study will contextualize these terms to the institutions such as marriage, family, kinship and educational institution and other social organization which is necessary to make or constitute the whole society not only in the 'homeland' but in the diaspora that exists in alien country along with the performing role assigned by these institutions with respect to the functioning of the whole system.

From this definitive aspect of social structure, social system is the analysis of the 'incipient diaspora' and 'diaspora'. Former term is used by Prof. Weiner in defining population existing in foreign lands, where the people have to work only not to entitle as the citizens of that country, but they are also 'relatively small group of foreign workers in industrial or oil producing economies who are ethnically distinct from the host population and who are allowed to remain in their host country only to work but are not entitled to become citizens' (quoted in Jain, 2007:177).

This understanding is having natural implications because the very definition of the term which narrowly defines a diaspora members as 'workers who are only entitled to work not to become the citizen of the country'. So, the

population which is going to the region is only entitled for the work and not to become as citizens of the host country.

Vertovec indicates three meanings of diaspora; namely 'social form', 'form of consciousnesses and 'mode of cultural production' (Vertovec, 2000:142). It is worth mentioning here the understanding of diaspora by William Safran who brings the myth of return of diaspora to the homeland. He says that 'the concept of diaspora can be applied to the expatriate minority communities whose members share several of the following characteristics:

- 1) they or their ancestors, have dispersed from a specific original center to two or more peripheral or foreign regions;
- 2) they retain a collective memory, vision or myth about their original homeland-its physical location, history, and achievement;
- 3) they believe that they are not- and perhaps cannot be-fully accepted by their host society and therefore feel partly alienated and insulted from it;
- 4) they regard their ancestral homeland as their true, ideal home and as the place to which they to their descendants would (or should) eventually return-when conditions are appropriate;
- 5) they believe that they should, collectively, be committed to the maintenance or restoration of their original homeland and to its safety and prosperity; and
- 6) they continue to relate, personally or vicariously, to that homeland in one way or another, and their ethno-communal consciousness and solidarity are importantly defined by the existence of such a relationship (Safran,1991:83-84).

Safran's discussion on diaspora is close to this study as the incipient diaspora is working in the region and their empathetic condition of work is forcing them to return; apart from this when the condition at the home turns conducive, then they would return as they would have enough money to send to their home and also a situation where they return to their homeland.

Historical Overview

Diaspora in West Asia is relatively new phenomena, but when we trace the relationship

with the West Asian region, it stretches back to the Islamic period when Islam as religion was crossing its boundary of its home, and coming to India through the traders. The relation to the region could also be looked back before the emergence of Islam. M. H. Ilias has mentioned that 'the origin of India's cultural contacts with the Arab world pre-dates even the genesis and spread of Islam in this area' (Ilias, 2007:19).

India was a fulcrum of world trade and a meeting point of Western and Eastern trade routes. And it is in this great traffic of people and ideas that we find first appearances of cultural contacts (ibid, 19). Grover also states that 'during the ancient and early medieval periods, the maritime activities in the Indian Ocean led to the movement of population and cultural contacts between East and West (Grover, 2003:50).

Although the contact with West Asia started from the early period of civilization, it did not lead to large-scale migration or contacts to the area. Migration to Gulf region in a large-scale was the result of oil economic boom. 'Indians moved to Gulf in large numbers following the oil boom of the 1970s, and their numbers grew further as the economies of the GCC states (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and UAE) expanded in following decades.

As of date, there are approximately 6 million Indians living and working in the six Gulf States' (Kohli, 2013:115-116). So, it is worthwhile to analyze diaspora in the region through a lens of structural relations that give light to the patterns of family, marriage and education and institutions in the region *vis-à-vis* to their homeland, the area of investigation ignored by the diaspora scholars.

Diaspora and Family Pattern

Anisur Rahman in his article 'Indian Labor Diaspora in the Gulf: An Overview' gives broad trend of labor migration and defines it in three categories, namely 'skilled workers', 'unskilled & semi-skilled workers' and 'professionals'; and among these, the second category migrate to Gulf countries.

When we trace the family pattern in the region; particularly in Oman, it comes explicit that most of the migrants fall within the category of semi-skilled, unskilled or low paid worker. And as Deffner argues 'they are not accompanied by family members as neither the legal regulations of their working visa, nor the requirement of their employment and the financial limitations in Oman allow for it (Deffner, 2014:188). They left their family in the homeland and had gone to an alien land for working with a hope of better future.

On the other hand, as viewed by Radhika Kanchana, those who are at upper level in terms of work, ranging from professionals to other white color workers, they are having the family with them. Although she has not elaborated the family pattern *per se*, on the basis of the profile of the two companies i.e. Seashore Group of Companies and Behzad Group (Kanchana, 2012:311-12), she tries to give a general picture of the trend.

But the interventions of P. C. Jain have discussed 'Thattai Bhatia Community' of Dubai. The families of this community, particularly from the perspective of size of family, 'about 80% of the families have 2 to 4 members; 10% single-member families-overwhelmingly headed by widows in their 60s and 70s; 9% are five-member families, and only one per cent are six-member families (Jain, 2012:221).

This shows that only those people who are at the higher level in terms of economy are seen to be settled with family, and most of them are having the small family in size of two to four. The studies in this regard largely show that the diaspora population in West Asian region, due to the peculiar nature of employability and income, the social progression of the community does not follow with familial development and cultural cross motilities barring a minority creamy section stationed in the corporate institutional set up.

Education and Diaspora

Education, as one of the means to climb social order, helps to avail all facilities in terms of

social, cultural and economic capital. When it comes to educational institutions, other 'associational' value system in the region plays a role. Myron Weiner in 'International Migration and Development: Indians in the Persian Gulf' had pointed that 'the cultural and associational baggage the Indians are still having with them. The merchants created an Indian association as early as in 1941. The association runs a club house, organized in 1963, which maintains a bar, shows movies, organizes dances and other functions, and has its own restaurant' (Weiner, 2007:144).

Establishing these types of associations for the maintenance of their relationship in the foreign land is the sign of the maintenance of social system as Parsons elucidated that social system is the stable relationship between the two actors and two societies as a whole. They not only maintain the recreational part but also are engaged in building institutions of educational, cultural and religious importance as widely seen in Dubai where Indians had realized even religious places like temples.

Abu Dhabi is also having the same pattern where 'too Indian community has created a network of local associations to minister its social needs: the Malayalee Samajam, the Indian Center, the Kerala Arts Center, the Indian Ladies Association, the Indian Islamic Center and St. Joseph's Club. Hindu festivities are observed in the schools clubs and shrine' (ibid, 145).

This has to be seen as an attempt to maintain the relationship between societies and as well sustenance of their culture and social structure in the host society. Establishment of DPS, Academy (under different name) in UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar on the line of DPS, Society (www.dpsfamily.org/school-abroad.html), had specific influence not only in the homeland but also in the host country. Even though the class dimensions of these institutions are a subject of debate, the developments should not be neglected as they played a significant role in establishing Indian diaspora identity in West Asia.

At the same time, establishment of educational institutions by the guest population in the region is not a general phenomenon. The reason could be the nature of labor dynamics the population migrating from the homeland to the host land is having. However, there are few educational institutions that came up, like the branches of Delhi Public School (DPS) in UAE (Dammam, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Dubai) and Saudi Arabia (Riyadh and Jeddah), which are catering to the needs of the guest population in the region irrespective of the socio-class categorization persisting in labor relations.

In addition to these, there are also Malayali institutions catering to the social and educational needs of Kerala population in the region. However, the establishment of these elite institutions has multipurpose as well, where at times along with catering to the social and emotional needs of the guest population, extending the economic rationale of expansion of base including people of other origins too.

Apart from the efforts of Indian society to establish different educational institutions, the host society is playing the cultural diplomacy in the region particularly in UAE (Abu Dhabi), where there is an attempt to open the world class institutions. William Rugh in his work brings the example of 'New York University' which 'has a branch in Abu Dhabi- NYUAD. This business model of aspect extends into the other aspects of culture and society. This kind of venture is good for the native of the land as well as those who can afford such kind of quality institution of international level and this could also benefit the upper strata of the Indian diaspora.

But the large section of the diaspora cannot avail such kind of facilities and hence they are lagging behind their co-diasporic members. And this kind of approach could not satisfy the educational need of the diaspora because of the non-availability of citizenship, non-availability of family and low income.

Reflection on Marriage

Most of the people in diaspora are workers who are not entitled to settle in and to become citizens.

This material existence in a big market place is not conducive to workers to have marriage relationships in the host countries; and even if they are allowed to have their family in the host land, many legal constraints prop up as impediments as what Deffner argues that 'they are not accompanied by family members as neither the legal regulations of their working visa, nor the requirement of their employment and the financial limitations in Oman allow for it (Deffner, 2014:188).

But Prakash C. Jain in his work 'Thattai Bhatia Community of Dubai' posits that this community traces 'their ancestry to YaduVansha in which Lord Krishna was also born, Dwarka was the capital of Lord Krishna's kingdom (Jain, 2012:215). Further he says that 'the Thattai community has made the United Arab Emirates their second home and they educate their children, conduct their marriage etc. here' (Ibid: 217). This can be considered as an exceptional description which is found in terms of a brief literature survey for marriage pattern in the region. But the persistence of marriage in West Asian region is the very rarest of rare among Indian diaspora.

But workers in the region, while returning from host country to home country invest their money in marriage and other aspects of cultural and structural pattern as explained by Ilias. 'After return, successful migrants have invested their savings in culturally significant areas such as marriage, education and place of worship and have successfully challenged the social relations and altered power and status relations than many of social engineering programs (Ilias, 2007:24).

By investing savings in marriage and other social systems which form their social relation and roles in the society in a new form, they revitalize their influence with respect to relatives. This creates a new space for their (who returned from the foreign land) hegemony upon them (who lived only in their own land). So, it can be argued that the marriage in the region among the diasporic population in the host country is the rarest of rare phenomenon in comparison to the presence of family and educational institution.

Conclusion

Indian Diaspora in the region is surviving only on a functional pattern but not on an interactive pattern. Functional pattern means that the population is only entitled to work and not become the citizen of that country. They are working to send remittances to their home land as well as they strive contributing to the economy of host country. They are toiling hard to run their economy. There is very little opportunity for interaction with native population and the state/kingdom is not allowing them to avail citizenship.

When we trace these dynamics with the structural lens, it becomes explicit that the diaspora in the region is lacking basic social institutions starting from marriage, family, educational status to that of social intuitions. Because of the very nature of employment, visa, and economic conditions, people are not socialized with family system even. And those who are at the higher level in terms of their professions are meager exceptions. Mere establishment of educational institutions is not acting as a sufficient criterion to fulfill the structural conditions of social mobility.

At another level, marriage system is pertinent here because of the very kind of population and their legal constraints either in their inability to bring their family or through build cross cultural relations with other nationalities or indigenous population. But the population who are living in West Asia some time ago or migrated to early period of their life to the Gulf few decades ago, they are having familial establishment.

The returnee migrants get their marriage done in their homeland and spend their money on it. In short, the diaspora in the region could be called as a 'labor Diaspora', who exist as laborers and not become an active political actor as citizens and socially unable to develop the full-fledged socio-institutional relations. According to William Safran 'diaspora in the region always wanted to return to their homeland in tandem to appropriate situation. When people materially flourish, they tend to return their home from the alien land.

Therefore, it is from this perspective that I plead for a rethinking on diaspora studies in West Asia with a new vantage point of socio-structural studies with respect to 'host-land' and 'homeland' so as to turn away obstructions in sociological analysis emerging out of one way reading of the phenomenon with respect to developments only in trade, commerce, geopolitics, and international strategies.

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APTA Countries: An Economic Overview (1991-2015)

Sadhna*

[While presenting an overview of the evolution of Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) from the Bangkok agreement and its growing impact in the region in terms of enhanced trade and surging rate of economic growth, this article also deals with macroeconomic indicators of the APTA member countries. Ed.]

As early as the 1960s the United Nations regional commission started to explore ways to expand intra-regional trade and other measures to enhance economic cooperation in the Asia Pacific region (Pomfret, 2008). At the same time, the convening of Ministerial Conferences on Asian Economic Cooperation in 1963, 1968 and 1970 gave considerable political significance to these efforts. At its fourth session in 1970, the Council of Ministers decided to set up an Inter-governmental Committee comprising representatives of regional as well as associate member countries of the Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) that were interested to initiate a trade expansion programme.

The Committee presented a seven-point blueprint on Asian trade expansion programme and recommended the formation of a trade negotiation group (TNG) that consists of developing member along with associate member countries in the programme. The constitution of the TNG framed in early 1972, was an important landmark in the development of appropriate institutions to facilitate intra-regional trade expansion among developing member countries of the ESCAP.

It was in the fifth meeting of the TNG conducted from 1-31 July, that seven ESCAP member countries namely: Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Thailand met in Bangkok and agreed on a product list for mutual tariff reductions. After the meeting, these countries were ready to set the first

preferential and multi-member trade agreement among developing countries, namely the Bangkok Agreement. However, the Bangkok Agreement was finally signed and established by five of the seven countries, excluding Philippines and Thailand in 1975.

The objectives of this agreement were to promote economic development through a continuous process of trade expansion among the developing member countries and further international economic cooperation through adoption of mutually beneficial trade, liberalisation measures with their respective present and future development and trade needs.¹ This agreement was signed before the agreement on Enabling Clause decision of the GATT was agreed upon in 1979.²

After Bangkok Agreement, trade relations among member countries tended to improve. This agreement serves as a forum for the exchange/reduce/removal of tariff concessions, boarder charges and fees and non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on goods through trade negotiations. Member countries follow the product list and product by product for tariff concessions on goods.³

Main objective of these trade negotiations was to boost intra and extra regional trade. First round of negotiations concluded in 1975. In this round, tariff preferences were agreed on 104 products and special concessions were granted to Lao PDR on fifteen items. In 1979 the tariff preferences were renegotiated as some signatories felt that the balance of advantages was unequal. The number of products covered was reduced to 93, plus special concessions to

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Lao PDR on sixteen items and to Bangladesh on three items. The second round of negotiations held between 1984 and 1990. This round resulted in tariff concessions being exchanged on 438 items with special concessions to Bangladesh on 63 items.

During the second round, a number of countries attended as observers namely China, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand. Initially, trade increased but at a very slow rate. With the passage of time, trade tended to improve.⁴

On 31 October 2001, People's Republic of China, the most populous country and the fastest-growing economy in the region, joined the Bangkok Agreement. The entry of China to the Bangkok Agreement made the Bangkok Agreement the only regional preferential trade agreement linking the two most populous countries of the world i.e. China and India. China's accession provided a fresh momentum to this agreement.⁵ The name of Bangkok Agreement was changed to Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) on November 2, 2005 at the first session of the Ministerial Council of the Bangkok Agreement.⁶

The third round was held from 2001 to 2005. The outcome was a large increase in the number of items covered, from 1,721 to 4,270, and a widening of the margin of preference, from 22% to 27%. The number of special concessions granted to least developed member countries was increased from 112 to 587, and the margin of preference on these increased from 32% to 59%.⁷ Mongolia concluded its accession to APTA with the all participating countries and became the seventh member of APTA in October 2013. By 2013, three full rounds of APTA negotiations had been completed.⁸

In 2014, China urged quick action to plan and create an Asia-Pacific free trade area (FTA). China proposed to form a working group to study the feasibility of the Asia-Pacific free trade agreement. This FTA will help to solve the problems of cause by barriers between different

FTAs, such as distinct rules and requirements.⁹ Today APTA is the only operational trade agreement involving People's Republic of China and India and other major markets such as South Korea, Laos, Sri Lanka and Mongolia.¹⁰

Open to all developing countries, APTA is a truly region-wide trade agreement spanning East and South Asia, with potential to expand to other sub-regions, including Central Asia and the Pacific.

