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## Impact of Merger/Acquisition on Share Price "A Case Study of India"

\* Himani Gupta

\*\* Manisha Gupta

Merger is defined as combination of two or more companies into a single company where one survives and the others lose their corporate existence. The aim of this paper is to make an effort to capture the impact of M & A on post merger life of the banks which passed through this process immediately after such merger / acquisition. It covers the sample of seven Indian banks which passed through merger and acquisition phase in India during the year 2005-2010. The entire merger taken in this study belongs to the banking sector. India is slowly but surely moving from a regime of 'large number of small banks' to 'small number of large banks'. All the sample companies were listed on National Stock Exchange. Impact of merger & acquisition on share price of these companies has been observed through event study. Results indicated that positive changes have resulted in the share price of six banks and negative impact in the share price of the one bank. The time period taken for the study is five weeks pre and post-merger. Moreover, no change in the price of any bank has been found. Overall, the results indicate that M & A positively affect the share price of banks.

### INTRODUCTION

The corporate sector all over the world is restructuring its operations through different types of consolidation strategies in order to face various challenges posed by the new pattern of globalization, which again led to the greater integration of national and international markets. The intensity of such operations is increasing with the deregulation of various markets. The Indian corporate sector too experienced such a boom in mergers and acquisition led restructuring strategies especially after liberalisation mainly due to the presence of subsidiaries of big MNCs here as well as due to the pressure recorded by such strategies on the domestic firms. Finance, Drugs and Pharmaceutical, Telecommunication, Textiles, Electrical machinery, Tea etc. are the major sectors in which it has been occurred. Over the past decade, the banking industry has experienced an unprecedented level of consolidation as mergers and acquisitions among large financial institutions have taken place at record levels. In the last years, research in the

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field of mergers and acquisitions shifted from investigating in variables to predict ex ante M & A performance towards post-M & A phenomena. Especially themes like post-M & A performance in Share price have gained momentum. When a company has surplus funds, it uses them variously. It returns them to the shareholders through special dividends, it may use them to finance capital projects or to provide additional working capital or to formulate schemes for modernization and expansion on a more ambitious scale even to sell more by offering favourable credit terms or for that matter to get even prices for supplies or a judicious mix of some or all of them.

Because of increased paid up capital requirements for banks to ₹ 200 crores, mergers and acquisitions in this sector of India became imminent. It was urged that for the improvement of the competitiveness of the banks and to strengthen their financial base, mergers are indispensable.

### OVERVIEW OF INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY

The history of Indian Banking shows that seeds of banking in India were sown back in the 18th century when efforts were made to establish the General Bank of India and Bank of Hindustan in 1786 and 1790 respectively. Later some more banks like Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras were established under the charter of British East India Company. These three banks were merged in 1921 and it formed the Imperial Bank of India, which later became the State Bank of India. The banking sector in India can be divided into two era i.e. pre-liberalization era and post liberalization era since 1991. In the pre-liberalization era, the Government of India nationalized the 14 largest commercial banks in 1969. A second dose of nationalization of six more commercial banks followed in 1980. Later, in the year 1993, the government merged New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank. It was only the merger between nationalized banks and resulted in the reduction of the number of nationalized banks from 20 to 19. The banking sector has seen a tremendous amount of change in the post liberalization era i.e. in the early 1991; Licences were given to small number of private banks like Global Trust Bank, which later amalgamated with Oriental Bank of Commerce, Axis Bank (earlier UTI Bank), ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank. This move had augmented the growth in Indian Banking. Along with the rapid growth in the economy of India, followed by the growth with strong contribution from all the three sectors of banks, viz. government banks, private banks and foreign banks. The impact of globalization on Indian Banking has caused many changes in terms of regulations and structural. With the changing environment, many different strategies have been adopted by this sector to remain efficient and to surge at the forefront in the global arena. One such strategy is in the course of consolidation is merger and acquisition

### SIGNIFICANCE AND LIMITATIONS

The present study provides a brief overview on the before and after announcement effect of mergers on acquiring entity. Therefore, in this study pre and post announcement merger cases are very significantly explained with case of different banks in India. This is a



secondary data based study so it also has the limitations of the secondary data. It focuses only on the effect on share price before and after mergers. Other parameters such as ration, profitability etc are not covered to test pre-post effects.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Approaches to defining mergers exist in the literature. Mergers are defined at the bank level. A bank-level merger occurs when previously distinct banks are consolidated into one institution. Consolidations of individual banks under the same holding company are often included in samples of mergers defined this way. Analyzing mergers at the bank level is appealing for several reasons. Not only have there been a great number of mergers at this level, but because the DICGC Report of Income and Report of Condition (call report) measure performance at the bank level, data are easily obtained for these types of mergers. However, studying bank-level mergers centres the study on the impact of changing organizational structure. It does not clearly assess the gains brought about by new ownership which economists general view as the centre piece of the analysis of mergers and acquisitions. Therefore, most studies focus on mergers of holding companies. A merger at the holding company level is defined by a change in ownership of a subsidiary bank or a group of subsidiary banks. This type of merger is viewed in the same manner regardless of whether the newly acquired banks are consolidated into a single institution or continue to operate as separate entities under new ownership. By construction, analysis of this type of merger is particularly useful in examining the effect of changes in ownership.

Early studies, by Doukas and Travlos (1988)[3], Morck and Yeung (1992)[8], among others, document that the firm's market value is positively associated to its multinational operations and that the benefits might come from the expansion of firms' network and the utilization of information-based intangible assets. Doukas (1995)[4] further investigates gains from foreign acquisitions from free cash flow and growth opportunity perspectives. He reports that bidder abnormal returns are substantially higher for high Q bidders than low Q bidders and that free cash flow is inversely related to bidder returns for low Q bidders. Kiyamaz and Mukherjee (2000)[6] posit that the benefits of cross-border diversification are inversely related to the extent of improvement in the economies of the bidders and targets' countries. The more recent studies offer contrasting results. Moeller and Schlingemann (2005)[7] find that US acquirers experience significantly lower stock and operating performance in cross-border M & A activities than they do following domestic transactions. The authors report a negative association between an increased global and industrial diversification and stock performance. They conjecture that the lower gains for cross-border transactions due to the acquirers' inability to correctly value or capture synergies in cross-border takeovers. Using an excess value measure (see, e.g., Berger and Ofek, 1995[1]), Denis and Yost (2002)[2], explore the valuation consequences of global diversification and report that, on average, globally diversified firms trade at a discount relative to a portfolio of single-segment, domestic firms operating in the same industries. They therefore conclude that global diversification, like industrial diversification, is associated with a reduction in value for the average firm. These

conflicting results therefore raise the following question: "Do Cross border M&As Add Value to Acquiring firms' Shareholders?" Theoretical arguments suggest that diversification can have both positive and negative effects on firm value. In his 'winner-picking' model, Stein (1997)[10] suggests that firms tend to transfer capital from divisions with lower growth opportunities to those with higher growth opportunities but face capital constraints. On the other hand, Scharfstein and Stein (2000)[9] using a two-tier agency model argue that there is a dark side to internal capital market and suggest that, headquarter executives will over-allocate capital to rent-seeking divisional managers. Both the bright side and dark side of internal capital market can be manifested in cross-border M & As. So far, it is an open question as to whether cross-border M & As do create or destroy value and the answer depends on the trade off between the costs and benefits associated with the transactions. And Hussain, M. M., Aamir, M., Rasool, N., Fayyaz, M., & Mumtaz, M. (2012)[5]. Suggest that the positive changes have occurred in the share prices after mergers and acquisitions in case of Pakistan's banking and pharmaceutical industry.

### METHODOLOGY

Maximum researchers have focused on the performance of firms after mergers and acquisitions as well as on those variables which have dominant effect on the success or failure of those organizations. The research techniques employed mostly by the researchers for the evaluation of performance after merger/ acquisition were financial statement analysis, event study and survey. The most important variables determined by the different researchers for the successes of the merger/ acquisition are cultural similarity, role of top management, transparent procedures and communication. Keeping in view the nature and structure of the research topic, the method of Event Study has been used in this paper to find out the impact or changes in share prices of the organizations five weeks before and after the announcement of merger/ acquisition. This method would also be used to explore the professional capabilities and attitudes of the employees. After studying the literature in a very detailed manner, we have reached to the conclusion that Event study is helpful to analyze the impact of mergers and acquisitions on profitability of firms. This study captures the impact of an event on share price of companies. So far as, application of this study regarding merger and acquisition is concerned, impact of M & A on share price of the acquiring and acquired firm is analyzed. In other words, reaction of stock market on M & A activities is studied i.e., whether it will increase or decrease the shareholders value. In an event study, it is assumed that the market is efficient with regard to dissemination of information. It means that whenever new information is released in the market, prices in that market are very sensitive to react to that information. Likewise, whenever merger information regarding some companies is publicized in the market, stock prices of those companies will immediately incorporate and adjust that information into it. Merger announcement is therefore taken as an event and economists try to evaluate the impact of this event on stock prices of the acquiring and acquired firms. This impact can be measured by careful examination of stock prices before and after the event of merger and acquisition. Importance of this method has been widely



recognized by the researchers in the field of economies and finance. Therefore, this method has been used in the present study. The samples used in empirical analysis of this paper covers time period from 2005 to 2010. It consists of selected Indian Banks listed on NSE which passed through the process of merger during this period. The data of mergers/ acquisitions is collected from National Stock Exchange. The reason for selecting the banking sector is that maximum mergers and acquisitions in India took place in banking sector during the period of present study.

### MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS : A SHARE PRICE ANALYSIS

Figure 1

Share price of ICICI bank  
5 weeks before merger/acquisition

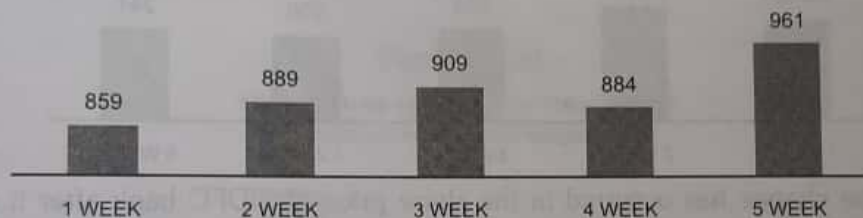
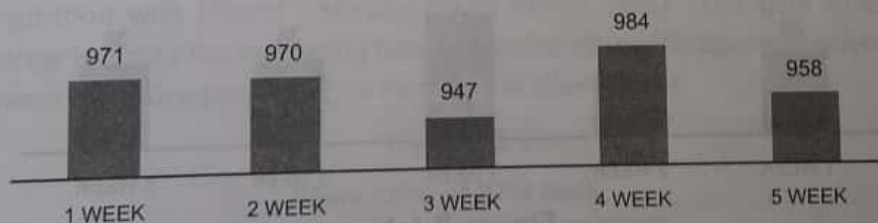


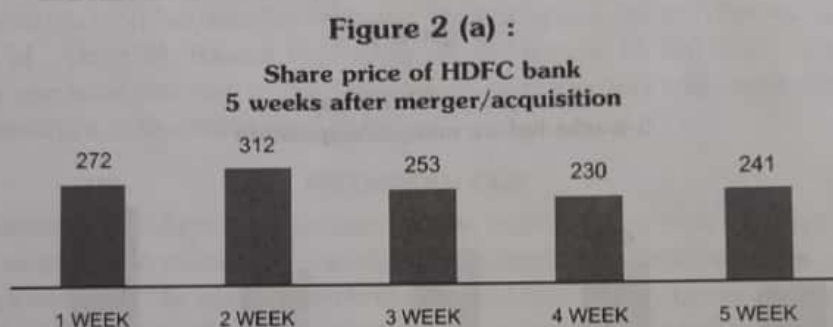
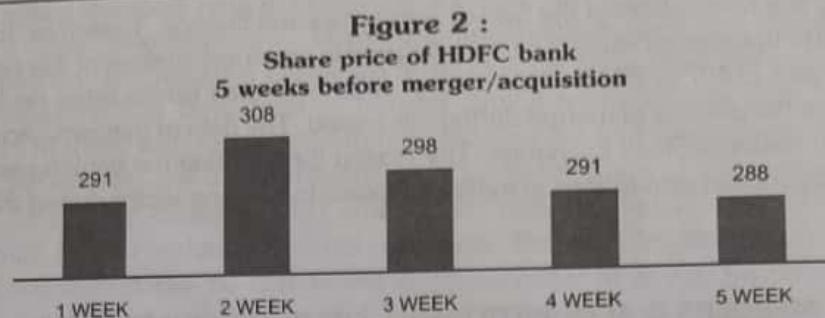
Figure 1 (a)

Share prices of ICICI bank  
5 weeks after merger/acquisition

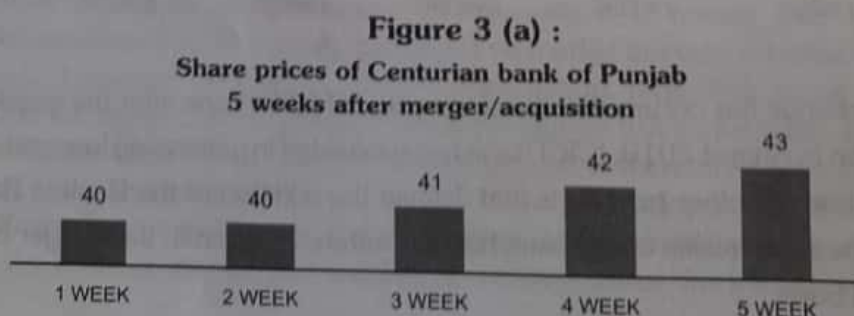
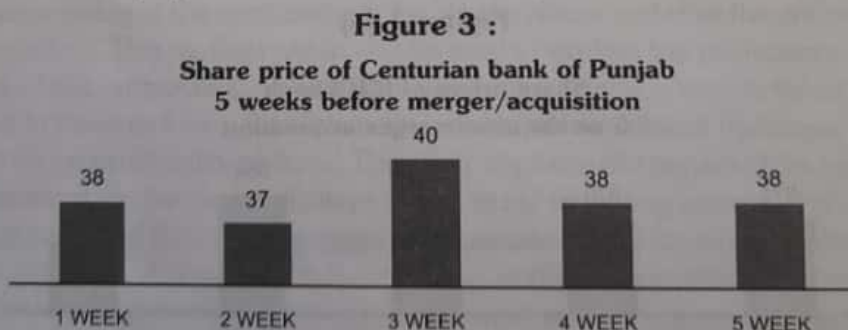


- Positive change has occurred in the share price of ICICI bank after the acquisition of Bank of Rajasthan in August 2010. ICICI Bank has succeeded in generating low-cost deposits from the acquisition. Another positive is that despite the addition of the Bank of Rajasthan loan portfolio, the asset quality of the bank has not suffered. "Overall, the merger has been positive for ICICI Bank."





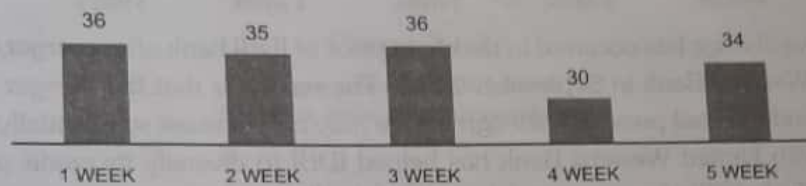
- Negative change has occurred in the share price of HDFC bank after it acquired Centurion Bank of Punjab in May 2008. The reason can be that Net profit margin, Operating profit margin, Return on capital employed, Return on equity and Debt-Equity ratio of HDFC Bank does not show any significant difference after merger.



- Positive change has occurred in the share price of Centurion bank of Punjab after merger/acquisition with Lord Krishna Bank in August 2007. One of the reason is that the merger has added ₹ 300 crore to Centurion Bank of Punjab's balance sheet, which is around ₹ 18,480 crore at present, and another 112 branches to its current 279 branches.

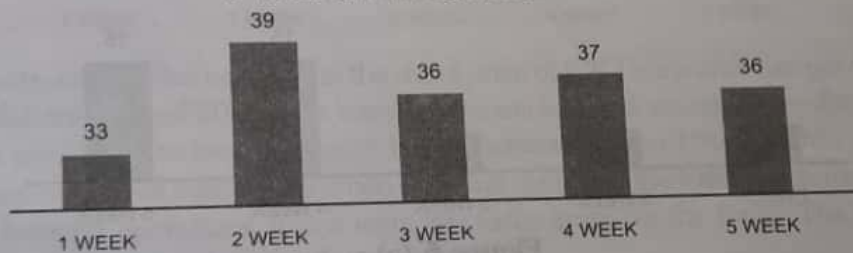
**Figure 4 :**

**Share prices of Indian Overseas bank  
5 weeks before merger/acquisition**



**Figure 4 (a) :**

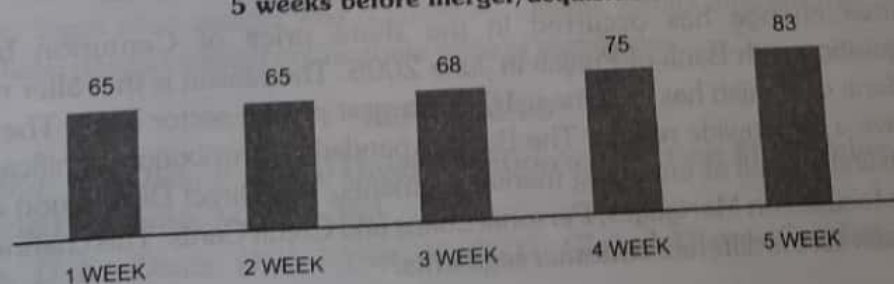
**Share prices of Indian overseas bank  
5 weeks after merger/acquisition**



- Positive change has occurred in the share price of Indian overseas bank after merger/acquisition with Bharat Overseas Bank March 2007. The data reveals that the positive change is due to the increasing trend in profitability, efficiency and solvency ratios of Indian overseas bank for a period before merger and after merger.

**Figure 5 :**

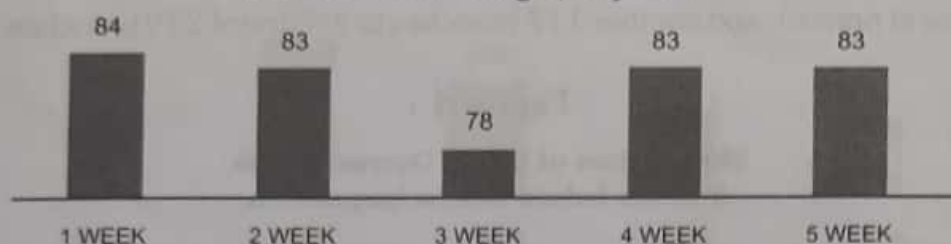
**Share price of IDBI bank  
5 weeks before merger/acquisition**





**Figure 5 (a) :**

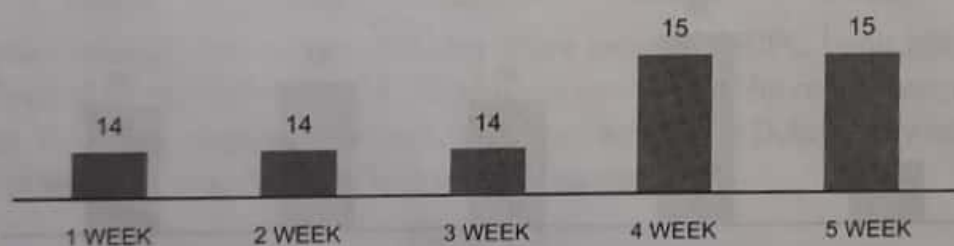
**Share prices of IDBI bank  
5 weeks before merger/acquisition**



- Positive change has occurred in the share price of IDBI bank after merger/acquisition with United Western Bank in September 2006. The reason is that the merger has helped IDBI to expand its retail presence, though its size may not increase substantially. Secondly, the merger with United Western Bank has helped IDBI to diversify its credit profile. And thirdly due to the benefit of an improved deposit mix for IDBI.

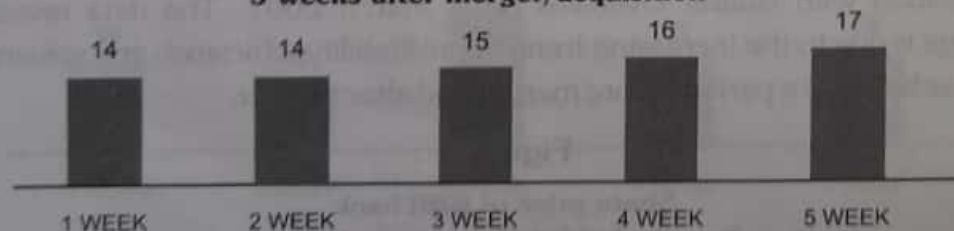
**Figure 6 :**

**Share price of Centurian bank  
5 weeks before merger/acquisition**



**Figure 6 (a) :**

**Share price of Centurian bank  
5 weeks after merger/acquisition**



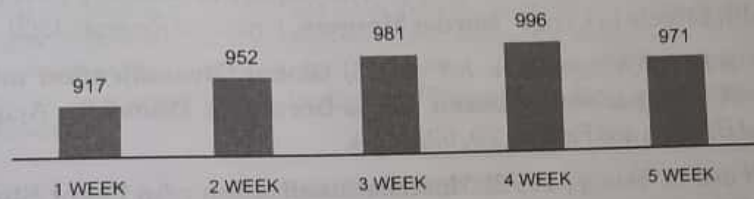
- Positive change has occurred in the share price of Centurian bank after merger/acquisition with Bank of Punjab in June 2005. The reason is that after merger the Centurian Bank of Punjab has become a 10 top largest private sector bank. The combined entity will have a nationwide reach. The Bank expanded its distribution significantly to tap into both existing as well as emerging market segments. The Direct Distribution channel of the Bank was focused on Mortgages, Personal Loans and Credit Cards. This channel widened the Bank's reach across different customer segments.

