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A STUDY OF PRESENT SCENARIO OF GST

Dr. Atul H. Salunke

K.E.S. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh Commerce &

Sau. K.G. Lamhane Arts College Roha Dist. Raigad

1. **Keyword:**

Tax, GST

2. **Abstract:**

GST is a tax that we need to pay on supply of goods & services. Any person, who is providing or supplying goods and services, is liable to charge GST. 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. 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. So, how is GST Levied? GST will be levied on the place of consumption of Goods and services. It can be levied on: Intra-state supply and consumption of goods & services, Inter-state movement of goods, Import of Goods & Services.

3. **INTRODUCTION:**

It has been long pending issue to streamline all the different types of indirect taxes and implement a "single taxation" system. This system is called as GST (GST is the abbreviated form of Goods & Services Tax). The main expectation from this system is to abolish all indirect taxes and only GST would be levied. As the name suggests, the GST will be levied both on Goods and Services.

GST was first introduced during 2007-08 budget session. On 17th December 2014, the current Union Cabinet ministry approved the proposal for introduction GST Constitutional Amendment Bill. On 19th of December 2014, the bill was presented on GST in Loksabha. The Bill will be tabled and taken up for discussion during the coming Budget session. The current central government is very determined to implement GST Constitutional Amendment Bill.

GST is a tax that we need to pay on supply of goods & services. Any person, who is providing or supplying goods and services, is liable to charge GST.

GST will be a game changing reform for the Indian economy by creating a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect of tax on the cost of goods and services. It will impact the tax structure, tax incidence, tax computation, tax payment, compliance, credit utilization and reporting, leading to a complete overhaul of the current indirect tax system.

GST will have a far-reaching impact on almost all the aspects of the business operations in the country, for instance, pricing of products and services, supply chain optimization, IT, accounting, and tax compliance systems.

4. **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To study the impact of GST on common man.
2. To identify the challenges of Indian Tax system.

5. **CONCEPT OF GST:**

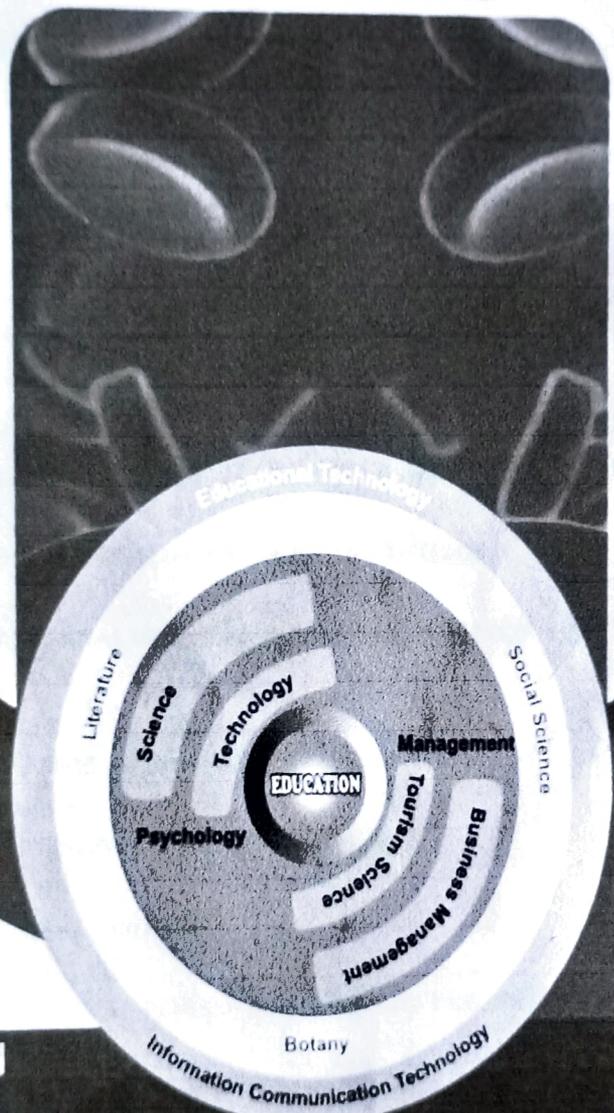
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WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY THROUGH "SELF HELP GROUP"**Dr. Atul H. Salunke (Principal)**