Objective of the Study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate the macro-economic situation of APTA member countries and their impact on economic performance of each country. In order to attain this objective six macro-economic indicators are taken i.e. GDP growth rate (annual), GNI per capita, rate of inflation, share of agriculture, industry and service sector in GDP during the period 1991-2015. It also briefly describes APTA. Data is collected from world integrated trade solution (wits) and international trade centre (ITC) Geneva.

Macroeconomic Indicators

Macroeconomic indicators are key statistics that point in the direction of current status of the economy as whole; depend on a particular area of the economy (GDP, GNI, agriculture, industry, service, labour force, trade, etc.). Key macroeconomic indicators involve:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate (annual %)
- Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita
- Inflation (Annual %)
- Agriculture, value added (% of total GDP),
- Industry, value added (% of total GDP),
- Service, value added (% of total GDP) and

GDP is the main indicator used to measure the strength of a country's economy. It indicates how fast the economy is growing, economic performance and standard of living of whole country or region. Technically it is the percentage

increase/decrease of GDP compared to the previous quarter/year. It is the monetary measure of the value of all the finished goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specific period of time (quarterly/yearly).

$$\text{GDP} = \text{C} + \text{G} + \text{I} + \text{NX}$$

Where C= Private consumption, G= Government Expenditure, I= Investment, NX= Total exports minus total imports

GNI helps to understand country's economic strength and needs along with standard of living of people. The gross national income (GNI) is the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country, consisting of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents. Comparing the GNI and GDP shows whether a nation's resources are put to capital creation or declining toward abroad.¹¹

The Atlas method is a method used by the World Bank to estimate the size of economies in terms of gross national income (GNI) in U.S. dollars. A country's GNI in local (national) currency is converted into U.S. dollars using the Atlas conversion factor, which uses a three-year average of exchange rates to smooth effects of transitory exchange rate fluctuations, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country (using the country's GDP deflator) and that in a number of developed countries (using a weighted average of the countries' GDP deflators in SDR terms). The resulting GNI in U.S. dollars is divided by the country's midyear population to obtain the GNI per capita.¹²

Inflation is sustained/rapid increase in the general price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time that lead to fall in the purchasing value of money. It is measured regularly to know an economy's state. It is calculated through assorted types of indices including the consumer price index (CPI) and producer price index (PPI) by taking the wholesale price index as base (WPI), using data

get hold by the government. Increase in the supply of money leads to increase prices (Demand > Supply).

The share of agriculture in GDP can also be used as an indicator to overview the economic situation of a country. Agriculture plays significant role in the entire life of a given economy. It provides employment opportunities, food, raw material, etc. Agricultural products like rice, tea, tobacco, coffee, sugar, species etc constitute the major items of exports of countries that rely on agriculture. More than 50% of the rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood.

Progress of a country is also measured by its industrial development. Industrial sector helps to achieve social and economic objectives such as equal distribution of income and wealth, rural development, eradication of poverty, labour absorption and balanced economic growth. Besides agriculture, many people engage in industrial and service sector. Industry sector related to the production of goods. It includes manufacturing (registered and non-registered), mining, electricity, gas, water supply, construction, etc. A growing industrial sector is crucial for economic development.

In developed and developing countries, service sector is becoming increasingly important. It consists of the soft part of the economy i.e., activities where people offer their knowledge and time to improve productivity, performance, potential and sustainability. It includes trade, repair, hotel and restaurant, transport, storage, retail sales, education, banking, insurance, investment management, communication and service related to broadcasting and financial real estate. It is an important lever for growth and development of the economy. The share of service sector in GDP continues to increase at increasing rate.

Analysis of Macroeconomic Indicators

GDP Growth Rate (Annual %): As is seen in table-2, GDP growth rate of Korea was maximum in 1991 and continued to decline thereafter. It

became 2th least growth rate in 2015. Mongolia had negative growth rate i.e. -3.18, maintained it till 1993. Thereafter rate became positive. India was the 2th least growth rate in 1991. There are so many ups and downs seen in China and Mongolia growth rate. The percentage share is increased by 100%. Lao PDR and Sri Lanka's growth rate revolve around its initial rate.

Mongolia topped this bloc with highest growth rate i.e., 17.29 from least/negative in 1991. However, rate tended to decrease with increasing rate and reached at 2.29%. In 2015, India remained at the top with 7.57%. There was a great fall in Sri Lanka's growth rate in 2001 but continued to increase thereafter. Overall, APTA members have good growth of GDP and moving towards development.

Table-2 GDP Growth Rate (Annual %)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos PDR	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	3.48	3.93	1.06	6.70	9.71	-3.18	4.60
1992	5.44	9.27	5.48	4.29	5.76	-8.70	4.40
1993	4.71	14.28	4.75	5.56	6.33	-9.25	6.90
1994	3.89	13.94	6.66	5.91	8.77	-3.17	5.60
1995	5.12	13.08	7.57	8.16	8.93	2.13	5.50
1996	4.52	10.99	7.55	7.03	7.18	6.38	3.80
1997	4.49	9.92	4.05	6.93	5.77	2.23	6.40
1998	5.18	7.85	6.18	3.97	-5.71	3.34	4.70
1999	4.67	7.62	8.84	7.30	10.73	3.07	4.30
2000	5.29	8.43	3.84	5.80	8.83	1.15	6.00
2001	5.08	8.30	4.82	5.75	4.52	2.95	-1.54
2002	3.83	9.09	3.80	5.92	7.43	4.73	3.96
2003	4.74	10.01	7.9	6.07	2.93	7.00	5.9
2004	5.24	10.07	7.9	6.36	4.90	10.62	5.4
2005	6.53	11.35	9.3	7.11	3.92	7.25	6.2
2006	6.67	12.69	9.2	8.62	5.18	8.56	7.7
2007	7.06	14.19	9.8	7.60	5.46	10.25	6.8
2008	6.01	9.62	3.9	7.82	2.82	8.90	6.0
2009	5.04	9.23	8.5	7.50	0.71	-1.27	3.5
2010	5.57	10.63	10.3	8.53	6.50	6.36	8.0
2011	6.46	9.48	6.8	8.04	3.68	17.29	8.4
2012	6.52	7.75	5.1	8.02	2.29	12.32	9.1
2013	6.01	7.68	6.9	8.47	2.90	11.65	3.4
2014	6.06	7.27	7.3	7.51	3.34	7.88	4.9
2015	6.55	6.9	7.57	6.99	2.61	2.29	4.8

Source: World Integrate Trade Solution (wits)

GNI Per Capita Atlas Method at Current US\$:
GNI per capita income of APTA members

continued to increase with walking rate. Republic of Korea maintained its top position during the entire period, followed by China (table-3). In 1991, Lao PDR had least GNI per capita. This least level in 2015 is replaced by

Bangladesh. However, bloc is growing with rapid rate. GNI is greater than current US\$ 1000 among all members. Korea is the fastest growing country among APTA. India also has very less per capita US\$ 400 greater than Bangladesh.

Table-3 GNI per Capita Atlas Method (Current US\$)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos PDR	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	310	330	350	190	7550	1430	500
1992	320	350	350	210	8290	1200	560
1993	320	390	330	250	8980	810	600
1994	320	420	350	280	10010	510	640
1995	330	470	380	310	11650	430	700
1996	360	540	410	350	13080	460	750
1997	390	650	420	380	13300	550	800
1998	400	800	420	310	10120	520	820
1999	410	850	450	290	10160	480	840
2000	420	930	450	280	10750	470	880
2001	430	1010	460	310	11630	480	830
2002	420	1100	470	320	12470	530	850
2003	450	1270	530	340	13360	610	950
2004	490	1500	620	390	15650	760	1070
2005	540	1750	730	460	17800	900	1220
2006	560	2050	810	510	19980	1120	1370
2007	590	2490	940	620	22460	1410	1570
2008	650	3070	1020	750	22850	1800	1810
2009	710	3650	1150	890	21090	1790	2020
2010	780	4300	1260	1000	21320	2000	2430
2011	870	5000	1400	1120	22610	2600	2860
2012	950	5870	1500	1300	24630	3670	3360
2013	1010	6710	1520	1490	25860	4370	3490
2014	1080	7400	1560	1640	26970	4260	3650
2015	1190	7820	1590	1730	27440	3830	3800

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (wits)

Inflation: As is seen table-4, Bangladesh was least inflated country among APTA members in 1991 and topped by Lao PDR. Mongolia, India, Korea and Sri Lanka had very high rate of inflation since 1991 but declined thereafter. Rate

of inflation was 173.70 and 318.90 in Mongolia in 1993 & 1994 that was the highest rate during the entire period. After 1994, rate of inflation went to decrease. Except Bangladesh, rate of inflation decreased. In 2015, China and Lao PDR become the least inflated countries. Bangladesh

suffered with high rate of inflation. Greater the savings and standard of living.
rate of inflation greater will be decrease in

Table-4 Inflation (Annual %)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos PDR	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	2.72	5.69	13.75	37.91	10.22	23.24	10.62
1992	2.58	6.73	8.96	12.97	7.85	93.32	9.40
1993	0.15	8.18	9.86	5.99	6.43	173.70	9.88
1994	3.97	15.18	9.98	11.18	7.69	318.90	9.77
1995	7.14	20.63	9.06	7.70	7.45	64.32	9.01
1996	19.14	13.65	7.57	19.68	4.98	60.27	11.17
1997	3.80	6.51	6.48	13.72	3.85	10.81	8.86
1998	4.74	-0.91	8.01	84.50	4.95	-1.93	8.73
1999	3.78	-1.27	3.07	127.97	-1.04	10.88	4.42
2000	3.45	2.03	3.64	24.79	0.95	12	7.49
2001	3.26	2.05	3.21	8.87	3.65	10.45	13.66
2002	3.89	0.59	3.71	6.31	3.06	6.37	8.1
2003	5.81	2.58	3.9	13.45	3.39	10.24	5.1
2004	4.56	6.91	5.7	10.69	2.98	16.70	8.8
2005	4.59	3.88	4.2	8.64	1.03	20.10	10.4
2006	5.87	3.90	6.4	10.80	-0.13	21.99	11.3
2007	6.47	7.83	5.8	7.44	2.40	11.62	14.0
2008	7.86	7.81	8.7	8.86	2.95	21.45	16.3
2009	6.76	-0.11	6.1	-2.93	3.54	1.83	5.9
2010	7.14	6.94	9.0	10.02	3.16	39.18	22.8
2011	7.86	8.14	6.4	3.80	1.58	15.12	3.8
2012	8.16	2.39	7.6	4.31	1.04	12.78	10.8
2013	7.17	2.23	6.3	8.21	0.85	2.91	6.2
2014	5.67	0.82	3.0	-0.30	0.60	7.45	3.9
2015	5.87	-0.45		-0.45	2.21	1.89	2.1

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (wits)

Percentage Share of Agriculture in GDP (annul):
Share of agriculture in GDP since 1991 continued to decrease (table-5). This decreasing rate shows that countries are moving towards economic development. Dependency on agriculture for employment tended to decrease. In 1991, Lao

PDR's share of agriculture in GDP was maximum and remained highest till 2015 but rate of share decreased. Republic of Korea has the least share of agriculture in GDP. Its share is only 2.31%.

Table-5 Percentage Share of Agriculture in GDP (Annual)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos PDR	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	30.36	26.72	29.39	61.23	7.31	12.86	27.09
1992	29.38	24.15	28.73	58.23	7.10	13.10	26.12
1993	26.25	21.43	28.68	61.81	6.35	27.19	24.88
1994	25.63	19.39	28.27	57.54	6.17	27.85	23.97
1995	26.38	19.55	26.26	57.58	5.82	29.28	23.14
1996	24.47	19.66	27.13	55.67	5.46	34.36	22.54
1997	24.46	19.39	25.89	53.35	4.97	40.98	21.95
1998	23.75	17.22	25.79	53.30	4.64	35.09	21.16
1999	23.79	16.13	24.50	53.71	4.76	34.76	20.73
2000	23.77	14.75	23.02	45.16	4.39	30.87	19.93
2001	22.99	14.06	22.92	43.96	4.13	26.35	20.07
2002	21.67	13.38	20.69	42.69	3.76	21.5	14.28
2003	20.9	12.42	20.7	41.03	3.51	20.76	13.2
2004	20.31	13.005	20.7	39.03	3.53	22.61	12.5
2005	19.60	11.73	19.0	36.18	3.15	22.06	11.8
2006	19.01	10.71	18.8	35.26	2.99	19.62	11.3
2007	18.71	10.37	18.3	36.06	2.71	20.46	11.7
2008	18.47	10.34	18.2	34.87	2.51	21.41	13.4
2009	17.87	9.88	17.8	35.04	2.59	19.63	12.7
2010	17.81	9.62	17.7	32.75	2.47	13.07	12.8
2011	17.71	9.53	17.7	29.51	2.52	11.79	12.1
2012	17.09	9.53	18.7	28.06	2.46	12.66	8.0
2013	16.28	9.41	18.6	26.38	2.33	15.13	8.2
2014	16.11	9.17	17.8	27.67	2.32	14.71	8.3
2015	15.51	8.99	NA	27.24	2.31	14.85	NA

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (wits)

Percentage Share of Industry in GDP (annual):

The share of industrial sector continued to increase in APTA member countries. All members have more than 1/3rd of its total share in industrial sector which is a positive sign for economic development (table-6). China remained at the top level during the entire period. This is followed by Korea, Republic of. Growth rate of Lao PDR is at the highest level. Its share in industry increased to 30.87% in 2015 from

14.51% in 1991. Overall, share of Bangladesh, India, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka continue to increase. China, Republic of Korea and Mongolia's share overall decreased. These countries showed a great variation in growth rate. Bangladesh is the least share country among APTA bloc.