**Figure 7 :**  
**Share price of ICICI bank**  
**5 weeks before merger/acquisition**



**Figure 7 (a) :**

**Share price of ICICI bank**  
**5 weeks after merger/acquisition**



- Positive change has occurred in the share price of ICICI bank after merger/acquisition with Sangli Bank in April 2007. The merger is beneficial to the shareholders of both entities. ICICI Bank would seek to leverage Sangli Bank's network of over 190 branches and existing customer and employee base across urban and rural centres in the rollout of its rural and small enterprise banking operations, which were key focus areas for the Bank. The merger also supplement ICICI Bank's urban distribution network.

### CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the positive changes have occurred in the share prices after mergers and

Acquisitions in case of Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Centurion bank, IDBI bank, Centurion bank of Punjab and Indian Overseas bank. A negative change in share price was occurred only in case of HDFC bank. While no change happened in the share price of any Bank after merger and acquisition. Overall results indicate that merger and acquisition have positive impact on the share price of companies.

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## Comparative Study of "Non Performance Assets" of Selected Public Sector Banks & Private Sector Banks

\* Dr. Mool Chand

\*\* Mrs. Anju Bala

*This paper study the performance of Loans, NPA, Net profit and efficiency ratio in selected Indian public and private sector banks. Post reform era has changed the whole structure of banking sector in India.*

*Banks makes profit from difference of interest received and loans paid. Now a days banks are performing a number of functions except lending and accepting deposits. Banks provides loans to satisfy the different sections of society credit needs. New challenges for the Indian banks have resulted in the emerging competition. So, the parameters for evaluating the performance of banks have also changed. In this paper we are trying to throw light on the movement of NPA, Loans, Net Profit and efficiency ratio of the selected Public sector Banks and Private Sector Banks by analyzing the data from the years 2005-2014.*

### INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study the loan performance, non-performing assets (NPAs), Net Profit and efficiency ratio of the selected PSBs and Private sector Banks in India.

Commercial banks have been in existence for many decades. They mobilize savings in urban and rural areas and make them available to large and small businesses for working capital requirements. However, after 1969 commercial banks are broadly classified into nationalized and private sector banks. the state bank of India and its associate banks along with another 20 banks are the public sector banks. In July 1969, the Government took over top 14 commercial banks. In 1980, again the Government took over another 6 commercial banks. There were altogether 20 Nationalized banks. These are in addition to state bank of India and its associate banks.

Commercial banking in modern times is indispensable for economic progress of a country. In fact, that functions of modern commercial bankers and their utility to the community are so enormous that we simply cannot afford even to imagine, let alone experience, the inconveniences we would experience if commercial banks are closed. A short strike of even one day by the employees of commercial banks disrupts the entire economic activities in the country. All economic activities- some directly while others indirectly- come to a stand still.

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**The Banking Companies (Regulation) Act, 1949** has defined the bank, "The accepting for the purpose of lending or investment of deposits of money from the public repayable on demand or withdraw able by cheque, draft, order or otherwise."

Public and private sector banks are a major part of the Indian banking system. They are the oldest form of banking in India and are having large volume of operations over a vast era. They are having a good network system in urban and rural areas. Now a day they providing a large number of services like issuing drafts traveller-cheques, gift cheques, accepting valuables for safe custody and modern banking facilities for mobilizing deposits like merchant banking, leasing, mutual funds, housing finance and venture capital not excepting lending and accepting funds. After liberalization and reform of the financial sector were set in motion in 1991, there are significant changes in banking sector and make the system more competitive, efficient and profitable. A strong banking sector is important for development of economy. Lending is the most profitable because interest rates realizes on loan is more than on investment. Interest received on loans is the main source of income for banks. Banks use the funds to fulfill the operational needs like salary, transfer to Reserve funds, payment of dividends to shareholders and fulfill liquidity requirement.

Non- Performing Assets (NPAs) are one of the major concerns for banks in India. NPAs reflects the performance of banks. The earning capacity and profitability of the banks are highly affected because of the existence of NPAs. A high level of NPAs suggests that large number of credits defaults that affect the profitability and net worth of banks. NPAs growth involves the necessity of provisions which reduces the overall profits and shareholders value. Public and private sector Banks are highly affected by NPAs. This research study helps in evaluating the operational performance of the selected public & private sector banks in India.

#### PRIVATIZATION OF BANKS IN INDIA

Indian banking has been dominated by public sector banks since the 1969 when all major banks were nationalized by the Indian government. After the reform was initiated, the government stake was permitted to be reduced to 51%, so the reduction in government stake in public sector banks results to partial privatization of banks. in india two groups of private sector are old (existed prior to the nationalization 1969) and new (after 1991, with economics reforms and financial sector reforms). Presently there are 32 private banks comprising of 24 old banks.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Find out the trend of Loan, NPA, Net Profit and Efficiency ratio level in selected public and private sector banks.
2. Assess the comparative position of Loan, NPA, Net Profit and efficiency ratio in selected public and private sector banks.
3. Assess the variation of Loans, NPA, Net Profit and efficiency ratio of the public and private sector banks.
4. To suggest remedial measures based on the findings of the study.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on secondary data. The present study has focused on the comparison of Loan, Net Profit and efficiency ratio between public and private sector banks. The banks selected for the study are prominent banks among all banks in their respective sector and includes -

**Public Sector :** State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank and Bank of Baroda

**Private Sector :** Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank

For the study, secondary data has been collected using annual report of Reserve of India publication including Trend & Progress of Banking in India, Statistical tables related to Banks in India and report on currency and finance. Articles and papers relating to Loan, NPA and Net Profit published in different business Journals, Magazines, newspapers, Periodicals were studied and data available on internet and other sources has also been used. Major guidelines issued by RBI from time to time were studied in depth.

**Collection of Data :** The secondary data for this study is collected from Annual Report of respective Banks, pamphlet, newspaper, magazine, article published in reputed journals and periodical.

**Period of the Study :** The present study covers the period from **March 2005 to March 2014**. In the light of objective mentioned above, the present study is confirmed to examine the various aspects of Loan, Net profit and NPA ratio in Public and Private sector Banks in India (selected Banks).

**Analysis of Data :** The collected data and information analyzed through statistical tools like various ratios, average and percentage and standard deviation.

#### 1. Total Advances :

**Table -1**  
**TOTAL ADVANCES**

[amount (%)]

Particulars	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS			PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		
	SBI	PNB	BOB	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2005	56.35	61.93	55.35	68.21	76.65	56.76
2006	65.66	64.26	66.04	68.75	84.89	58.50
2007	76.16	72.04	74.49	71.41	77.72	69.07
2008	78.31	76.19	75.67	71.93	72.67	75.89
2009	78.34	80.15	81.35	78.87	69.86	73.87
2010	74.22	77.31	77.38	77.24	58.57	72.96
2011	77.19	78.98	78.56	79.34	68.53	76.16
2012	78.01	77.17	78.07	79.19	69.44	72.29
2013	82.25	72.81	72.22	—	—	71.53
2014	82.04	75.06	71.78	82.33	73.26	73.29

Source : Annual Report of the Banks



SBI bank total advance ratio is increasing from 2005 to 2009 (56.35%-78.34%). It decreased in 2010 (74.22%) and start to increase in 2011(77.19%) and continuously increase up to 2014 (82.04%). PNB bank total advance ratio is increasing from 2005-2009 (61.93%-80.15%). It decrease in 2010 up to 77.31% and increase in 2011 (77.19%). It decrease in 2012 at 77.17% and in 2014 at 75.06%. BOB total advance ratio is increasing from 2005 to 2009(55.35%-81.35%). It decrease in 2010 (77.38%) and increase in 2011(78.56%) than continuously goes on decreasing from 2012 to 2014(78.07%-71.78%). SBI banks shows better result than PNB and BOB in public sector banks. PNB and BOB shows increasing result in early time period than decreasing result in later time period. It means SBI bank is providing higher loan amount to consumer.

HDFC bank shows increasing trend of total advance from 2005-2014 (68.21%-82.33%) except 2010(77.24%). ICICI bank total advance ratio start to increase from 2005 to 2006(76.65%-84.89%) than start decrease from 2007 to 2010 (77.72%-58.57%) and start to increase from 2011 to 2014 (68.53%-73.26%). AXIS bank total advance ratio is increasing from 2005 to 2008 (56.76%-75.89%), decrease in 2009 (73.87%) and 2010(72.96%) and increase in 2011 (76.16%) than start to decrease in 2012 and 2013(72.29%, 71.53%) than increase in 2014(73.29%). HDFC bank shows better result than ICICI and AXIS bank .it mean HDFC bank is providing higher loan amount to consumer.

## 2. Sum of Total advances

**Table- 2**  
**SUM OF TOTAL ADVANCES**

[amount(%)]

Particulars	Public sector banks	Private sector banks
2005	173.63	201.62
2006	195.96	212.14
2007	222.69	218.20
2008	230.17	220.49
2009	239.84	222.60
2010	228.91	208.77
2011	234.73	224.03
2012	233.25	220.92
2013	154.47	71.53
2014	228.88	228.88
Total	2,142.53	2032.60
MEAN	214.25	3203.26
S. D.	29.33	47.02
C. V.	860.78	2211.53

**Source :** Annual Report of the Banks



SBI, PNB and BOB (Public sector banks) Sum of total advances is increasing from 2005 (173.63%) to 2009(239.84%), decrease in 2010 (228.91%), increase in 2011(234.73%) than decrease in 2012 (233.25%), decrease in 2013(154.47%) because of data of PNB bank is not available and start to increase in 2014(228.88%). Public sector banks Sum of Total advances of last 10 years is 2142.53% and mean is 214.253%, S. D. is 29.33%, C. V. is 860.78%.

HDFC, ICICI and AXIS (private sector banks) sum of total advances is also increasing from 2005 (201.62%) to 2009(222.6%), decrease in 2010 (208.77%), increase in 2011(224.03%), decrease in 2012(220.92%), decrease in 2013 (71.53%) because of not availability of data of HDFC and ICICI banks and start to increase in 2014 (228.88%). Private sector banks sum of total advances of last 10 years is 2032.6% and mean is 203.26%, S. D. is 47.02%, C. V. is 2211.53%. After comparison of public and private sector banks it is clear that public sector banks is providing higher loan amount than private sector banks.

This research paper studied the loan performance of the selected public and private banks, the followings suggestions could improve the operational efficiency of the public and private banking sector.

- Banks should provide detailed information to the customer about their lending policy. They should provide information to expand their business.
- Banks can improve their profitability by set up branches in the rural regions instead of focusing on urban areas only.
- Banks lending policies of the various banks are not proper due to having improper financing.

