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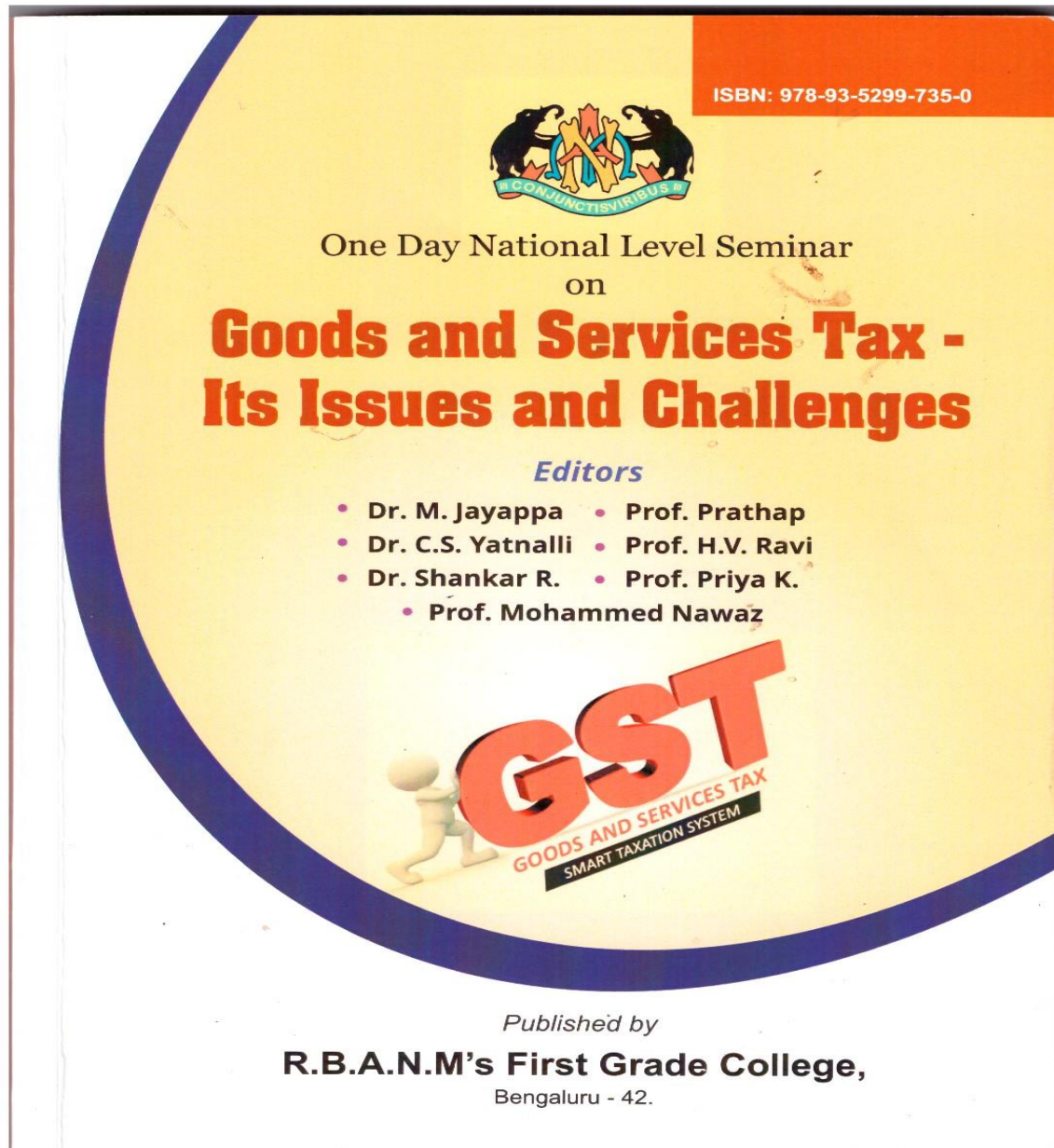
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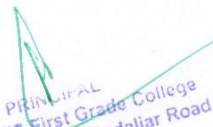


CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Article	Page Nos.
1.	Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Select Businesses in BTM Layout and Bommanahalli Assembly Constituencies of Bengaluru City – A Survey – Dr. Ajaz Ahmed Khan	1 - 8
2.	A Study on GST Awareness among the General Public in Bengaluru – Sandhya B.S.	9 - 15
3.	A Study on Role of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India for New Economic Initiatives with Special Reference to Startups – Dr. M. Ramachandra Gowda, Mr. Manjunath N., Mrs. Leelavathi N. & Dr. Ravi M.V.	16 - 32
4.	GST and its Perceived Impact on the Indian Economy – Balaji A., Dr. Nirmala K., Dr. Ravi M.V. & Manjunath N.	33 - 41
5.	A Conceptual Study on the Impact of GST on Common Man – Exclusivity with Indian Context – Dr. M. Jayappa, Nadhiya R. & Dr. M. Muniraju	42 - 52
6.	GST – The Biggest Tax Reforms in India – An Overview – Dr. M. Mahadevaiah	53 - 58
7.	Sustainability of GST – Ms. Lavanya K., Mr. Ziya –Ur-Rahman G.N. & Ms. Parvathi Devi	59 - 66
8.	Impact of GST on Indian Economy – Prof. G.R. Joshi, Dr. C.S. Yatnalli & Prof. M.B. Banakar	67 - 74
9.	A Conceptual Study on Goods and Services Tax – Benefits and Problems – Sathish P.	75 - 80
10.	A Study on Changes in the Consumer Spending Behavior Post GST – Mrs. Nagarathna M.	81 - 88
11.	The Impact of GST on the Prices – The Shifting and the Overshifting of the Tax Rates: A Study in the Light of Tax Incidence Theory – Sonia Viswam	89 - 97

12. GST in India: An Overview	98 - 104
– Prof. Asha N., Prof. Sudarshan & Prof. E. Kumar	
13. A Critical Analysis of GST in India	105 - 111
– Rupali Gupta & Safal Gupta	
14. An Overview on Goods and Services Tax in India	112 - 115
– Bheemashekar R.	
15. Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Various Sectors	116 - 122
– Prof. Rudrappa K.M. & Prof. K.B. Manjunatha	
16. Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Supply Chain Management: A Conceptual Study	123 - 126
– Prof. Umesh I. Kubusad & Prof. C.Y. Talawar	
17. Impact of GST on Different Sectors and Sub-sectors of the Economy	127 - 131
– Sami Ullah Khan, Mujammil Pasha, Krishnappa S. & Rajanna K.	
18. GST in India – Its Impact on Common Man	132 - 140
– Smt. Shilpa A. & Prof. Mohammed Nawaz	
19. GST and Revenue of the Government	141 - 144
– Dr. M.L. Guledgudd & Prof. S.L. Guledgudd	
20. GST and E-Commerce, Telecommunication and Petroleum Products: An Analytical Study	145 - 149
– Dr. Prakash M. & Prof. Sushma R.	
21. GST – Objectives and Challenges in India: An Overview	150 - 152
– Deepa S.V.	
22. GST and its Impact on Education Sector in India	153 - 160
– Prof. Prathap & Santhosh T.	
23. Impact of GST on the Indian Economy	161 - 165
– Dr. C.J. Priya & Ms. M.C. Harshitha	
24. Impact of GST on Employees Benefit – An Analytical Study	166 - 168
– Dr. Lakshmi S.	
25. Impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Indian Economy	169 - 172
– Dr. Dakshayani G. Hegde	

26. A Brief Outline of Impact of GST on Various Sectors of the Economy	173 - 175
– Dr. K.V.N. Lakshmi, Kavitha R., Arpitha B.S. Singh & Vishnu Prasad C.	
27. Cognizance towards Goods and Services Tax	176 - 179
– Dr.T. Srinivasa Reddy	
28. Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Indian Economy	180 - 185
– Chaitra V., Sapna & Tejaswini	
29. GST and Consumers	186 - 187
– Prof. B.B. Ayyappaavar & Prof. V.T. Naikar	
30. GST on Co-operative Housing Societies	188 - 193
– Chandana P.S.	
31. Goods and Services Tax and its Issues and Challenges	194 - 200
– Jayalakshmi M., Dr. Shankar R. & Jayalakshmi M.	
32. The Impact of Goods and Service Tax (GST) on End Consumers of Manufacturing	201 - 203
– Vinayak Laxminarayan Hegde	
33. Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Textile Industries	204 - 208
– Nagaraja R. & Prasanth M.	
34. Impact of GST on E-Commerce Business	209 - 210
– Manoj S.	
35. GST Implications on Indian Economy	211 - 213
– Prof. D.T. Patil & Smt. Jyoti P. Naikar	
36. SWOT Analysis of GST	214 - 216
– Chetana M.H.	