Table-6 Percentage Share of Industry in GDP (Annual)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	21.74	40.90	25.40	14.51	39.23	42.48	25.89
1992	22.48	41.36	25.77	16.81	37.93	38.09	25.89
1993	23.81	43.00	25.50	17.76	38.17	36.91	25.85
1994	24.32	46.09	26.40	17.74	38.05	32.54	26.40
1995	24.56	46.09	27.40	18.14	38.38	33.48	26.68
1996	22.80	46.68	26.60	19.24	37.81	34.68	26.57
1997	23.00	47.04	26.41	21.15	37.53	25.19	26.99
1998	23.83	45.72	25.74	22.50	37.01	24.46	27.62
1999	23.49	45.26	25.22	22.63	36.48	24.46	27.36
2000	23.31	45.42762	26	16.61	38.09	24.99	27.32
2001	23.77	44.67382	25.08	17.15	36.83	25.17	26.82
2002	24.04	44.31695	26.17	19.48	36.38	25.55	28.01
2003	23.73	45.48822	26.0	21.32	36.60	28.40	28.4
2004	24.01	45.75184	28.0	20.51	37.96	31.98	28.6
2005	24.59	46.86889	28.1	24.61	37.50	36.21	30.1
2006	25.40	47.39737	28.8	27.73	36.86	43.02	30.6
2007	25.74	46.69266	29.0	26.90	37.01	41.89	30.0
2008	25.96	46.7552	28.2	28.55	36.28	34.40	29.3
2009	26.43	45.67036	27.5	26.66	36.68	33.02	29.6
2010	26.14	46.17352	27.1	31.80	38.27	36.98	29.4
2011	26.39	46.14325	26.4	34.76	38.38	35.84	30.0
2012	26.74	44.97098	30.1	36.03	38.07	34.61	32.3
2013	27.67	43.67378	30.5	33.20	38.41	34.42	31.3
2014	27.61	42.7363	31.7	31.43	38.06	34.74	30.1
2015	28.15	40.5312	NA	30.87	37.98	34.07	NA

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (wits) Percentage Share of Service in GDP (Annual): As is seen in table-7, share of service sector in GDP continued to increase in APTA members. In 1991, Republic of Korea topped this list among its member countries, but in 2015 this is replaced by Sri Lanka. It means Sri Lanka has the highest share

of service sector in GDP with 60.61%. Lao PDR as usual remained at the least level. Lao PDR share increased no doubt. APTA member countries' are growing with rapid rate. Korea is followed by China. APTA members have more than 50% of share in service sector

Table-7 Percentage Share of Service in GDP (Annual)

Year	Bangladesh	China	India	Laos PDR	Korea Republic of	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
1991	47.9	32.38	45.21	24.26	53.46	44.66	47.01
1992	48.13	34.49	45.49	24.95	54.96	48.80	47.99
1993	49.93	35.57	45.82	20.43	55.47	35.89	49.27
1994	50.04	34.52	45.32	24.71	55.79	39.60	49.62
1995	49.05	34.37	46.34	24.28	55.8	37.23	50.17
1996	52.72	33.65	46.27	25.08	56.73	30.95	50.89
1997	52.54	33.57	47.70	25.60	57.49	33.82	51.06
1998	52.41	37.06	48.46	24.20	58.35	40.44	51.22
1999	52.71	38.59	50.27	23.65	58.75	40.77	51.91
2000	52.91	39.82	50.98	38.23	57.51	44.13	52.75
2001	53.23	41.27	51.99	38.89	59.04	48.48	53.11
2002	54.29	42.30	53.13	37.83	59.86	52.95	57.71
2003	55.34	42.09	53.2	37.65	59.88	50.84	58.3
2004	55.67	41.24	53.1	40.46	58.51	45.41	58.8
2005	55.81	41.40	53.1	39.21	59.35	41.73	58
2006	55.59	41.89	53	37.00	60.15	37.36	58
2007	55.55	42.94	52.7	37.03	60.28	37.65	58.4
2008	55.57	42.91	54	36.57	61.21	44.21	57.2
2009	55.70	44.45	54.7	38.30	60.73	47.35	57.6
2010	56.04	44.20	55.1	35.45	59.26	49.95	57.7
2011	55.90	44.32	56.4	35.71	59.10	52.37	58
2012	56.16	45.50	52.1	35.90	59.47	52.71	59.7
2013	56.09	46.92	50.9	40.42	59.25	50.44	60.5
2014	56.28	48.09	49.6	40.90	59.61	50.54	61.7
2015	56.34	50.47	NA	41.88	59.70	51.07	NA

Source: World Integrated Trade Solution (wits)

Discussion and Conclusion

APTA bloc is growing with rapid rate. The growth rate of GDP continues to increase. Among members, India has the highest growth rate, followed by China, Laos, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Korea and Mongolia. Along with increase in growth rate of GDP, GNI per capita of member countries has improved. GNI per capita income went to increase. Republic of Korea has

maximum per capita income among APTA. With high per capita income of APTA member countries', standard of living of people has raised. Inflation has very less influence on APTA members.

Inflation rate decreased in almost all countries except Bangladesh. Lesser the rate of inflation, greater will be saving and investment. In all APTA countries' share of service sector and industrial sector in GDP continue to increase and decrease in the share of agriculture. Increasing

the share of industry and service sector will lead/enhance trade and economic development of countries'. All member countries are growing with rapid rate. Results of all macro-economic are in favor of APTA members as shown above. Low inflation rate along with increasing share of service sector in GDP are signal for economic growth and development. Intra/ extra region trade will increase and enhance the level of integration i.e. from APTA PTA to FTA.

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The Truth and Reconciliation Stuggle in the Balkans

Senadin Lavić*

[We live in a post-genocidal society, divided into ethnic-religious ghetto by means of war. In such broken society are continually inserted seductive and controversial concepts that serve the goals that are not realized by means of war. The terms such as federalism, unitarism and separatism come mainly as political games of political life actors in our country, but regarding the separatism of the entities RS, the Greater Serbian policy is absolutely focused on this goal. The shaping of political reality and the main ideas in it is a work of the ideology – par excellence, which then means that these terms are mostly ideologically determined and conceived in the minds of their constructors.]

We should remember that M. Kasapović (Zagreb) in 2005 imposed and installed the term of *consociation* as territorial separation of the people in Bosnia and as the only possible model for the organization of the political system in Bosnia, followed by an orchestrated story of federalization and electoral units. The vague concept about the “impossible state” by N. Kecmanović (Banjaluka) is added to this in 2007 and till today, these two, assembled Serbian-Croatian projects of the dissolution of Bosnia stifled us and taken to a blind track of history.

Kasapović has already come to *Cyprisation* of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These two names, Kasapović and Kecmanović, are witnesses to the great *moral* problem that has dampened our present social reality! We did not forget that on the ground of Bosnia, “pure ethnic territories”

were created. On the objection that separatism must be halted, separatist forces respond that separatism is a reaction to unitarism and the non-recognition of entity “RS” or the necessity of federalization because of the vulnerability of Croats by Bosniaks. Thus, the syntagm of “unitarist politics” is a good excuse to continue the policy of division, ghettoization, hatred, great Serbian policy and similar enterprises.

The Dayton political system with imposed Constitution in Anex IV has brought peace to Bosnia, but, it should be emphasized, left the hope of anti-Bosnian forces to continue what they did not end in the war. This was immediately understood by the Greater Serbian policy and the entity RS was called the “Serbian state”, “war booty” or “the rest of the remnants of the Serbian ethnic territory” west of the Drina River. The name of the entity itself allows this in perspective!

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Many people are already “trained” to speak “Serbian entity” regardless of the fact that it was made by genocide against Bosniaks. Unitarianism is falsely identified with majorization in the explanations of separatist policies that, in fact, do not want the state of Bosnia or want only the formally present state institutions that are subordinate to the entity. The unitary system of government means that there is a state power that is accomplished throughout the territory of the state.

Relating to this idea, Bosnia is a highly decentralized state divided into entities and cantons, which considerably slows down its functioning. The key matter is that separatism and federalism as parts of the political ideology of anti-Bosnianism do not want strong state of Bosnia. In such divided state, there we cannot talk about unitarism. The expansionist nationalism of Serbs and Croats sees its goal in the assimilation of the Bosnian territory, then the “territorial authority” of ethnics means suppressing everything different from our “territory” and disregarding that in “our territory” “state power or some national (state) institution has any influence. From here to dissolution, it is just a step.

This is the way that tribal games go to the extreme. Serbian and Croatian national projects are seeking a “Bosniak policy” that would agree to implementation of Bosnian state’s dissolution in this way and end with its political and historical existence. A brave Bosnian policy should offer the concept of *regionalization* of the state area and constantly insist on it regardless of all Serbian-Croatian agreements against Bosnia.

Bosnia has five historical regions that derive their meaningful existence from medieval times and that should not be ridden of the mind. In addition, the Bosnian ethatist political philosophy must be reaffirmed, therefore, a new development of awareness of the importance of the state. By this, it should end the Bosniak jeremiad of the last twenty years and defeat the anti-politics.

The ideologized vocabulary of anti-Bosnian politics

We must not agree to accept the ideologized vocabulary of anti-Bosnian politics at all. Unfortunately, we still do not have a sufficiently strong Bosnian policy that could deal with numerous subversives, simulacrums, deceptions and abuses of the system institutions, and we are all troubled by the failure of the rule of law. Parts of the law apply only to powerless or politically unbounded. It seems that the system of law in this country is the main source of corruption and manipulation of citizens, such a monstrous system that we have not even imagined.

Organized groups have appropriated “right” of rights institutions and it appears as “party” and “ethnic” property, plus family clans, and the state is catastrophically damaged and turned into a “super-market” for robbery. The law system is subordinate to political groups that implement their constructions of social life. Weak state institutions open the space to all degenerative phenomena that undermine political stability. The state is vulnerable, institutionally deprived and does not breathe full of lungs.

It would be good if the unitary system of government worked and organized the political life in the state through the devolution. It would be much more order, responsibility and better life. There would be no anarchy, hunting in the fog, ethnophulism in the education system, anachronistic ideologies, mythical consciousness, Chetniks and Ustasha, denying of genocide, denying the right to Bosnian language for children in schools ... In post genocidal society, a strong and responsible state is needed in order to overcome war trauma and reached legal satisfaction. What we have now is a knock-together form of war achievements and fulfilled wishes of the Milosević’s regime.

The bureaucrats from the so-called *International community*

We should not be naive and believe the bureaucrats from the so-called *International*

community, to people like for example, B. B. Ghali, J. Akashi, J. Mayor, M. Lajčak or C. Bildt and many others, known and unknown. They consider Bosnia as a regular working task and they did not carry out anything to improve life in Bosnia. Let's remember José Cutillero, Lord Carrington, David Owen, Philippe Morillon and dozens of others who have done everything to carry out an anti-Bosnian idea in Bosnia and led us to the madness of the division of the country towards the ethnic-religious lines of war conquest.

They were “just mediators” – that sounds innocently. They came here as maharaja with their colonial narrations. Today's generations must not forget these people and must save a real memory about them. It is important, for example, to leave a recorded memory of F. Mitterrand and similar figures of modern cynicism that convinced us that we could walk across the city under the siege of Serbian howitzers and snipers beside the burnt City Hall or Markale. They turned our disaster into a “humanitarian issue” and shamefully closed their eyes against the genocide against Bosniaks all over the Bosnia.

In addition, Bosnia is settled at the heart of the former South Slavic area and it is “ideal” as a focal point in which Western, European, Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, civilized mediators “experts” can be involved for the division of territories leaving the peoples in conflicts. When “bureaucrats” stop working this in the Balkans, it is absolutely certain that peace will be here – to avoid saying eternal peace, because we have never started wars.

Let's look back to the 20th century - everything was transparent. Egoistic bureaucrats do not need civil Bosnia or peace among South Slavic “tribes”, because what would they do then and how they deal with their problems. European bureaucrats have been watching aggression on Bosnia for four years and wrote letters to Milošević. They did not provide protection and defence of an independent state with the UN forces. In today's constellation, they worry about the Bosnian and South Slavic “primitives” who

do not know what “civil society” is and play the role of a civilizing factor.

The political *matrix* of ethnic-religious representation of people

It would be worthwhile to express a sceptical attitude towards the “civil political option” syntagm, because it does not have clear semantic structure, as well as a “nationalist policy”. Until we begin to name precisely the phenomena around us, we will not know what is happening to us! Since the 1990s in Bosnia the political *matrix* of ethnic-religious representation of people has been imposed, so that they have not appeared as individuals, citizens, free citizens, but only and exclusively as members of the team/collective, Serbs, Croats, Bosniaks and Others.

In that wretched matrix, people of Bosnia are not autonomous and free individuals. They have to think as the “team/collective says” or the priest on behalf of the team/collective (tribe, people, nation, religion) and in such way their individuality is reduced of them, and then they are only “cannon flesh” of some great “Načertanija” (1844) and pathological conditions of hegemonic politics. Such a collectivist spirit is controlled by religious institutions and ruling political oligarchs.

Here, the religion is the basis of the nation - and it tells us where we are! It is an illusion to present the policy throughout the conceptual pair of “nationalist” and “civil” politics when we know that this is only the seductive surface of the project of tribal division of the people of the South Slavic area and the imposition of a matrix to Bosnia that opposes against its historical political philosophy. Our heroic peoples, who have neglected their production of knowledge and general culture, managed by people with suspicious projects, they will be slaves and serfs in the upcoming establishment of the world order as a system of hegemony of several powers.

The pair of terms “civil” and “nationalist” does not correspond to the essential meaning of the historical process in which we are overtaken by a sub-national political culture, a feudalized

landscape in which neither citizens nor nationalists “can” appear. We have not yet learned to participate freely in a democratic culture as citizens with their opinions and interests. We still need tribal chiefs and priests who do not know anything about the Bosnian political future!

We need to ask questions that help us to focus primarily. For example, first of all - how did it happen that we are the only ones in today’s Europe who have a “tribal political system” or a “state of tribes”, such a constitutional arrangement imposed by Annex IV? Who set us this up as the Constitution of the State? Why all European diplomats are silent on this issue and say that we should “agree” when they, as the International Community, have fulfilled the wishes of the aggressors and nationalist forces in the Balkans and against Bosnia?

This cynical European bureaucracy, above all, regardless of European ideals, is a self-sufficient, static and enlarging political group that accumulates great power in its hands. It pretends as awkward in front of the Balkan fascists, the Nazis, the fundamentalists, because such characters serve it as an example of the “primitive Balkans” and “wild Slavic tribes” who are slaughtered without mercy. This colonial background and the orientalist image about us disable a realistic approach to solving problems in this area.

There are also quite low and hypocritical moves of Croatian “European” policy that plays its petty-bourgeois super-ordination to this area and shows itself to others as an “heir of European values” while supporting the Hague convicts with Tompson’s songs and ideology. This Croatian unilateralism has led to the incomparable exodus of Bosnian Croats from their homeland - Bosnia and has torn them away from their Bosnian state.

The second guidance that helps us to orient ourselves is focused on understanding the distinction between *national* and *ethnic*, *civil* and *ethnicity*. First of all, it should be reminded that in the area of South East Europe, where the South Slavic nations were located, the state structure of these nations failed because they were

mostly obsessed with their own mythical, religious and ethnic constructions or fabrications that served them to represent themselves as a nation superior to others.

In Bosnia, this has been happening during the whole 20th century in big noises of the Serbian and Croatian national determinations. Thus, the national question was shaped at a very primitive level as a question of creating an ethnic-religious state from which all who are not “ours” by religion and nationality will be excluded. This incompetence for the difference led the national question under the control of religious institutions of Serbs, Croats and Bosniaks.

In one-track politics, the nuances of the fascist-shape relation to the different are noticed, as R. Konstantinović wrote about it, so knowledgeable and anticipatory, as well as Miodrag Popović. So, it could be said that the South Slavic peoples, as well as the peoples of Bosnia, have not yet developed and tested a political culture that surpasses the “tribal image of the world” and prefers *free* man as the greatest value of the social life of people.

We need to teach people that *nationality* is not a tribal, ethnic, folk, regional or ethnic-religious definition of a person, but it is meant that a free citizen belongs to a state-nation that assures him all human rights as to its citizen. Nationality is thus a civil definition, a legal-political concept of people’s life who do not exclude their *cultural* perceptions of themselves. So, it is time to learn to distinguish the *political-legal* level of human life in the community from the *cultural-historical dimension* through which a certain national identity is recognized as specific among others.