K.E.S. Dr. C.D. Deshmukh College, Roha - Raigad

Introduction: If women empowered to do more and more the possibility of economic growth becomes apparent eliminating a significant part of a Nation workforce as the sole basis of gender can have detrimental effects on the economy of that nation. In addition female participation in councils, groups and business is seen to increase efficiency. Although women represent bulk of the labour force, especially in developing countries, they are not brought under the main stream of development and they are denied of appreciation for their contribution. Factors which contribute women's Participation in the labour force include education, marital status, number and age of children, health, their rights in property and assets, and employment opportunities etc

Empowerment of Women: Empowerment refers to increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economical strength of individuals and communities. In economic developments, the Empowerment approach focuses on mobilizing the self help efforts of the poor, rather than providing them with social welfare, economic empowerment is also the empowering of previously disadvantage section of the population Empowerment is a multi dimensional social process which helps the individual to gain control over their lives. Employment is a social action process that promotes participation of people, organization and communities in gaining control over their lives in their community and larger society. Women empowerment it is broad concept which includes self decision regarding education, participation mobility, economic independency, public speaking awareness and exercise of right, political participation and many more factors insure women empowerment In short women empowerment is the breaking of personal limitations. Amartya Sen.- Nobel laureate- Empowering women and girls with more choice and more freedom is crucial to achieving a better future for all When women are supported and empowered all society gets benefit; their families are healthier more children go to school, agricultural reductively improves, and income increase. In short communities become more resilient. Empowerment is not essentially politically alone; it is a process having personal, economical, social and political dimension with personal empowerment being the core of the empowerment process. In fact political empowerment will not succeed in the absence of micro finance through SHGs creates empowerment promoting condition for movements to move position of marginalization within Household decision making process and exclusion within the community to one of greater centrality, inclusion of voice. The social process of micro financing programmed strengthens women self esteem and self worth, instill a greater sense of awareness of social and political issues leading to increase mobility and reduce traditional seclusion of women. Most impotently micro finance program enable women to contribute to the house hold economy, increasing their intra- house hold bargaining power. Thus micro financing through self helping group has transferred the real economic power in the hands of women and has considerably reduce their dependence on men. The impact of SHG's on Socio-Economic status of women was found significant. Change is found in the areas of education housing facilities, Exposure to mass media, occupation size of holding and material possession.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study historical development of Self Help Groups.
- 2) To study the organization and structure of the SHGS.



