

# RELEVANCE OF M.K. GANDHI'S ECONOMIC IDEAS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TRUSTEESHIP

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**Abstract:** Mahatma Gandhi was a great freedom fighter and is a celebrated national leader who had certain positive economic ideas which have considerably moulded economic thinking and economic policies in India. His economic ideas and those of his followers have come to be known as Gandhian Economic thought. Gandhian economic thought which presents a counter theory to the modern economics of the West, aims at revitalizing an under-developed economy which might develop into a full-fledged stabilized economic system. Its study is important particularly for Indian students. Mahatma Gandhi often said that the real India was to be found in villages, not in cities and towns. He described the exploitation of villagers, lack of supplementary occupations, inadequacy of medical attention, insanitary conditions, extreme poverty etc. He wanted every village to develop into a little republic. He evolved the ideal of village swaraj. In his scheme of Sarvodaya every individual would have equal opportunities for the satisfaction of his economic wants. His scheme aims at the revitalization of village economy. In this paper an attempt is made to analyze the economic philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi with special reference to trusteeship council.

**Keywords:** Non-Violence, Welfare, Income, Positive, Negative.

**Introduction:** Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi was born at Porbander on October 2, 1869. In 1887, he went to England for education in Law; and was called to the bar in 1891. Two years later he went to South Africa where he practiced law; and successfully led the Indian community in its movement against discriminations. It was there that he evolved the conception of satyagraha or non-violent agitation.

When he came back to India in 1906, he assumed the political leadership of the country, re-invigorated the Indian National Congress; and started the non-violent movement for the achievement of political freedom. In 1921, he started the non-co-operation movement, in 1930 led the salt Satyagraha (Dandi) and in 1940 started the individual civil disobedience movement. In 1942, under his leadership the Indian National Congress passed the "Quit India" resolution. He was jailed several times for his political activities. While going to his daily prayer meeting he was shot dead by an extremist on January 30, 1948.

For Mahatma Gandhi Economics is a part of way of life. Only two life principles govern all Gandhian economic, social, political and other considerations, viz. Truth and Non-violence. Anything that cannot be satisfactorily tested on these touch-stones, as it were, cannot be regarded as Gandhian. If a scheme of things leads to violence or necessitates untruth, then we may regard that as non-Gandhian.

## Objectives:

1. To trace the forces behind the origin of economic ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.
2. To examine the concept of Trusteeship and its relevance in modern society.

**Economic Ideas of Gandhi:** The economic ideas of Mahatma Gandhi developed in three distinct phases – up to 1919, between 1919 to 1934, and 1934 to 1948. In the first phase he rejected Western civilization, method of production, use of machinery, etc., and developed although an anti-materialistic approach to different problems, which is evident from his book *Hind Swaraj* (1909). It was, in a sense, a negative phase. The second phase witnessed the evolution of his economic ideas based on the Swadeshi Movement – the development of a positive counter-theory to western civilization. The third phase was a practical one in which he evolved the ideal of sarvodaya; and prepared a concrete programme for the

## Trends of Poverty and Unemployment in Telangana

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### **ABSTRACT**

Poverty is a widespread social evil in underdeveloped countries of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa. There is no standard definition of poverty for all the countries of the world. Some countries approach poverty in the absolute terms and some countries approach poverty in relative terms. Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. In India the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. Roughly every sixth person in the world is an Indian and every third poor person in the world is also an Indian. The statistics speak about the gravity of the problems of unemployment and poverty which demand an immediate solution. It has been observed that with the increase in the number of unemployed persons poverty expands. Keeping in view this fact, removal of unemployment has been mentioned as one of the objectives of economic planning in all five year plans, but it has been given serious consideration only after Fifth Plan. Till Fifth Plan, there was no serious concern for solving the unemployment problem. Poverty and Employment Generation is one of the most significant goals of growth approach since the initiation of planning in India. The concept of sustainable economic growth that implies progressive changes in the socio-economic formation of a country or society in terms of eradicate poverty, and unemployment and also inequality, illiteracy, malnutrition has been accepted as a proper intension to desire for. Anti-poverty and employment generation programmers are implementing a proper way to eradicate poverty and increasing employment generation. This paper examine the status of poverty and unemployment and Poverty Alleviation And Employment Generation Programmes in Telangana

**Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, employment generation programmes**

**Coverage of Crop Insurance Schemes with Special Reference to  
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

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**Abstract**

*Farming is more hazardous than any other form of enterprise. The weather can make all the difference between success and failure. Consequently, many farmers, particularly the small ones, fight shy of adopting new techniques. The fear of loss is so overwhelming that even when convinced of the gain accruing from the application of science and technology, they prefer to go along the beaten track of low productivity. Once freed from fear by crop insurance they can quicken the pace to high productivity. The paper presents the details with regard to Crop-wise Area Insured under all Insurance Schemes. In this paper an attempt is also made to analyze the nature of crop insurances in India with particular reference to Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).*