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A Conceptual Study on the Impact of GST on Common Man – Exclusivity with Indian Context

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Abstract

One of the most prominent topics in India is The Goods and Service Tax (GST). It had created various reactions from Businesses, practitioners, academicians, politician and the general public ever since it was visualized in the year 1999. Since 1st July 2017 the concept of GST has become a reality and has received its commentaries from various stakeholders. This study has been made to comprehend the concept of GST and its implementation in India and to understand the impact of implementation of GST on the Middle Income Groups. A conceptual review of various studies and reports has been made to meet these objectives.

Introduction

The spread of Value Added Tax (VAT) or Goods and Services Tax (GST) system of Indirect taxes across the globe is showing an increasing trend with more than 160 countries, including 33 of the 34 member countries of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), employing VAT as the preferred form of consumption tax. (Delliote, 2014)

The Kelkar Committee, while analyzing prevailing indirect tax system both at Central and State level, observed that a tax reform of nationwide dual GST which would comprehensively tax the consumption of almost all goods and services in the economy would be able to achieve 'a common market, widen the tax base, improve the revenue productivity of domestic indirect taxes and enhance welfare through efficient resource allocation

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a consumption tax imposed on the sale of goods and services. It is also called as Value Added Tax (VAT) in some countries. In India the concept of GST was visualized for the first time in 1999. On 8 August 2016, the Constitutional Amendment Bill for roll out of GST was passed by the Parliament, followed by ratification of the bill by more than 15 states and

18 GST in India – Its Impact on Common Man

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Abstract

Goods and Services Tax -GST is one of the boldest tax reforms in India which has long been pending since 2000 during the time of Sri Atal Bihari Bajpaiji. It has been implemented on July 1, 2017 by honourable President of India Sri Pranab Mukherji, after lot of due work by our Prime Minister of Sri Narendra Modiji. The launch was marked by a historic midnight (June 30-July 1, 2017) session of both the houses of parliament convened at the Central Hall of the Parliament. 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 ultimately bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages. This paper presents an overview of GST concept, explains its features along with its timeline of implementation in India. The paper is more focused on advantages of GST and challenges faced by India in implementation. this paper, I will attempt to break down the impact of GST on the most popular sectors of India's startup ecosystem, including real estate, e-commerce, hospitality, smartphones, and ride hailing.

Introduction

Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and, at the same time, also endeavour to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. Cascading tax revenues have differential impacts on firms in the economy with relatively high burden on those not getting full offsets. Analysis of the tax levy can be extended to international competitiveness of the adversely affected sectors of production in the economy. Such domestic and international factors lead to inefficient allocation of productive resources in the economy. This results in loss of income and welfare of the affected economy. Even though the country has moved on the path of tax reforms since mid 1980s yet there are various issues which need to be restructured so as to boost productivity and international competitiveness of the Indian exporters:

1. Sales of services to consumers are not appropriately taxed with many types of services escaping the tax net.

Goods and Services Tax and its Issues and Challenges

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History of GST

The reform process of India's indirect tax regime was started in 1986 by *Vishwanath Pratap Singh*, Finance Minister in *Rajiv Gandhi's* government, with the introduction of the Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). Subsequently, *Manmohan Singh*, then Finance Minister under of *P V Narasimha Rao*, initiated early discussions on a Value Added Tax at the state level

A single common "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" was proposed and given a go-ahead in 1999 during a meeting between then *Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee* and his economic advisory panel, which included three former RBI governors *IG Patel*, *Bimal Jalan* and *C Rangarajan*. Vajpayee set up a committee headed by the then finance minister of West Bengal, *Asim Dasgupta* to design a GST model.

In 2002, the Vajpayee government formed a task force under *Vijay Kelkar* to recommend tax reforms. In 2005, the Kelkar committee recommended rolling out GST as suggested by the 12th Finance Commission.

After the fall of the *BJP-led NDA* government in 2004, and the election of a Congress-led *UPA* government, the new Finance Minister *P Chidambaram* in February 2006 continued work on the same and proposed a GST rollout by 1 April 2010. However in 2010, with the *Trinamool Congress* routing *CPI(M)* out of power in *West Bengal*, *Asim Dasgupta* resigned as the head of the GST committee. Dasgupta admitted in an interview that 80% of the task had been done.

In 2014, the *NDA* government was re-elected into power, this time under the leadership of *Narendra Modi*. With the consequential dissolution of the 15th *Lok Sabha*, the GST Bill – approved by the standing committee for reintroduction – lapsed. Seven months after the formation of the Modi government, the new Finance Minister *Arun Jaitley* introduced the GST Bill in the *Lok Sabha*, where the *BJP* had a majority. In February 2015, Jaitley set another deadline of 1 April 2016 to implement GST. In May 2016, the *Lok Sabha* passed the Constitution Amendment Bill, paving way for GST.

(194)

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इतिहास, कला एवं संस्कृति की शोध पत्रिका



संपादक

डॉ. बी.एल. भादानी

JUNI KHYAT

जूनी ख्यात

(संयुक्तांक)

सपादक

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पूर्व विभागाध्यक्ष

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INDEX

S.No.	TITLE	Page No.
1	FUNCTION OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS STUDY OF YEOLA REGION	1
2	EVALUATION OF PROXIMATE CONTENTS, PHYSICOCHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF OIL SEED OF SOME WILD MEDICINAL PLANTS OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA	7
3	TAPE STRIPPING MODEL TO INVESTIGATE SKIN PERMEATION OF LIPOSOMES	12
4	THE RESPONSE OF INDIA TO COVID-19 WITH REGARD TO HEALTH RELATED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	17
5	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF GDP OF THREE MAJOR SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY	21
6	A STUDY OF NPAs AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE PROFITABILITY OF INDIAN SCBs	26
7	INVESTIGATION ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND RESISTANCE TO CHLORIDE PENETRATION IN RECYCLED COURSE AGGREGATE CONCRETE INCORPORATING GGBS	32
8	FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA: A STUDY	38
9	ROLE OF INTERNET IN PROVIDING INFORMATION TO A TOURIST, WHERE THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN VISITED	45
10	FOREIGN EXCHANGE VARIABILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIAN RUPEE WITH US DOLLAR	52
11	A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING IN DISCOVERING FINANCIAL FRAUD	54
12	FORENSIC ACCOUNTING: SIGNALLING PRACTICING ACCOUNTANTS TO IMPROVE SKILLSET AND FORMING REGULATORY BODY FOR FORENSIC ACCOUNTANTS IN INDIA	57
13	CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LOANS AND ADVANCES FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY ABOUT KARNATAKA	61
14	REVERSE INNOVATION ACCELERATES THE GROWTH OF GLOBAL COMPANIES- A STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO MACHINE TOOL AND AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR	73
15	THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL MARKETING IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STRATEGY	79
16	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND CHLORIDE PERMEABILITY OF CONCRETE MIX INCORPORATING PLASTIC WASTE AND DEMOLISHED AGGREGATES	83
17	IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN MEASURES ON THE AIR QUALITY STATUS OF THE CITIES OF KOLKATA, HOWRAH, ASANSOL, AND SILIGURI BEFORE AND DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	89

THE RESPONSE OF INDIA TO COVID-19 WITH REGARD TO HEALTH RELATED
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ABSTRACT:

Pandemic events such as COVID-19 are reminders of the need for collective investments in resilient systems that reach beyond health care. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide both the aspiration and a unifying framework for these investments. When the first cycle of the SDGs drew to a close last fall, evaluation panels noted bright spots such as improvements in child health and education. Many of the priorities of SDG i.e., good health and well-being are relevant for the surge response and recovery from COVID-19. As in the aftermath of Ebola, it is likely that funding infusions for global health R&D will follow COVID-19. But history shows that such investments are as transient as our memories of the impact of outbreaks. So we have to find ways to ensure that the response to COVID-19 is one of sustainable financing. Policymakers have many tools for financing a "global commons for health," from international taxation mechanisms to pooled funding and strategic purchasing. The key will be securing long-term commitments insulated from politically motivated funding cuts. The first COVID-19 case in India was detected on January 30, the same day WHO declared it a public health emergency of international concern. India went into lockdown almost two months later.

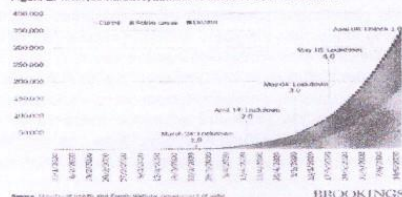
Keywords: COVID-19, Sustainable Development Goals, health care, and poor social protection

Introduction:

Pandemic events such as COVID-19 are reminders of the need for collective investments in resilient systems that reach beyond health care. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide both the aspiration and a unifying framework for these investments. When the first cycle of the SDGs drew to a close last fall, evaluation panels noted bright spots such as improvements in child health and education. Yet, experts agreed that there were gaps in the measurement, investment, and shared commitment hampered progress.

