

THE STUDENT PRESS

QUOTE OF THE MONTH-

“The greatest weapon against stress is our ability to choose one thought over another.”
—William James

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WHY TSP

DEAR READERS,

TSP SHORT FOR THE STUDENT PRESS NOW YOU MIGHT BE WONDERING WHAT'S THIS? THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE WHEREIN WE BRING YOUR WORDS IN FORM OF ARTICLES TO THE READERS. TSP WORKS WITH THE MOTIVE TO CREATE A PLATFORM FOR ALL THOSE ASPIRING WRITERS AND STUDENTS WHO HOLD A PASSION FOR WORDS. IF YOU FIND WORDS AS A MEDIUM OF VOICING OUT YOUR VIEWS BECAUSE WORDS HOLD THE POWER TO CHANGE THE WAY THE WORLD THINKS TSP PROVIDES YOU THE PLATFORM TO DO SO. WE BELIEVE YOUR WORDS ARE A WAY TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE READERS. WE ALWAYS WELCOME YOUR IDEAS AND REVIEWS TO HELP US IMPROVE. AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR ARTICLES BEING NOT ENOUGH OR UP TO MARK AFTERALL THE FIRST DRAFT OF EVERYTHING IS NEVER PERFECT IT'S THE PROGRESS THAT WE DO IS WHAT MATTERS.

- SHARVI SAWANT



PRINCIPAL'S WORDS

DEAR STUDENTS,

I AM VERY HAPPY AND GLAD TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR STUDENTS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR. (Smt.) KANCHAN FULMALI HAVE STARTED A MAGAZINE 'THE STUDENT PRESS' A VERY INNOVATIVE PROGRAM WHICH THEY HAVE TAKEN UP WITH THE HELP OF THE STUDENTS. IN THIS PANDEMIC TIMES WITH STUDENTS WORKING THROUGH ONLINE MODE THESE STUDENTS HAVE STARTED THIS E-MAGAZINE WHICH EVERYONE CAN READ ON THE COLLEGE WEBSITE. I WISH THEM ALL THE BEST AND CONGRATULATE THE TEAM LEADER AND THE STUDENT MEMBERS. AND ONCE AGAIN ALL THE BEST FOR YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS.

- DR. DNYANESHWAR. M. DOKE

CO-ORDINATOR'S WORDS

I AM SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PRESS FOR THEIR IDEA THAT THEY HAVE BROUGHT FORWARD BECAUSE EVERYONE HERE IS APPRECIATED FOR THEIR WORK. THE STUDENT PRESS IS A PLACE WHERE STUDENTS CAN WRITE WITH A OPEN MIND AND HEART THROUGH THE MAGAZINE WORDS.. THIS INITIATIVE IS NOT ONLY FOR THE DAHANUKARITES BUT FOR STUDENTS ALL OVER MUMBAI. I ASSURE YOU OF THE QUALITY FROM THE BEGINING AND WOULD PROVIDE WHATEVER YOU REQUIRE.

-DR. KANCHAN FULMALI



Kar Har Maidan Fateh

Hello friends and readers, This month, we have a very successful and hardworking person with us, Dr. Deepak Raverkar who is now working as the Principal in the Shivai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mahad's Sundarrao More Arts, Commerce and Science College, Poladpur- Raigad Maharashtra. We welcome you sir to our interview.

1. You are now the principal of Raigad one of the well-established institutions. What struggles did you face in your early years to reach this position?