**Key Words:** Season, productivity Crop, Yield, Comprehensive.

## **Exports, imports and economic growth in India: An empirical analysis**

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**Abstract.** *The study examines the relationship between exports, imports and economic growth in India, spanning the period from 1980-2019. The study findings confirmed the long-run relationship among exports, imports and economic growth and also reported that there is a unidirectional causality from economic growth to exports; exports to economic growth; exports to imports; imports to economic growth in the short-run. In the long-run, author confirmed that there is a bidirectional causality relationship between economic growth and exports; and exports and imports. Finally, the study results indicate that both exports and imports increase economic growth in India.*

**Keywords:** India, trade, economic growth, cointegration, causality.

**JEL Classification:** C03, C32, F14.

# SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW ON INDIAN ECONOMY

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**Abstract:** This paper is intended for sustainable agricultural development and its impact on the Indian economy. The role of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy can be seen through its contribution to GDP and employment. This sector contributes significantly to the sustainable economic development of the country. The sustainable agricultural development of any country depends on a fair mix of their available natural resources. Despite rapid growth in various sectors, agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy. The goal of sustainable agriculture is to meet the food and clothing needs of society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable agriculture is a system of growing crops for greater human consumption by using resources with better efficiency without disturbing the environment. India achieved the Green Revolution through the use of high yielding varieties of seeds. The use of pesticides can cause harm to localized health. Indiscriminate use of modern technology can endanger environmental security and imbalance the environment. Sustainability in agriculture means that the land and resources used today for agriculture must be handed down in a sustainable form to future generations, so that they can continue farming and have food security.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Indian Agriculture, Future Generation.

**Introduction:** Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for 58% of the Indian population. Significantly, agriculture occupies a very important place in the Indian economy. The role of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy can be seen due to its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. The sustainable agricultural development of each country depends on a fair mix of their available natural resources. India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the largest producer of milk, pulses and spices in the world, and the largest herd of buffaloes in the world, as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane, harvested fish, sheep & goat meat, fruits, vegetables and tea. This was due to urbanization, industrialization and the limited land area of the country. Hence the need to address issues related to sustainable agricultural development in support of Indian economic growth.<sup>1</sup>

According to Indian Union Budget 2021-22, the Gross Value Added (GVA) by agriculture, forestry, and fishing was estimated at Rs. 19.48 lakh crore (US\$ 276.37 billion) in FY20. The share of agriculture and allied sectors in gross value added (GVA) of India at current prices stood at 17.8 % in FY20. The consumer spending in India will return to growth in 2021 post the pandemic-led contraction, expanding by as much as 6.6%. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. Indian food and grocery market is the world's sixth largest, with retail contributing 70% of the sales. The Indian food processing industry accounts for 32% of the country's total food market, one of the largest industries in India and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. The principal agricultural commodities export for April 2020 - January 2021 was US\$ 32.12 billion.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 70% of rural households are dependent on agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector in the Indian economy as it contributes 17% to the total GDP and employs 60% of the population.

<sup>2</sup> Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Department of Commerce and Industry, Union Budget 2021-22, Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, March, 2021.

## SOME EMPIRICAL REFLECTIONS ON THE INITIATIVES MADE BY NGOs TOWARDS WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract

A study on watershed Development Programmes has been a subject of considerable interest from various disciplines. The lives of marginal communities have radically changed as a result of the introduction of watershed programs in the drought-prone areas. The broad objective of the paper is to analyze the initiatives made by NGOs towards watershed development. 365 sample farmers are selected from Parigi, Doma, Tandur and Kulkacherla manuels of Ranga Reddy district, Telangana state. It is found that NGOs played the role of educator, and facilitator of development. Hence, it is suggested that the state and the related organs must encourage the role of NGOs by being liberal in terms of grants and fewer controls.

### Keywords

NGO, Watershed, Organizations, Interdisciplinary Approach, Natural Resources.

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**EMPOWERMENT ATTRIBUTED TO PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS: A  
CASE STUDY OF MGNREGS IN TELANGANA**