The Bosnian Serbs were captured in the mythology of the 19th century about the “great Serbian state” in which all Serbs will live and - only Serbs. In front of them there is a great historical task to overcome their own misconceptions, self-denial and historical blind alley. A similar process of liberation from the “Ottoman image of the world” has already begun by the Bosniaks and they are carrying it out.

In the end, it should be emphasized that in our country the *civil* has not yet matured in citizenship awareness, but it entails historicist narratives of Tito-statehood, fraternity and unity, communism and a one-party world, the monolithic Left, existence without identity, misunderstanding of anti-Fascism, bipolar diversity of the world, unable to anticipate the new Bosnian idea of life, and so on.

In fact, the *civil* has never come to life in this region as a political culture of respecting a man,

an individual, a free citizen of the Bosnian nation. We still do not know what it means to be a citizen, free and conscious again in our own Bosnianhood? We have not considered this in the past thirty years under the siege of collective metaphysics of ethnic-religious groups. In today's monstrous political systems, this seems to be utopian, unreal and unachievable before the dictatorship of party oligarchies, leaders and their assistants. In that danger is growing the rescuing - Heidegger would remind to Hoelderlin.



Prospects of Agri-Business in India

Santosh.L.Patil*

[While exploring the definitional and descriptive aspects of agri-business in general, the author attempts to examine the prospects of agri-business in India, with specific emphasis on the need for promoting agri-business as an educational discipline to enable Indian farmers garner optimum benefits from their farms. In doing so, he emphasizes on the need for reform in agricultural education – a management education – for rural labourers and entrepreneurs: education that gives knowledge and not just disseminating information or providing data. Ed.]

The Agribusiness Council (ABC) of the US defines “agribusiness” as a broad term encompassing all aspects of agricultural production, processing and distribution. This includes food, forest and fibre production, their by-product utilization, agricultural chemicals and pharmaceuticals, agricultural finance and trade, agribusiness/farm management, agro-environmental considerations, and land development; in short, all of the major elements essential to the establishment and operation of efficient agro-food enterprises.

John Davis and Raven Goldberg have defined agribusiness as the sum total of all operations involved in the *manufacture*, and distribution of farm supplies; production operations on the farm; and the storage, processing, and distribution of the resulting farm commodities and items. It is

in simple a process and product of applying economics in business and development of agriculture. It engulfs efforts to modernise and diversify agricultural operations using industrial approach and managerial expertise. It is, thus, an umbrella term to bring together agriculture, manufacturing and services for the sake of socio-economic integration and development (Hans, 2006a).

The edifice of agribusiness has two main pillars in agri-infrastructure and agri-management. In short, agribusiness is an umbrella term to bring together agriculture, manufacturing and services for the sake of socio-economic integration and development. It is a ‘no frontiers’ ‘composite’ model of agricultural development.

An agribusiness is a social institution. Its very existence is dependent upon its harmonious relationship with various segments of the society. This harmonious relationship originates from the

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farm's positive responsiveness to the various segments and is closely associated with the tasks a manager is expected to perform. The process of evolving this mutual relationship between agribusiness farms and various interest groups begins by acknowledging the existence of the responsibilities of manager. These responsibilities are towards consumers, suppliers, distributors, workers, financiers, government and the society.

Objectives

The researcher has formulated the following specific objectives for the research keeping in mind the availability of the type of data. The researcher believes that the limited few objectives can help him to obtain the expected results.

1. To study about the status and urgency of Agri-business in India.
2. To study about the Agri-business management education and its employment opportunities

Methodology

The researcher has adopted the descriptive research method in order to find out the fact pertaining to the Agri-business in India, its scope, pattern, etc. The author also aims at revealing the emerging management discipline in the field of agri-business. For the purpose of the study, the researcher has reviewed the research articles published online, since it is an emerging topic the research could find few research articles published in the journals.

Agri-Business in India: Some Glimpses

This is the 'Age of Management.' With value-added agriculture becoming the order of the day one cannot undermine the need for and significance of management exercises and therapy for agricultural problems and rural issues as well. The essence of agribusiness lies in rural resource management. It necessitates the study of agri-infrastructure and agri-management.

Agri-infrastructure has close links with modern farm practices and hence farm managers of the

day cannot overlook it. Factors like irrigation, transport, power, literacy, marketing finance etc., constitute the major components of agri-infrastructure (Pradhan, 2003). Farm managers i.e., agriculturists and agro-industrialists (agro-producers) have an inter-relationship with the consumers.

Traditionally, the producers could manage with "make and sell decisions", but in the modern (hi-tech) virtual economy they have to switch over to "sense and respond" techniques of production and marketing. The impact of work has to be gauged in terms of real time resource allocation and management. Farm managers get the benefit of inventions and innovations undertaken by the engineering and science faculty (the term 'science' use to cover social scientists also). It will no longer be the "ivory tower R&D" but "lab-to-land" and "land-to-lab" research (Hans and Jayasheela, 2007).

Agribusiness management includes study of input supply system, agricultural production system, and output marketing system. Agriculture must adopt a systems approach in order to achieve the goals of increased production, enhanced quality and reduced cost of production. It should, however, start with the "management students/practioners" being oriented towards achieving the goal of understanding the nuances of a marketised/globalised agriculture. The end-result will be a stabilized agricultural production system (Vijayakumar, op. cit.).

With agribusiness, the traditional myth of agriculture being an only on-farm activity is exploded. It is not merely "cows, sows, and ploughs" or "weeds, seeds and feeds" activity. Today agriculture is a technology industry that includes production, agri-science and agribusiness. It is both an on-farm and off-farm activity and the agriculturist is today a farm manager or an agri-businessman. The farm manager needs science, research, engineering, and education whether to make cheese or to sell cut flowers.

He has to 'decide', 'develop' and 'determine' options, plans and strategies like any other

entrepreneur. Add to this the management of resources, risks, and returns. That gives the picture of agribusiness. Some call it the “agriculture industry” encompassing agribusiness input supplies (feed, seed, machinery, pesticides, education, engineering research etc.), production farming (dairy, livestock, alternative animals, forestry fruits, vegetables, alternative crops etc), agricultural by-products and agribusiness output (processed food, beverages, fast food, restaurants, marketing, transportation etc).

The concept clearly brings out the complementarity of agriculture and industries in nation-building (Patro et.al., 2002). Some form of agribusiness was prevalent even in the past. In fact attempts have been made to combine agriculture with industry without undermining the age-old rural asset viz., the village. In Soviet Russia it was the “agrorod”, an agricultural town which took shape as the kolkhoz. In Israel it evolved as the “agrindus”, a regional unit of villages with a town as its nucleus. These have been some revolutionary ideas in transition, just as the “rurban” the combination of rural and urban.

The economic liberalisation and the associated opening up of the Indian economy have significantly reduced the structural rigidities in the system. This positive trend should be the premise for India’s future agricultural reforms. Agribusiness has come under the strong and direct influence of international markets. Indian farmers have to produce quality goods to meet the international standards (Godara, 2006).

The trend towards agribusiness in India is visible more clearly now than ever before. Agriculture has changed from deficit-oriented to surplus-oriented sector. New inputs and new technologies are hitting the market every day. Output marketing has switched over to value added pivot rather than selling raw. Quality also counts. New strategies and methods of marketing such as contract farming captive markets, futures trading are assuming greater importance.

Decision-making process has become more complex, if not complicated. A picture of corporate farming is emerging. The theory and practice of agriculture has to be viewed from the global perspective and every operation measured in terms of cost and benefit (Hans, 2006b). Hence, there is the need to develop agribusiness managers that can fill the middle-level management requirements of the new systems (Vijayakumar, 2003).

Agriculture in India for decades has faced the brunt of being “backward”, “debt ridden” and “poverty-stricken”, with no surplus except labour. Time has come for removing these useless labels. With newer and newer areas emerging within agribusiness there is immense scope for profitable operations not only to individuals but to institutions as well. Banks, for instance can play a major role here. With farm incomes and savings rising there would be no major resource constraint in the near future. This would also make way for “revival of development banking” in India.

The scope and opportunities in the agri-business have substantially expanded due to globalization of trade and agriculture and the policy reforms at national level, leading to an unprecedented level of corporate interest in this sector. The policies of globalization have taken Indian agriculture into the global village, opening up various opportunities as well as numerous challenges.

The world eyes with awe and optimism the fast growing Indian rural market, which has become indispensable for making corporate growth strategy in the country. Agribusiness has opened up vast opportunities for value addition, packaging, retailing, and exports of agricultural products with high application of technology and management. Major part of Indian population is dependent on agriculture and this sector also supplies raw material for various industries.

Agri-Business Management Education: Emerging Discipline

The commercial agriculture and agribusiness calls for specialized production, post-harvest management, expansion of processing, transportation, packaging activities and positioning of products both in the domestic as well as international markets. Agribusiness was widely recognized as an important new field during the 1980s when its unique characteristics and needs were described by agricultural economists (Bairwaet al., 2014). Sonka (1989) highlighted five ways agribusinesses may be different from other types of firms: 1) the unique cultural, institutional and political aspects, 2) the uncertainty from production, 3) the alternative goals and forms of political intervention, 4) the public sector's contribution toward development of technology, and 5) the variety of competitive structures in the agribusiness sector (Larson, 2013).

With the application of advanced technology and managerial skills, many people are investing in poultry, aqua, processing of fruits and vegetables in our country which is turning out into a profitable business. Moreover agribusiness management is very important for developing countries like India to capitalize on the benefits of globalization and face new challenges to enhance their economy growth. Government, private and other organizations are looking forward for qualified agribusiness managers and the agricultural universities and other agricultural education institutions have taken up the responsibility of providing qualified human resources for agribusiness industry training students with the required business management skills (Sunitha, 2009).

Food consumption is also leading the boom in agriculture and agribusiness sector. India is expected to overtake China as the world's largest nation. With the world's youngest population, food and Agri sector is set to triple by 2020 from US \$328 billion to US \$895 billion in just six years from now (Bairwaet al., 2013). Huge opportunities in Agribusiness are attracting

investments in primary production as well as on the output side in food processing and distribution.

Agribusiness management education is a discipline of blend of economic, agriculture, business (commerce) and management principles. Agribusiness management field is of very recent origin and gaining rapid popularity among students as carrier choice. The agribusiness program is planned to develop management workforce to cater agricultural Industry which serves as a good option for the students willing to perform in corporate sector. Agribusiness management education has great opportunities of employment for agri-graduates in private, governmental and cooperative sector.

Agribusiness students can get jobs for various posts such as sales executives, credit officers, agri experts, warehousing managers, financing officers, food managers and logistic managers in national and Multinational Corporation. Agribusiness students can join in the warehousing, retail, seeds companies, fertilizers and pesticides companies, banks and insurance sectors. They also can join as agribusiness experts, as management professor, as policy maker, agribusiness researcher and agribusiness consultant in any concerned institutions. They can also look for a career in agriculture consultancy, agri-banking, hi-tech farming and agriculture engineering sectors (Sunitha, 2009).

Agribusiness professionals have bright future in academic field due to new emerging discipline and lack of agribusiness faculty in the country. Agribusiness sector also helps in fighting against the Poverty, Hunger, Malnutrition and unemployment situations in the economy.

Agribusiness is a field where economics, business, and agriculture merge, and individuals often study and gain experience in all three in order to be skilled candidates. The principal areas of agribusiness that needs specific/specialized managerial techniques are: Management of surpluses – because of changing food/dietary

habits and consumer preferences Quality Management – due to increased competition: Cost Management – since market has become a buyer’s market. Knowledge Management – because research, education and extension also need re-organization right from the basic level.

Conclusion

Technology has played an important role in Indian agriculture since 1960s. Now management has to take the initiative. The so-called second green revolution or farm diversity is essential not only for promotion of agribusiness and agri-trade but also for eradication of poverty and unemployment in the country (Mohanty, 2013).

There is a need for reform in agricultural education – a management education – for rural labourers and entrepreneurs: education that gives knowledge and not just disseminating information or providing data. The impact of real and managerial education will be on cost (reduction and control), quality (enhancement) and knowledge (sharing). Knowledge and expertise in the green revolution days of the 1960s were highly concentrated and/or costly. Today it is diluted and cheap, and many a times localised. That makes agriculture less dependent too.

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Impact of Political Socialization on Democracy

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[Political socialization throws light upon how people cultivate their political beliefs and how they pass on their values to others from one generation to the next. Political socialization is closely related to the political culture of a society. To develop a political culture in a political system, political socialization is essential. The aspects of political culture such as attitudes, values are developed through the process of political socialization.]

Political socialization can be described as a process of getting the individuals familiar with the political system. That establishes their idea of politics and their relations to political phenomena. The economic and cultural environment determines political socialization of a society where the individuals reside and interact with each other. Political socialization acquired importance only in the late 1950s. It was written by Herbert Hyman, who coined the term Political socialization in 1959 that led to a systematic study of the concept which hitherto was fragmentary.

Definition

Political socialization has been defined by various scholars in different ways. Among them are political scientists, anthropologists, social psychologists and sociologists. Some of the important definitions of political socialization are listed as follows.

David F. Aberle, in his paper on culture and socialization, defined political socialization as those patterns of social action, or aspects of action, which inculcate in individuals the skill, motives, and attitudes necessary for the performance of present or anticipate roles throughout normal human life, in so far as new roles must be learnt.

S.N. Eisenstaedt, in his book from generation to generation has defined political socialization as a communication with and learning from other

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human beings with whom gradually enters into some sort of generalized relationship. Frederic Greenstein¹ has defined political socialization both from a narrow and broad perspective. In a narrow sense, political socialization is the deliberate inculcation of political information, values and practices by Institutional agents who have been formally given the responsibility. In a broader sense, political socialization includes all sorts of political learning, formal and informal, deliberate and unplanned-at every stage of the life.

This includes not only explicitly political learning but also nominally the non-political learning that affects the political behavior; it includes the learning of politically relevant attitudes and the politically relevant personality characteristics. Political socialization can be defined as process of socialization in a political system through information on political symbols, institutions and procedures and internalizing the value system and ideology supporting the system. It is also a process of acquisition of political culture.

This process works at individual as well as at community level through cultural transmission. It is also part of general socialization, which starts at a later stage in life. The two important components are: 1. Inclusion of general values and norms regarding political behavior and political matters 2. The induction of an individual or some people into a particular and learning its ideology and action programmes.

Agents of political socialization

Political socialization is facilitated by several agents which may be divided into three broad types, namely, primary groups, secondary groups and reference groups; while family is a primary group, school comes under both primary and secondary group and trade union is an example of secondary group. In general, primary groups play a more important role in political socialization than secondary or reference groups.

Family

Family is a key agent of socialization. It is considered to be the most intimate of human association. It is the first window to the outer world for the child; it is the first contact with the authority. He slowly acquaints himself with authority system by his close and intimate association with those members of the family who are placed in authority positions. The most symbiotic figure of authority in the family is the father. Robert lane suggests that the family can influence the political learning of the child in three ways-

- by overt and covert indoctrination.
- by placing the child in a particular social structure
- by molding the child's personality.

Family provides a conducive environment for acquisition of knowledge, values and attitudes in relation to the society and authority in particular.

Educational institutions

Educational institutions in general are agents of political socialization, perhaps the most vital among them is the school. During the school years the mind of the child is still young and plastic and capable of uncritically absorbing many ideas. He is taught; many things about the history and politics of the country, and its culture and achievements. He is thus made to feel proud of his country and aware of his rights and duties as a citizen. Patriotism and a sense of civic duty are inculcated in his mind.