### 3. Non Performing Assets (NPA)

**Table- 3**  
**NON PERFORMING ASSETS (NPA)**

[amount (%)]

Particular	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS			PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		
	SBI	PNB	BOB	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2005	3.48	1.25	1.45	0.24	1.65	1.39
2006	2.65	0.29	0.87	0.44	0.72	0.98
2007	1.88	0.76	0.60	0.43	1.02	0.72
2008	1.56	0.64	0.47	0.47	1.55	0.42
2009	1.79	0.17	0.31	0.63	2.09	0.40
2010	1.72	0.53	0.34	0.31	2.12	0.40
2011	1.63	0.85	0.35	0.20	1.11	0.26
2012	1.82	1.52	0.54	0.20	0.73	0.25
2013	2.10	2.35	1.28	0.20	0.77	0.32
2014	2.57	2.85	1.52	0.18	0.97	0.40

Source : Annual Report of the Banks

SBI non-performing assets is higher in 2005 (3.48%) during the study time period than start to decrease from 2006 (2.65%) to 2008(1.56%), increase in 2009 (1.79%) and decrease in 2010 (1.72%) and 2011(1.63%) than start to increase from 2012 (1.82%) to 2014(2.57%). PNB NPAs is 1.25% in 2005 and in 2006 bank has controlled NPAs at 0.29%. It increase in 2007(0.76%) and decrease in 2008 (0.64) and in 2009 bank has controlled it at 0.17% and start to increase from 2010 (0.53%) to 2014(2.85%). BOB bank NPAs is 1.45% in 2005 and bank has controlled it at 0.31% in 2009 and start to increase from 2010 (0.34%) to 2014(1.52%). SBI bank non-performing assets are higher than PNB and BOB bank during the study time period. It means SBI bank loan amount is not collected back after the due date of loan amount/credit facilities/overdrafts.

HDFC bank NPAs is at increasing rate from 2005 (0.24%) to 2009 (0.63%) and start to decrease from 2010(0.31%) to 2014 (0.18%), so it is clear from the table that bank has controlled NPAs efficiently during the study time period. ICICI bank NPAs is 1.65% in 2005, start to increase from 2006(0.72%) to 2010 (2.12%) than start to decrease in 2011 (1.11%) and 2012 (0.73%) and increase in 2013 (0.77%) and 2014 (0.97%). AXIS bank NPAs is decreasing from 2005(1.39%) to 2012(0.25%) and start to increase in 2013(0.32%) and 2014 (0.40%). All private sector banks are attempting to controlled their NPAs but HDFC bank has controlled it better than the other two banks.

#### 4. Sum of Non Performance Assets

**Table- 4**  
**SUM OF NPAs**

[amount (%)]

Particular	Public sector banks	Private sector banks
2005	6.18	3.28
2006	3.81	2.14
2007	3.24	2.17
2008	2.67	2.44
2009	2.27	3.12
2010	2.59	2.83
2011	2.83	1.57
2012	3.88	1.18
2013	5.73	1.29
2014	6.94	1.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40.14</b>	<b>21.57</b>
MEAN	4.014	2.157
S. D.	1.67	0.75
C. V.	2.79	0.57

Source : Annual Report of the Banks



Public sector banks total NPAs is 6.18% in 2005 than start to decrease from 2006(3.81%) to 2009(2.27%). Banks has tried to controlled their NPAs up to a level after that NPAs start to increase from 2010(2.59%) to 2014(6.94%). Total NPAs for the last 10 years is 40.14% and mean is 4.014%, S.D is 1.67%, C.V is 2.79%.

Private sector banks NPAs is 3.28% in 2005, 2.14% in 2006 then start to increase from 2007 (2.17%) to 2009 (3.12%), start to decrease from 2010 (2.83%) to 2012 (1.18%) and at last increase in 2013 (1.29%) and 2014 (1.55%). Total of NPAs is 21.57% and mean is 2.157%, S.D is .75%, C.V is .571% for the last 10 years. Public sector banks NPAs is higher than private sector banks due to high amount of loan/overdraft/credit facilities granted by them and less recovery of overdue.

Banks should keep the level of NPA as low as possible because NPA is one kind of obstacle in the success of bank & affects the performance of banks negatively so management of NPA in banks necessary and this management can be done by following ways :

1. Well documented loan policy and rule should be framed reasonably.
2. With prompt legal action recovery effort should starts from the month of default.
3. Slippage of fresh account to NPA can be arrested by reviewing the position of overdue accounts.
4. Monitoring credit appraisal and audit
5. Confirmation certificates of half yearly balance should be obtained from the borrowers.

Reserve bank of India (RBI) introduced the concept of NPAs on the recommendations of the Narashimam Committee in the year 1992-93 as per the prudential norms laid down by RBI. High and increasing NPAs on the balance sheet of banks erodes the solvency, profitability and financial health of banks. In simple words, as long as the expected income is realized from the asset, it is treated as performing asset but when it fails to generate income or deliver value on due date it is treated as non-performing assets. NPA would be a loan or an advance where :

1. Principal's interest or installment remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan and remains overdue for a period not exceeding for two harvest seasons but for a period not exceeding two half years in the core of an advance granted.
2. In case of cash credit/overdraft the account remain out of order.
3. In case of bill purchased and discounted the bills remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days.



RBI has provide the suggestion to the banks that they should identify the NPA and ensure that interest on such assets is not recognized as income and taken to the profit and loss a/c. Interest accrued and credited to income account must be cancelled by reserve entry once the credit facility comes under the category of NPA.

## 5. Net Profit

**Table- 5**  
**NET PROFIT**

[amount(%)

Particulars	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS			PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		
	SBI	PNB	BOB	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2005	11.56	13.84	9.77	17.77	16.32	14.33
2006	11.21	14.50	10.76	15.55	14.12	13.47
2007	10.12	12.53	10.22	13.57	10.81	12.01
2008	11.65	12.68	10.38	12.82	10.51	12.22
2009	12.03	13.76	12.86	11.35	9.74	13.31
2010	10.54	15.64	15.37	14.76	12.17	16.10
2011	7.58	14.48	17.17	16.18	15.79	17.12
2012	9.68	12.02	15.12	15.88	15.75	15.47
2013	10.39	10.01	11.54	16.04	17.19	15.35
2014	7.03	6.99	10.46	17.28	17.96	16.34

**Source :** Annual Report of the Banks

SBI net profit is 11.56% in 2005, decrease in 2006 (11.21%) & 2007(10.12%), increase in 2008 (11.65%) and 2009 (12.03%) start to decrease in 2010 (10.54%) and 2011 (7.58%), increase in 2012(9.68%)and 2013(10.39%) and very less in 2014 at 7.03%. It remains variable during the study time period. PNB net profit is 13.84% in 2005, 14.50% in 2006, decrease in 2007 (12.53%) and start to increase from 2008 (12.68%) to 2010 (15.74%) and start to decrease from 2010 (15.64%) to 2014 (6.99%). BOB net profit is 9.77% in 2005, 10.76% in 2006, 10.22% in 2007 and start to increase from 2008 (10.38%) to 2011 (17.17%) and at last start to decrease from 2012 (15.12%) to 2014 (10.46%). BOB is earning more net profit than SBI and PNB bank.

HDFC net profit is decreasing from 2005(17.77%) to 2009 (11.35%) and start to increase from 2010 (14.76%) to 2014 (17.28%) except 2012 (15.88%). ICICI net profit is decreasing from 2005 (16.32%) to 2009 (9.74%) and start to increase from 2010 (12.17%) to 2014 (17.96%). AXIS net profit is 14.33% in 2005 and start to decrease in 2006 (13.47%) and 2007 (12.01%), start to increase from 2008 (12.22%) to 2011 (17.12%) and start to increase from 2012 (15.47%) to 2014 (16.34%).

## 6. Sum of Net profit

**Table- 6**  
**SUM OF NET PROFIT**

[amount(%)]

Particular	Public sector banks	Private sector banks
2005	35.17	48.42
2006	36.47	43.14
2007	32.87	36.39
2008	34.71	35.55
2009	38.65	34.40
2010	41.55	43.03
2011	39.23	49.04
2012	36.82	47.10
2013	31.94	48.58
2014	24.48	51.58
Total	351.88	437.23
MEAN	35.188	43.72
S. D.	4.75	6.28
C. V.	22.65	39.48

**Source :** Annual Report of the Banks

Public sector banks net profit is 35.17% in 2005, 36.47% in 2006 start to increase from 2007 (32.87%) to 2010(41.55%) and start to decrease from 2011(39.23%) to 2014 (24.48%). Total net profit for the last study time period is 351.88% and mean of net profit is 35.188%, S. D. IS 4.75%, and C. V. is 22.65%. private sector banks net profit is 48.42% in 2005 and net profit start to decrease from 2006 (43.14%) to 2009(34.4%), start to increase from 2010(43.03%) to 2011 (49.04%), decrease in 2012 (47.1%) and start to increase from 2013(48.58%) to 2014 (51.58%). Total net profit is 437.23% and mean is 43.72%, S. D. is 6.28%, C. V. is 39.48%.

Various Performance indicators used by analyst to establish the effectiveness of a business. Profits are one of the primary indicators used by analysts to ascertain a business performance. Net profit margin is one of the key indicators used to evaluate a business performance. There are several factors directly contribute to the change in a business net profit margin like price increase or decrease, Inventory, Variable and fixed business costs. Private sector banks are earning high margin of profit due to less amount of loan provided to the public and low non-performing assets.



## 7. Efficiency Ratios

**Table- 7**  
**EFFICIENCY RATIOS**

[amount(%)]

Particular	Public sector banks			Private sector banks		
	SBI	PNB	BOB	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2005	47.83	-----	-----	65.24	45.40	-----
2006	58.70	50.89	55.43	-----	39.62	45.02
2007	54.18	47.90	51.30	36.41	39.67	49.00
2008	49.03	46.81	50.89	37.03	50.04	9.18
2009	46.62	42.50	45.38	45.58	43.44	3.41
2010	52.59	39.39	43.57	48.02	37.58	41.45
2011	47.60	41.27	39.87	48.08	42.24	42.69
2012	45.23	39.75	37.55	49.70	43.05	44.70
2013	48.51	42.81	39.79	49.58	40.58	42.63
2014	52.67	45.06	43.33	45.61	38.32	40.82

**Source :** Annual report of the banks

SBI efficiency ratio is 47.83% in 2005, 58.70% in 2006 and start to decrease in 2007(54.18%), 2008 (49.03%) upto 2009 (46.62%) raise in 2010 (52.59%) decrease in 2011(47.60%) and 2012(45.23%) increase in 2013(48.51%) and 2014(52.67%). PNB data is not available in 2005, efficiency ratio is 50.89% in 2006 then start to decrease from 2007(47.90%) to 2010(39.39%), increase in 2011(41.27%), decrease in 2012(39.75%)and start to increase in 2013(42.81%) and 2014(45.06%). BOB data is not available, efficiency ratio is 55.43% in 2006, then start to decrease from 2007(51.30%) to 2012(37.55%) than start to increase in 2013(39.79%) and 2014(43.33%).