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Empowerment is to give the power to act, participate, make decision, raise voice against and fight for right and above all make women conscious of their own rights and privileges both men and women to recognize the potential of women. Women's empowerment is not independence, nor access to education, or sexual freedom, or control over reproduction, or provision of increasing their social, political, economic and spiritual strength, both individually and collectively, removing the obstacles that penalized and prevented women from being integrated into rural societies. The health of the women was strongly affected by carrying water for long distances on steep terrains etc. they suffered from depression, backache, headache, spinal injuries, and malnutrition, leading to high mother and infant mortality. Further, the level of self hygiene is very low as they were not aware of it. Gender inequality was a major factor contributing to violence against women in rural situations etc. the women and girls were often not equipped to handle adverse situations due to lack of mobility and illiteracy. The women and girls are victims of sexual harassment and violence, particularly when they are left alone at home. The MGNREGS generate employment opportunities. The main identified schemes are related to land works, forestry programs, fisheries, aquaculture, horticulture, irrigation, when a woman is employed in these schemes she gains confidence about the various things and soon exercises her opinion in decision taking regarding choice of work. Women are the custodians of the cultural wealth. The MGNREGS has gone a long way in improving the "Cultural Climate" from degrading. The employment of women has generated small groups of women from different segments of the society. Interaction at the work-site, journey to work, visit to the bank / Post Office, has been very beneficial to the women at large. They enjoy participating in small events and also transfer the folk arts and culture to each other. Women prefer a preference for "Government Work" which provides dignity and higher wages than other work. MGNREGS has certainly empowered women workers economically and socially. Some of the "Central Measures" such as increase in participation of women in planning and social audits of works, proper implementation, better worksite facilities, proper payment of wages, planning of works in advance, speedy grievance redressal will encourage women to demand more work under MGNREGS. This study analyzes the Women empowerment through MGNREGS in Telangana.

Public employment remains the privilege of few women globally, although, it is fair to say all over the world. It is widely acknowledged in the literature, however, that one of the main factors preventing women from having control over household decisions is the perceived value of the work they do. Women take on the huge bulk of unpaid household and care work- taking care of family members, running the household, keeping house-which remains undervalued, unacknowledged and invisible.

**Dimensions of public employment programmes**  
Public employment programmes are a well-known instrument of social protection and a tool for economic development. Public works schemes aim to create direct employment and provide income support to the vulnerable population living in poverty, with a secondary objective of improving local economic development. The gender dimensions of public employment programmes have only

# Impact of Institutional Loans on the Selected Beneficiaries: A Study of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank in Anantapuramu Dist., A.P.

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## Introduction

The credit requirements of farmers can be classified into two types-productive and unproductive loans. The former include loans to buy seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc. to pay taxes to the Government and to make permanent improvements on land, such as digging and deepening of wells, fencing of land, etc. All these forms of credit help the farmers in their agricultural operations or in improving their land. Besides these, the Indian farmers often borrow for unproductive purposes, such as for celebration of marriages, births and deaths, for litigation etc. Unproductive loans raised at exorbitant rates of interest are highly improper and unjustified.

## Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are:

- 1) to analyse the performance of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank operating in Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh;
- 2) to assess the impact of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank finance on the generation of additional income and employment among the sample borrowers; and
- 3) to suggest measures, in the light of the empirical study, for the effective functioning of Regional Rural Banks in general and Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank in particular.

## The Universe and the Sample

Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank has been lending for different productive purposes to a greater extent and for consumption purpose to a very limited extent. Since the main objective of the study is to examine the rôle of Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank in asset creation as well as in generating additional income and employment among the poorer households and to assess the repayment performance of the borrowers, it was decided to confine the study to investment loans (to the exclusion of crop loans) in Agriculture and Allied Activities and other productive loans in Industrial and Business/Service sectors.

All the Mandals in the district are broadly classified into two groups, (a) developed and (b) underdeveloped or less developed, taking Economic Indicators such as, per capita income, percentage of gross irrigated land, etc Human Development Indicators such as female literacy, proportion of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, infant mortality rates etc and Infrastructure development Indicators such as total road length per 100kms, number of Hospitals Beds Rs.10,000 populations etc as basis. From the developed category three Mandals, and from the underdeveloped category other three Mandals were selected. From each selected mandal systematically one Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank Branch was selected.

The universe of the study comprises the borrowers who were given loans for the purposes mentioned above during the period 2008-2009. While selecting the borrowers for the purpose of the study, it was thought useful to classify all the borrowers constituting the





## THE ROLE OF STHREENIDHI CREDIT COOPERATIVE FEDERATION IN THE PROMOTION OF SHGS

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### ABSTRACT :

As the Stree Nidhi is the community owned and managed institution, the SHG women has an overwhelming preference for availing of financial services from Stree Nidhi as it is not only their own institution but also for comfortable systems and procedures in accessing credit and other financial services. For the SHG women Stree Nidhi is the ray of hope to meet their financial and it has become a house hold name in the SHG community, having reach to nook and corner of the Telangana state with the help of user friendly technology and SHG federations. They are also keen to place their savings with Stree Nidhi to increase owned funds for higher leveraging from banking sector to meet their entire credit needs. In this paper an attempt is made to present the performance of Sthree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Society of Telangana during 2011-2012 to 2017-2018.