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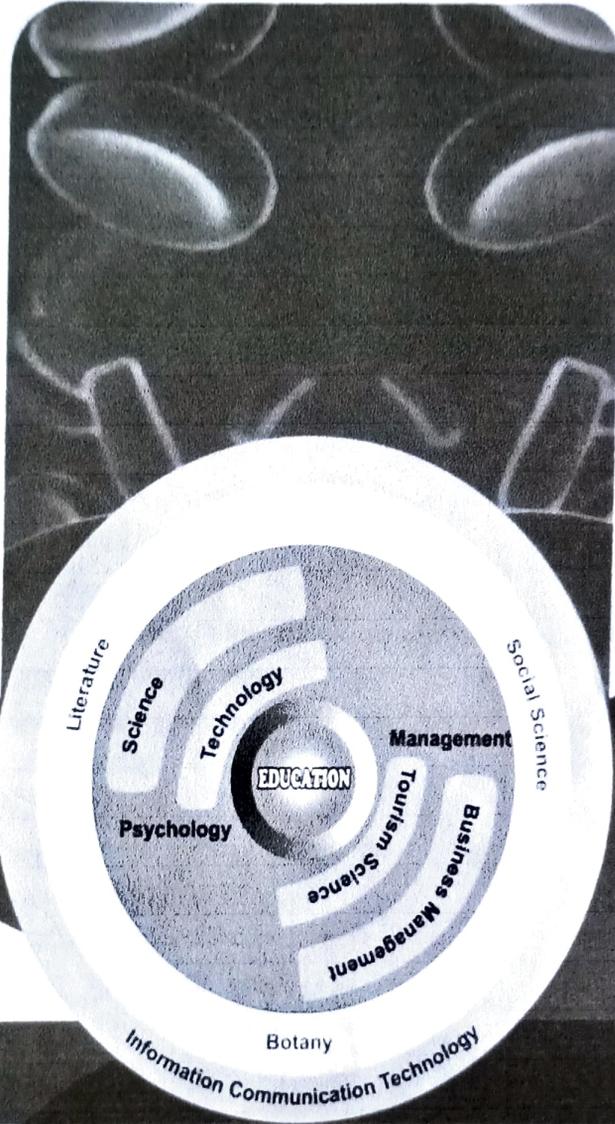
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एम. ए. बी. एड. अर्धशास्त्र (अधिव्याख्याता) कोकण एज्युकेशन सोसायटीचे डॉ. सी. डी. देशमुख यांच्या
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गोषवारा आज भारताचे स्थूल देशांतर्गत उत्पादन हे दोन अंकी असले तरी त्याच वेळेस प्रत्येक व्यक्तीस भारतामध्ये शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या या वाढत चालल्या आहेत आणि ही वाढ अत्यंत गंभीर स्वरूपाची आहे. कारण या देशातील अब्जावधी जनतेला जगवण्याचे सामर्थ्य ज्याच्यामध्ये आहे तोच शेतकरी जगवण्याकरील लागला तर ते अतिशय वाईट आहे. आज भारतीय शेती आणि येथील शेतकरी हा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेचा पाठीचा कणा आहे असे असले तरी आपल्या देशात दर तीन तासास एक शेतकरी आत्महत्या करित आहे. आज भारतातील ४०% शेतकरी अशा स्थितीत येऊन पोहोचले आहेत की जर त्यांना वेगळा व्यवसाय उपलब्ध झाला तर ते एका पायावर शेती व्यवसाय सोडून घायला तयार आहेत. त्यामुळे आज आपल्या देशातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या वाढत्या आत्महत्या हा गंभीर प्रश्न बनला आहे आणि त्याकडे विशेष लक्ष देणे गरजेचे आहे. भारतीय शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या या भारतात जवळजवळ प्रत्येक राज्यात आज होताना दिसत आहेत. त्यामुळे या प्रश्नाचा आज गांभीर्याने विचार होणे गरजेचे आहे. आज भारतीय शेतीचे अर्थव्यवस्थेत असणारे महत्त्व आणि राष्ट्रीय उत्पन्नात शेतकऱ्यांच्या अमणाग वाटा लक्षात घेतल्यानंतर शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या हा विषय फारच गंभीर असल्याचे दिसून येते. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या थांबल्या पाहिजेत आणि शेतकऱ्याला व शेतीला चांगले दिवस आले पाहिजेत. हे आज सर्वमान्य झाले आहे.

अभ्यासाचे महत्त्व १९४७ साली भारताला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाले. १५० वर्षांच्या इंग्रज सरकारच्या राजवटीत भारतात शेतकऱ्यांची म्हणजेच तेवढी प्रगती झाली नाही. कारण त्यांच्या काळात शेतीवर कराचे प्रचंड ओझे होते. परिणामतः शेतकऱ्यांनीही शेती व्यवसायात फारसा उत्साह दाखवला नाही. परिणामी भारतीय शेती विकसीत झाली नाही. तसेच तिचे दरवेळी उत्पादनही वाढले नाही. मात्र देशाला स्वातंत्र्य मिळाल्यानंतर भारत सरकारने नियोजनाच्या माध्यमातून देशाचा विकास करण्याचे ठरविले. त्यादृष्टीने मग १९५१ साली पहिली पंचवार्षिक योजना मुरू झाली आणि या योजनेत शेतकऱ्यांच्या विकासावर विशेष भर देण्यात आला. त्यामुळे १९५१ ते १९५६ या काळात शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्यवसायाचा चांगला विकास झाला. परंतु त्यानंतरच्या योजनांमध्ये मात्र औद्योगिक विकास व व्यापार विकास यावर भर देण्यात आला. आणि शेती क्षेत्राच्या विकासावर कमी आर्थिक तरतूद करण्यात आली. तसेच शेतकऱ्यांच्या क्षेत्रातील सरकारची गुंतवणूकही कमी होत गेली. त्यामुळे शेतकऱ्यांच्या व्यवसाय तोट्यात जाऊ लागला. तसेच शेतकऱ्यांच्या अवस्थेची कठिणता होत गेली यातून शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या सुरू झाल्या आणि ही बाब भारतीय शेती आणि शेतकऱ्यांच्या विकास व ग्रामीण विकास यामध्ये बाधा निर्माण करणारी ठरली. त्यामुळे 'शेतकरी जगला तरच देश जगेल' या उक्तीनुसार शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या या समस्येकडे दुर्लक्ष करून चालण्यासारखे नाही. आजही भारतातील शेतकऱ्यांच्या आत्महत्या वाढत चालल्या आहेत. तसेच शेतकरी हे ग्रामीण भागातील रोजगाराचे मुख्य साधन आहे. तसेच