HDFC efficiency ratio is 65.24% in 2005, 2006 data is not available, it start to increase from 2007 (36.41%) to 2012 (49.70%) and start to decrease in 2013 (49.58%) and 2014(45.61%). ICICI efficiency ratio remains variable during the study time period. It is 45.40% in 2005, 39.62% in 2006, increase in 2007 (39.67%) to 2008 (50.0%) decrease in 2009 (43.4%) to 2010(37.58%), start to increase in 2011 (42.24%) and 2012 (43.05%) and move to decrease in 2013 (40.58%) and 2014 (38.32%). AXIS bank efficiency ratio also remains variable during the study time period. 2005 data is not available. Its efficiency ratio continuous increase from 2006 (45.02%) to 2008 (49.18%), decrease in 2009 (43.41%) and 2010 (41.45%) increase in 2011 (42.69%) and 2012 (44.70%) start to decrease in 2013 (42.63%) and 2014 (40.82%).



## 8. Sum of Efficiency Ratios

**Table- 8**  
**SUM OF EFFICIENCY RATIOS**

[amount(%)]

Particulars	Public sector banks	Private sector banks
2005	47.83	110.67
2006	165.02	84.64
2007	153.38	125.08
2008	146.73	136.21
2009	134.50	132.39
2010	135.55	127.05
2011	128.74	133.01
2012	122.53	137.45
2013	131.11	132.79
2014	141.06	124.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130.645</b>	<b>1,244.04</b>
MEAN	130.645	124.404
S. D.	31.6801	15.9691
C. V.	0.2424	0.1283

**Source :** Annual report of the banks

Public sector banks efficiency ratio total is 47.83% in 2005, 165.02% in 2006 then continuously decrease in 2007 (153.38%), 2008 (146.73%) and 2009 (134.5%), increase in 2010 (135.55%), decrease in 2011 (128.74%), 2012 (122.53%), increase in 2013 (131.11%) and 2014 (141.06%). Total of public sector efficiency ratio is 1306.45%, Mean is 130.645%, S. D. is 31.6801% and C. V. is 0.2424%. Private sector banks efficiency ratio total is 110.67% in 2005, decrease in 2006(84.64%), increase in 2007(125.08%) and 2008(136.21%), decrease in 2009 (132.39%) and 2010 (127.05%), increase in 2011 (133.01%) and 2012 (137.45%), decrease in 2013 (132.79%) and 2014 (124.75%). Total of private sector bank efficiency ratio is 1244.04%, Mean is 124.404%, S. D. is 15.9691% and C. V. is 0.1283%.

Efficiency ratio is a quick and easy measure of a bank ability to turn resources into revenue. Efficacy ratio in portion of 50% is generally regarded as the maximum optimal ratio in case it start to increase results either increasing costs or decrease revenues so lower the ratio the better the ratio treated good for the bank and its shareholders.

Different business modes can generate different efficiency ratio for Instance a heavily emphasis on customer service might lower a bank's efficiency ratio but improve its profit



दलित वर्ग में भी अनेक परिवार साधन सम्पन्न हैं व अनारक्षित वर्ग में भी अनेक परिवार विपन्नता में रह रहे हैं।

लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण (Small Farmer Development Agency) के मूल्यांकन के बाद 1978 में गरीबी की रेखा की अवधारणा स्पष्ट की गयी, इसमें यह माना गया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 2400 कैलोरी तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 2100 कैलोरी की आवश्यकता है। जिस परिवार के व्यक्ति, अपनी आय में से निर्धारित कैलोरी प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ हैं, उन परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे माना जाता है।

मैहगाई के हिसाब से गरीबी की रेखा की परिभाषा में समय – समय पर परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अनुसार "विकल्पों और मौकों का अभाव ही गरीबी है। यह मानव आत्म सम्मान का अल्लंघन है। इसका मतलब किसी के पास संसाधनों का इतना अभाव होना है कि वह परिवार को न तो भरपेट भोजन कराने में सक्षम है, न ही उनके तन ढकने में। इसका मतलब असुरक्षा, लाचारी और बहिष्कार होता है, हिंसा के प्रति अति संवेदनशील होना, एकाकी जीवन जीने या नाजुक माहौल में जीने को अभिशप्त होना होता है।"

गरीब कौन है? गरीबी की गणना वर्तमान में रंगराजन समिति की सिफारिशों से की जाती है। जून 2014 में इसी समिति ने गरीबी का नया पैमाना तैयार किया। इसके अनुसार ग्रामीण इलाके के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उपभोग खर्च 972 रुपये तय किया गया, जब कि शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए यह राशि 1407 रुपये तय है। यानि पाँच लोगों के किसी परिवार के लिए मासिक उपभोग खर्च ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 4860 रुपये और शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए इसकी सीमा 7035 रुपये निर्धारित है।

### गरीबी से संबंधित कारणों का विश्लेषण

एक सरकारी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के 75 प्रतिशत परिवारों की मासिक आय पाँच हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं है। 51 प्रतिशत परिवार मानव श्रम पर निर्भर हैं। ये आँकड़े देश की गरीबी को उजागर करते हैं।

1. **गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों में अपात्र लाभार्थियों का चयन :** आई.आर.डी.पी. के अन्तर्गत अलीगढ़ (उ.प्र.) जिले में 55.66 प्रतिशत तथा मुजफ्फरनगर (उ.प्र.) जिले में 38.67 प्रतिशत लाभान्वित परिवार सहायता के समय गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर थे<sup>2</sup>। DWCRA के अन्तर्गत डोडा (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर) जिले में 32.50 प्रतिशत लाभान्वित परिवार सहायता के समय गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर थे<sup>3</sup>। DWCRA के अन्तर्गत जिला महेन्द्रगढ़ (हरियाणा) तथा जिला अलवर (राजस्थान) के 76.5 प्रतिशत परिवार सहायता के समय गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर थे<sup>2,3,9</sup>। इस प्रकार गरीबों को मिलने वाले लाभ का अधिकांश भाग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर के परिवार हड़प जाते हैं। संदर्भित अध्ययनों से यह भी स्पष्ट है कि दलित वर्ग के गरीबों को मिलने वाले लाभ का अधिकांश भाग दलित वर्ग के गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर के लोग हड़प लेते हैं। यहाँ तक कि गैर दलित वर्ग के गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर के परिवारों को भी गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का दलित वर्ग का लाभार्थी दर्ज करके सहायता दे दी जाती है।

2. **भ्रष्टाचार एवं भ्रामक सरकारी आँकड़े :** दलित वर्ग को मिलने वाली Subsidy एवं अन्य लाभों का अधिकांश भाग भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ जाता है। भारत सरकार के आँकड़ों के अनुसार ग्रामीण भारत में SC, ST, OBC तथा General में बेरोजगारी की दर क्रमशः 28, 24, 30 तथा 53 प्रतिशत है। इस आधार पर कहा जाता है कि दलितों की आर्थिक स्थिति सामान्य जातियों से अच्छी है। ये आँकड़े भ्रामक हैं क्योंकि दलित वर्ग के अधिकांश लोग केवल अकुशल मानव श्रम पर आश्रित हैं और उनकी मजदूरी की दर अपेक्षाकृत काफी कम है।<sup>4,5</sup> भारत सरकार के आँकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2011-12 में देश में MGNREGA के अन्तर्गत 216.34 करोड़ मानव दिवस रोजगार लोगों को दिया गया, उसमें SC तथा ST का प्रतिशत क्रमशः 22 तथा 18 हैं<sup>10</sup>। ये आँकड़े भी भ्रामक हैं, क्योंकि MGNREGA के अन्तर्गत अधिकांश रोजगार अकुशल श्रमिकों को दिया जाता है। गरीबी के कारण दलित वर्ग के श्रमिकों ने उक्त प्रतिशत प्रतिभाग किया, यह उनकी मजदूरी थी, इससे वे किसी भी तरह जीवित ही रह पाते हैं। सरकारी नियमानुसार स्थानीय लोग जंगल (वन) से निःशुल्क साल बीज एकत्र कर सरकारी रेट पर सरकारी एजेंट को बेचने के लिए बाध्य हैं, इस कार्य में प्रतिदिन 10 घण्टे कड़ी मेहनत करके वे प्रतिदिन सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम दैनिक मजदूरी का 1/3 भाग ही उपार्जित कर पाते हैं<sup>6</sup>। भूमि सुधार कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दलित



वर्ग के गरीबों को आवंटित भूमि के अधिकांश भाग पर उन्हें वास्तविक कब्जे नहीं मिले, अधिकतर अनुपजाऊ भूमि आवंटित की गयी।'

3. **सरकारी मदद से दिलवाये गये साधनों से उचित आय न होना** : संदर्भित अध्ययनों से स्पष्ट है कि गरीब वर्ग के दलितों को सरकारी कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कम आय अर्जन के साधन खरीदवाये जाते हैं, जिससे वे गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर नहीं आ पाते हैं। अधिकतर दलित गरीबों को उनके परम्परागत पेशे – टोकरी बनाना, रस्सी बनाना, सूप (छाज) बनाना, जूते बनाना, चमड़ा पकाना, जूतों पर कढ़ाई, कताई, बुनाई, बकरी पालन आदि के लिए सहायता दी जाती है। इन साधनों की आय अर्जन क्षमता बहुत ही कम है, इससे वे गरीब ही बने रहते हैं।

4. **गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के नियोजन, कार्यान्वयन तथा मूल्यांकन में आधारभूत कमियाँ** : नियोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन करते समय यह माना जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा— यह मान्यता पूरी तरह अवास्तविक है। सरकारी मूल्यांकन में प्रगति को बढ़ा चढ़ाकर सफलता दिखाई जाती है, इससे दलित गरीबों को नुकसान होता है। यहाँ तक कि सहायता प्राप्त सभी लाभार्थियों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर मान लिया जाता है।

5. **राजनीतिज्ञ तथा सरकारी तन्त्र का निहित स्वार्थ** : अधिकांश राजनीतिज्ञ तथा सरकारी लोग सच्चे दिल से यह नहीं चाहते कि गरीबों का कल्याण हो। वे गरीबों को लगातार अपनी कमाई का जरिया बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। यदि गरीबी दूर हो जायेगी तो राजनीतिज्ञ तथा संबंधित सरकारी तन्त्र के कमीशन की कमाई बन्द हो जायेगी इसलिए वे कार्यक्रमों का नियोजन एवं कार्यान्वयन इस प्रकार करते तथा करवाते हैं ताकि उनकी अवैध कमाई बरकरार रहे। राजनीतिज्ञों द्वारा कर्जमाफी की घोषणा भी गरीबी उन्मूलन में बाधक है।

6. **Subsidy तथा Stipend के लालच में लाभार्थी बनना** : अधिकांश दलित वर्ग के लाभार्थी Subsidy तथा Stipend के लालच में लाभार्थी बनते हैं। आय अर्जन की स्कीम में अधिकांश गरीबों को वास्तविक रूचि नहीं होती है, कर्ज माफ होने के लालच में भी वे रोजगार के नाम पर सरकारी ऋण ले लेते हैं।