**KEYWORDS :** *Stree Nidhi , comfortable systems and procedures , financial services.*

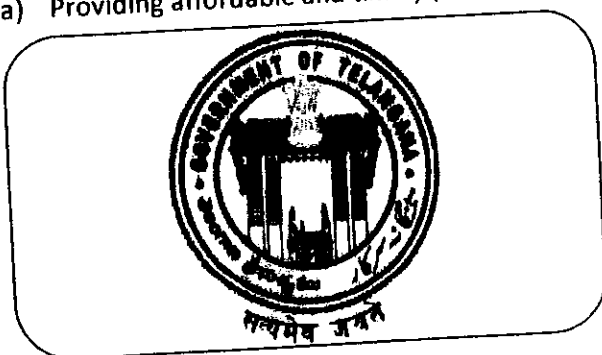
### INTRODUCTION

Sthree Nidhi credit cooperative Federation Ltd., is promoted by the Government and the Mandal Samkhyas to supplement credit flow from banking sector and is a flagship programme of the Government. Sthree Nidhi provides timely and affordable credit to the poor SHG members as a part of the overall strategy of SERP for poverty alleviation.

SHGs are comfortable to access hassle free credit from Sthree Nidhi as and when required using their mobile and therefore do not see any need to borrow from other sources at usurious rates of interest. Sthree Nidhi is in a position to extend credit to the SHGs even in far flung areas of the state in 48 hours to meet credit needs for exigencies like health, education and other income generation needs like agriculture, dairy and other activities. As credit availability is linked to grading of MS and VOs, community is keen to improve functioning of the same to access higher amount of credit limits from Sthree Nidhi.

After MFI crisis, the State Government and SHGs federations both in rural and urban areas have jointly promoted Stree Nidhi Credit Cooperative Federation Ltd., in 2011 with the following objectives;

- Providing affordable and timely (within 48 hours) credit and other financial services to the SHG members at their doorsteps in nook and corner of the state in a transparent and efficient manner through user friendly technology.
- Work for socio economic upliftment of the members of Self Help Groups by increasing their income both in Rural and Urban areas by financing livelihoods in a big way with focus on vulnerable segments of society.
- Work in tandem with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) and Mission for Elimination of



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## Preface

This book has been an honest attempt to present before the undergraduate and postgraduate students a textbook on Public Economics that could present the diverse topics related to the subject in a simple and lucid way, yet assimilating all the current and relevant ideas and thoughts of various scholars on the issues related to the role and importance of Public Economics in the context of Economic welfare.

This book deals with the basic and inherent concepts of public Economics, public debt, fiscal federation, taxation, integrating the theoretical concepts with their practical ramifications. The disputes and points of tension concerning the methodological and substantial issues are discussed elaborately with a touch of reality.

It is pertinent to remember that there exists a deep connection with the economic policies and their welfare considerations. There is an emergent requirement of comparative institutional framework determining the efficacy of policy making and their efficiency in the public sphere. Moreover, there does exist an ever present tension between the arguments for market failure and the theoretical foundations of the economic transactions. Debt management requires a scientific approach to deal with issues like minimization of interest costs, interest ceilings, limits on debts etc., I do hope that this book pans out as a great help to students, scholars and Teachers across the Nation.

I am indebted to my father Sri.K.Govinda Reddy, Mother Smt. K. Parvathamma and Uncle, Prof.P.Chenna Reddy, without whose blessings, I could not have come up to this stage of higher learning. I express my deep sense of gratitude to my research Guide, Prof.G.Satyanarayana and my senior colleagues, Prof. Sunder Rao, Prof.K.Sateesh Reddy and my dear friend Dr.D.Adeppa and other friends, for their constant encouragement and support throughout my career.

I thank my wife Smt.Vani for her heartfelt support in the completion of this textbook. I recollect with a deep sense of affection, the love showered upon me by my daughter, Varnika and son, Janeeth Reddy.

Dr.K.Krishna Reddy

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## Women Empowerment in Rural India - An Analytical View

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Empowerment with women is the central issue that has been pervading the development debate after the 1980s. This concept was first introduced at the international women conference at Nairobi in 1995. It means redistribution of social power and control of resources in favor of women. It was a general opinion that empowered women becomes agent of their own development, able to exercise choices to set their own agenda and be strong enough to challenge and change their position in the society. Women's empowerment in India is heavily dependent on many different variables that include geographical location (urban/rural), educational status, social status (caste and class), and age. Policies on women's empowerment exist at the national, state, and local (Panchayat) levels in many sectors, including health, education, economic opportunities, gender-based violence, and political participation.

Empowerment is self-governance, self-sufficiency and self-maintenance and above all it is economic independence through information, knowledge, and necessary skills. Urban women may be more aware and empowered about their rights in comparison to rural women who have the history of living depressed life in the hands of the male members. Taking about the rural women empowerment may be easy but it becomes very difficult when it comes to meaningful implementation of the concept. India might have taken many steps to empower women and 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments in the Constitution is the milestone in this direction ensuring better access, to the women especially in rural areas, in decision making and power sharing at par with the men.