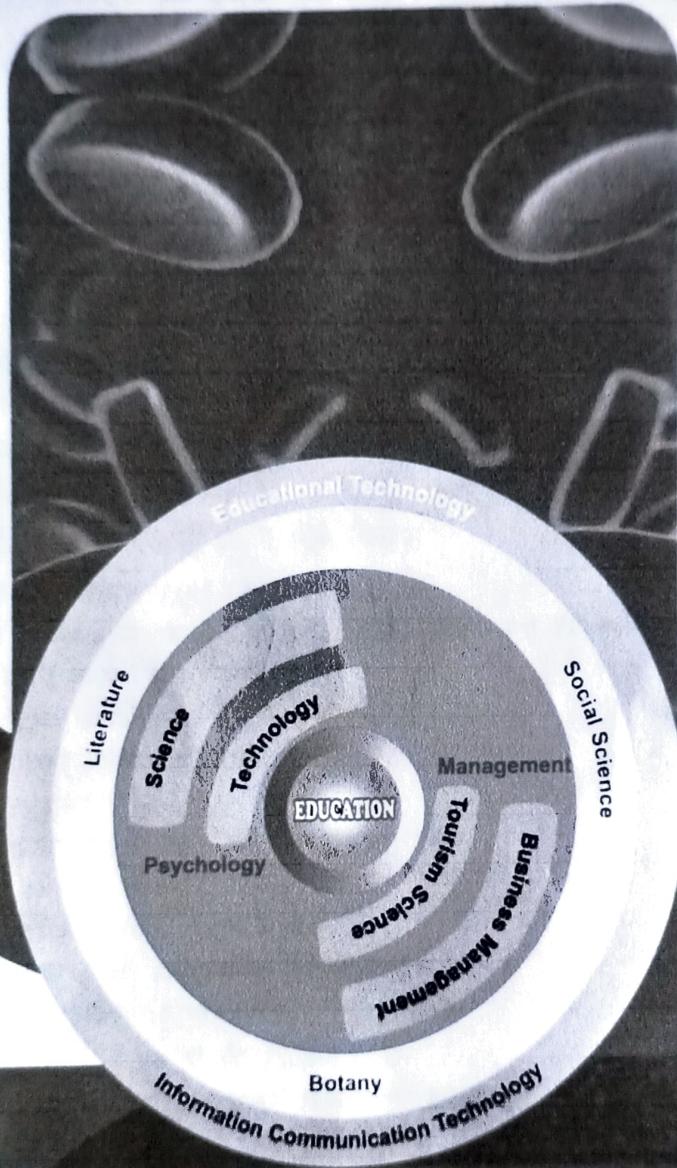
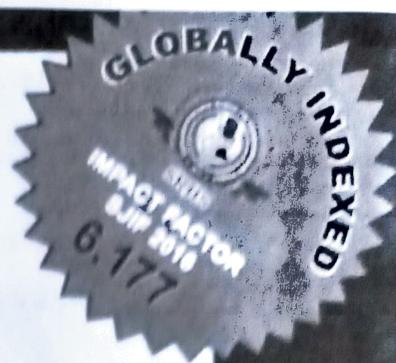


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प्रा. तुळशीदास मोकल (1450-1453)

मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार व त्याचा प्रभाव

प्रा. तुळशीदास मोकल

उद्देशस्थळी देशमुख कॉलेज व सौ.के.जी. ताम्हणे कला महाविद्यालय, रोहा रायगड

प्रस्तावना :- पाश्चिमी कालखंडात आपला भारत देश आर्थिक दृष्ट्या समृद्ध होना ही आर्थिक समृद्धता गुप्ताच्या राजवटीत उत्कर्षाच्या शिखरावर जावून पोहचली होती. ती टिकविण्याचा प्रयत्न वर्धन राजकर्त्यांनी नेटाने केला. वर्धनानंतर एकरांध असणारा भारत देश दुर्भंगला व आपापसातील हेवे दावे वाढवत राजकर्ते एक-मेकांन विरुद्ध लढू लागले. याच संधीचा फायदा घेवून महमद गझनीने भारतावर सतरा स्वाऱ्या करून भारताची प्रचंड प्रमाणात आर्थिक लय-लुट केली. महमद घोरीने आठ स्वाऱ्या करून पुन्हा एकदा भारताची प्रचंड लुट केली. याही पुढे जावून त्यांनी एक नामक प्रतिनीधी भारतात ठेवला व याच ऐबकाने भारतावर इस्लाम सत्तेचे अधिराज्य निर्माण केले व हे अधिराज्य सहा शतकाहून अधिक वर्ष सुरु राहिले. सुरुवातीला तुर्की मुसलमानांचे सलतनत राज्य, नंतर अफगाण मुसलमानांचे मोगल अधिराज्य या परकीय राजवटीने भारतावर राज्य केले तसेच देवगीरीचे यादव व छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्याची हिंदवी स्वराज्य राजवट या दोन राजवटी याच काळातील. या चार राजवट काळातील भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार कसा होता व त्याचा प्रभाव त्या कालखंडात कोणकोणत्या घटकांवर झाला याची माहिती प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधात मांडण्यात आली आहे.

• शोध निबंधाचा उद्देश :- मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योग, व्यापार व त्याचा प्रभाव जाणून घेणे हा प्रस्तुत लघुशोध निबंधाचा उद्देश आहे.

• लघुशोध निबंधाची उद्दिष्ट्ये :-

1. मध्ययुगीन भारतातील उद्योगांच्या माहितीचे अध्ययन करणे.
2. मध्ययुगीन भारतातील व्यापाराच्या माहितीचे अध्ययन करणे.
3. मध्ययुगीन भारताच्या उद्योग, व्यापाराचा कोणकोणत्या घटकांवर प्रभाव पडला त्याचे अध्ययन करणे.

• लघुशोध निबंधासाठी माहिती संकलन :- लघुशोध निबंधासाठी आवश्यक असणारे माहिती संकलन संबंधीत विषयाशी संबंधीत ग्रंथ, संदर्भग्रंथ, संदर्भ पत्र, तत्कालीन प्रवासवर्णने, मासिके, साप्ताहिके, अहवाल व इंटरनेट या दुय्यम साधनांच्या माध्यमातून करण्यात आले आहे.

• विषयाचे महत्व :- प्रस्तुत शोध निबंधाच्या विषयातून मध्ययुगीन कालखंडातील भारताच्या सलतनत, मोगल, यादव, व छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांच्या राजवट कालखंडातील उद्योग, व्यापाराची माहिती उपलब्ध होणार आहे. त्याच बरोबर या दोन्ही घटकांचा कोणकोणत्या परिस्थितीवर व त्या कालखंडातील राज्यकर्त्यांवर, व्यक्तीसमुहावर प्रभाव पडला आहे याची माहिती उपलब्ध होणार आहे. त्यामुळेच या विषयाला महत्व आहे.

• विषय प्रवेश :- या शोध निबंधात सर्व प्रथम मध्ययुगीन भारत कालखंडातील उद्योगांची माहिती मांडत आहेत. सुलतान, यादव, मोगल व मराठे यांच्या कालखंडात कोणकोणते उद्योग प्रचलित होते ते प्रथम नमुद करत आहे.



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SPIRITUAL TOURISM IN PUNE CITY

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Mr. Jadhav Rohan, Assistant Professor, College, Pune 4

Pune city's location helps a lot to make a city favorable for the spiritual tourism as the city lies on the confluence of the two rivers i.e. Mula and Mutha, and for the development of the religious places the river confluence i.e. Sangam is very significant from the religious point of view as this geographical nature of the Pune considered as the auspicious in the religion and help to enhance the holiness of the city. As most of the sacred places in India are on the confluence of the rivers hence the confluence of Mula and Mutha river plays pivotal role in the spiritual life and history of Pune.