7. **लाभार्थियों के उचित प्रशिक्षण का अभाव** : आय अर्जन के कार्यों के लिए जो कुशलता (Skill) का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, वह उचित तथा पर्याप्त नहीं होता, इसलिए गरीब वर्ग द्वारा तैयार किया गया सामान बाजार में मौजूद प्रतियोगिता में टिक नहीं पाता, फलस्वरूप गरीब व्यक्ति गरीबी से मुक्त नहीं हो पाते।

8. **दलित वर्ग के लाभार्थियों को प्रति लाभार्थी ऋण एवं subsidy की कम धनराशि** : संदर्भित अध्ययनों से स्पष्ट है कि दलित वर्ग के लाभार्थियों को आय अर्जन के जो साधन खरीदवाये जाते हैं, उनकी आय अर्जन क्षमता कम होती है तथा उनकी कीमत भी कम होती है, इसलिए उन पर subsidy की कुल धनराशि भी लाभार्थी को कम ही मिलती है। इस प्रक्रिया में कुल मिलाकर गरीब वर्ग के दलित लाभार्थी अपेक्षाकृत घाटे में रहते हैं, जब कि सरकारी आँकड़ों में subsidy का प्रतिशत अधिक दिखाकर सरकार दलित गरीबों की हिमायत प्रदर्शित करती है।

9. **लाभार्थियों में उचित शिक्षा एवं जागरूकता का अभाव** : गरीब दलित वर्ग के अधिकांश लाभार्थियों में उचित शिक्षा तथा जागरूकता का अभाव होता है। उन्हें अपने कल्याण के सरकारी कार्यक्रमों की पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती। कार्यक्रम संबंधी लिखित जानकारी वे पढ़कर समझ नहीं पाते और उसका लेखा-जोखा नहीं रख पाते, इससे उन्हें आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ती है।

10. **परिवार का औसत आकार बढ़ा होना** : प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि दलित वर्ग के गरीब वर्ग के लोगों के परिवार का औसत आकार अपेक्षाकृत बड़ा होता है, उचित पोषण के अभाव में वे स्वस्थ नहीं रहते। उनकी आय का मुख्य स्रोत उनका मानव श्रम ही होता है, इसलिए पूरी तरह स्वस्थ न होने के कारण वे अपेक्षाकृत कम आय अर्जित कर पाते हैं। दलित गरीबों की जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर तुलनात्मक रूप से अधिक है।

### निष्कर्ष

पात्र लाभार्थियों को ही सरकारी सहायता देनी चाहिए, आय अर्जन की इकाई आर्थिक रूप से viable होनी चाहिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के नियोजन तथा कार्यान्वयन में भ्रष्टाचार के उन्मूलन के लिए पात्र लाभार्थियों



का सही मायने में जागरूक, ईमानदार तथा जुझारू होना आवश्यक है। ऋण माफी के कार्य को कानून बनाकर पूरी तरह प्रतिबन्धित करना चाहिए, तभी गरीबी, उन्मूलन सम्भव है। उत्तर प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों में 66 जातियाँ शामिल हैं। दलितों में अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोग भी सम्मिलित हैं। इन सभी को जातिगत मतभेद भुलाकर आर्थिक हित हेतु एक जुट होकर अपने हक लेने चाहिए। प्रायः दलित वर्ग में भी कुछ विशेष जातियों के विशेष लोग ही दलित के नाम पर लागान्वित हो रहे हैं और अपने दलित वर्ग के गरीबों का हक हड़प रहे हैं।

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## Face Book or Book Face

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Social sites have gained worldwide popularity and their place in overall social fabric of various nations can be very well felt and appreciated. Emergence and widespread popularity of these sites has transformed into an interesting social phenomenon with certain merits as well as demerits. No one can deny the role played by these sites in some of the events of grave human concern including the recent Anna movement in India. Long strides in the area of information technology by modern science lie in the backdrop of emergence of this unique social phenomenon. For a developing country like India this development is of great concern. India is a leading developing nation with wide varieties of socioeconomic problems.

Modern technologies are sometimes addressed as killer technologies due to the fact that the fast speeds of electrons if get misdirected, can kill an organization or substantially harm an organization in no time. This becomes even more critical when not only technology but its use by human being goes hay way. Face book is one of the leading social sites and quite popular among youths across the world and India is not an exception to this notion. However, the use and growing popularity of these sites has resulted in some unique developments. Recently there was a news that a lady kept posting on his account about the steps she was going to follow to commit suicide. None of her friends took it seriously as they thought that she was joking. Lady ultimately died committing suicide. Recently there was news that these social sites are becoming a source of sorrow for their users as a person using these sites consider others happier than him or her after evaluating the posts of others.

Present paper is a humble attempt to peep into some such aspects of social sites. The title itself speaks about the idea put forth by the author in his paper. If we talk about face book, users generally tend to project themselves in quite a flimsy manner. In other words we can say that mostly we try to project ourselves as an ideal person full of godly qualities and heroism just like the characters of great personalities which can only be found in books rather than in our day today lives. It needs to be appraised carefully whether these sites are going to promote artificiality in human relations leaving reality and truth to taste dust in the long run.

### INTRODUCTION

Social sites have their origin in recent times but they have witnessed stupendous growth in very less time. Their emergence and growth can be attributed to the developments in Computer networking. Development in the field of USENET, ARPANET, LISTERV and bulletin board services (BBS) has greatly contributed in this direction<sup>1</sup>. In initial stages social networking on the WWW started with the inception of generalized online communities like

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theglobe.com (1995), Geocities (1994) and Tripod.com (1995)<sup>2</sup>. These earlier developments were mainly confined to bringing people together through chat rooms so as to promote interaction and sharing of personal information through personal web pages. Easy to use publishing tools were also added to it. Face book was launched in 2004<sup>1</sup> and it went on to become the largest social networking site in the world during 2009<sup>1</sup> and still enjoys the same position.

Above information taken from various sources amply reflect two things- first emergence of social sites is of recent origin and second computer networking and strides of modern man in the field of information technology lies at the core of this unprecedented development. Though a number of social websites are in vogue but in contemporary times face book scores maximum points when it comes to number of users and popularity world over. Social sites have gained worldwide popularity and their place in overall social fabric of various nations can be very well felt and appreciated. Emergence and widespread popularity of these sites has transformed into an interesting social phenomenon with certain merits as well as demerits. No one can deny the role played by these sites in some of the events of grave human concern including the recent Anna movement in India. Long strides in the area of information technology by modern science lie in the backdrop of emergence of this unique social phenomenon. For a developing country like India this development is of great concern. India is a leading developing nation with wide varieties of socioeconomic problems.

Present paper is a humble effort by author to analyse some such aspects of these social sites in general and Face Book in particular which are of far reaching impact and consequences for humanity and the social structures world over.

### **SOCIAL SITES MAY CONVERT INTO SOCIAL PARASITES**

Society and the way its members behave and interact remains an unsolved puzzle for social thinkers and scientists. This puzzle becomes even more complex when complicated intrusion of developments like the one of the nature of social sites takes place. The remarkable role played by these sites in some mass movements of grave concern for humanity including the one in India recently which was guided by Anna, a well known social activists, cannot be undermined by any means. However, the developments like tarnishing the image of personalities like Baba Ramdev or Sonia Gandhi are some of the notorious acts which were championed by Face Book. Emergence of social sites is a sophisticated issue and needs to be carefully evaluated otherwise it will invite many troubles to society and humanity as a whole. Efforts must be taken in time to prohibit the transformation of these social sites into social parasites.

A parasite lives in a close relationship with another organism, its host, and causes it harm. The parasite is dependent on its host for its life functions. For example, viruses are common parasites. The parasite has to be in its host to live, grow, and multiply. Parasites rarely kill their hosts. A common, well-known type of a parasite is a hookworm. It is possible for humans or their pets to get them. Hookworms attach themselves in the lining of the small



intestine, and cause diseases, and malnutrition as well, as they eat the nutrients and keep them from going to the host<sup>5</sup>. Just like hookworm prevents nutrients to reach to the host body, these social sites if not controlled and used widely will cause society to become weak and full of social evils and diseases as does the parasite like hookworm to host's body. The passion for social sites has already taken shape of an epidemic. This wide spread popularity of social sites will become detrimental to humanity if their harmful effects on society are not checked or amicably addressed.

### SOCIAL SITES ARE BACKED BY KILLER TECHNOLOGIES

Modern technology is sometimes also referred to as killer technology. Following excerpt is taken from an article by James Champy.<sup>6</sup> "It is a now accepted wisdom that information technology can accelerate everything you do. It can also kill your business quickly. A slew of spectacular technology caterings make the point - giving the term "Killer technologies" a whole new meaning :

**Crash** : Snap-on Inc. close five manufacturing plants, lays off 1,000 workers and writes off \$50 millions in lost sales when foul-ups in a new computer system make it nearly impossible for franchisers to order products.

**Smash** : For Meyer Health Corp. lands in bankruptcy after paying Andersen consulting \$ 30 million for a new SAP system. For Meyer's bankruptcy trustees claim the new system handles only 10,000 orders a day, compared with the 420,000 processed by Unisys mainframe. The trustees are seeking \$500 million in damages from Andersen.

**Kaboom** : Oxford Health Plan elaborate IT systems somehow fail to catch millions of dollars in medical care costs. Result : a \$300 million loss. Executives depart and the formerly highflying stock tumbles 75%.

**Crunch** : Home runs, a two year old on line grocery delivery service I use in Boston, ceases operations for six weeks after a "construction mishap" literary crashes the computer system at the warehouse where the Hannaford brothers Co. subsidiary took orders.

The faster and more elaborate your computer technology, the quicker things can go wrong. The reason? There is little standing between you and your customer but a computer system. Call centers, reservation systems, on-line order systems are all a couple of electron impulses away from the disaster and that to say nothing of the business intranets and electronic data interchange (EDI) networks linking you to suppliers and partners."

Fast speeds with which information can traverse in modern times can have disastrous consequences also because a slight mismanagement of fast moving electrons can let humanity down. Perhaps information also requires its own gestation period before acquiring shape of a true and reliable friend of society and humanity. Killer technologies lie in the backdrop of social sites and their killer instinct needs to be channelized in favour of society and in no case otherwise.



### FACE BOOK OR BOOK FACE : WHAT IS THE TRUTH

Social sites including face book have given a ready made platform to every user to interact with each other, project and present his/her ideas to entire world. These sites are being rampantly used to make one's presence felt online. Earlier we use to have very few autobiographies but today each one of us can present his/her autobiography to entire world through these social sites. Face book is infact not face book because rather than presenting his true face value, a face book user generally tends to overstate his capabilities. He tries to project and match himself with the great characters and heroes which can perhaps be found only in the books of history. Social sites do promote interaction with the members of society (its users) but this face book interaction adds to the artificiality in human relations which is already marred by consumerism and materialism of modern times. It appears that correct explanation of face book is its book face characteristics. So it will be better to rename it as book face. This artificiality can cause severe damage to social systems across the globe. Recently there was a news that a lady kept posting on his account about the steps she was going to follow to commit suicide. None of her friends took it seriously as they thought that she was joking. Lady ultimately died committing suicide. There was news that these social sites are becoming a source of sorrow for their users as a person using these sites consider others happier than him or her after evaluating the posts of others.