## Rebooting the Economy Post-Lockdown in India

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**Abstract :-** Less than a couple of months back many experts were optimistic that the export market space vacated by the Chinese company is up for grabs by the Indian companies. Many even estimated the size of the vacated space. For example, in textile and clothing the vacated space was estimated to be worth 20 billion dollar. Now with all major economies including India being under lockdown, China is the only major economy to have its production machines running and is supplying the entire world many essential items to fight the COVID19 pandemic.

**Keywords :-** GDP, SMES, Economy, RBI, GST.

**Introduction :-** Let's get out of daydreaming and get prepared for a future with the global market substantially shrunk and China becoming an even more powerful competitor. Now a kind of news that is doing the rounds is that MNCs of the world are all dying to leave China and ready to relocate in India. Let's not get distracted by such fantasy. Even though China may not be completely out of the pandemic, they have now learned the art of living with the pandemic. Let's now learn from China and try to save what we already have, the domestic companies that have been sustaining the Indian economy, rather than fantasizing about the foreign companies coming to India in waves! **One bird in hand is better than two in the bush!**

**Possible Economic Impacts :-** For an individual, it is advisable to remain cautious to avoid infection, it is also important that the need of maintaining immunity is not ignored. Similarly, for a nation, lockdown cannot ignore the long-term health of the economy. Even in China, except for the Hubei province where the city of Wuhan is located, the lockdown was not total. Other cities went for different levels of restrictions depending on the threat perception. Wuhan is the tenth largest city of China and Hubei accounts for roughly 4.3 per cent of Chinese population and has a similar share in the national GDP. Despite this, a complete lockdown in only Hubei province, and different levels of restrictions in other parts of the country, are expected to have a substantial impact on the whole economy

It is difficult to estimate how big the impact on the Indian economy by Corona virus, and the related lockdown, but it is beyond any doubt that the impact is going to be substantial. If we assume that the lockdown might have stopped 50 per cent of economic activities in terms of values generated, we might be losing about one per cent of our GDP every week. So, about five weeks of lockdown in the year 2020-21, might bring down the GDP by about five percent. In reality, it could be even higher! While we might have exempted some sectors, we must not ignore the fact that the exempted sectors might have close linkages with the non-exempted sectors. So, it cannot be business as usual in exempted sectors when many other sectors are still under lockdown, beyond a point.

However, it is also quite certain that the economy may not bounce back to normalcy immediately after the lockdown is lifted. Businesses that depend heavily on casual migrant labourers will take time to restart as the migrant workers will not be available immediately. Some might not even come back at all. Some of the small businesses that operate on wafer thin margins might not be able to come back to business at all. Many of our small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are export-oriented. They cannot have their normal business even if there is no lockdown in India. There are restrictions on international transportation and travels as well as lockdown in several destination countries, and those are likely to continue for some time. Most importantly, some restrictions will remain in some form or other in some parts of the country, even after the lockdown is lifted. Hence, they impact could be quite substantial, irrespective of what the IMF has forecast.

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# Role of NABARD in Agriculture Development

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## Introduction

In the Indian context rural development assumes greater significance as nearly 68% of its population live in rural areas. Most of the people living in rural areas draw their livelihood from agriculture and allied sectors. Such areas are distinct from more intensively settled urban and suburban areas. India is a large and emerging economy with a wide diversity of terrains, climate and soil types, flora, fauna, peoples, and natural resources. The key challenge before the country is to deliver holistic, inclusive, and sustainable development to its burgeoning population, in particular to the majority that lives in rural areas and depends on climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for livelihoods. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and infrastructure development, especially since the 1990s while dramatically expanding India's economic opportunities landscape, have undoubtedly put its environmental and natural resources in deep duress, exacerbating the challenges of climate change already looming before the country. NABARD is the backbone for the existing and future growth of rural economy. The financial initiatives taken by the NABARD in the rural area is expected to play a significant role in the emergence of the Indian economy. NABARD develops in all areas of agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors because each of these sectors will continue to be very relevant to the overall GDP growth as well as employment generation. At a minimum, any hindrances and hurdles in rural development are to be removed and to be utilized at their best.

## Objectives of the study

1. To understand the overall policy and major functions performed by NABARD
2. To examine the developmental initiatives, creation of various funds and schemes in respect to Agriculture development undertaken by NABARD.

## Methodology

The main focus of the present study is on comprehending the current scenario of Agriculture development efforts made by NABARD. The study is descriptive as well as analytical in nature and is being carried out with the help of secondary data availed from library books, journals, newspapers, magazines, government publications and website.

## Need for the study

The importance of institutional credit in boosting rural economy has been clear to the Government of India right from its early stages of planning. Therefore, the Reserve Bank of India

## The Change Facet of Higher Education- Role of Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Open University

Dr. K. Krishna Reddy

Assistant Professor of Economics, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Open University, Hyderabad.