Poona City - Head quarter of Poona District, situated in 18° 03' N and 73° 51' E, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 119 miles south-east of Bombay, and a terminus of the Southern Maharashtra Railway, 1850 feet above the level of the sea, and, in a straight line, about 63 miles from the coast. The name seems to be derived from the Sanskrit *Punyapur*, or cleanser, probably referring to the holy meeting of the Mutha and Mula rivers. It is the military capital of the Deccan, and June to October the seat of the Government of Bombay.¹ In prehistoric times, like the rest of the Deccan, Poona is said to have formed part of the Dandakaranya or Dandaka Forest.² The earliest mention of its name occurs in a copper plate inscription of the Rashtrakuta King Krishna I dated A.D. 758, where there is reference to the Poona Region (Punya Vishaya). In another inscription of the same, dated A.D. 768, the region is called *Punaka*.³

The Cultural Capital Of Maharashtra: Pune is also known as the cultural capital of Maharashtra. It has evolved over a long period of time and it has the unique distinction of having a rock cut cave temple of Shiva, known as Pataleshwar. This temple is located now right in the middle of the city. The later development was basically in the Kasba peth area, which was the earliest development along the river Mula.

The Pataleshwar Cave Temple: The Pataleshwar Cave Temple (also called Panchaleshwara or Bamburde) is a rock-cut cave temple, carved out in the 8th century in the Rashtrakuta period. It is located in what is now Pune, in the state of Maharashtra, India. It was originally situated outside the town, but the city limits have expanded so that it is now located on the downtown Jangli Maharaj Road.⁴ It has been declared as a protected monument by the government. The temple, made of basalt rock,⁵ is dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva. The sanctum - a cube-shaped room about 3-4 metres on each side - houses a linga - the symbol of Shiva and there are two smaller cells on each side. In front of the cave is a circular Nandimandapa, its umbrell shaped canopy supported by massive square pillars. This mandapa is one of the peculiar structures of Pataleshwar. The cave is located at a lower level than the present level of the road and the cave complex. There is an excavated circular Nandi shrine in the huge courtyard of the cave. The main cave is rectangular on plan and has a pillared porch. There are three sanctums in the cave temple and the central one houses the *Murti* of Shiva. There is a circumambulation path provided in the cave where can be seen the entrance part of the cave temple. It appears that after finishing the room and the sanctum the cave was left hanging by the stone, one of which could be the fault in the rock. However, the wall of the sanctum has some intricate drawings depicting the sculptures depicting Shiva from the cave temple. The four corners of the cave have been carved. The entire cave temple is a masterpiece of the art and architecture. It is a probably taken in the



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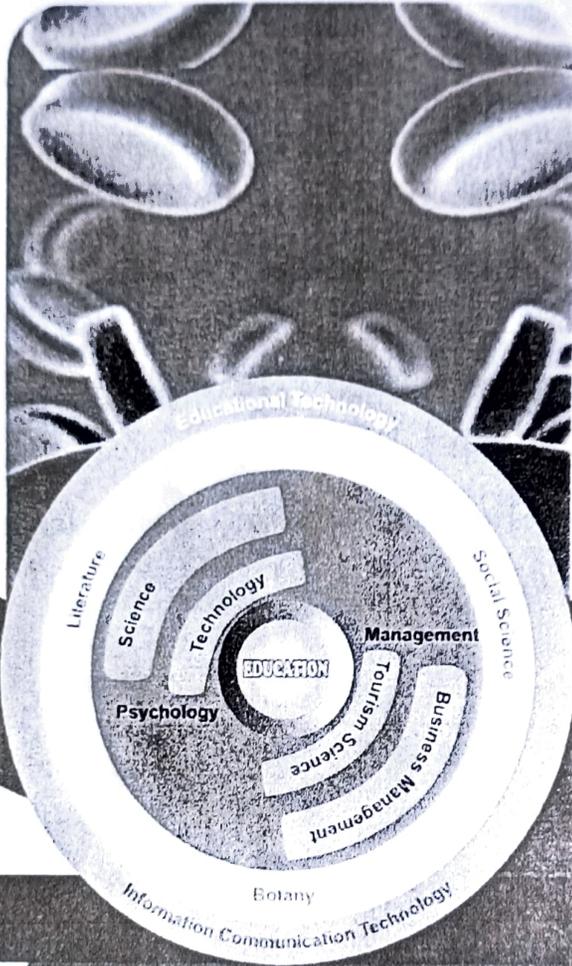
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AN ESSENCE OF SOCIALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT STYLE: RATAN TATA AND CYRUS MISTRY