In school there is provision for class monitor and student gets this post on the basis of his merit and other qualities. The class monitor is assigned some duties and given some powers. While discharging his duty as the class monitor, a student develops leadership qualities which are of great to him in future if he becomes a political leader.

Similarly, the captaincy of a team helps him in developing organizational capacity which can be later transferred to his political life.

Like school, colleges and universities help political socialization of students. They get more scope and opportunities to be politically socialized in more active and direct way.

Peer groups

Like family, peer groups are based on primary relationship, but they are different from family in their structure and in the nature of their inter-relationship. Peer groups include childhood play groups, small work groups, brothers and sisters etc.

Some of the examples of peer groups are childhood playgroups, friendship cliques, small work groups, brothers and sisters, and married couples. The formation of peer groups, starting in adolescence which marks a change from childhood, is of much importance from the point of view of political socialization. In the life span of an individual, this is a critical phase.

An adolescent is required to interpret and adjust to political changes, and prepare himself well for specific political roles. He has to attune himself to varied political experience. At this critical point of life, the membership of peer groups helps an adolescent creditably to face the challenge and perform well in specific political roles either assigned to him or which he gains. It may, however, be repeated that a peer group continues to be a phenomenon beyond adolescence, and it would continue to be a factor of varying influence in the political socialization of the individual.

Secondary group

Secondary groups play an important role in politically socializing individual. The more developed a society, the bigger the number of secondary groups. The members of secondary groups get a good opportunity to develop skills and orientations which have direct or indirect relevance. Secondary groups are of three types. The first category comprises political parties and their youth wings which are directly involved in political action and which impart political education to their members. They act as agents of international manifest of political socialization. The second category includes labours unions. Their main objective is the promotion of interests of workers through collective bargaining.

But, by and large, they maintain political links and utilize these links to pressurize the management. In the third category come non-political organization mostly cultural ones-which are neither political in character, nor political in day to day operation. A football team or a dramatic association does not have an ostensible political purpose. But membership in this organization generates some orientations which may have political relevance.

Reference groups

A reference group is a social category which an individual uses for defining himself and his neighbor. It is not necessarily organized reference groups based on factors like sex, race ethnicity and religion etc., which may divide or unify people. Normally, a child develops reference group's identification either during or after his school days. There is correlation between the degree of the reference group's consciousness of an individual and the degree of his political socialization.

Mass media and political socialization

Mass media mainly consisting of television, radio and newspapers also contribute to political socialization of individuals. The first increasing reach of electronic media and newspapers coupled with growth in education of people, the two-step flow model of communication, having

a lot of relevance for developing countries till the other day will soon lose its Third World relevance. With the direct exposure of people to communication waves, which is sure to grow with the march of time, their political values, attitudes and actions would be greatly affected by mass media.

Its impact on democracy

Political socialization can be described in two different forms, viz. manifest and latent: socialization is manifest if it is direct and socialization is termed latent if it is indirect. Socialization is manifest when values, feelings or information transmitted are clearly political in nature and have a clear political orientation. When the people become aware of the governmental process, either through family, educational institutions, peer groups, or through political parties, this form of socialization is called manifest socialization with regard to the latent form of socialization; the orientation is not political in nature.

Among the many latent political influences, the most distinctive is the shaping of attitude towards authority. Though the orientation is nonpolitical in nature, it eventually culminates in political objects. Obedience to authority, as said earlier, begins at home. At a later stage, participation in decision-making process imbibes confidence and this provides a base to participate in political decisions when an individual becomes an adult.

Further, participation in college and university politics strengthens the ground for future role in politics. Thus, latent political socialization begins with non-political objects and orientations and culminates into political orientations. Manifest or latent form of political socialization is present, in fact, in all agencies of political socialization.

Both forms of socialization act through a variety of channels. Imitation, political experience, anticipatory behavior and political education refer to channels of manifest socialization. The act of imitation occurs at tender age wherein children imitate their parents, relatives, teachers,

neighbors' etc. It does not have a strong political conviction but has the capacity to build a strong political faith.

The most interesting fact about imitation is that it has the power to bring about a change in persons and changes in their political ideology when persons are imitated. Political experiences leave an enduring impression on the minds of people. Political experiences can bring about a change in the attitude of the people towards politics.

Anticipatory socialization refers to the process of learning of the rights, obligations, expectations and the outlook of a social role preparatory to assuming it. Anticipatory socialization makes a person adjust to a change of status and makes his acceptance into new status possible. Finally, political education is directly linked to political attitudes such education first begins in the family, then in the schools as the child grows his or her orientation towards political system it increases with political parties, mass media more specifically radio and television and other social organizations. Socialist states believe in the idea of imparting political education to the people.

Latent political socialization also occurs through certain channels. They are the general social conditions and attitudes leading to political action or inaction; interpersonal communication of information, values and attitudes; and acquisition of skills and techniques in non political activities that may end into political skills when an individual becomes an adult.

Finally, when specific values and attitudes are instructed to an individual by certain specific political structure it refers to specific socialization, while diffused political socialization means learning about vague ideas. Diffused political socialization is found in such political systems wherein there is no difference between state and society.

Conclusion

Political socialization refers to the process of individual making himself familiar with the structure and function of political system through

which individuals and groups through their exposure to different kinds of experience over time acquire and internalize behavior pattern of the political system.

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Goods and Service Tax – Way Ahead

Dr. Uma Narang*

[The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a significant step in the reform of indirect taxation in India. France was the first country to introduce this system in 1954. Now, it has spread to over 140 countries. The current indirect tax structure is marked with the problems such as multiplicity of taxes, complex, cascading effects of taxes etc. GST is seen as a solution to these problems. GST is one indirect tax for the whole nation, which will make India one unified common market.]

GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.

The simplicity of the tax should lead to easier administration and enforcement. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%, free movement of goods from one state to another without stopping at state borders for hours for payment of state tax or entry tax and reduction in paperwork to a large extent.

Meaning

GST is being introduced in the country after a 13 year long journey since it was first discussed in the report of the Kelkar Task Force on indirect taxes. Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is perhaps the most important economic reform item on the Narendra Modi government's agenda. This is one reform which affects all of us. The GST is the biggest reform in India's indirect tax structure since the economy began to be opened up 25 years ago, and at last looks set to become reality.

GST is a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at national level. One of the biggest taxation reforms in India, the GST is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. Once GST is implemented, all these taxes would cease to exist. There would be only one tax, that too at the national level, monitored by the Central government.

GST is also different in the way it is levied — at the final point of consumption and not at the manufacturing stage. Integration of goods and services taxation would give India a world class tax system and improve tax collections. An attempt has been made in this paper to understand the GST concept, its application and benefits in India.

Literature Review

Dr. R. Vasantha Gopal (2011) studied, “GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System” and concluded that switching to seamless GST from current complicated indirect tax system in India will be a positive step in booming Indian economy. Success of GST will lead to its acceptance by more than 130 countries in world and a new preferred form of indirect tax system in Asia also.

Nishitha Gupta (2014) in her study stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development. Hence

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GST may usher in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Governments.

Nitin Kumar (2014) studied, “Goods and Service Tax- A Way Forward” and concluded that implementation of GST in India would help in removing economic distortion by current indirect tax system and expected to encourage unbiased tax structure which is indifferent to geographical locations.

Ehtisham Ahmed and Satya Poddar (2009) studied, “Goods and Service Tax Reforms and Intergovernmental Consideration in India” and found that GST introduction will provide simpler and transparent tax system with increase in output and productivity of economy in India. But the benefits of GST are critically dependent on rational design of GST.

Applicability and Mechanism

GST is a consumption based tax/levy. It is based on the “Destination principle.” GST is applied on goods and services at the place where final/ actual consumption happens. GST is collected on value-added goods and services at each stage of sale or purchase in the supply chain. GST paid on the procurement of goods and services can be set off against that payable on the supply of goods or services. The manufacturer or wholesaler or retailer will pay the applicable GST rate but will claim back through tax credit mechanism.

But being the last person in the supply chain, the end consumer has to bear this tax and so, in many respects, GST is like a last-point retail tax. GST is going to be collected at point of sale.

The GST is an indirect tax which means that the tax is passed on till the last stage wherein it is

the customer of the goods and services who bears the tax. This is the case even today for all indirect taxes but the difference under the GST is that with streamlining of the multiple taxes the final cost to the customer will come out to be lower on the elimination of double charging in the system.

Dual GST Model

It has dual model including Central Goods and Service Tax (CGST) and State Goods and Service Tax (SGST). CGST will subsume central indirect taxes like central excise duty, central sales tax, service tax, special additional duty on customs, countervailing duties whereas indirect taxes of state governments like state vat, purchase tax, luxury tax, octroi, tax on lottery and gambling will be replaced by SGST.

Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST), also called interstate goods and service tax, is also a component of GST. It is not an additional tax but it is a system to examine the interstate transactions of goods and services and to further assure that the tax should be received by the importer state as GST is a destination based tax.

Indian Government is opting for Dual System GST. This system will have two components which will be known as

- Central Goods and Service Tax(CGST) and
- State Goods and Service Tax(SGST).

The current taxes like excise duties, service tax, custom duty etc. will be merged under CGST. The taxes like sales tax, entertainment tax, VAT and other state taxes will be included in SGST. Now look at the chart that follows:

Transaction	New System	Old System	Comments
Sale Within the state	SGST and CGST	VAT & Excise ST*	Under the new system, a transaction of sale within the state shall have two taxes, SGST-which goes to the State, and CGST which goes to the Centre

Sale outside the state	IGST	CST & Excise ST*	Under the new system, a transaction of sale from one state to another shall have only one type of tax, the IGST-which goes to the Centre
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Advantages of GST

GST has been envisaged as an efficient tax system, neutral in its application and distributionally attractive. There are several other advantages of introducing a GST in India:

Reduction in prices: Due to full and seamless credit, manufacturers or traders do not have to include taxes as a part of their cost of production, which is a very big reason to say that we can see a reduction in prices. However, if the government seeks to introduce GST with a higher rate, this might be lost.

Increase in Government Revenues: This might seem to be a little vague. However, even at the time of introduction of VAT, the public revenues actually went up instead of falling because many people resorted to paying taxes rather than evading the same. However, the government may wish to introduce GST at a Revenue Neutral Rate, in which case the revenues might not see a significant increase in the short run.

Harmonization of Centre and State tax administrations: Instead of maintaining big records, returns and reporting under various different statutes, all assesseees will feel comfortable under GST as the compliance cost will be reduced. It should be noted that the assesseees are, nevertheless, required to keep record of CGST, SGST and IGST separately.

Move towards a Unified GST: Internationally, the GST is always preferred in a unified form (that is, one single GST for the whole nation, instead of the dual GST format). Although India is adopting Dual GST looking into the federal structure, it is still a good move towards a 'Unified GST' which is regarded as the best method of Indirect Taxes.

Conclusion

GST is considered to be a major improvement over the pre-existing central excise duty at the

national level and the sales tax system at the state level, the new tax will be a further significant breakthrough and the next logical step towards a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the country. GST is not simply VAT plus service tax, but a major improvement over the previous system of VAT and disjointed services tax – a justified step forward.

A single rate would help maintain simplicity and transparency by treating all goods and services as equal without giving special treatment to some 'special' goods and/or services. It is also expected that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development. Hence GST may usher in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Governments.

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Impact of GST on Indian Economy

Simi.V* Indhu.N** & Abbas.B***

[GST means Goods and Service Tax. The present indirect tax structure is very complex in India. We have to pay 'Entertainment Tax' for watching a movie and pay Value Added Tax (VAT) on purchasing of goods and services and we pay excise duties, import duties, luxury tax, central tax, service tax etc. The main aim of this taxation system is to combine all the taxes under a single umbrella. In the long run, the lower tax burden could translate into lower prices on goods for consumers.]

In GST, rates can be lower for essential goods and could be high for precious/ luxury items. GST is a turning point of India's history and is the creation of the one-nation, one-market and one-tax system that would greatly benefit the common man. Clause 366(12A) of the Constitution Bill defines GST as "Goods and services Tax", means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

Further clause 366 (26A) of the Bill defines "services" means anything other than goods. Thus it can be said that GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacturers, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level. The proposed tax will be levied on all transactions involving supply of goods and services, except those which are kept out of its purview.

Definition

"GST is a tax on goods and services with value addition at each stage having comprehensive and continuous chain of set of benefits from the producer's /service provider's point up to the retailer's level where only the final consumer should bear the tax".

Objectives of GST

1. One country –one nation
2. Reduce tax evasion and corruption

3. Reducing economic distortions
4. Increase tax to GDP ratio and revenue surplus
5. Legal restrictions

Historical Back Ground of GST

In 1994 Amaresh Bagchi report, suggests that the introduction of "Value Added Tax (VAT)" will act as root for implementation of goods and service tax in India. In 2000 Ashim Das Gupta empowered committee which introduced VAT system in 2005, which has replaced old age taxation system in India.

In 2004 Vijay Kelkar Task Force strongly recommended the integration of indirect taxes in to the form of GST in India. The proposal for the introduction of GST was first mooted in the budget speech for the financial year 2006-07. Since then, detailed deliberations and negotiations were held with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) on the topic.

The 115th Constitutional (Amendment) Bill 2011, for the introduction of GST was first introduced in the Lok Sabha in March 2011. The bill was referred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee (PSC) which submitted its report in August 2013. The bill, however, lapsed with the dissolution of the 15thLoksabha.

The final step to the Constitution (122nd) Amendment Bill, 2014 becoming an Act was taken when the Hon'ble President of India gave

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his final assent on September 8, 2016. In 2017 four GST related bills became Act following President's assent and passage in the Parliament.

- i. Central GST Bill
- ii. Integrated GST Bill
- iii. Union Territory Bill
- iv. GST (compensation to states) Bill

In early 2017 GST council finalized the GST rules and GST rates and the Modi Government wanted to make GST bill applicable from 1st July 2017.

Review of Literature

1. Akanksha Khurana & Aastha Sharma (2016)¹ have studied GST in India- a positive reform for indirect tax system and discussed the background, objectives of the proposed GST and the impact of GST in the present scenario in India and they concluded that GST will have a positive impact on various sectors.
2. Garg (2014)² in the article named 'Basic Concepts and Features of GST in India' has analyzed the impact and GST on Indian tax scenario and concluded that it will strengthen out free market economy.

Statement of the Problem

India is a federal country where tax is levied by Federal and State governments. The taxation power has been well defined in Indian Constitution. At present, there are 37 Governments along with a Central Government, 29 State Governments and 7 Union territories which levy tax at the different tax rate on the same product. Where Central government collects Direct Tax as well as Indirect Taxes and State government collects only Indirect Taxes. Again GST is not an additional tax; it is subsumed of all Indirect taxes. This means all indirect taxes will come under one umbrella. So the study attempts to find out as to how GST affects the Indian economy.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the impact of GST in the Indian economy.

Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. Data collected from journals, newspapers, magazines and e-articles from the secondary sources.

Limitation of the Study

1. Available information is not adequate for the study.
2. After implementation of GST only, we will come to know about the correct impact.

Way of GST applied in goods?