The first Corona (COVID-19) strike in India was found in January 30th, the same day World Health Organization proclaimed it as a public health emergency at Global concern. The Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi and the Experts Committee of the country declared lockdown almost two months from March end. In the month June 8th, after 10 long weeks of lockdown, India started a phased reopening of its economy. With Unlock 1.0, the first level of reviving the country economy with the increasing cases. By the End of June 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic cases exhibited in India over Approximately 585,000, and deaths crossed over 17,500.

Figure 3. Total (cumulative) number of cases of COVID-19 in India





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VOL 6

SPECIAL ISSUE 1

APR 2018

44	A Study on Crypto Currency	302
	Ms. Kavita Mahar & Ms. Y. R. Sindhu	
45	A Research Paper on "GST in India and its Impact on Retail Sector- An Analytical Study with Special Reference to the Selected Retailers of Commercial Street", Bengaluru	309
	Dr. M. Jayappa, Dr. R. Shankar & Mr. Mohammed Nawaz	
46	Crypto Currency and its Ambiguous Future	318
	Mrs. K. J. Jishamol & Mrs. Vidya Tondihal	
47	An Empirical Study on Rural Entrepreneurship	324
	Ms. Kavita Mahar & Ms. V. Shirisha	
48	A Study on Role of Employee Friendly Work Environment on Employee Empowerment	330
	J. Archana & P. Pratibha	
49	"A Study on Perception of Youngsters towards Online Shopping in Bengaluru"	338
	N. Asha, Dr. Chithambar Gupta & R. Prathima	
50	Working Cost Management with Special Reference to SHGs (A Case Study) in Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu	343
	Dr. K. V. Ramanathan	
51	Analysis of Satisfaction towards the Empowerment and Problems of Micro Finance - Structural Equation Model (SEM)	347
	Dr. S. Valli Devasena	

**A RESEARCH PAPER ON "GST IN INDIA AND ITS IMPACT ON RETAIL SECTOR-
AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SELECTED
RETAILERS OF COMMERCIAL STREET", BENGALURU**

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Abstract

Economic development of every nation is dependent on its trade and commerce and any change in the taxation law and structure brings up the change in trade and business which directly brings a major impact on the economy. To ensure development of business and economy the Government always introduces various taxation reforms, laws, procedure and structure and Goods and Services tax is one such which has brought a major change in the economy. Tax is a compulsory payment which must be paid by every citizen directly or indirectly. Every economy has two methods of collecting the taxes i.e Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes. The structure of Indirect has a wider scope as its revenue is more than Direct Taxes.

The earlier system of indirect taxation had multiplicity of taxes levied by the Centre and State. This had led to a complex and conflicting principles in indirect tax structure, adding to the multiple compliance and administrative costs. There was no uniformity in tax rates and structure across States. There was cascading of taxes due to 'tax on tax'. There were too many restrictions on seamless credit available, i.e., credit of excise duty and service tax paid at the stage of manufacture was not available to the traders while paying the State level sales tax or VAT, and vice-versa. Further, no credit of State taxes paid in one State can be availed in other States. (CST)

Goods and Services Tax, which has subsumed many Central and State taxes into a single tax, is meant to mitigate the cascading effect of taxes, provide near seamless credit and make way for a common market. The GST has changed the structure of Indirect taxes and it has impacted on various sectors of the economy. GST has made a positive impact on few sectors and it has negative impact on other sectors and impact on retail sector needs to be understood and evaluate as Retail is the last channel of distribution in the supply chain.

This paper through light on the Impact of GST on Retail sector with reference to the selected retailers of Commercial Street and challenges faces by these retailers with the implementation of GST.

Keywords: Tax, GST, Cascading of Taxes, Tax credit, Compliance, Retailer.

Introduction

Tax policies play an important role on the economy through their impact on both efficiency and equity. A good tax system should keep in view issues of income distribution and, at the same time, also endeavor to generate tax revenues to support government expenditure on public services and infrastructure development. Cascading tax revenues have differential impacts on firms in the economy with relatively high burden on those not getting full offsets. Analysis of the tax levy can be extended to international competitiveness of the adversely affected sectors of production in the economy. Such domestic and international factors lead to inefficient allocation of productive resources in the economy. This results in loss of income and welfare of the affected economy. Even though the country has moved on the path of tax reforms since mid 1980s yet there are various issues which need to be restructured so as to boost productivity and international competitiveness of the Indian exporters.

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A PAPER ON ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS INDUSTRY: HOW THE GAME HAS CHANGED

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Introduction

India's alternative investment funds (AIFs), or money collected from high net-worth investors to invest primarily in unlisted securities more than doubled during the past year—the fastest among all other traditional investment vehicles such as mutual funds and market-linked insurance products. Local alternative fund managers, including private equity (PE) and venture capital (VC) funds have followed their overseas counterparts in pouring money into Indian technology and e-commerce start-ups, triggering a boom in early-stage investments. In addition, prospects of a rebound in India's economic growth have prompted wealthy investors in the country to embrace riskier investment in private equity, real estate and hedge funds in search of higher returns. Bonds have been the big winner as investors have hunted for new sources of income. Billions of pounds have poured into popular corporate bond investments such as M&G's Strategic Corporate Bond Fund [ISIN: GB0033828020]. Many investors have also turned to "retail bonds", corporate bonds traded in quantities that are practical for individual investors. Other investment trusts such as the Aberdeen Asian Income Fund (LSE:AAIF) have also been trading at large premiums as investors have turned to emerging-market shares, in the hope of securing dividends that are likely to grow strongly in the years ahead. A growing number of income investors seem willing to consider specialised assets such as infrastructure and emerging market bonds, although these remain niche investments at present.

Literature Review

The alternative fund industry has grown drastically since the turn of the 21st century. The industry now represents more than \$5.5 trillion across hedge funds, private equity and real estate funds — and is still growing fast. Attracted by this growth, new managers are flooding into the market with innovative products and solutions. With this growth comes inevitable change. The increased presence of institutional investors is transforming the industry. At the same time, alternative fund managers are facing unprecedented regulatory demands. And growing competition means that they are reassessing fee structures and seeking ways to differentiate their offerings. These trends are driving a major evolution in the alternatives industry that will continue over the coming years. Success will require managers to understand the main drivers of change and to develop the appropriate strategies to manage the challenges ahead. This report sheds light on the key areas where leading managers will focus to achieve profitable growth.

Share of The Investment Pool

While the industry has grown significantly and there is much to be satisfied about, there are opportunities for improvement too. While the assets under management has grown from approximately 470 billion INR as on 31 March 1993 to approximately 8,250 billion INR as on 31 March 2014 (reflecting a CAGR of 14.6% over the last 21 years, the Sensex has grown from approximately 2280.52 as on 31 March 1993 to 22,386.27 as on 31 March 2014 (reflecting a CAGR of approximately 11.5%). Quite naturally, the growth of the Sensex and the assets under management feed off one another and thus a portion of the assets under management growth can be attributed to the growth of underlying stocks and indices. Perhaps it might be useful to revisit the broad savings and investment basket to help us review industry progress and growth. The industry has seen net flows of approximately 4900 billion INR from 2001 to 2014 (an average of 352 billion INR per annum). The change in the financial assets (gross financial savings) of the household sector in FY2012-13 was approximately 109.6 billion INR, of which mutual funds attracted 274 billion INR (approximately 2.5%). Compared to this, the amount held in currencies was approximately 10%, the amount invested in deposits approximately 56%, life insurance gathered approximately 16% and pensions are provided funds gathered approximately 14.5%. Moreover, change in financial assets accounted for only a third of total household savings; the remaining two-thirds held in physical assets such as gold and real estate. Would it therefore be fair to say that mutual fund products do not enjoy what might be called a 'fair' share of the wallet? Are the mutual fund products competing successfully against alternatives such as FDs, gold and lately real estate? Mutual fund penetration in India is low as compared to global and peer benchmarks. The assets under management to GDP ratio stands at 7 to 8% as compared to a global average of 37%. Even the saaaame economy of Brazil, considered a poor emerging economy, is significantly ahead, with an assets under management to GDP ratio of 45% (Source – AMFI, ICI Fact Book 2013). Increasing mutual fund penetration will largely depend on increasing investor awareness at grass-roots level and providing access to financial services to the still largely unbanked population. In its effort to increase investor awareness, the industry and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have launched several initiatives. These include literature and campaigns to propagate financial education to various investor segments (including potential investors), such as school and college students, homemakers, executives, etc. The two pronged approach of increasing awareness of and access to financial products and services has and will go a long way in increasing the penetration of mutual funds in the country. While it might be uncharitable to compare this with similar data from western economies important lessons can be learnt from them as well, when looking forward.