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### Abstract

*Open and distance education is widely accepted as the most economical and effective mode for imparting mass education as an evolved model. Open Distance Learning (ODL) is rare opportunity for those who missed the regular education due to various reasons, and wish to pursue further studies. Although there is a tremendous demand and growth of Distance Education, still there are certain issues which require attention. ODL is considered as an alternative form of education suitable for developing countries to enhance access to higher education. Andhra Pradesh is the first state to establish Open University in 1982 followed by Indira Gandhi Open University at the national level in 1985. There are 17 open universities in the country with a total enrolment of around 4 million students. The system is mainly designed to increase access and provide flexibility to the learner. The technology is to be extensively used for education and training. Unfortunately market demands have overtaken this mode of education. The private sector has entered in a big way to make money, sacrificing quality. Even public institutions are using this mode to mobilize resources and to make profits. This paper is mainly focusing on the recent trends of Open Distance Learning in India, to highlight the services provided to the learner by the Dr. BRAOU and to examine the role of private and public sector institutions in furthering distance education in India.*

### I. Introduction

In order to meet challenges of access and equity to higher education for large segments of the population, and in particular, the disadvantaged groups such as those living in remote and rural areas including working people, housewives and other adults who wish to upgrade or acquire knowledge through studies in various fields, academic institutions and government sector were looking for an alternative system of education that can provide access to learning of information as well as a degree for recognition like traditional system of education. On March 20, 1728 there was an advertisement in the Boston Gazette by "Caleb Phillips", a teacher of the new method of short hand. The statement of the advertisement was "persons in the Country desirous to learn this Art, may by having the several lessons sent weekly to them, be as perfectly instructed as those that live in Boston." This advertisement showed that communication via mailing system can be used to spread education to the learners when the source of information is separated

## Impact of Globalization on Indian Agricultural Sector

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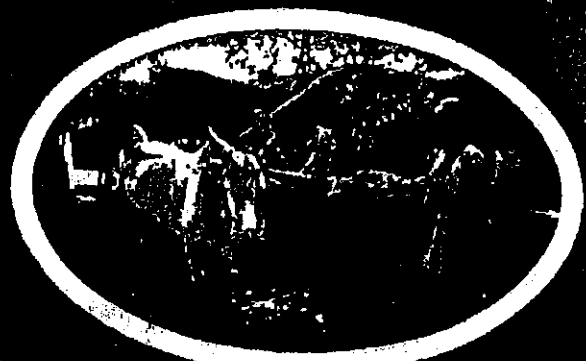
### Abstract

*The study of effects of globalization would be incomplete without considering its impact on the most important sector of the economy. The agricultural sector is known to be the backbone of the Indian economy with 70% of the population relying on it. Its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product however has been declining steadily over the past decades due to low productivity. Currently it contributes 18% to the GDP and 10% to the export earnings of India. With a view to move towards liberalizing the agricultural sector and promoting free and fair trade, India, a member nation of the World Trade organization (WTO) signed the Uruguay Round Agreements on 1st January 1995. The above mentioned Agreement was the first multilateral agreement, meant to curb unfair practices in agricultural trade. It has set off the process of reforms in the agricultural sector. With the growing global environmental issues and climate change, sustainable agriculture became an important issue for the planners. Therefore the agricultural policies all over the world are aiming at attaining sustainable agriculture. This paper provides the impact of globalisation on irrigation expansion, high yield varieties and chemical fertilizer in India; to suggest some policies to solve the agrarian crisis; and to analyse the positive consequences of Globalization on Indian agriculture. The study is based on secondary information. The data is collected from various sources such as planning Commission report, economic survey, annual reports of agriculture and other reports published by the Government of India. Application of fertilizers input is recognised as one of the quickest ways in boosting agricultural production, the provision of fertilizers at reasonable costs and at all the suitable time is an essential requirements for the development of agriculture. During the last 25 years or so the importance of fertilizers in India has grown phenomenally.*

### Introduction

The Globalization is a super national phenomenon which transcends national frontiers, it is proceed by which events, decision and activities in one part of world have significant consequences for other parts of the globe. Globalization represents closer integration of the world economy resulting from increase in trade, investment, finance and multi country production networks of MNCs. It extends beyond economic interdependence to include dilution of time and space dimension as a result of spread of information technology. Technological advancement in computing and telecommunication have reduced the distances among various functionaries and brought them closer. Thus the cost and time of transaction have reduced considerably and these will

# Globalization and Dynamics of Rural India



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# Impact of Globalization on Various Sectors Of Indian Economy