Stage I

Imagine a manufacturer of T-shirt, he buys raw materials like cloth, thread, buttons, tailoring equipment worth Rs. 100, a sum that includes a tax of Rs.10. After stitching the T-shirt, the manufacturer adds value of the T-shirt is $100+30=130$. At a tax rate of 10%, the tax on T-shirt will be Rs. 13. But under GST, he can set off this tax (Rs.13) against the tax he has already paid on raw materials (Rs.10). Therefore, the effective GST incidence on manufacturer is only Rs.3 (13-10).

Stage II

The next stage is T-shirt passing from the manufacturer to the wholesaler. The wholesaler purchases it for Rs.130 and adds on value (margin value) of Rs. 20. The gross value of the T-shirt is (Rs.130+20) Rs.150. A 10% tax on this amount will be Rs.15. But again, under GST, he can set off the tax on his output (Rs.15) against the tax on his purchased good from the manufacturer (Rs.13). Thus the effective GST in the hands of wholesaler is only Rs.2 (15-13).

Stage III

In the final stage, a retailer buys the T-shirt from the wholesaler. To his purchase price of Rs.150, he adds a margin value of Rs.10. The gross value is (Rs.150+10) or Rs.160. The tax on this T-shirt

is at 10% will be Rs.16. But by setting of this tax (Rs.16) against the tax on his purchase from the wholesaler (Rs.15), the retailer brings down the effective GST on himself to Rs.1 (16-15).

Thus, the total GST on the entire value chain from raw material/input suppliers through the manufacturer wholesaler and retailer is $Rs.10+3+2+1=16$.

In Non-GST System

In case of non-GST system consider the above example; the manufacturer buys raw materials at Rs. 100 after paying tax of Rs.10. The gross value of the T-shirt would be Rs.130, on which he pays a tax of Rs.13. But since there is no set-off against the Rs.10 he has already paid as tax on raw materials, the T-shirt is sold to the wholesaler at Rs.143 (130+13).

The next stage is T-shirt passing from the manufacturer to the wholesaler. The wholesaler purchases it for Rs.143 and adds on value (margin value) of Rs.20. The gross value of the T-shirt is (Rs.143+20) Rs.163. On this, the tax of Rs.16.30 (@10%) takes the sales value of the good to Rs.179.30. The wholesaler, again, cannot set off the tax on the sale of his good against the tax paid on his purchase from the manufacturer.

The retailer, thus, buys the good at Rs.179.30, and sells it at a gross value of Rs.208.23, which includes his value addition of Rs.10 and a tax of Rs.18.93 (at 10% of Rs.179.30). Again, there is no mechanism for setting off the tax on the retailer's sale against the tax paid on his previous purchase.

The total tax on the chain from the raw materials supplier's to the final/retailers in this full no-GST regime will, thus, work out to $Rs.10+13+16.30+18.93=Rs.58.23$. For the final consumer, the price of the T-shirt would then be $Rs.150+58.23=208.23$. Compare this Rs.208.23 with a tax of Rs.58.23 to the final price of Rs.166, which includes a total tax of Rs.16, under GST.

Impact of GST on Prices of Goods and Services

The list of items which saw a reduction in tax rates includes computer printers, insulin, agarbattis, cashew, plastic, tarpaulin, exercise books, children's colouring books, tractor components and cutlery. Meanwhile, school bags will attract a tax of 28%."The reduction was based on two principles, one is to maintain the equivalence levels and other is a change in user behavior", Arun Jaitley said.

The council has slashed tax rate on computer printers to 18% from 28% and reduced GST on insulin, agarbattis to 5%. GST on cashew has been reduced from 12% to 5%. While several packaged foods which are charged at 18% earlier have been reduced to 12%, including fruits, pickles.

Coal Industry

Coal is to be taxed at 5% against current 11.69% and this will prove beneficial for the power sector and heavy industries which rely on coal supply. This will also help curb inflation, except a good run for coal India tomorrow.

Tourism Industry

The hotel and tourism industry are one of the industries which are levied with multiple taxes. There are mainly three taxes involved i.e., the VAT and luxury tax by the State government and the service tax by the Central government. The value of VAT varies from 12 to 14.5% according to State. The luxury tax varies from 0 to 12% depending on room type and state whereas the service varies according to the type of service provided.

When all these three taxes are combined, the taxes go up to 20 to 27%. With the implementation of GST, the cascading taxes would combine and a single tax regime would reduce it to just 17 to 19%. The tourism and travel industry will thus be benefitted as more tourists will visit India due to low tax rate.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods Sector

With the implementation of Goods and Service Tax, FMCG sector would really change. Paste,

hair oil and soaps will be taxed at 18%, where currently they are taxed at 28%/ Most of the cosmetics and fast moving consumer Goods (FMCG) brands should get the benefit of tax reduction. So, GST would surely impact on FMCG sector as taxes affect the cost to the economy.

Cement Industry

GST in cement industry is 28%, so it will certainly make hard expansion choice in this industry and will affect their profitability as well. After GST, it is likely to have a negative impact on the cement industry.

Telecom Sector

The telecom sector's present tax rate is 14%. After implementation of GST the tax rate on telecom sector would have to increase to 18%. So the result of GST on telecom sector will have negative impact.

Agriculture Sector

The provision exempts agriculturalist from registration to the extent of supply of produce out of cultivation of land. It also exempts "any person engaged exclusively in the business of supplying of goods and service or both that are not liable to tax or wholly exempt from tax".

Conclusion

After implementation of GST, the entire Indian market will be a unified market which may

translate into lower business costs. It can facilitate seamless movement of goods through states and reduce the transaction costs of business. It is good for export oriented businesses. The suppliers, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are able to recover GST incurred on input costs as tax credits. This reduces the cost of doing business, thus enabling normal prices for consumers. At the end it is the biggest ever change in tax structure of India.

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Appraising Telangana's 2015 Industrial Policy

Dr.A.Punnaiah*

[Establishment of Telangana as the 29th State of the Union of India is the outcome of sacrifices and long-cherished aspirations of Telangana people. In the united Andhra Pradesh the industry sector was discriminated by the ruling dispensation and after the formation of Telangana state, industrial sector has been recognized as engine of economic growth in the new State. The industrial policy is a plan of a state or country for its official strategic effort to encourage the development and growth of the manufacturing sector as well as other sectors of the economy.]

The government of Telangana introduced industrial policy- 2015 with the purpose to improve the industrial sector and to increase the growth rate of the economy. As the economic, political and legal conditions of state have changed, it is necessary to make the new industrial policy to focus at increasing the level of industrial development. It explores ways to construct favorable investment environment for the private sector and also for mobilizing resources for the investment in public sector.

In this way, the government moots to promote rapid industrial growth in the state. In this regard the Telangana government has enacted the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System TS-iPASS for speedy processing of applications for issue of various clearances.

Policy are designed for industries at a single point based on the self-certification. The entrepreneur also can create investor-friendly environment in the State. Telangana is the first state in India to bestow on investors the right to get clearance for their projects within a set time-limit. It also makes the State liable for penal action if it fails to respond to investment proposals within the timeframe. All the mega projects over Rs. 200 crore will get clearance in 15 days, while the other projects will be approved in a month. There is also a provision of automatic approval system on submission of a self-certification.

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Objectives of the study:

1. To analyze the Telangana Industrial Policy-2015.
2. To know the number and nature of the industries.
3. To study the licensing procedure to know various benefits given by government to encourage entrepreneurs.

Sources of Data:

This article is based on the secondary data collected from various published and unpublished works such as abstracts, official records, budget reports, newspapers, monographs, websites, seminar volumes and various discussions in national and regional media.

Telangana Industrial Policy 2015

Telangana state's vision for industrialization is 'Research to Innovation, Innovation to Industry and Industry to prosperity.' Prosperity leads overall development of state. Innovate, invest and incorporate in Telangana would be the motto of industrialization in the state. The policy encompasses fourteen thrust areas with a plan to develop six industrial corridors and common infrastructure.

The cornerstone of the policy is zero graft and zero corruption in pursuit of a secure and progressive business environment. While large companies such as ITC, Tata Motors and

Mahindra are planning to expand their business in the newly developed state(s), this policy has also gained significance in the investment community. It is strongly believed that with the new industrial policy in place, a growth rate of 4-5 per cent greater than the national growth rate in the manufacturing sector can be achieved, the policy document said.

The industrial clearance system shall be beyond a single window system, and shall be called Telangana State Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-iPASS). This operates at three levels – very large projects, large industries and SMEs. Each industrial unit is to be inspected once every nine months as established in advance. Occasional random inspections may occur with written permission of the department manager. Maximum facilitation encompasses an effective system beyond a single window anchor. Self-certification and automatic renewal will be encouraged along with an online E-Help line system.

The industrial policy of the Government of Telangana focuses on increasing the level of industrial development. It explores ways to construct favorable investment environment for the private sector and also for mobilizing resources for the investment in public sector. In this way, the government roots to promote rapid industrial growth in the state. All departments connected for establishing and operation of an enterprise are brought under purview of TS-iPASS.

Time limit set for each approval varies from 1 day to a maximum of 30 days depending upon the complexity of the approval. Pre-scrutiny of the applications at State Level and District Level to assist the entrepreneurs in a proper submission of applications to avoid delay in processing the files by the departments is the main idea of this policy along with making mandatory for the competent authorities to seek shortfall/additional information required, if any, only once, within three days from receipt of the application.

The entrepreneurs are empowered with Right to Clearance, under TS-iPASS, to know the reasons for delay if any in getting the clearance within time limits and penalizing the officers responsible for the delay. It aims at facilitating industrial growth, increase employment rates, promote inclusive growth and facilitate social equality, especially amongst the marginally affected and socially disadvantaged sections.

Objectives of Industrial Policy-2015

The government of Telangana decided this framework and undertook necessary steps so as to implement immediately the new policy to get benefits such as zero graft, zero tolerance to corruption, peaceful, secure and progressive business regulatory environment. Industrialization will be inclusive and facilitate social equality, minimum inspection-maximum facilitation. It will offer attractive incentives to small and micro industries, ancillary and vendor development linked to major industry, special package for SCs/STs/Women/PH, direct loaning to SCs/STs and PH, marketing assistance to MSME sector etc.

Besides, new policy also entails program for traditional art and handicrafts, plug and play infrastructure in industrial parks, 10% water earmarked for industry, transparent and equitable land allotment in industrial parks, industrial housing as part of industrial park development, skill development in industrial parks in collaboration with industry, local body status for industrial parks, rationalization of taxes to encourage local industry, review of all obsolete laws that impact industrialization, facilitation of industrial corridors and district industry parks to encourage growth of industry across the state.

Number and Nature of the Industries

For the speedy development of industrial sector in the state, the government has identified 14 major thrust areas for consideration under this policy. The main reason to identify these areas is that they are the major contributors to the state gross domestic production as well as in terms of

employment generation. These areas are having higher potentiality and worldwide attraction and acceptance for the entrepreneurs. This may also be the best practice to utilize the latent natural resources of the state. The major thrust areas are:

1. Life Sciences including biotechnology and pharmacy.
2. IT Hardware including medical devices and communications
3. Aviation, aero-space and defense
4. Food processing and nutrition products
5. Automobiles, farm equipment and transport vehicles
6. Textiles, leather and apparel and related products
7. Plastics and polymers
8. Fast moving consumer goods (FMCG) and domestic appliances
9. Engineering and capital goods
10. Gems and Jewellery
11. Waste management and Green technologies
12. Renewable energy and solar parks
13. Mineral and wood based industries
14. Transportation and logistics hub, and inland ports

Special Amenities from the Government

It would provide a matching contribution of up to Rs 100 crore to RMF for amounts contributed by private venture capitalists and angel investors. The state government would remove and revise archaic and outdated laws that adversely impact industry and industrialisation. The government noted that distortions in tax structure lead to evasion of taxes and clandestine transport of industrial inputs and outputs to neighbouring states, which may have advantageous tax rate. To address this problem, inter-state tax rationalization on industrial inputs and outputs with states like Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat

and Tamil Nadu will be brought within a short span of time, the policy said.

There would be enhanced incentive packages for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped and women entrepreneurs. Mega projects with an investment of over Rs 200 crore in plant and machinery or employment above 1,000 people will receive tailor-made incentives in addition to standard large- category industry incentives, it was stated. The government would consider providing incentives to entrepreneurs in areas like stamp duty reimbursement, land cost rebate, land conversion cost and power cost reimbursement, under its T-IDEA (Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement) incentive scheme.

The cornerstone of the policy would be zero graft and zero tolerance to corruption, and the decision-making in all departments in Telangana will be transparent. Department heads will be held responsible for all acts of omission and commission by staff under their jurisdiction," it said. An online and help-desk grievance redressal system would be put in place where entrepreneurs will be encouraged to report instances of corruption or any delay in approvals. Timely and strict disciplinary action would be taken against those employees who violate the parameters of the industrial policy framework.

The policy will make special provisions for SME and micro sectors, including making available adequate number of smaller plots in industrial parks for them. Unveiling the policy in the Assembly, the government decided the new framework intended to provide a business regulatory environment where doing business would be as easy as shaking hands. Innovation and technology will drive the industries of Telangana,

Encouragement to Entrepreneurs

The new legislation would bestow a right to single window clearance for all applicants, on the lines of the Right to Information, the Chief Minister, who also holds the Industries portfolio,

said. The government is determined to create an ecosystem in which the ease of doing business in the state matches and even exceeds the best global standards. We are aware that offering a hassle-free system is considered to be of the highest priority by industrialists, and accordingly the Government will implement a very effective industrial clearance system that will go beyond the traditional single window system.

As part of the policy, the government would launch initiatives like T-PRIDE (Telangana State Programme for Rapid Incubation of Dalit Entrepreneurs), T-HART (Telangana State Handicrafts and Artisans Revival with Technology), T-ASSIST (Accelerated SSI Skills Training) and T-IDEA (Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement). The Chief Minister said that a land bank of 30 lakh acres was available in the state, while 2.5 lakh to 2.75 lakh acres can be used for industrial activity.

Referring to the prevailing power crisis, Rao said there was a shortage of 800-1200 MW at present but the state would get 2,200 MW in the next two years. The government would set up a separate power distribution company for industries once it overcomes the shortfall. In large industrial parks, the Government would facilitate setting up of private merchant power plants with 300-500 MW capacity.

Hyderabad-Warangal, Hyderabad- Nagpur and Hyderabad-Bengaluru industrial corridors would be developed in the first phase. In the second phase, Hyderabad-Mancherial, Hyderabad- Nalgonda and Hyderabad-Khammam industrial corridors would be developed along the national and state highways.

Licensing Procedure and Benefits

The “Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self Certification System (TS-iPASS) Act, 2014” was enacted to create investor friendly environment by repealing the AP Industrial Single Window Clearance Act, 2002. It provides speedy processing of applications for issue of various clearances at a

single point. TS-iPASS is forward-looking and a model legislation in the country as it provides novel provisions such as automatic approval system on submission of self-certification by entrepreneurs. A single Common Application Form (CAF) for all departmental approvals.

All departments are connected for establishing and operation of an enterprise brought under purview of TS-iPASS and time limit is set for each approval varying from 1 day to a maximum of 30 days depending upon the complexity of the approval. Besides, pre-scrutiny of the applications at state level and district level is facilitated to assist the entrepreneurs in proper submission of applications and to avoid delay in processing the files by the departments.