Types of Alternative Investments

Investors should consider integrating alternative investment classes or strategies into their investment portfolio.

- A global macro strategy is often employed in hedge funds. This strategy may involve other alternative elements, such as long and short positions or futures. It selects portfolio holdings based on the fund manager's view of global macroeconomic and political conditions.
- Futures are a popular alternative investment class that invest directly in commodities such as oil and gold. Investors can choose from direct futures contract investing, managed futures accounts, or mutual funds and ETFs that hold commodity future contracts.

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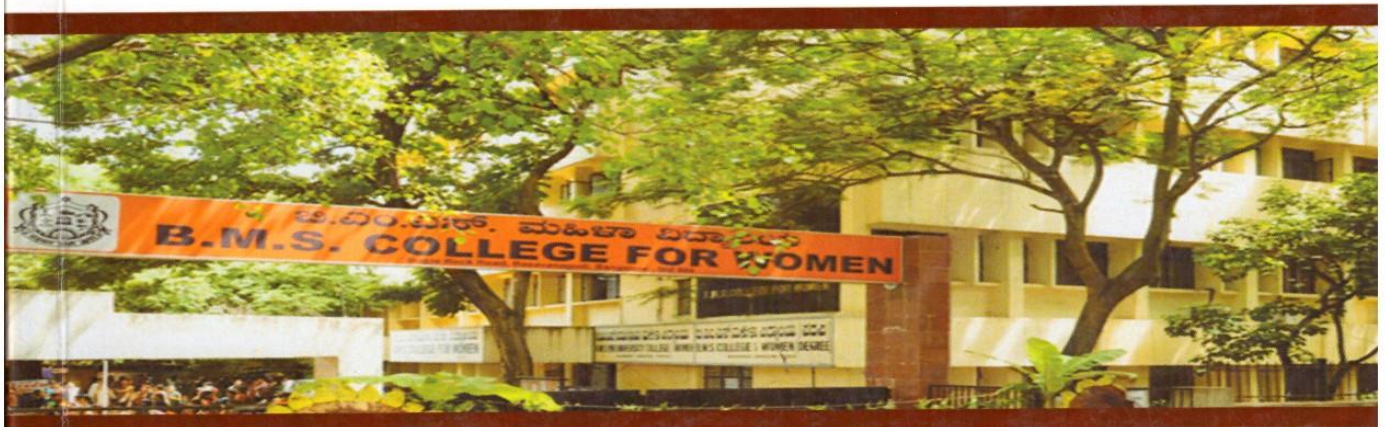
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TECHNICAL SESSION V — NEW CONCEPTS UNDER COMPANIES ACT 2013

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

17. Whistle Blowing – A Conceptual Framework and a Tool for Reducing Corporate Scandals in India	87
<i>Prof. Vikram Vernekar</i>	
18. Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Sustainable Growth for Society	92
<i>Abhilash K and Kumar K T</i>	
19. An Exploratory Study on the Practice of Csr in Companies	96
<i>Gayathri A and Dr.Usha Devi.N</i>	
20. An Overview on C S R and the Inclusive Growth	100
<i>Geetha.R.S.</i>	
21. A Study on Corporate Social Responsibility Awareness in Peenya Industrial Area	105
<i>Girish. K. V, Sowmya. V and Narasimha Murthy. H</i>	
22. Issues and Challenges of Companies Act 2013 - A Study With Reference to Corporate Social Responsibility	108
<i>Prof. S. Harish, Jayaram. A and G. Anitha</i>	
23. Corporate Social Responsibility	116
<i>Jayanandhini.C, Kavya.S and Sana Begum M</i>	
24. Corporate Social Responsibility – Revisiting Strategic HR Connection for Achieving Inclusive Growth	120
<i>Dr. R. Jayanthi</i>	
25. Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility	123
<i>Dr. M. Jayappa, Prof. Priya Srinivasa and Prof. Shankar R</i>	
26. A Study on the Awareness about Corporate Social Responsibility in Thanjavur District	130
<i>Dr. A. Kanmani Joan Of Arch</i>	
27. Corporate Social Responsibility Indian Companies & Smes for Rural Development	135
<i>P. Lalitha and Priya .T</i>	
28. Corporate Social Responsibility in the Healthcare Sector in India	139
<i>Dr. M.Muniraju and Saadia Hameed</i>	
29. Motivation and Perception of Employees in Participating in Corporate Volunteering Programs: An Exploration	142
<i>Nagaraj M S and Shalini N</i>	
30. Role of CSR towards the changes in the implications of Companies act 2013	147
<i>Neelima B Nimbhorkar, Rekha B. S. and Sujatha S. G.</i>	
31. Corporate Social Responsibility – Issues and Challenges	150
<i>Maria Mendes and Sushmashree S P</i>	
32. A Study on Corporate Social Responsibility – Under Companies Act 2013	153
<i>Preeti A. Ittigatti</i>	
33. Corporate Social Responsibility — The Challenges Ahead (In the Purview of the Companies Act, 2013)	157
<i>Pushkala Narashiman amd Minu Subramanya</i>	
34. Corporate Conscience: Programme Mode V/S One-Off Events	162
<i>Rachana K.M. and Asha Baskar</i>	
35. Corporate Social Responsibility	167
<i>Raghavendra. B S and Mohankumar. B C</i>	

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Corporate Governance and Corporate Social Responsibility

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Abstract

In the last few centuries, the world has made a remarkable transition from entrepreneurial innovations, achieving management orientation and moving towards good governance. While significant advances have been made, assessing the forms, types and impact on intended objectives is impeded by the fusion of distinct phenomena, which has created misunderstandings about why firms support CSR, and the implications of this support, or lack thereof, for the potential effectiveness of innovative policy options. Benefits to the business to becoming a Cool Corporate Citizen are many. They include increasing customer loyalty, attracting and retaining employees, developing employee carbon literacy and morale to help drive and sustain a company-wide carbon reduction strategy, developing employee leadership skills, building strong partnerships with local government, community organizations and other businesses, and strengthening community visibility and goodwill.

"If you want to build a million-dollar enterprise, one can take all the shortcuts; but if you are keen on building a billion-dollar enterprise, there is no other way than to run your business rightly. Honesty has to be accepted as an axiom, which is the only way to do business. It gives you the mental and moral strength and the ability to do it the right way." N R Narayana Murthy

Key Words: Code of conduct, Environmental Management, trusteeship, Community development

INTRODUCTION:

Corporate governance

Governance refers to the power and control that are exerted in managing and running any establishment within a framework of regulations, roles, duties, systems, processes and relationships. Thus, leaders and directors of boards in any institution are supposed to be held accountable for their decisions with great awareness in regards to social responsibility. Therefore, the board is expected to manage corporate strategies and culture through shaping and defining its vision, core beliefs and values. The board is also expected to observe management policies and individuals' roles aside from their own accountability in compliance with regulatory frameworks and conventions. Hence, the board is also expected to be responsible for all means of governance, including: decision making, organizational structure through specifying operational and control processes, in addition to clarifying the organizational design which has to be clear for all managers, employees and shareholders alike.

Corporate Governance deals with determining ways to take effective strategic decisions. It gives ultimate authority and complete responsibility to the Board of Directors. In today's market-oriented economy, the need for corporate governance arises. Also, efficiency as well as globalization are significant factors urging corporate governance. Corporate Governance is essential to develop added value to the stakeholders.