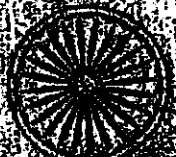
DR. K. KRISHNA REDDY

## INTRODUCTION:

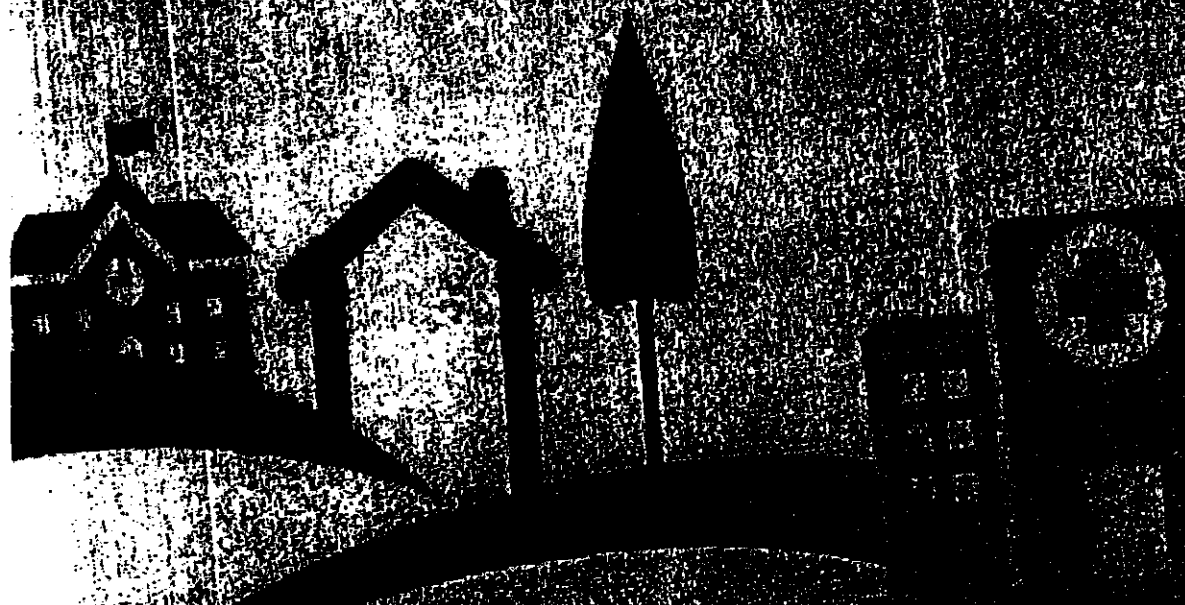
Globalisation has opened up new and tremendous opportunities for worldwide developers. Under the influence of the process of globalisation, India in 1991 introduced economic policy changes and integrated its economy to the international economy. Globalisation in India arrived just before the end of the cold war. India introduced changes in industrial and trade policies to improve its efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of its economy. Besides, it also brought changes in industrial licensing, foreign collaborations, investment by NRIs, portfolio investment by foreign institutional investment, reduction in tariff rate and simplification of export-import procedures, opening of the IT-sector, reducing public expenditure norms to attract inflow of capital from both the domestic and foreign enterprises in sectors like banking, insurance, retailing etc. Since then India's economic performance has witnessed paradigm shift from low growth to high growth trajectory resulting in an increase in domestic savings. Indian economy has become more open and gained competitiveness in the world economic scenario. It was able to maintain an annual average growth rate between five to seven per cent. Given the current growth rate, it is being projected that by the end of the second decade of the twenty first century, India would become the third largest economic power behind the United States and China. Globalisation has far-reaching implications on India's economic, trade and investment relations with the countries of the world. India's economic achievement over the last two decades has attracted the attention of other regional and global powers for closer cooperation with India.

Though some economic reforms were introduced by the Rajiv Gandhi government (1985-89), it was the Narasimha Rao Government that gave a definite shape and start to the new economic reforms of globalization in India. Presenting the 1991-92 Budget, Finance

# IMPACT OF EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMMES ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA



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## 70. Role of MGNREGS in Rural Development of India

Dr. K. Krishna Reddy  
Assistant Professor of Economics  
Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Open University  
Hyderabad.

### INTRODUCTION

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is an employment guarantee scheme enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. MGNREGA was originally known with the name NREGA which abbreviated as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The UPA government added "MG" (Mahatma Gandhi) to it and becomes MGNREGA. MGNREGA is a social security employment act which guarantees employment to the poor rural people in India. Most important fact about MGNREGA is that it is considered as a right of a rural Indian citizen to work for minimum 100 days in a year if he/she is willing to work and job should be provided to him/her by authorities in his own area and also within a given time-frame (within 15 days) otherwise state government is liable for pay Unemployment allowance. Wages are also well defined in the scheme. The agenda is to provide 100 days of employment to all adults in the every village to do unskilled manual work. Each applicant apparently gets allocated work within his own area to build roads, ponds, wells etc. Only labour-intensive tasks i.e without machinery are preferred like creating infrastructure for social benefit like water harvesting, drought relief and flood control etc. Basically villagers had to do such work only which is not economically productive or so it seems by the nature and organization of it. The main implementing empowered agencies are Gram Panchayats and it has accountability towards Gram Sabah. Gram Panchayats are also have power to make plans by suggestions for gram Sabah. Job cards are also issued by Gram Panchayats and wages are deposited to the bank accounts of employees. One significant and unique fact about MGNREGA is that it has provided a fair opportunity to people from rural India to earn their own income without any discrimination of caste, gender and sex. Most remarkable feature of NREGA is that it pays women the same as men, something that was virtually unimaginable in rural India.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To study the role of MGNREGA in economic development of rural India.
2. To study the impact of MGNREGA in employment generation of rural India
3. To study the role of MGNREGA in asset creation and infrastructural development of rural India.