Dr. Samrat A. Jadhav

Assistant Professor, Dr. C. D. Deshmukh Commerce & Sau. K. G. Tamhane Arts College, Raha-Raigad (MS)

Introduction: Socialization is the process by which people acquire the dominant beliefs, values, motives, and behaviors of their culture and gradually become more similar to other members of the cultural, ethnic or religious group (Janis, Mahl, Kagan, & Hole, 1969). Socialization of management style is a wonder in business organization with last decade and half especially in India. Many oldest and big business houses in India have started the process of socialization along with professionalization. It is a well-established generalization that there is significant association between manager's management style and his or her performance. It has been specified by Roskin (1989) that the individual personality of the manager himself, the individual followers, the kind of people they are and the kind of work they do and the particular situation and circumstances on any given day or hour (Owens, 1973 cited in Roskin, 1989) are the factors on which the success of management styles relies. His view is individualistic and professional centric towards management style. Thomas (2008) compares national culture and organizational culture. According to him the national culture is shared meanings, unconditional relationship, born into it, and totally immersed whereas organizational culture is shared behaviors, conditional relationship, socialized into it and partly involved. He presented wider social approach towards management styles of managers. The corporate social responsibilities and corporate governance norms, rules and regulations have shaped up the socialization of management style in India.

Objectives: This study is intended to analyse the management style of Mr. Ratan Tata and Mr. Cyrus Mistry; to study the acquisitions and divestment made by Tata Group under the tenure of Mr. Ratan Tata and Mr. Cyrus Mistry and to provide suggestions to the contemporary corporate world on socialization of management style.

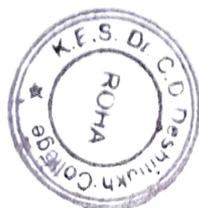
Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry.

Methodology: This study is a case study of two business leaders and managers of Tata Empire. It is explorative in nature and primarily based on information available on official website of Tata Sons, articles in newspapers, research papers and interviews of business leaders and managers. It has used the Lion and Hyena Managers' Theory evaluating managers' quality presented by Mr. Seng Hock Tan, CEO of Aegis Group in Singapore for measuring the difference between the management style of Ratan Tata and Cyrus Mistry. At first seven characteristics of lion managers are analyzed from the point of view of both the personalities and then seven characteristics of hyena managers are analyzed for the same personalities. The null hypothesis about the difference between the management styles is statistically tested with the help of Pair t-test and P-Value.

Result and Discussion: Mr. Ratan Tata during his entire tenure worked together with a world class team and gained cooperation from his team members. He restructured the corporate culture of Tata Group. Mr. Ratan Tata could bring the rise by using unity of command and unity of direction. He