Philip Armstrong, senior advisor, corporate governance at International Finance Corporation (IFC), feels corporate governance in India is steadily improving. He says that though regulations in India are among the best globally, What is

123
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CONTENT

Sl. No	Title	Page No.
1	A Case Study on Non-Performing Assets in India Mr. Safeer Pasha M, Mr. Mohan Kumar M S & Mr. Vijo Jose Vellakottil	1
2	A Study on Customer Attitude Towards Online Shopping in Bangalore Prof. C.Surendhranatha Reddy & Prof. Dr.Guru Basava Aradhya.S	9
3	A Study on Empowering Women Entrepreneurship Ms. C. Indrani Vidyadhar & Ms. S. Revathi	15
4	A Study on Impact of Mergers and Acquisitions on the Financial Performance of Banks in India Mr. M. Balakrishnachar & Mr. M. Nithyanandam	20
5	A Study on Labour Welfare Facilities with Reference to Garment Industries Mr. V. Ravi, Prof. Dr. E A Parameshwara gupta & Mr. Narasimha raju	31
6	A Study on Role of Non-Banking Financial Companies in Indian Economy N. Nandini	36
7	A Study on the Green Entrepreneurship Prof. Priya Srinivasa & Dr.R. Shankar	46
8	A Study on Trends and Issues of Employee Turnover in Education Sector with Special Reference to Professional and Technical Institutes in Bangalore Ms. M. Haritha, Dr .E.A. Parameshwara Gupta & Chethan S	55
9	An Emperical Study on Effectiveness of Online Training and Development with Reference to Public Sector Employees (Bank) Mr. Brijesh Singh & Dr. N.Babitha Thimmaiah	61
10	Marketing in Transmedia Branding Era: A Review on Transmedia Story-Telling Mr. K Anil Kumar & Ms. Subhashree Natarajan	66
11	A Study on Employee Recognition and its Relationship with Employee Outcomes in Retail Industry with Reference to Bangalore Mrs. Batty Dorance Jeen	72
12	Contract Farming - An Initiative in Green India Ms. H B Chaya Devi & Ms. M S Swetha	80
13	Contribution of Fringe Benefits for Performance Excellence in an Organization Dr. Abhilasha Srivastava	86
14	Contributions of E-Commerce Towards the Development of Entrepreneurship Habbits on Young Minds in India Ms. K V Pradeepa Kumar	91
15	Corporate Governance Practices of Listed Companies in India - Special Reference To S&P Bse Sensex Companies Mr. T R Santhosh & Dr. M A Reji	99



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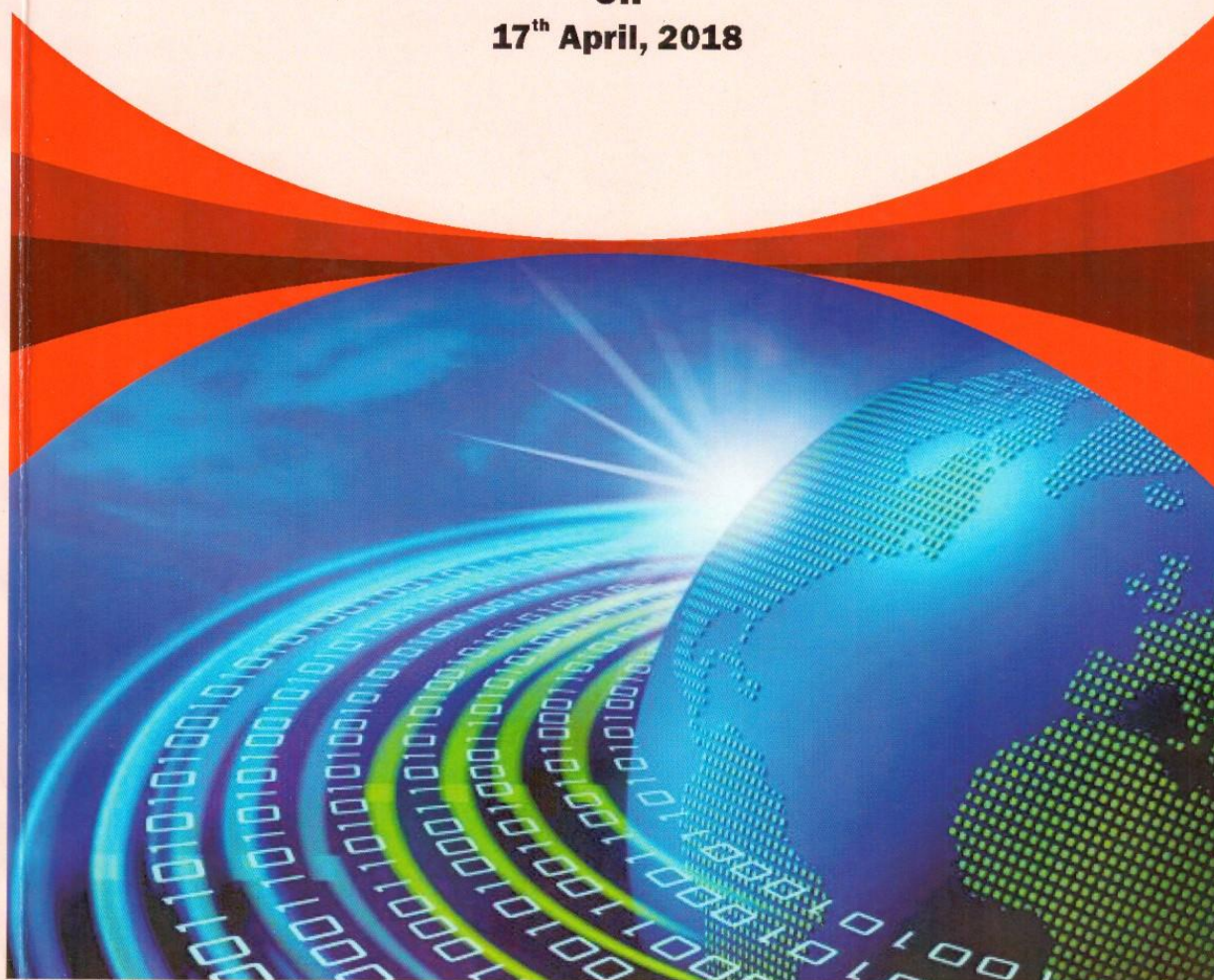
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INDEX

Sl. No.	Title of the Paper	Page Nos.
1	HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA – CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS · Prof. Priya Srinivasa · Dr. Shankar. R · Prof. Sumathi G	1-3
2	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION · Manorath Dahal	4-7
3	BRIDGING THE DIGITAL DIVIDE IN INDIA · Salma Bano · Dr. Rekha K Jadhav	8-11
4	CURRICULAR REJOINDERS TO GLOBAL TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO E- LEARNING · Dr. K.Vikram · Dr.Thimme Gowda	12-15
5	READING HABITS AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS TOWARDS DIGITAL ERA · P.K.Malarvizhi · Dr. C. Thilakam	16-17
6	DIGITILIZATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SPORTS ECONOMY · Dr. S Muniraju · Manjunatha K N	18-20
7	SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IMPACTING STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE · Krishna H.S	21-22
8	EFFECT OF DIGITALIZATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL INDIA · Nandini M. Hegde	23-25
9	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA PRESENTS SCENARIO ON CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK · G.V.Sujatha · R.S.Narendra	26-27
10	IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW OF DIGITALIZATION · Dr.Surappa Naik · Shivakumar B S	28-30
11	IMPACT OF INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL STORIES ON CHILDREN · Reshma N.A	31-32
12	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION · Dr. K.R.Veena	33-35
13	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IMPLEMENTATION IN HIGHER EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN INDIA · S.Bharathi · Prof Ramakrishna	36-38
14	THE EFFECTS OF DIGITALIZATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL INDIA · Evangeline Rajkumari	39-41
15	MEDIA AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY · Lokesh Naik k	41-44
16	IMPACT OF DIGITALISATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN GLOBALIZED INDIAN ECONOMY · Lakshamma H.R · Dr.Kalaivani K.N	45-47
17	INNOVATIONS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING · S. Ragupathy	48-50
18	YOGA AND ITS APPLICATION · Dr. Asha K.B	51-53

"Higher Education in Digital Era –A Multidisciplinary Approach"

HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA – CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT:

"The aim of education is gaining knowledge, not of facts, but of values" –William S. Burroughs

Our imperfect world is advancing relentlessly towards uncertain future scenarios, and we must try to redirect it towards sustainability, that is, towards a new way of doing things in order to improve our environment while at the same time achieving justice, social equality and economic stability. However change is impossible without learning, just as learning is impossible without change. Development of any nation solely depends on the quality of human resources; and good human resource is produced through quality education. Education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the social, cultural, moral, economic, and spiritual issues and contributes towards the development through propagation of specialized knowledge and skills.

In the beginning, education and the ideals it embodied aspired to create a "perfect" citizenry. Later, the objective shifted to ensuring that citizens were well-trained, and more recently it shifted once again to the awakening of the critical spirit. Today, the ideal is creativity: the capacity to learn and a lifelong willingness to face new things and modify learned expectations accordingly; there can be no learning without re-learning, without the revision that must be undertaken when we realise the weakness of what we thought we knew. In a knowledge society, education is the capacity to be creative in an environment of particular uncertainty, the capacity to properly manage the cognitive dissonance that gives rise to our failure to comprehend reality (Innerarity, 2010). Therefore, in the world of liquid modernity, we must move away from sporadic education and towards lifelong learning. India is dashing headlong towards economic success and modernization. It is counting on high-tech industries, such as IT and Biotechnology, to propel the nation to prosperity.

Key Words: *Higher Education System, Knowledge, Learning, Government*

Introduction:

India's huge pool of young people might be considered its biggest strength. Unfortunately, India is far from having its act together when it comes to figuring out how to educate these young people. Government data suggests that only one out of every seven children born in India goes to college. What's more, the nation suffers from both a crippling quantity, as well as a quality, challenge when it comes to higher education.