Other salient features of the new policy, *inter alia*, include: making mandatory for the competent authorities to seek shortfall/additional information required, if any, only once within three days from receipt of the application, providing deemed approvals, in case of failure of according approvals by departments, within the set time limits, empowering the entrepreneurs with right to clearances under TS-iPASS, to know the reasons for delay, if any, in getting the clearance within time limits and penalizing the officers responsible for the delay.

The Act also includes provision for automatic approval system on submission of a self-certification, providing all approvals within 15 days to mega projects by “Telangana State-Wide Investment Facilitation (T-SWIFT)” Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government, to enable implementation of the project swiftly. Proposals for setting up of 1,545 units were approved with an investment of Rs. 31,452 crore by end of January, 2016. The estimated employment generation from these units is 1.12 lakh.

Special Supporting Schemes

Under Industrial Infrastructure Development Fund (IIDF) Scheme, infrastructure like roads, power and water will be provided to the industry for

standalone units by contributing 50 percent of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF with a ceiling of Rs.1.00 crore, subjected to location not extending 10 kms from the existing Industrial Estates/IDAs having vacant land/shed for allotment and cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry.

Incentives for setting up of new Industrial Enterprises, apart from providing a business-friendly environment through above mentioned policy frameworks, government of Telangana started various incentives for encouraging establishments of new industrial enterprises catering to the needs of different sections of society such as, T-IDEA scheme, special incentives for first generation entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs, and T-PRIDE for developing entrepreneurship among SCs, STs, etc.

A new industrial incentive scheme called Telangana State Industrial Development and Entrepreneur Advancement (T-IDEA) was launched to extend various incentives for setting up of new enterprises in the State. Incentives are given to various enterprises to be set up under this scheme.

Conclusion

This policy can be said as the world's best industrial policy, which makes Telangana state more powerful, prosperous, when it becomes more practical. 100 percent reimbursement of stamp duty on purchase of land or lease of land/

shed/ buildings, 25 percent rebate in land cost (limited to Rs.10 lakh), fixed power cost at @ Rs. 1 per unit for 5 years, reimbursement of 75 per cent net VAT/CST or State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) for medium enterprises and 50 percent for large scale enterprises for a period of 7 years, 25% subsidy on specific cleaner production measures limited to Rs.5 lakh etc are prominent traits of this new policy.

Besides, this policy also incorporates provision of infrastructural facilities such as roads, power and water at door step for standalone units by contributing 50% of the cost of infrastructure from IIDF with a ceiling of Rs.1 crore, provided that the location should be beyond 10 kms from the existing Industrial Estates and cost of the infrastructure limited to 15% of the eligible fixed capital investment made in the industry. Though this policy is having the ideal and liberal frame, it may not succeed without the proper commitment of the government and other stakeholders.

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Evaluating Mahatma Gandhi Lift Irrigation Scheme in Telangana

Vaggu Saidulu*

[Agriculture in India has always been heavily dependent on the monsoon and has hence been an inherently risky activity. Reliable source of water can be had from irrigation facilities alone. Irrigation implies a deliberate human effort to carry water off the natural water sources to the crops in fields. Irrigation brings a drastic change in the soil. It facilitates the use of manure which gives high yield even in comparatively poor soils also.]

Intensive use of lands, multiple cropping and introduction of cash crops bring not only stability to agriculture but also creates surplus in the economy. It generates more income to rural population and paves the way to economic prosperity. Thus irrigation is not only important for stabilization of agriculture, but is the *sine qua non* for all-round economic development. Therefore, the Union and all the State Governments are attempting to make optimum use of irrigation potential and sources of irrigation.

Along with present major and medium projects, the Government of Telangana is giving equal importance to minor irrigation to meet requirements of one crore acres of land cultivation. Of all the devices of minor irrigation, the surface water lift irrigation is relatively a new technique.

Lift irrigation schemes are those where water is lifted before being made available for irrigation. It may be lifted from (a) Rivers, nallahs, tanks, or canals perennial supply or seasonal supply, (b) wells. Since this technique of minor irrigation has been introduced after independence, its progress is rather slow, compared to traditional methods of irrigation.

“Lift irrigation is generally defined as lifting of water from perennial sources of rivers with heavy capacity electric pumps and distributed through pipeline to nearby fields within its command area in the flood plains of the river.”

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The installation is made either on cooperative or individual basis. However, the capacity of pumps is always high in case of cooperative schemes. However, the Government of Telangana is giving considerable importance to lift irrigation schemes because of its unique feature for agriculture development in the state. It can be adopted even in regions where the topography does not permit direct flow irrigation from rivers and streams, and water has to be lifted into the irrigation channels. This paper's main objective is to present empirical analysis of economics of Lift Irrigation in the study area.

Significance of the Study

The government dared to sanction initially 570 lift irrigation schemes in entire Telangana. It intended to focus comprehensive concentration on agricultural development. In the aftermath of introduction of these schemes, migration and poverty comparatively decreased, socio, economic and educational standards have increased which had remained neglected due to negligence of earlier rulers and policy makers.

Majority schemes totaling 452 were closed only 118 schemes are in a fair condition. Where as in Nalgonda district in 1969 the government of Andhra Pradesh had sanctioned 126 lift irrigation schemes and at present only 78 lift schemes are under working condition, 9 lift schemes were closed down; 18 were not in satisfactory condition, 16 were partially working; and only 5 lift schemes were modernized.

Of the 78 lift schemes which are under working condition, Mahatma Gandhi Lift Irrigation Scheme (MGLIS) is alone successfully running due to its good maintenance condition. The above lift irrigation schemes are not in appropriate ratio.

Need of the Study

Water resources are one of the most important contributions of major development activities in Telangana. It is a geographical fact that 75 per cent ayacut of Godavari River and 68.5 per cent ayacut of Krishna River in united Andhra Pradesh is flowing in Telangana region. In Southern India, Telangana is enriched with two longest rivers consisting of many tributaries. There is no region in Telangana which does not have any of these river tributaries.

In case Telangana can get the right full share of these rivers then, every area in Telangana will be irrigated and every village can get safe drinking water. Telangana, when compared to other developed states, should be the happiest state, but today Telangana is mourning for irrigated water and drinking water.

Objectives of the study

1. To analyze the empirical analysis of economics of lift irrigation scheme at MGLIS Gaddipally.
2. To study the cost of cultivation of paddy at MGLIS Gaddipally.

Hypothesis of the study

Water is the chief source for agricultural development. In this context, it is worth mentioning that in the ancient period, irrigation facilities for agriculture were based on natural flows, of gravity channels and only after having technological changes water is lifted with pumps or other means. With this impact of lift irrigation, the cultivated area has increased at optimum level; thereby showing that there is positive significance of lift irrigation on socioeconomic, educational and cultural conditions of the people.

Methodology and sample design

In order to study the above objectives, the study utilized primary and secondary data. The primary data was elicited from the 210 beneficiaries of

the Nalgonda district of Telangana state. Further the study employed purposive sampling method.

Three mandals of the study area of Nalgonda district have been selected i.e. Garidepally, Penpahad and Nereducherla and two villages from each mandal namely; Gaddipally and Yerragunta from Garidepally, Bakkaigudem and Medaram from Nereducherla, Lingala and Dupahad from Penpahad mandals have been selected. The villages were selected on the basis of the performance of lift irrigation and 35 farmers from each village, totaling 210, were interviewed through the structured questionnaire.

Sources of the data

The present study is based on secondary and primary sources of data. The secondary data was obtained from National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR), Telangana State Rural Development (TSRD), Center for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Telangana, Krushi Vigyan Kendras, Nagarjuna Sagar Left Bank Canal (NSLBC), J Chokka Rao Devadula Lift Irrigation Project (JCRDLIP), Eliminati Madhava Reddy Lift Irrigation Project (AMRLIP), Irrigation and CAD Department of Telangana, Telangana State seed Distribution Center Limited, Kurukshetra Rural Development, Planning Department of Telangana, Agriculture Market of Suryapet, various departments of the State Government, especially Cooperative, irrigation and Revenue Departments.

The annual administration reports regularly published by the Cooperative Lift Irrigation Society as well as the office records maintained by the society provided a lot of data required for the present study. The office records of Mahatma Gandhi Comprehensive Integrated Lift Irrigation Cooperative Society limited, Gaddipally also is helpful in making the necessary data available for the purpose of this study. The primary data has been collected from respondents through the structured questionnaire in the selected area.

Period of the study

For the purpose of the present study, with regard to primary and secondary sources, the data have

been collected for 2014-15. For the purpose of analysis, the researcher has taken preceding one year moving averages.

Economics of lift irrigation

The scope of lift irrigation can be stated to include the choice of lift irrigation on agriculture development, cost benefit analysis of lift irrigation and lift management, like wages payment for employees, leakages of canals, pipes and motors' repairs. At the same time water user charges, income and expenditure of lift irrigation maintenance. The study examines the economics of paddy analysis, economics of sericulture, growth of income per acre and membership of the society farmers

The Society of Gaddipally taken as a Role Model

By seeing the direct supervision of agricultural development in 6600 acres of Gaddipally and the surrounding villages, the visitor farmers from the different villages have taken the society of Gaddipally as a role model and followed the same methods. Like Gaddipally, they have arranged 17 lift irrigation schemes on the NSLBC in order to go in a progressive way. Nearly 30,000 acres of land has come under irrigation under this society. There are 9,800 agriculture households among 54 villages and they have got benefitted. This society is God's gift to the rural farmers to develop their agriculture lands as well as their livelihood.

Loss and Profit of Projects

In the olden days, the land under the project area was completely dependent on the rain fall and cultivated a single crop in a year. Rabi crops cultivated rarely under the wells, an average of 1.3 acre was cultivated in a year and Rs.277 used to come as an income in a year. But through this LIS one can get Rs.796 income for one acre, for which the debt for the development and interest is Rs.243 need to be paid for 7 years. Based on the above details, the project creates a great benefit to the farmers.

The Method of Taking Loan

The members are taking loans through their bank accounts according to their need. To take loan one should put a surety of land or household papers in the bank. Even the farmers those who have minor faults in their deeds can get loan from the bank. The farmers have to pay 9 per cent interest on taking the loan.

The Method of Paying Debts and duration of time

1. The loan taken for the agriculture development and for godowns has to be paid in two years in seven installments. The interest payable on loan is two times in a year at the time of getting crops i.e., on May 31st and on 30th November.
2. Tractor loans should be paid within seven years from the loan taken date. It has to be paid in six installments. Interest on loan is payable in every six months.
3. The authority of bank should check the method of paying debts taken by the farmers.

Table: 1

Expenditure of Lift Management for the year 2014-15

S No	Name of the item	Kahrrif	Rabhi(Yasangi)*	Total
1	Employers Wages	782640	521760	1304400
2	Power bill	-	-	-
3	Canals leakages	70000	60000	130000
4	Pipes leakages	65000	54500	119500
5	Maintenance of Engines	4,00,000	310,000	710000
6	Miscellaneous	25000	19000	44000
	Total	1342640	965,260	2,307,900

Source: MGLIS Office 2014-15 *Yasangi word is used for Rabhi in Telangana Regional

Table 1 reveals expenditure of lift management. Annual expenditure is divided into two parts, that is, kharif and rabhi. The highest amount is spent on the employers' wages kharif Rs.782640 and rabhi was Rs.521760 and the total amount was Rs.1304400. The next highest amount was for maintenance of motors (engines) – in kharif Rs.400000 and rabhi Rs.310000 - and the total amount was Rs.710000. Next followed by the canals leakages (Rs.130000), pipes leakages (Rs.119500) and miscellaneous expenditure during kharif and rabhi was Rs.44000.

From 1970 to 2005 year, power bills were paid by the farmers and after 2005 the then state government took a decision that free power would be given to the farmers for the lift

irrigation every day for 16-hour power. This 16-hour free power motto was only on the papers and at the same time power fluctuations were unlimited every day. After the formation of Telangana state, the government has taken a decision that 16-hour free power to be given continuously without fluctuations and that decision was implemented by the government.

In 2014-15, the expenditure of lift management of kharif was Rs.1342640 and rabhi season was Rs.965260 and the total amount of expenditure stood at Rs.2307900 and this amount was collected from farmers through water-user charges.

Paddy economics

Actual cost of cultivation incurred by farmers in Mahatma Gandhi Lift Irrigation area for growing one acre paddy has been given below.

Table .2
COST OF CULTIVATION OF PADDY PER ACRE - 2014-15
NATURE OF WORK/ CATEGORY OF EXPENDITURE

		Amount in Rupees	
1.	PREPARATION OF LAND		
a.	Nursery	200	
b.	Bunds repairs	500	
c.	Ploughing 6 times @ Rs.633.3/- each (Rs.633.3x6=3800)	3800	
d.	Manure spreading and final Leveling	700	
	Total Rs /-	5,200	5,200
2	MANURE COST		
a	Farm yard manure 3 Tractors loads @ Rs.1000 for Tractor including transport. (Rs.1000x3=3000)	3000	
b	Chemicals fertilizers (DAP,Urea,Potash,Zink)	1850	
c	Applying of fertilizers charges	200	
	Total Rs/-	5050	5050
3	Cost of 30 Kegs seed bag	800	800
4 a	Expenditure for plucking seedlings from Nursery and	1800	
b	Weeding 2 times @Rs.600 each time (Rs.600x2=1200)	1200	
c	Pest and disease control Rs.1600 /-	1600	
	Total Rs/-	4600	4600
5	Lift irrigation fee Rs.800 /-	800	800
6	Managerial Cost Rs.1300 /-	1300	1300
7	Harvesting charges for threshing, winnowing heaping and bagging	1800	1800
8	Transport and market Expenditure	1100	1100
	Total Rs /-		20650

Source: Primary Data

Yield, cost of cultivation per quintal and income

- A) Cost of cultivation per acre Rs.20,650
- B) Average yield of paddy per acre in 25
- C) Cost of cultivation per quintal(Rs.20650/25) =Rs.826
- D) MSP fixed for paddy per quintal is Rs.1400(for the year of 2014-15)
- E) Estimated benefit per quintal to the farmer Rs. 1400 – 826 = Rs.574
- F) Total gross income(Rs.1400x25 quintals) = Rs.35,000
- G) Estimated benefit per acre to the farmer(Rs.35000- Rs.20650) =Rs.14350
- H) Per kg paddy production cost is Rs. 8.26
- I) Revenue of paddy per kg is Rs.14
- J) Estimated benefit to the farmer per kg Rs. 14 – 8.26 = Rs.5.74
- K) Daily income for each farmer is Rs.478.3

Table .3

Farm size wise Paddy production per acre of sample farmers

Types of farmers	Production Per Acre
Marginal farmers	21.6
Small Farmers	23.8
Medium Farmers	26.5
Large farmers	28.1
Total Average	25

Source: Primary Data

Table-3 reveals size-wise paddy production per acre of sample farmers. It is found that 21.6 quintals of paddy had been produced by the marginal farmers likewise 23.8 quintals of production by small farmers, 26.5 quintals by medium farmers and 28.1 quintals by large

farmers. At an average 25 quintals has been produced per acre by all kinds of farmers. It is observed that high production of paddy was produced by the large-scale farmers than other types of farmers.

It is found that the marginal farmers had spent Rs.17,472 on production of paddy per acre and got 30,240 as gross income and 12813 as net income. But in case of small farmers Rs 19863 was spent on production of paddy and they got Rs 33320 as gross income and 13475 as net income. It is observed that small farmers had got slightly high income than marginal farmers.