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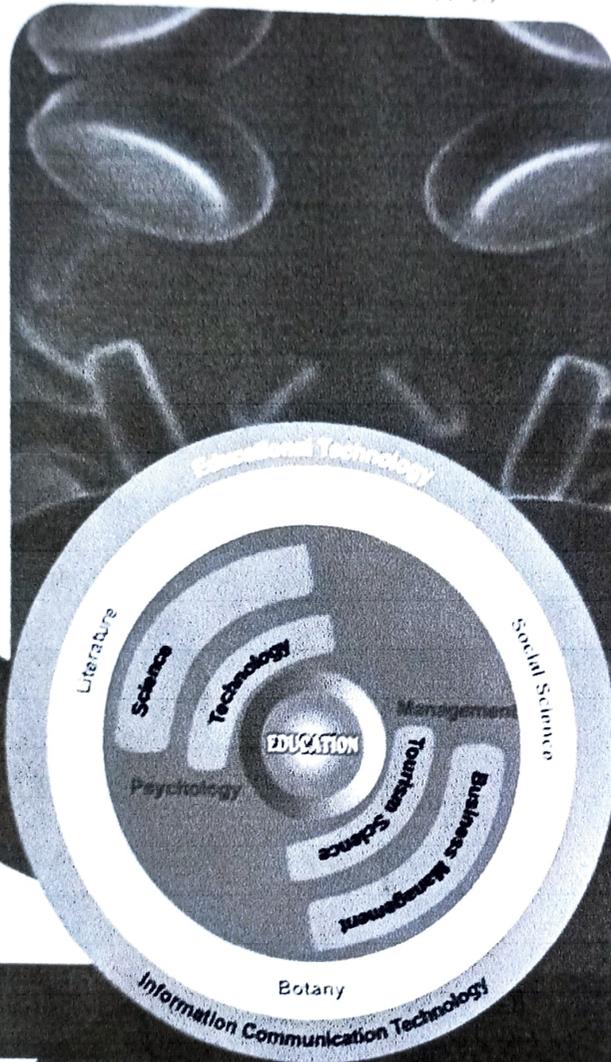
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CLIMATE CHANGE AND AGRICULTURE

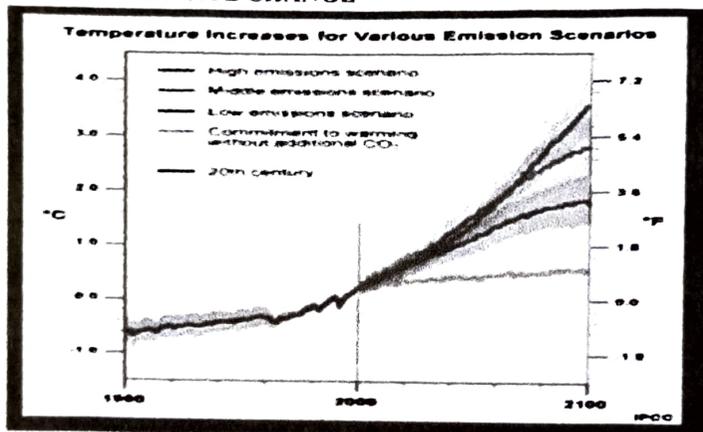
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INTRODUCTION:

Climate change is any significant long-term change in the expected patterns of average weather of region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time. It is about non-normal variations to the climate, and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth. These changes may take tens, hundreds or perhaps millions of year. But increased in anthropogenic activities such as industrialization, urbanization, deforestation, agriculture, change in land use pattern etc. leads to emission of green house gases due to which the rate of climate change is much faster. Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations. There are three ways in which the Greenhouse Effect may be important for agriculture. First, increased atmospheric CO₂ concentrations can have a direct effect on the growth rate of crop plants and weeds. Secondly, CO₂-induced changes of climate may alter levels of temperature, rainfall and sunshine that can influence plant and animal productivity. Finally, rises in sea level may lead to loss of farmland by inundation and increasing salinity of groundwater in coastal areas.

GLOBAL SCENARIO OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Projected scenarios of global warming indicate that the global average surface temperature could rise by 1.4 to 5.8°C by 2100. The projected rate of warming is unprecedented during last 10,000 years. All climate models indicate a rising trend in temperature. Precipitation pattern has changed with decreased rainfall over south and south-east Asia. More intense and longer droughts have occurred since 1970s. Perpetual snow cover has declined on both area and depth of snow cover. Global mean sea level is projected to rise by 0.18 to 0.59 m by the end of the century. Six of the 10 countries most vulnerable to climate change are in the Asia-Pacific. Bangladesh tops the list followed by India, Nepal, the Philippines, Afghanistan and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, for example, about one-fifth of the nation's population would be displaced as a result of the farmland loss estimated for a 1.5 m sea-level rise. The Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean would have one-half of their land area inundated with a 2 m rise in sea level.

CROP RESPONSES TO EXPECTED CLIMATE CHANGE FACTORS: Climate change scenarios include higher temperatures, changes in precipitation, and higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations which may affect on yield (both quality and quantity), growth rates, photosynthesis and transpiration rates, moisture availability, through changes of water use (irrigation) and agricultural inputs such as herbicides.