Higher education is very important for a developing country like India and it is encouraging to increasing human development. Higher education in India has experienced phenomenal expansion since independence. India has produced scientists, engineers, technologists, doctors, teachers and managers who are in great demand all over the world. Now it is one of the top ten countries in our industrial and technological capacity, because of the significant contribution of manpower and tools provided by higher education, especially, technical education. India has already entered into the era of knowledge explosion. It has proved its tremendous potential by its performance in nuclear and space

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CONTENTS

Sl.No.	Name of Author	Name of Topic	Page
1	Prof. Sindhu Menon Dr. Anupama Nerurkar	A STUDY ON RETIREMENT READINESS OF WORKING POPULATION IN MUMBAI	
2	Mr. Francisco D'Souza Dr. Varsha Ainapure	THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON BRAND EQUITY AND PERFORMANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN MUMBAI	
3	Dr. Meenakshi Lath	TEACHER PRESENCE IN AN ONLINE LEARNING COMMUNITY	
4	Ms. Shobha K B, <u>Dr. Avinash V</u>	AGRI - ENTREPRENEURSHIPS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO KODAGU REGION	
5	Mr. Rajendra Bansilal Vare	A STUDY ON AWARENESS AND PROBLEMS OF INVESTORS IN MUTUAL FUND - A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THANE DISTRICT	
6	Dr. (Mrs.) Mandeep Kaur Kochar, Sahibpreet Singh Kochar	SELECTING INSTITUTIONS FOR ONLINE HIGHER EDUCATION IN LOCK DOWN 2020: A CONSIDERABLE CHALLENGE FOR YOUTH	
7	Mrs. Prabha Siddhesh Kadam, Dr. Vinod Moreswar Vaze	A STUDY TO INVESTIGATE RELATIONSHIP OF ACADEMIC SCORES AT ENTRY LEVEL AND EXIT LEVEL OF GRADUATION PROGRAM.	
8	Remya George	A STUDY ON UNDERSTANDING STUDENT BEHAVIOUR IN ONLINE TEACHING LEARNING PLATFORM	
9	Soumya George	TECHNOLOGY AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT - CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS	
10	Ms. Priya Ashok Sapkale	REGIONAL DEVELOPING COUNTRIES- THEIR TAKE ON CORE BANKING SOLUTION. A THEORETICAL REVIEW	

AGRI-ENTREPRENEURSHIPS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO KODAGU REGION

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ABSTRACT

The study intends to throw light on the current trends in agriculture based entrepreneurship in Kodagu district with special focus on honey business and home made wines. The research throws light on the problems faced by honey and homemade wine entrepreneurs in Kodagu district and tries to give suggestions in making their business be recognized and promoted as an alternative source of income with coffee plantations and agriculture. Sustainable development of Kodagu is possible with these environment based activities. Primary and secondary data were used to arrive at the conclusions of the study. The outcomes of the research may help the entrepreneurial supporters, policy makers in promoting the business in Kodagu.

Keywords: Bee Keeping, First generation entrepreneurs, Honey Processing, Homemade wine

1. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship is an important factor that contributes economic development of a region, state and a nation by improving the standard of living and providing standard income to the family and creating job opportunities. As Kodagu is one of the districts notified under the agri-export zones and highly depending upon agricultural activities like coffee, pepper, rice, cardamom, rubber, orange, cashew, honey etc. According to 2011 census, Kodagu is an Agri- based economy. The main source of income here is from agricultural sector. It is one of the largest coffee producers in India and known for 'Coffee land' for their future. According to the statistics by the DIC Madikeri as on 31-03-2016, there are 300 agri-based MSME industries are located in the district with the average investment of 1200 lakhs rupees. Major agri-based industries in Kodagu are: Coffee Curing and Honey Processing.

The below statistics shows that nearly half of the people (49.70%) in Kodagu are non-Workers. Honey processing is a potential area of investment in the district and is one of the proposed clusters with textiles, hand embroidery, cane and bamboo business by MSME Development Institute, Government of India. Kodagu is a home for honey production in South India with massive bee nesting trees is present in large number. The district is famous for pure natural honey with quality and taste. The climate also supports the honey business here.

With the increasing job opportunities day by day there has been a necessity for flurry start-ups in the recent years with innovative ideas. Honey business can be seen as one of the potential products for entrepreneurial growth in Kodagu now a day. Latest addition to the list of potential products is Home- made wines. Tourists have found homemade wine a good addition to their kitty when they go back from Kodagu. Wine is made from grapes, gooseberries, betel leaves, ginger, Pineapple, passion fruit, rice and bananas. (1) Once the home stay concept became more popular in the district, these wines became very popular and now wine is sold in good number across the district. Homemade wine business gives entrepreneurial opportunities from grass root level of the society. More number of women entrepreneurs involved in the same business and is working on the source of income

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ಸಂಪುಟ ೯ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ ೧ ಜುಲೈ-ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೧೬



ಪರಿವಿಡಿ

ಸಂಪಾದಕೀಯ / 3

೧. ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಕಥನ / ೧
ಡಾ. ಸಿ.ಆರ್. ಗೋವಿಂದರಾಜು
೨. ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ 'ದಲಿತ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ' / ೯
ಡಾ. ಎನ್. ಚನ್ನಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಸೋಸಲೆ
೩. ಪರಿಸರ ಬಿಕ್ಕಟ್ಟು, ಪರಿಸರ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಹಾಗೂ
ಪರಿಸರ ಚಳವಳಿ: ಕೆಲವು ಚರ್ಚೆಗಳು / ೧೫
ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಮೋಹನ್‌ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರೈ
೪. ಬೇಡ ಬುಡಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ / ೨೯
ಡಾ. ವಿರೂಪಾಕ್ಷ ಪೂಜಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ
೫. ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ
ಒಂದು ವಿವರಣೆ / ೪೯
ವಿ. ಅವಿನಾಶ್
೬. ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ ಬುಕನಿನ್‌ರವರ ಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರೂಪಿತ
"ಕೆನರಾ ಸದರ್ನ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ನಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯಾ ಕೋಷ್ಟ"-
ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು / ೬೪
ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಕೊಂಚಾಡಿ
೭. ನಿಜಾಮ್ ಅರಣ್ಯನೀತಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ
ಗೋಂಡಿ ಕೊಮುರಂ ಭೀಮುನ ಹೋರಾಟ / ೭೬
ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ
೮. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಂತಃಪತನದ ಕೊಲೆಗೂ
'ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ಹತ್ಯೆ' ಎಂಬ ಹಣೆಪಟ್ಟಿಯೇ?... / ೮೩
ಕೆ.ಆರ್. ಬಸವರಾಜು
೯. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ನಗರೀಕರಣದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಮೈಸೂರು ಭೇಂಬರ್ ಆಫ್ ಕಾಮರ್ಸ್ ಪಾತ್ರ / ೯೧
ಪಿ. ಯಶೋದ

16. An abstract Statement of the poligers in the Ceded Dist.
17. Under Tippoo Sulten and the Nizam from 1782 to 1792, P-389.
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ಶಿ

ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ ಒಂದು ವಿವರಣೆ

ವಿ. ಅವಿನಾಶ್

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಮಾಜವು ತನ್ನ ಅನನ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಜಾತಿ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೆ ವರ್ಣದ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ರೂಪರೇಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲುಕೀಳು ಎನ್ನುವ ವರ್ಗ ವಿಭಜನೆ ಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು. ಈ ವರ್ಗ ವಿಭಜನೆಯು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಂಚಲನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಭಾರತದ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ಜೀತವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಲಾಮರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಭಾರತದ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ರಾವಿಡ ಆಗಮನದವರೆಗೆ ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಲಾಮರೆಂದೇ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತೇ, ವಿನಹ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಎಂದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಗುಲಾಮ ವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಕೇವಲ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೇ ಅದು ಇಡೀ ಪ್ರಪಂಚವನ್ನು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದು ವಿಕಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಕರೂಪದ ವಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಸ್ಥೆಯೂ ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಭಿನ್ನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿತ್ತು.

ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ರೀತಿಯ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುವ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿಯ ಅಥವಾ ಜೀತ ವಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಕೊಡಗನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ ಹಾಲೇರಿ ರಾಜರಿಂದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಲೇರಿ ಆರಸರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಲಾಮರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ, ಈ ಗುಲಾಮರು ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಭೂ-ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಅನಿಭಾವ್ಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಆಧಾರಗಳೆಂದರೇ ಹಾಲೇರಿ ಆರಸರ 'ಮಹಿಂನಾಮ' ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದರೇ. ಈ

೪೮ ನರಿತ್ತ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ

ವಸಾಹತುಶಾಹಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಲಾಮಗಿರಿ ಒಂದು ವಿವರಣೆ ೪೯

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Education and Social Transformation in 19th Century
Colonial Coorg

- Avinash V.