### CONCLUSION : BEAUTY V/S REALITY

"To appear beautiful is not bad but to hide reality is. There can be numerous varieties of response possible to above question. Some of you may say that world is becoming more beautiful and attractive. I will add only few words to above response and these are – "but by artificial means."

If we analyse general character of social sites like face book, they appear more like psychological cosmetics rather than messengers of simplicity and originality. Hiding reality to look beautiful is an act which is full of ugliness. It is not intention of social sites to promote the culture of hiding reality among the members of society (its users) as it is just a byproduct of modern technology. What is needed is the right and purposeful use of these sites. Just like nuclear technology can be extremely disastrous but its peaceful use can substantially contribute for the betterment of society and humanity, the same can be implied and said about these social sites including face books.

It is quite interesting to draw parallel between fashion technology and the unique feature of character of social sites, the paper has attempted to diagnose. In fashion technology also we are suggested ways and means to hide our ugliness by artificial means. However truth remains as it is. Sometimes guided by this artificiality and so called fashionable behaviour, we tend to motivate towards nudity ending up with even bigger frustration to share with. After nudity there is only one place you can think to go and it is the soul. May be this rampant competition to look and/or appear attractive and beautiful by behaving book face way while working with face book will make humanity think about something which is really beautiful- **Our Soul.**

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## ‘भारतीय कृषि नीति के विभिन्न पहलू व चुनौतियाँ’

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अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में भारतीय कृषकों की दशा दयनीय होती गयी, इससे पहले किसानों की दशा इतनी दयनीय नहीं थी। अंग्रेज लोग भारत से कच्चा माल इंग्लैण्ड भेजते थे और अपने देश में माल तैयार कराकर उसे बिक्री हेतु भारत में भेजते थे। इसलिए, स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व भारतीय कृषक किसी भी प्रकार अपना जीवन निर्वाह करते थे। हरित क्रान्ति से किसानों के जीवन में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन आया लेकिन इसका लाभ देश के गिने-चुने जिलों के साधन सम्पन्न किसानों तक ही सीमित रहा। यद्यपि हरित क्रान्ति से देश खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में आत्म निर्भर हो गया लेकिन हरित क्रान्ति से अछूते क्षेत्रों में भी हरित क्रान्ति लाना आवश्यक है। आज देश में श्रम सघन विविधीकृत कृषि विकास की आवश्यकता है। कृषि विकास की योजनाओं के नियमन तथा कार्यान्वयन में क्षेत्र विशेष की स्थानीय, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखना अति आवश्यक है ताकि समगतिशील (Sustainable) विकास का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जा सके।

### प्रस्तावना

भारत आज के विकसित देशों से काफी पुराना देश है। इसकी कृषि कई शताब्दी पहले ही सापेक्षिक दृष्टि से परिपक्वता की स्थिति में पहुँच चुकी थी और उस समय देश में कृषि उद्योग में सन्तुलन था, जिससे कृषक वर्ग की दशा उतनी खराब नहीं थी, जितनी आज है। यह स्थिति अठारहवीं शताब्दी के मध्य तक बनी रही। भारत में अंग्रेजों की घुसपैठ और उनकी मिलों से बने माल की बिक्री से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई। ब्रिटिश शासकों की औपनिवेशिक नीति के फलस्वरूप इस देश में कृषि का विकास नहीं हुआ। स्वतन्त्रता से पूर्व कृषि व्यवसाय ‘जीवन निर्वाह’ का साधन बनकर रह गया। यह स्थिति काफी समय तक बनी रही। वस्तुतः 1966 के बाद हरित क्रान्ति के आगमन से स्थिति में कुछ बदलाव आया और कुछ किसानों ने कृषि को व्यावसायिक आधार पर अपनाया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि भारत आज खाद्यान्न के क्षेत्र में न केवल आत्मनिर्भर हुआ है, बल्कि विश्व व्यापार में भारत का हिस्सा बढ़ा है।

### सार्वजनिकरण और भारतीय कृषि की प्राथमिकताएँ :

विश्व व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी आज भी लगभग नगण्य है। यद्यपि कृषि से सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद का 25% प्राप्त होता है तथापि कृषि निर्यात बहुत कम है। भारत को यह आशा थी कि विकसित देशों में घरेलू समर्थन का स्तर कम किया जाएगा तथा निर्यातों पर सहायता में कटौती की जाएगी, जिससे भारत इस देशों को और कृषि वस्तुओं का निर्यात कर पाएगा। विकसित देशों ने बहुत चालाकी से अपने हितों की सुरक्षा की है तथा विकासशील देशों से कृषि आयातों के विस्तार को रोक पाने में वे देश सफल रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर, भारत ने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में दूसरे देशों के माल के

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लिए अपने द्वार खोले हैं तथा मात्रात्मक प्रतिबन्धों को समाप्त कर दिया है। इसलिए भारतीय कृषि तथा भारतीय कृषकों के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार कृषि के लिए स्पष्ट प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण करे और उनका कड़ाई से पालन करे। विशेष रूप से, निम्नलिखित दिशाओं में काम करना जरूरी है :-

1. विपणन रहित व्यापार तथा सभी देशों को समान अवसर प्राप्त करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि विकसित देशों में विद्यमान उच्च सहायता दरों तथा घरेलू समर्थन स्तर को कम किया जाए। रमेश चन्द और लीतू फिलिप के अनुसार यह आवश्यक है कि भारत (विकासशील देश) इस बात पर जोर दे कि सभी प्रकार की कृषि सहायता को एक साथ शामिल किया जाए और फिर इस घरेलू समर्थन में कटौती की मांग की जाए। इसके अलावा विकसित देशों को उच्च कृषि समर्थन से जो अतिरिक्त लाभ मिल रहा है, उसे समाप्त करने के लिए अन्य सदस्य देशों को यह अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए कि वे घरेलू समर्थन में अन्तरों के बराबर संरक्षणात्मक प्रशुल्क लगा सकें।
2. जो देश अपने कृषि का सार्वजनीकरण कर रहा है, वह उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि सार्वजनीकरण के अधीन वह उन कृषि वस्तुओं में विशिष्टीकरण करेगा, जिनमें उसे तुलनात्मक लाभ प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले तथा कम कृषिशक्ति वाले देशों में यह आवश्यक है कि खाद्यान्न व अनाज की उपलब्धि पर सार्वजनीकरण के प्रभाव पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाए। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खाद्यान्नों में आत्मनिर्भरता आवश्यक है, ताकि व्यापार पर निर्भरता को सीमाओं के भीतर रख जा सके।
3. दीपक नैयर तथा अभिजीत सेन के अनुसार घरेलू कीमतों की जगह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतों में अधिक उतार-चढ़ाव होते हैं, इसलिए व्यापार प्रतिबन्धों को कम करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि घरेलू कीमतों तथा किसानों की आय में अस्थिरता व अनिश्चितता बढ़ जाएगी। इसलिए सरकार को उपयुक्त कदम उठाने होंगे। एक और खतरा यह हो सकता है कि किसी देश में कृषि वस्तुओं का अत्यधिक उत्पादन हो और वह अपने अधिशेष को भारत में बहुत सस्ती कीमतों पर खपाने का प्रयास करे। इस कारण कृषि वस्तुओं के भारी आयातों पर चौकसी रखने की आवश्यकता है।
4. राव तथा जरौवी ने यह संभावना व्यक्त की है कि सार्वभौमिकता का कुछ विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों, विशिष्ट फसलों तथा विशिष्ट वर्गों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि सार्वभौमीकरण से लाभ अधिकतर उन क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त होंगे, जिनमें संसाधनों की काफी मात्रा है, उन फसलों को लाभ प्राप्त होंगे, जिन्हें तुलनात्मक लाभ प्राप्त है। जनसंख्या के उन वर्गों को लाभ प्राप्त होंगे, जो निर्यात वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में लगे हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, सार्वभौमीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ अनिवार्य उपभोग वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ सकती हैं, जिससे लोगों के कल्याण स्तर पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। यदि फसलों पर सार्वजनीकरण का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है तो उनका पता लगाना होगा तथा कृषि नीति में उनके हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करनी होगी।
5. भारत में अभी कृषि को घरेलू समर्थन कृषि उत्पादन के मूल्य के 10% से काफी कम है, इसलिए अभी इसमें कमी करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। परन्तु जब एक बार विकासशील देशों को प्राप्त रियायतें समाप्त कर दी जाएंगी तब आर्थिक सहायता कम रखने के लिए दबाव बढ़ सकता है (खासतौर पर खाद्यान्नों की वसूली तथा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा उनके वितरण पर दी जाने वाली आर्थिक सहायता को कम करने के लिए)। इसलिए भारत को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर दबाव बनाना चाहिए, ताकि ग्रीन बॉक्स की तरह ही फूड सिक्यूरिटी



बाक्स तथा डेवलपमेन्ट बाक्स बनाया जाए और थमाराजक्सी का यह तर्क बिल्कुल सही है कि यह उम्मीद बिल्कुल बेमानी व अवास्तविक है कि व्यापार उदारीकरण से खाद्यान्नों का ऐसा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ढाँचा तैयार हो सकेगा, जिससे विकासशील देशों की गरीब जनता को सस्ती कीमतों पर अपनी जरूरत का पूरा अनाज मिल सके। बड़े व गरीब विकासशील देशों में यह काम इतना मुश्किल व व्यापक है कि बिना इन देशों की सरकारों के प्रभावी हस्तक्षेप द्वारा इसे अंजाम दे पाना संभव नहीं है।

6. भारत में पौधों व बीजों के लिए पेटेंटों तथा पौधों की किस्मों के लिए संरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इसका कारण यह है कि भारत कृषि संसाधनों पर सारी मानव जाति के अधिकारों को स्वीकार करता रहा है। परन्तु विश्व व्यापार संगठन के अधीन अपनाए गए बौद्धिक सम्पदा पर अधिकारों से सम्बन्धित समझौते में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सभी सदस्य देश पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण के लिए तथा बीजों के लिए पेटेंट प्रदान करेंगे। इस व्यवस्था से भी लाभ विकसित देशों को ही प्राप्त होगा। खासतौर पर इन देशों के बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों को। बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकार सम्बन्धी समझौते की शर्तों को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय संसद ने अगस्त 2001 में पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण तथा किसानों के अधिकार सुरक्षा के लिए कानून पारित किया। परन्तु जैसा कि अनीता रामना का कथन है कि केवल स्वामित्व अधिकारों सम्बन्धी कानून बनाना काफी नहीं है, कृषि संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए भी कानून आवश्यक है। भारत में बड़ी मात्रा में आनुवांशिक संसाधन हैं और यदि ये मुफ्त में उपलब्ध होंगे तो विकसित देशों के निगम इन पर कब्जा करके पेटेंट उत्पादन बनाने का प्रयास करेंगे।
7. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सार्वजनिक निवेश में गिरावट हो रही है। सार्वजनीकरण और विश्व व्यापार के उदारीकरण के नए उभरते माहौल में इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना आवश्यक है कि यदि भारतीय कृषि को विश्व बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाना है तो कृषि अनुसंधान, कृषि प्रौद्योगिकी बाजार विकास भंडारण व्यवस्था, सड़क विकास आधारित संरचना इत्यादि में काफी निवेश करना जरूरी है। यह तभी संभव होगा यदि कृषि में सार्वजनिक निवेश को काफी अधिक बढ़ाया जाए।

### राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति :

भारत सरकार ने 28 जुलाई, 2000 को राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति की घोषणा की। इस नीति का उद्देश्य " भारतीय कृषि की व्यापक छुपी हुई विकास संभावनाओं का पूरा लाभ उठाना, कृषि विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ग्रामीण आधार-संरचना को मजबूत बनाना, मूल्य संवर्धन को प्रोत्साहन देना, कृषि व्यवसाय के विकास को तेज करना, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन रोकना तथा आर्थिक उदारीकरण एवं सार्वजनीकरण से पैदा होने वाली चुनौतियों का सामना करना। अगले दो दशकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति में निम्नलिखित लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं- (1) कृषि क्षेत्र में 4% प्रति वर्ष से अधिक संवृद्धि दर प्राप्त करना। (2) ऐसा कृषि विकास सुनिश्चित करना जो संसाधनों का दक्ष उपयोग कर सके तथा हमारे भूमि, जल व जैविक-विविधता की रक्षा कर सके। (3) विकास के साथ समानता अर्थात् ऐसा विकास जो सभी क्षेत्रों में और सभी किसानों को लाभान्वित कर सके। (4) विकास जो माँग प्रेरित हो और घरेलू बाजारों की जरूरत को पूरा करने के साथ-साथ आर्थिक उदारीकरण एवं सार्वजनीकरण से जनित कृषि निर्यातों को आने वाली चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करते हुए अधिक से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त कर सके तथा (5) विकास जो तकनीकी रूप से पर्यावरण सुरक्षा के रूप से तथा आर्थिक रूप से धारणीय हो।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति के मुख्य तत्व निम्नलिखित हैं :**

1. कृषि विकास को गति प्रदान करने के लिए मात्रात्मक प्रतिबन्धों की समाप्ति के बाद की अवधि में कृषि, निजीकरण तथा किसानों को मूल्य संरक्षण प्रदान करना, सरकारी नीति का एक हिस्सा होगा।
2. प्रौद्योगिकी का जल्द हस्तांतरण, पूंजी प्रवाह, फसल उत्पादन के लिए (खासतौर पर तिलहन, कपास तथा बागवानी फसलों के उत्पादन के लिए) सुरक्षित बाजार उपलब्ध कराने हेतु निजी क्षेत्र की भूमिका पर जोर दिया जाएगा। इस उद्देश्य के लिए ढ़ेवा खेती तथा भूमि पट्टे पर देने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।
3. कृषि में निजी क्षेत्र के निवेश को प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा, खासतौर पर कृषि अनुसंधान, मानव संसाधन विकास, फसल कटाई के बाद की व्यवस्था तथा कृषि विपणन के क्षेत्र में।
4. सरकार वस्तुओं के मूल्य में व्यापक घट-बढ़ को कम करने तथा उनके जोखिमों से बचाव करने के लिए भी भावी बाजारों के सीमा क्षेत्र को बढ़ाएगी।
5. नई किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान और उनके प्रजनन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए पौधों की किस्मों के संरक्षण हेतु कानून बनाए जायेंगे। पशुपालन, मुर्गीपालन, डेरी और जलकृषि को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।
6. कृषि विकास के एक प्रमुख संचालक के रूप में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को उच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी।
7. सिंचाई और अन्य कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऊर्जा के नए एवं नवीकरणीय स्रोतों के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।
8. कृषि उत्पादन में प्रयोग होने वाले आगतों (जैसे फार्म मशीनरी, उपकरण, उर्वरक इत्यादि) कटाई के बाद फसल के भंडारण तथा परिकरण पर उत्पादन शुल्क की समीक्षा की जाएगी।
9. देश भर में कृषि वस्तुओं के आवागमन प्रतिबन्धों को कम किया जाएगा और कालान्तर में उन्हें समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा। खाद्यान्नों और अन्य वाणिज्यिक फसलों पर कर ढ़ाँचे की समीक्षा की जाएगी।
10. किसानों को सामयिक और पर्याप्त ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए संस्थात्मक ऋण स्रोतों के सतत् विकास व प्रसार को जारी रखा जाएगा।
11. किसानों को एक पैकेज बीमा पॉलिसी प्रदान करने के प्रयास किए जायेंगे, जिनके तहत फसलों की बुवाई से लेकर कटाई पश्चात् की गतिविधियों तक का तथा कृषि उत्पादन की कीमतों में उतार चढ़ाव तक का बीमा किया जा सके।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति के सन्दर्भ में अशोक गुलाटी ने कहा है, नीति में व्यक्त रास्ते और कदम महज आशाओं का ब्यौरा मात्र है। नीति दस्तावेज में यह कहीं भी स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है कि इन आशाओं को वास्तविकता में किस प्रकार परिवर्तित किया जाएगा।

### कृषि क्षेत्र में प्राथमिकताएँ

बारहवीं योजना की अवधि 2012-2017 है। इस योजना के लिए जारी किए गए प्रपत्र में 1990 के दशक की कृषि नीति की आलोचना की गई है, जिसका ध्यान एक ओर तो बिजली, पानी, उर्वरक जैसे कृषि आगतों में सहायता देने पर केन्द्रित था तथा दूसरी ओर किसानों को लाभकारी कीमतें उपलब्ध कराने पर केन्द्रित था। इस नीति के परिणामस्वरूप कृषि सहायता का भार असहनीय मात्रा तक बढ़ चुका है और अब उस पर रोक लगाना जरूरी हो गया है।



इसके अलावा, कृषि पर आर्थिक सहायता के कारण कृषि में सार्वजनिक निवेश के लिए साधन बहुत कम रह गए हैं जिससे ग्रामीण आधारित संरचना (यथा ग्रामीण सड़कों व पुल, सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ, भण्डारण व्यवस्था इत्यादि) का विकास अवरुद्ध हो गया है। योजना प्रपत्र में कृषि नीति के प्रति नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाने पर जोर दिया गया है, जिससे भूमि व जल संसाधनों का बेहतर उपयोग किया जा सके। इस उद्देश्य हेतु निम्नांकित प्राथमिकताएँ व्यक्त की गई हैं -

1. विद्यमान कृषि भूमि की बुवाई गहनता बढ़ाना। यदि बुवाई गहनता बढ़ानी है तो सिंचाई सुविधाओं में और सार्वजनिक निवेश करना आवश्यक है। इसलिए योजना प्रपत्र में सिंचाई सामर्थ्य और जल प्रवन्ध में अधिक सार्वजनिक निवेश पर जोर दिया गया है। इसके लिए त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम के तहत राज्य सरकारों को बहुत अधिक मात्रा में साधन उपलब्ध कराने होंगे।
2. योजना प्रपत्र के अनुसार कृषि संसाधन तथा प्रसार सेवाओं के स्तर में पिछले कई वर्षों से गिरावट आई है। यदि भविष्य में कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाना है, तो जरूरी है कि कृषि अनुसंधान तथा प्रसार सेवाओं पर अधिक निवेश किया जाए।
3. हरित क्रांति से बड़े किसानों ने निजी निवेश के गहन प्रयोग में काफी सफलता प्राप्त की है। अब यह आवश्यक है कि छोटे व सीमांत किसानों पर तथा देश के पूर्वी व वर्षा-आश्रित क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाए, जिनमें पूँजी व श्रम का प्रतिफल काफी अच्छा है। इसके लिए भी सार्वजनिक निवेश में काफी वृद्धि करनी होगी। कृषि में बेहतर साधन उत्पादकता या नई प्रौद्योगिकी खोज की जरूरत है, जो अधिक श्रम-गहन हो तथा नकद लागतों को भी कम कर सके।
4. ग्रामीण आधारित संरचना के विकास से न केवल कृषि को मदद मिलती है, बल्कि सारी ग्रामीण व्यवस्था पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। योजना प्रपत्र में खासतौर पर ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास पर तथा जिला के मुख्य केन्द्र से इन सड़कों को जोड़ने पर जोर दिया गया, क्योंकि ग्रामीण जनता को प्रत्यक्ष व परोक्ष रूप से कई प्रकार के रोजगार व विकास के अवसर प्राप्त होते हैं।
5. भारतीय कृषि का वास्तविक संभाव्य तभी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, जब हम क्षेत्रीय रूप से तथा समयोपरि कृषि उत्पादों में विविधता प्राप्त कर सकें। इस संदर्भ में योजना प्रपत्र में खासतौर पर गैर खाद्य फसलों के पक्ष में तथा पशुपालन, डेरी, मुर्गीपालन इत्यादि के पक्ष में विविधीकरण पर जोर दिया गया।

भारत एक विशाल देश है। भौगोलिक दृष्टि से इस देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बहुत थोड़ी समानता है। मिट्टी, वर्षा, तापक्रम, सतही पानी की उपलब्धि की दृष्टि के अन्तर इतने अधिक हैं कि एक राज्य के कुछ जिलों के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम अन्य राज्यों की दृष्टि से बिल्कुल अनुपयुक्त हो सकता है। वर्षा को ही लीजिए, जहाँ बंगाल, असम, मेघालय आदि राज्यों में वर्षा इतनी अधिक होती है कि कृषि को प्रायः बाढ़ से भी भारी हानि होती है, वहीं राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों में वर्षा थोड़ी होती है। कुछ क्षेत्रों की जलरोध और भूमि की सतह पर क्षार एकत्रित हो जाने की समस्याएँ हैं। परन्तु अनेक क्षेत्र ऐसे भी हैं जहाँ ऐसी समस्याएँ नहीं हैं। अतः भारतीय कृषि के सम्बन्ध में यह कहना आवश्यक है कि विविधताओं को देखते हुए कृषि आयोजन व नीति-निर्धारण के क्षेत्र में साधारणीकरण करते समय बहुत सतर्कता की आवश्यकता है। जब तक ग्राम्य जीवन की पूरी जटिलता को समझा नहीं जाता, तब तक

आयोजन की सफलता संदिग्ध रहेगी। अतः कृषि विकास की योजना का सम्पूर्ण योजना के साथ तालमेल होने के साथ-साथ यह जरूरी है कि वह स्थानीय, भौगोलिक, आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप हो। वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में कृषि में विविधता एक आवश्यकता है, बिना विविधता लाये खाद्यान्न एवं खाद्य वस्तुओं पर आत्मनिर्भरता नहीं पायी जा सकती है। किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए यह नितान्त जरूरी है कि कृषि में विविधीकरण लाया जाय तभी भारत आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न राष्ट्र बन सकेगा।

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