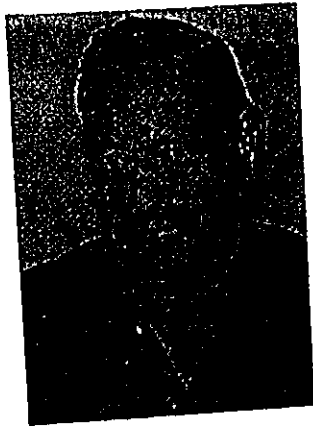
### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper is based on secondary data. The data has been collected from internet, articles, newspapers, reports, magazines etc. Graph and percentile method has been used to analyze the data.

# Reddy Smriti

## Exploring the Indian Past

*(Commemoration Volume in honour of Dr. Y. Gopala Reddy)*



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## ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION ACTS IN THE BRITISH RULE

*Dr. K. Krishna Reddy*

a unique sub-continent with vast variations in geographic area, topography and climate. It has great diversity of ecosystems from the cold and high Himalayan ranges to the seacoasts, from northeastern green rainforests to the dry northwestern arid deserts. Different types of wetlands, islands, estuaries, oceans, and plains endow the country combined with a rich diversity of diversified natural settings. Natural and biological resources in the country being abundant, the kind of exploitation they had to undergo through the ages has also been awful, leading to the large-scale degradation of the environment in multifarious ways. Since time immemorial, the efforts of the people to conserve and utilize the natural resources in a sustainable manner have been quite exemplary. Many customary and community norms were evolved by the people to protect the environment. With changing times and scenario, these undocumented traditional doctrines took a back seat, paving the way to codified laws in India. Industrial development, increased population, urbanization, pollution, deforestation, mismanagement of natural resources, etc., have resulted in a distraught state of India's pristine environment.

Environment plays a pivotal role in human life as well as in the development of society. With growing technological advancement and industrialization, the purity of the environment has been threatened to an appalling extent. The need to protect and improve the environment is so pressing for the peaceful survival of mankind and other life forms on planet Earth that right to a clean environment has emerged as a human right.

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# BORROWING BEHAVIOUR OF THE TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS - A MICRO LEVEL STUDY IN TELANGANA

\* Dr. K. Krishna Reddy

\*\* Prof. S. Radhakrishna

## Backdrop:

Since India's Independence, the main objective of the nation's agricultural policy has been to improve farmers' access to institutional credit and reduce their dependence on informal credit. In pursuit of this goal, the GOI has undertaken several initiatives starting from the acceptance of the Rural Credit Survey Committee Report (1954), nationalization of the large commercial banks (1969 and 1980), establishment of RRBs (1975) and NABARD (1982) and the 1991 financial sector reforms. Since the introduction of the historic 1991 financial sector reforms in India, the government has also launched several farm credit programmes. These initiations with an explicit rural focus have had a positive impact on the flow of agricultural credit. (Ghosh 2005, Kumar et. al, 2015). A number of studies have shown that access to formal credit contributes to an increase in agricultural productivity and household incomes (Narayanan, 2016).

Despite the above stated initiatives, more than 73 per cent of farmer households have no access to formal sources of credit (Report of the Committee on Financial Inclusion, 2008). A review of the performance of agricultural credit in India reveals that, though the overall flow of institutional credit has increased over the years, there are several gaps in the system like inadequate provision of credit to small and marginal farmers, and rural labour households, who belong to weaker sections (RBI Bulletin, Nov, 2004). As per the NABARD Survey (2017) the incidence of reported indebtedness in the southern states like Telangana (79%), Andhra Pradesh (77%) and Karnataka (74%) shows the highest levels of indebtedness across states. The survey also formed that in the states like Arunachal Pradesh (69%), Manipur (61%), Tamil Nadu (56%) and Odissa (54%) more than half of the farm households were indebted.

The economic factors like decreasing productivity, falling profits due to low prices at the time of harvest, crop failures due to spurious seeds and pesticides, non-availability of adequate and timely institutional credit, unfavorable climatic conditions, distress sales have pushed the farmers into debt trap and forced some

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\* Head Department of Economics, Dr. BRAOU, Hyderabad.

\*\* Professor of Economics (Retd.), Kakatiya University, Warangal.