Medium farmers had spent Rs 21916 on per acre of paddy and got Rs 37100 rupees as gross income and Rs 15184 as net income. The net income of medium farmers was better than small farmers. Whereas large farmers had spent Rs 23394 per production of paddy per acre and got Rs 39340 as gross income and Rs 15946 as net income. This net income is slightly high than medium farmers. On an average Rs 20650 had been spent on per acre of paddy (by all types of farmers) and they got Rs 35000 as gross income and Rs 14350 as net income.

Reveals the profit of paddy per acre of sample respondents. Out of 210 farmers, which included all categories - marginal (60), small (60), Medium (60) and large farmers (30) – the marginal farmers got Rs.12813 as a profit of paddy per acre, out of which 8.33 per cent were SCs, 0 per cent STs, 90 per cent BCs and 1.66 per cent OCs, and marginal farmers got profit from one acre of paddy. In case of small farmers Rs.13457 was earned as profit from per acre of paddy, out of which SCs accounted for (5%), ST(0%), BCs(95%) and OCs got (0%) profit as per the category-wise from one acre of paddy. Medium scale farmers got Rs 15184 as a profit for one acre, out of which SCs had 0 percent, STs 0 per cent BCs 100 per cent and OCs 0 per cent. Large scale farmers got Rs 15946 as a profit

for one acre, out of which SCs comprised 3.33 per cent, STs zero per cent, BCs 86.66 per cent and OCs 10 per cent.

It is observed that ST farmers including all types haven't even a single acre of land because of that zero per cent was enrolled in the study area. It is found that all types of BC farmers have got best profits for one acre of paddy.

Conclusion and Suggestions

1. The government of India has made sincere effort to boost the lift irrigation schemes by increasing allocation of funds for agriculture development.
2. There is a need to increase the investment in construction of Lift-irrigation schemes for the extension of irrigated area.
3. The study has found that expenditure of lift maintenance in Kharif season was Rs.13, 42,640 lakh and Rabi season was Rs.9, 65,260 lakh in 2014-15 year. Both seasons' expenditure might be minimized.
4. Government has to take over the entire lift expenditure.
5. Year after year cost of cultivation expenditure has been increasing. The Government has not given proportionate increase in subsidies to the farmers. Cost of cultivation is higher than production cost.
6. Lift irrigation schemes are more useful to the farmers if Government can takeover Lift irrigation schemes. Farmers will be motivated a lot towards agriculture sector.

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Barriers to India's permanent seat in UN Security Council

Deepika*

[While presenting India's case for acquiring a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, author in this brief article enumerates various barriers to India's efforts. Making a pointed reference to the fact that concentration of Veto power in the hands of five permanent powers, also known as P-5, is not in the larger interest of international peace and security in the changed geopolitical situation, she pleads for expansion of the Security Council with specific emphasis on inclusion of India. Ed.]

Since the UN Charter came into force in 1945, there have only five permanent members (P-5) in the Security Council and each has the power to veto decisions of a majority of other members. Three of the five are from Europe, representing about ten percent of humanity, while only one is Asian, representing more than 30 per cent of humanity. From its inception, all power in the UN came to be concentrated in the Security Council, specifically with the P-5 who were given the power to veto. After the increase in size to 15 in 1963, the Security Council was seen increasingly as a body of five plus ten members

India which joined the U.N. in 1945, two years prior to its attaining independence in 1947, is one of the largest constant contributors of troops to the UN peacekeeping missions. India is an apt and a strong contender for UNSC's permanent membership. India has been elected seven times to the UN Security Council, most recently from 2011 to 2012.

India currently has the world's second largest population and is the world's largest liberal democracy. It is also the world's fifth largest economy by nominal GDP and third

largest by purchasing power parity, possibly making it an excellent hub for foreign investment and growth, especially in light of the economic breakdown in traditionally booming economies such as China and the United States of America.

So, at first sight, there are many reasons to be optimistic about India: it boasts one of the world's most dynamic economies, driven by a growing group of sophisticated entrepreneurs capable of competing globally. India has experienced unprecedented growth and stability since the end of the Cold War, and is expected to turn into one of the world's five largest economies by the end of the decade.

Given that the country finally seems to be capitalizing on its potential, several analysts have proclaimed the "Indian Century", and the government is ever more confident in its claim for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, as well as sharing of more responsibility in institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Currently, India maintains the world's third largest active armed force (after the United States and China) and is a nuclear weapon state. At the same time, India is now the world's largest arms importer, further boosting its international profile

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and potential role in security affairs in the Indian Ocean. India is the world's biggest democracy. Above all, the most cogent argument in India's case is the liberalism, democratic principles and secularism it boasts of, overlapping with the UN core principles.

Due to its democratic credentials, soft power, and reputation as a benign international actor, a consensus has seemingly emerged in the West that India is the world's best hope to balance a rising China, both in the region and, at a later stage, in global affairs. Reflecting this, the USA's recognition of India as a nuclear power - a move that risked weakening the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - was unprecedented, and showed how important indicator that India represents.

By becoming a permanent member of UNSC, India will benefit in the following ways:

1. It will get power to veto: This will enable India tailor UN policies to its needs.
2. Being the largest democracy, India's inclusion into UNSC will make UNSC itself more democratic and inclusive. This may help in making the world a more peaceful place from which India too will benefit.
3. Many smaller nations go unrepresented on world platforms like UNSC. Smaller nations like Guyana look up to powerful and friendly nations like India to protect their interests. Hence by giving a representation to such smaller states, our relations with such countries will definitely improve.
4. India's strength will get official recognition in the comity of nations.
5. It will enable India exert greater influence on world politics.

The United Nations General Assembly has debated on Security Council (SC) reforms and in its 2016 Report, it is revealed that that many

states favored India's candidature for permanent membership and demanded that an updated Security Council would reflect the far reaching changes the world has witnessed since the formation of the United Nations in 1945.

Determined in the face of various challenges, India's case for permanent membership seems to be gaining strength every year. One of the foremost is that the membership of the UNSC today does not reflect the geo-political realities and the development of the multi-polar world order majorly due to the role of countries such as Brazil and India. By denying India permanent membership, the UNSC is virtually acquiescing a large chunk of the world population remains unrepresented.

However, India's global aspirations are starkly contrasted by the enormous difficulties it faces both at home and abroad, severely restricting its foreign policy choices. With over 300 million Indians living below the poverty line and growing economic inequalities, India's rise has yet to translate into tangible benefits for the poor, most of who live in rural areas.

The Maoist-Naxalite insurgency, affecting large swathes of the country, has rightly been identified by the government as India's most serious security concern, sapping the government's authority to take the country forward. Yet, the insurgents' continued presence can be explained precisely because growth has not been sufficiently distributive.

These issues have immediate relevance for Indian multilateralism: widespread rural poverty is, until today, a determining factor in India's negotiation strategy in international institutions such as the WTO, or during climate talks. More importantly for India's foreign policy, Kashmir represents a bleeding wound that significantly diverts the attention of foreign policy makers, reducing their capacity to focus on other urgent

challenges. Also, it reduces the ability of India's armed forces to deal with regional security challenges more effectively, given that many are stationed along its disputed borders.

Now India is feeling its potential power on the basis of democracy, geography, economics, military (nuclear power) and in other fields. The current era is the era of democracy, self-determination, human rights and others. In such a position, concentration of all power in the hands of P-5 is not worthwhile. All UN member states want more democratic process at international level.

Indian mission towards UNSC's permanent seat

When United Nations was established India became a founding member of United Nations as it had been of the League of Nations earlier. The Indian delegation to the San Francisco comprised Sir A.R. Mudaliar (leader), Sir Firoz Khan Noon (both were member of the Viceroy's Executive Council) and Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, representative of the princely states, and K.P.S Menon was chief advisor.¹ Although at that time India was not a sovereign state, it was under the British Empire. Vijya Lakshmi Pandit and Mudaliar's view was to increase the membership of the Security Council and ensure fair regional representation.

The idea of U.N. reforms has been in the air at least since the early 1990, and for India at least since 1994 when it started espousing for permanent membership of the Security Council. 'The debate on the expansion of Security Council had started in earnest in 1997, when the president of the U.N. General Assembly Razali Ismaie proposed the induction of 5 new non-veto wielding members so as to reflect the changing global configuration of power.'²

According to Indian point of view, the basic weakness of the Razali plan was that it did not

support permanent seat with veto power.³ On the other side, positive point of the plan was the recommendation of new five permanent seats in which Asia region was also mentioned. At that time India was in strong position to be elected,⁴ but however, no vote was ever taken on the Razali plan.

Further in a landmark speech at the UN General Assembly in 2003, Secretary General Kofi Annan had announced urgent need to reform if it had to meet the security challenges and changes of the twenty-first century. After that he set up a high level panel on Threats, Challenges and Changes and presented a report titled 'A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility,'⁵ and in this report he proposed two models:

Model 'A' for permanent and non-permanent seats, suggested adding six new permanent seats without veto power and three new non-permanent seats divided among major regional areas - Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe and America.

Model 'B' was meant only for non-permanent seats

Proposed model did not satisfy the major group comprising A.U and G-4. India also did not agree with this model. Actually P-5 countries did not want to share their power which stood for or fix their monopoly on the other rest of the world. Kofi Annan's viewpoint was: "I believe enlargement without veto a major step forward....let us not get so discussed on the veto, What is important is to have effective representation to make the council more democratic and ensure voices of all the regions are heard."⁶

Again this point did not match with India's desire. Further, India viewpoint was that it did not agree to compromise because it contributed a lot to Security Council. Let's see comparison of the P-5 with India on different basis.

Table-1

Country	Club	Population	GDP	UN funding	Defense	Active	Nuclear
India	G-4	1,21,01,93,422 (2nd)	\$ 1827 (10th)	0.534 % (27th)	\$ 46.8 (8th)	1,32,5000 (3rd)	Yes
China	P-5	1,34,73,38,352 (1st)	\$ 7298 (2nd)	3.189% (8th)	\$ 143.0 (2nd)	2,285,000 (1st)	Yes
France	P-5	65,821,885 (21st)	\$ 2778 (5th)	6.123% (5th)	\$ 62.5 (5th)	352771 (13th)	Yes
Russia	P-5	143,056,383 (9th)	\$ 1850 (9th)	1.602% (15th)	\$ 71.9 (3rd)	1,027,000 (5th)	Yes
UK	P-5	63,047,162 (22nd)	\$ 2431 (7th)	6.604% (4th)	\$ 62.7 (4th)	1,97,780 (26th)	Yes
USA	P-5	312,913,872 (3rd)	\$ 15076 (4th)	22.00% (1st)	\$ 711.0 (1st)	14,58,219 (2nd)	Yes

The above table shows that India has a great share in world politics. In economic sector it is the 11th (exchange base) and 4th biggest economy (import base). So neglecting of such country in Security Council is the negligence of democracy and power.

From, the institutional point of view, the P-5 do not want to share their power, they are using divide and rule policy within A.U and G-4, Coffee Club. Here Coffee Club presents another model of reform in which only non-permanent seats were discussed. A.U and G-4 are trying to achieve their goal. Here on that topic it is very interesting that entire world is divided: such as A.U and G-4, Coffee Club and P-5 countries.

P-5 countries are also lack consensus on this demand: the U.S. supports Germany and Japan while China neglects Japan (However, recently China endorsed Indian candidacy for a permanent UNSC member provided that India revokes its support for Japanese candidacy).

Speaking at the joint conference with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 2nd March 2006 at New Delhi, George W. Bush, President of the United States sidestepped a question on why Washington was not supporting India's bid for a permanent seat saying, 'we are open minded and we are listening. But what we do not want to do is have a Security Council reform measure that causes the other reforms not to go forward'.⁸

This statement indicates about the U.S.A was neglecting Security Council reforms. On the other side in 2011, Chinese president officially expressed its support for an increased Indian role at the United Nations, without explicitly endorsing India's Security Council ambitions.

Russia UK and France have supported India's case for the Security Council. But only U.S and China are the barriers in that demand. Further, it should be mentioned that A.U. and G-4 have a problem that they are not agreeing on the common point. On one side, A.U proposes 26 total seats while G-4 proposes 25 in United Nations

Security Council. 'There is a difference of only one seat (non-permanent seat) between A.U and G-4'.⁹ Thus both groups need to agree on a common number and here in this matter India can play a major role through IBSA, BRICS and NAM.

Besides this, other major problem in the way of India is the issue of human rights. 'Basically such demands (human rights) are sponsored by Pakistan for Jammu and Kashmir issue, Pakistan points that India is not faithful within human rights' commitment, self-determination principle and democratic rights.'¹⁰ Actually Pakistan is the member of Coffee Club, which is opposed to G-4. Thus, Indian position on the issue of veto power has remained difficult to understand. India is ready to be flexible but would not give up on the principle of non - discrimination.

But on the other side, Coffee Club's unclear vision creates obstacle in the way of G-4 and A.U. The other rest of the countries are misguided by them (for example- leading non-permanent members opposing India's permanent membership, India's nuclear arms rival, Pakistan and an interest group called the 'United for Consensus' or colloquially 'The Coffee Club'.

Pakistan is bound to raise the apprehension of regional imbalance, drawing special attention to the ongoing Kashmir conflict between the two countries, which could definitely impede India's campaign.). So, another proposal is that India should operate from G-4 because it creates obstacle for it under combination, P-5 they have separate policy for G-4. But this idea will lose to Indian side because G-4 is the group of Germany, Japan, Brazil and India in which Germany and Japan are the core of this mission.

An obscure barrier to India's permanent membership is also the stiff competition it faces from Japan, Brazil and Germany, all of which enjoy a greater economic size and per capita income. India's meager financial contributions to the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations could also work against its pitch as a permanent member. The difficulty lies in India's conspicuously dismal numbers of per capital income, despite its seemingly progressing economy. But recently, as part of the G4 nations, India is supported by Brazil, Germany, and Japan for the permanent seat. Besides leaving to G-4, India should try to provide more possible help to fulfill its mission.

Conclusion

To sum up, to prevent the world war and conflicts between different nations and to establish global peace and security, United Nations was formed. It has diverse activities such as education, women's development, children's health, human rights, labour welfare, peacekeeping, etc. The current era is the era of democracy, self - determination, human rights and others related issues. In such a situation, vesting all power in the hands of few powerful countries is not in the larger interest of peace. All member states want more democratic decision-making process at international level.

India is cooperating and supporting all the activities of the United Nations. Even the principles of Indian foreign policy support the basic principles of the UN Charter; such as peace, development of nations, counter terrorism, disarmament, peacekeeping, etc. Under the prevailing circumstances and in the wake of India's chequered record for international peace

and stability, India must have the permanent seat in U.N Security Council.

Now India is feeling its potential prowess on the basis of its successful democracy, geography, burgeoning economy, information technology, military might along with nuclear capabilities etc. On the other side, India should also balance its policy of human rights, self-determination and democracy. This is a challenge for Indian foreign policy.

Now, India is also the member of BRICS in which two countries are the permanent member in Security Council (China and Russia) and other two are also aspirants for the seat in the UNSC. Besides this, India is also the member of IBSA, wherein all three member countries are aspirants for seat in the UNSC and all these countries are from different regions. NAM is also a very big group representing 2/3 of the world community.¹¹ So, India should try to use this platforms for garnering support for its claim for a permanent seat in UNSC.

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