82-97

Employment of Children / Child Labour in Retail Stores
- A Study with Reference to Select Villages in D. K. District

- Niyaz; Dr B.K. Vishala & Dr Abbokar Siddiq

98-120

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN 19th CENTURY COLONIAL COORG

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies the condition of education in Coorg, when education policy was under the direct control of the British Company and the British Crown. Although colonial policy made several recommendations to increase the growth of primary education, it generally lagged behind secondary education over most of the period. In addition to official policy, several local factors were critical to the condition of schools at the district-level. While the level of caste and religious diversity was negatively correlated with the number of public primary schools, the share of Kodavas, was positively connected with secondary schools.

Keywords: Education, Institutions, Policy, Conditions

Introduction:

Education and social transformation are closely linked aspects in any society. An enlightened secular education system always brings about revolutionary changes in the entire setup and outlook of society. The greater proportion of that education is informal, being acquired by the young from the example and behaviour of elders in society. However, economic prosperity plays a crucial role in the spread and utility of education, while poverty always keeps people in the darkness of illiteracy as it happened in the case of labour classes in Coorg under the British. However, the steady growth of coffee and the resultant prosperity from it and the impact of European settlers who were planters must have influenced the native Coorgs to imbibe their system of education and westernize themselves.

A brief survey of the efforts of the British government, who were so to say on a civilizing mission in Coorg, towards education in Coorg is made. (Lokesh 1993) **Geographical Features:**

The small province of Coorg lies on the summits of Western Ghats and is bordered on the north and east by the Mysore state, on the South West and South by Malabar and on the West by South Canara. The country is mountainous with some mountain peaks rising to a height of nearly 6000 feet above sea level, while the cultivated and inhabited parts have an altitude of 3000 to 5000 feet. The area of Coorg is 1,583 square miles. Coorg proper which occupies the central portion is covered with forest, save where the clearing of a Coffee plantation or the park-like open glades, which with their beautiful greensward and varied foliage afford a charming variety to the landscape. (Lokesh 2003) The Coorg is or Kodagas, the ruling race of the country together with their hereditary priesthood the Amma Kodagas, Priests of Keveri Amma or Mother Kaveri (the river) form one sixth of the population; while the Holeys and Yeravas make up nearly one third of the population. The remainder consists principally of immigrants from Mysore, Canara, Malabar and other parts. The Wokligas or cultivators form 9 percent. They visit the coffee estates during the working season and then return to their villages in Mysore in time for the cultivation of their own fields. The Coorg is or Kodagas are a distinct highland clan, having a picturesque national dress, and speaking their own languages – the Kodagu a dialect of Kannada or Canarese. They hold their lands on a feudal tenure called Jamma and consider it a privilege to serve the Government. For the control of morals and social affairs they have their own Okkas or elders, who meet at the Ambala or public meeting place on the village green. (The office of Chief Commissioners of Coorg 1919)

Pre-Colonial Coorg:

In the pre-colonial era there were no indigenous schools for advanced instruction and all were elementary schools. The schools as such were supported by private individuals or small communities. They had no connection whatever with the Government and were not under inspection. They fluctuated in attendance and were often closed for months

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विषय सूची

क्रम संख्या	आलेख	प्रस्तुतकर्ता	पृ.सं.
1	डॉ. दारा योगानंद	व्यावसायिक क्षेत्र में हिन्दी भाषा का महत्व	1
2	डॉ. मंजुश्री मैन्नन	साहित्य में सामाजिक चेतना की अनिवार्यता	5
3	डॉ. रंजीत के. शाह,	लोक एवं जनजातीय साहित्य और संस्कृति वैश्विक परिप्रेक्ष्य में भोजपुरी के लोकसाहित्य में राष्ट्रवाद	9
4	डॉ. सरिता सिन्हा	भाषा के विकास में बोलियों की भूमिका	12
5	प्रो. ममता ती.एस.	भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली	18
6	डॉ. रेखा सिन्हा	मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी के महाकाव्य 'साकेत' में कैकेयी का मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण	21
7	डॉ. बीना प्रभाकरन	ईश्वरशरण सिंह की कहानी - 'मेरे लिये नहीं' में पद से प्रेम का चित्रण	24
8	डॉ. निशामेश्वर,	नारीजीवन-एकसंघर्ष	29
9	डॉ. तलवार रामकृष्ण	अभिमन्यु अनंत और कन्नड के सिद्धलिंगय्या जी के साहित्य में चित्रित मजदूरों की समस्या का चित्रण	31
10	डॉ. चेतना बणकार	हिन्दी साहित्य में नाटक का विकास	38
11	जोशी अश्विनी भुजंग(सदावर्त)	"जागतिक महिला दिवस के उपलक्ष्य में"	41
12	श्रीमति वीणा	मोहन राकेश के नाट्य साहित्य एवं रंगमंचीय अध्ययन	44
13	दत्तात्रय पांडुरंग सुर्यवंशी	नरेन्द्र कोहली का उपन्यास 'पुनरारंभ' में नारी शोषण	49
14	शंकर सुनील कुमार	संजीव के कहानियों में स्त्री-शोषण	52
15	संध्या मिश्रा	रमणिका गुप्ता की आत्मकथा 'हादसे'	55
16	एस.के.सतीश	मन्नू भंडारी के 'यही सच है' कहानी में प्रासंगिकता	59
17	अनुपमा	महिला आत्मकथाकार	62
18	सुभद्रा कुमारी	आर्थिक स्वावलंबन एवं नारी	66
19	शिवदास	दलित साहित्य का सौंदर्यशास्त्र	69

संजीव के कहानियों में स्त्री-शोषण

साहित्यकार समाज का एक महत्वपूर्ण अंग होने के कारण समाज में घटित घटनाओं से वह अपने आप को अलग नहीं कर सकता जो घटनाएं वह समाज में देखता है, जिन परिस्थितियों को वह भोगता है, उन्हीं का यथार्थ चित्रण अपने साहित्य में करता है।

भारतीय समाज में प्राचीन काल से ही पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति है। पुरुष की तुलना में आज भी स्त्री को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं देते। प्राचीन काल में तो स्त्री को चार दीवारों के अंदर ही रहना पड़ता था। आज शिक्षा का प्रचार एवं प्रसार होने के कारण स्त्री पढ़-लिखकर अपने अधिकार के लिए जागृत हो रही है। पुरुष के कंधे से कंधा लगाकर हर क्षेत्र में अपनी क्षमता सिद्ध कर रही है।

लेकिन यह प्रमाण कम है। प्राचीन काल की तरह आज भी स्त्री के प्रति एक भोग्य की वस्तु के रूप में देखा जाता है। गुलाम की तरह उसके साथ बर्ताव किया जाता है। संजीव के कहानियों में पारिवारिक, मानसिक-शारीरिक एवं लैंगिक शोषण का चित्रण मिलता है।

कथाकार संजीव स्त्रियों के प्रति संवेदनशील है। उनके हृदय में स्त्रियों के प्रति सम्मान की भावना है। वर्तमान समय में उनपर होनेवाले अत्याचार और शोषण से परिचित है। अत्याचार और शोषण की चक्की में पीसते स्त्रियों की विमुक्ति के लिए संजीव में बेचैनी और छटपटाहट का यही कारण है कि उन्होंने अपनी कहानियों में स्त्रियों पर होनेवाले अत्याचार और उनके शोषण को व्यापक रूप में चित्रित किया है।

संजीव के कहानियों में स्त्री शोषण का भयावह रूप उसके शारीरिक शोषण में देखा जाता है। 'घर चलो दुलारी बाई' कहानी में दुलारीबाई का शोषण उसके परिवारवाले करते हैं। विधवा दुलारीबाई को अकेला पाकर जेठ तथा देवर भूखे शिकारी कुत्तों की तरह उस पर दूट पड़ते हैं। संजीव जी लिखते हैं-"बैसवाड़े में औरतों की स्थिति शूद्रों की तरह ही थी।" इससे पता चलता है कि बैसवाड़े में औरतों को दासता एवं लाचारी में अपना जीवन व्यतित करना पड़ता है। इस तरह स्त्रियों का शोषण न केवल बाहरी समाज के लोग करते हैं बल्कि परिवार के लोग भी करते हैं।

'जसी बहू' कहानी में भी स्त्री शोषण के घिनौने रूप का चित्रण मिलता है। कहानी में जसी काम के सिल-सिल से दूर गांव चला जाता है। जसी की बहू घर में अकेली रहती है इसका स्वाभीमान सवर्णा के लिए चुनौतीपूर्ण बन जाता है। जमींदार चंदेरसिंह से जसी का झगडा होता है तब चंदेरसिंह से सितई पंडित दोनों अमानवीय अत्याचार करने लगते हैं। एक दिन सितई पंडित जसी की बहू पर बलात्कार करते हैं। इसी संदर्भ में संजीवजी लिखते हैं-"सितई पंडित ने आम की तरह निचोड़ डाला उसके गर्व को।" इस तरह स्त्रियों का शोषण घर और बाहर दोनों ओर से होता है।

वापसी' इस कहानी में फौजियों द्वारा स्त्री शोषण की घटना का चित्रण किया गया है। इस कहानी मित्र देश के फौजी देश की हजारों कुमारियों एवं युवतियों की इज्जत लूटते हैं।



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- 3) डॉ. रेनू रानी शुक्ला - हिन्दी साहित्य और समाज का अन्तरसंबंध
- 4) संयोगिता मौर्या - इक्कीसवीं सदी के उपन्यास साहित्य में आदिवासी जीवन का संघर्ष
- 5) डॉ. अनीता एस कर्पूर - सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में हिन्दी कविता
- 6) डॉ. नीलिमा दुबे - आधुनिक कविता के सामाजिक सरोकार
- 7) प्रो. रेखा पी. मेनन - समकालीन कविता का सामाजिक सरोकार
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- 9) लक्ष्मी वी. - हिन्दी के दलित उपन्यासों में चित्रित सामाजिक शोषण
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- 11) डॉ. रंजीत कुमार - सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्गम में साहित्य की भूमिका एवं उपादेयता
- 12) शन्कर सुनिल कुमार - हिन्दी साहित्य और समाज में कहानी का अन्तरसंबंध
- 13) जोशी अश्विनी भुजंग - लेखिका मृदुला सिन्हा के उपन्यास परितप्त लंकेश्वरी में स्थित सामाजिक मूल्य
- 14) डॉ. उमा शर्मा - आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी जी के निबंध और समाज
- 15) डॉ. वीर मणि पांडे - समकालीन हिन्दी नाटक और रंगमंचीयता
- 16) तुष्टि शर्मा - नव भारत के निर्माण में हिन्दी साहित्य का योगदान

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हिन्दी साहित्य और समाज में कहानी का अंतरसंबंध

शंकर सुनिलकुमार

शोध विद्यार्थी

तुमकूर विश्वविद्यालय तुमकूर

“कहानी” हिन्दी साहित्य की सर्वाधिक लोकप्रिय एवं सशक्त विधा है। आज की कहानी समसामयिक यथार्थ से जुड़ी है, अतः जीवन में जो घट रहा है और हमारे आस-पास जो घट रहा है, उसे कथात्मक शिल्प में बांधने का प्रयास समसामयिक कहानीकारों ने किया।

प्रसिद्ध कहानी समीक्षक डा. “हेमचंद्र पानेगी” के अनुसार “अविश्वसनीयता एवं अतिरंजना से युक्त होकर आज की कहानी यथार्थ के धरातल पर प्रतिष्ठित हो चुकी है। मानवीय सम्बन्धों को रेखांकित करने वाले पात्र आज की कहानी के मूल स्तम्भ हैं। गम्भीर जीवन सत्त्वों का उदघाटन मूल्य संज्ञाति द्वन्द्व संघर्ष तनाव विखराव और मोहभंग जैसे तथ्यों का समावेश आज की कहानी में हो चुका है, यही आज की आवश्यकता भी है और यही इसकी सामाजिक सार्थकता भी।”

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है आज की कहानी में मानव-मन में चलने वाले अन्तर्द्वन्द्वों से साक्षात्कार किया गया है। साथ ही परिवर्तन जीवन मूल्यों एवं युगीन समस्याओं को भी कहानी की विषय वस्तु बनाया गया है। साम्यवादीकता आतंकवाद भ्रष्टाचार और राजनीतिक गिरवट का समकालीन कहानियों में प्रमुखता से चित्रित किया गया है। इस प्रकार कहानी हिन्दी साहित्य में समाज से अंतर संबंध है।

हिन्दी कहानी साहित्य में समाज से अंतरसंबंध

अंतरसंबंध का अर्थ होता है कि आंतरिक संबंध, एक दूसरे का आन्वीय या मधुर संबंध माना जाता है। हिन्दी कहानी और समाज में अंतरसंबंध है, इस संबंध को समझने के लिए मैं कुछ कहानीकारों का प्रेमचंद, भीष्म साहनी, हरिशंकर परसाई, और सज्जीव जी का एक एक कहानि का उद्धरण के साथ समझाने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ।

हिन्दी कहानी साहित्य प्रेमचंद के बिना अधूरा रहेगा। हिन्दी कहानियों के विकास के इतिहास में प्रेमचंद का आगमन एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना है, इनकी कहानियों में पहली बार समाज का पूरा परिवेश उसकी कुरूपता, असमानता, छुआछूत शोषण की विभाषिक कमजोर वर्ग और स्त्रियों का दमन आदि वास्तविकता प्रकट हुई है। उन्होंने सामान्य आदमी का जीवन अत्यंत निकट से देखा था खुद उस जिंदगी का भी भाग भी था। अधूतों की कठिनाइयों का और कथित उच्च जातियों द्वारा उन पर किए जाने वाले अत्याचारों का खुलकर वर्णन किया है।

प्रेमचंद की कहानियों तथा उनके युग के कहानी साहित्य पर तत्कालीन राजनीतिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के प्रभाव स्पष्ट दिखाई देते हैं। हिन्दी कहानी विकास में प्रेमचंद जी का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

“बड़े घर की बेटी” प्रेमचंद जी की श्रेष्ठ कहानियों में से एक है। सामाजिक जीवन के सूक्ष्म चित्रकार प्रेमचंद जी ने इस कहानी में मध्यम वर्ग के गृहस्थ जीवन की एक घटना को चित्रित किया है, जो हमारे घरों में आये दिन घटती रहती है। आरंभी बड़े घर की बेटी है। सम्पन्न घर की सुविधाओं का अभ्यस्त होने पर भी उसने अपने आपको श्रीकंठ के रूढ़िप्रस्त तथा अभावों से पूर्ण घर के अनुकूल बना लिया।

“भीष्म साहनी” ने अपनी कथा साहित्य में मध्यवर्ग के संस्कारों को बहुत गहराई से विश्लेषित करने का प्रयास किया है। मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों की समस्याओं और विरसगियों को अपने प्रभावशाली ढंग से चित्रित किया है। यात्रिक जीवन के तनाव, व्यक्ति की स्वार्थ भावना विभाजन पीड़ा राजनीतिक जीवन, भ्रष्टाचार आदि आपकी कहानियों के विषय हैं। इनके विश्लेषण के द्वारा भीष्म साहनी ने सामाजिक बदलाव एवं मानव स्वभाव में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयत्न किया है।

“चीफ की दावत” कहानी में बुद्धों की समस्याएँ समाज का दिखावापन तथा मनुष्य की उड़ा पोह का वर्णन किया है। शामनाथ के घर पर चीफ की दावत में जो घटनाएँ घटती हैं उसमें पता चलता है कि जो माँ पार्टी के लिए बाधा समझी जाती थी उसी के कारण शामनाथ को तरक्की मिलने की सम्भावना हुई। बुजुर्गों के प्रति आदरभाव रखने तथा माँ की भयना का परिचय इस कहानी में मिलता है।

“हरिशंकर परसाई” जी हिन्दी के सर्वश्रेष्ठ हास्य व्यंग्य लेखक हैं। आपकी कहानियों में राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार और सामाजिक विरसगियों के प्रति तीव्र आलोचनात्मक दृष्टि परिलक्षित होता है। सूक्ष्म व्यंग्य का कुशल प्रयोग परसाई अन्य रचनाकारों से अलग एक विशिष्ट पहचान देता है। सच्चे साहित्य के लिए वे सामाजिक अनुभव का ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण मानते हैं।

“भोलायम का जीव” कहानी परसाई जी की व्यंग्यात्मक मार्मिक रचना है जिसमें भोलायम जैसे एक नगण्य दीन सामान्य सरकारी रिटर्न नौकर का पैशन के लिए लगातार पाँच साल तक संघर्ष करने की मर्मव्यथा का हृदयस्पर्शी चित्रण है। इसमें वर्तमान समाज की गरीबी भूखमरी, स्वार्थपरता, भ्रष्टाचार आदि समस्याओं तथा आम आदमी की विवशता और लाचारी का वर्णन है। इस प्रकार समाज से अंतर संबंध है।