Firstly, I would like to introduce myself. I am Dr. Deepak Raverkar, working as a Principal in the Shivai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Mahad's Sundarrao More Arts, Commerce and Science College, Poladpur Dist- Raigad, Maharashtra. You asked me what difficulties I face to reach this position. Actually, this is a very long journey of 37 years' service in the academic field that I have passed through. Now I'm 62 years old. So, right from childhood to this stage, I faced several problems and difficulties. At the same time, I have also got different opportunities and motivations in my early life. Particularly, there was a motivation from my parents, father and mother, as well as the real motivation I got from my elder brothers, because we are the four brothers and my elder brothers are well studied and highly qualified too. One of the eldest brothers who passed away a few years back was an engineer. And, then the second elder brother was an agriculture Scientist and he recently retired as Director of ICRISAT, a well-known international agriculture research center established in Hyderabad. I'm the middle one in my family, and my youngest brother is also working as a Dean in the Pantnagar University in the PG section. So I have a very sound educational background in my family. Because of the motivation I got from my parents and my brothers, I decided to follow the route or the path as my elder brothers followed to reach their positions. I was born in one very small Taluka place, Raver in the Jalgaon District and I completed my basic education in my town. I started my primary education in Marathi medium, then I went to middle school from fifth to 10th standard in the Sardar G.G. High School, Raver. Selecting the commerce faculty, I completed my 12th standard in the same school junior college. Then I joined one of the important educational institutions in Faizpur for completion of my graduation in Dhanaji Nana Mahavidyalaya. I studied there and received my B.Com degree. After that, I joined the Nahata College, Bhusawal for the completion of my post-graduation. I completed the M.Com there.

So that journey from childhood to the completion of my post-graduation is completed in my native place only or the nearby colleges because at that time, the colleges were very limited and our town did not have the facility of higher education. I was compelled to travel daily because there was no favorable economic situation that could allow me to stay in the hostel and therefore, daily traveling for obtaining higher education has become an obligatory thing for me. So in this academic journey, I followed the particular path given by my elder brothers, and so I completed my education, but at that time also, the major focus was to join with some social activity. At the same time, I continued to work in social activity and through that social activity, it becomes possible to get a social touch which is required for changing the attitude of any human being particularly, the education, which is academically



important for getting the service and the involvement of our younger age in the social activity because that activity gives you many things like leaders, association with the people, understanding the people with the different approaches and making things perfect for achieving the success. So, there are two pillars of the life of any successful person, one is to reach at the remarkable academic level and the other is his or her involvement in various social activities. So, when I completed my graduation, I started to conduct coaching classes. I had studied accounting, costing, income tax, and had obtained knowledge and insights in these subjects. At my native place Raver, there was no facility for coaching classes in those days. So, instead of searching for a job, after having a B.Com degree, I started my coaching classes immediately. I took the gap of one year and then joined the post-graduation course. Actually, the coaching classes that I have started after obtaining a B.Com degree gave me both experience and confidence; the experience and confidence became one of the important assets of my life. After completion of my post-graduation and the experience of these classes of four years, I joined another institute for the completion of my MPhil. I did my M.Phil in Akola, LRT college. In that course, I have completed M.Phil but as and when I took admission in M.Phil, I came across one advertisement and my friend suggested me to apply for the post of a lecturer in the senior college and that advertisement offered senior college lectureship in commerce in Konkan Education Society, which is functioning in Alibag district, Raigad. I applied for the post and with my teaching experience of the classes, social attitude, social attachment, confidence and loyalty, I obtained a job as a lecturer in 1984 and thus I have started my career as a lecturer. I continued my job as a lecturer in the Konkan Education Society's Dr. C.D.Deshmukh College of Commerce in Roha for 35 years; from 1984 up to December 2018 I shouldered the main responsibilities in Dr. C. D. Deshmukh College of Roha as that college was newly started. So, I was a founder member of C.D.Deshmukh College and as a founder member or the first member, I had to shoulder many responsibilities. I was the head of the Commerce Department, I also worked as Programme officer of the NSS department, sports department, I conducted gatherings, organized many conferences and also arranged many various curricular and extracurricular activities. As a senior faculty member of my college, I got all these opportunities to work in the academic as well as the administrative field. I would especially like to mention here that when I started my career at C.D Deshmukh College, I was the examination in charge from the first year of my service till my exit from C. D. Deshmukh College. During this period of 35 years, I got the blessings of late Loknete Adv. Datta Patil & support & guidance from Hon. Chairman of KES Shri.Sanjaybhai Patil & the Secretary Hon. Ajitbhai Shah I got an opportunity to work as the In-charge Principal for two times, from 1995 to 1996, for the period of one and a half years and then in 2015 to 2017, again the period for one and a half years. So, I got extensive and profound academic and administrative experience from these different positions and under different roles or responsibilities as well as from the post as In-Charge Principal. Another important thing that happened in the college was the new system of the NAAC accreditation was started in 2004. So, our college had applied for accreditation to get the evaluation and assessment from the NAAC institution. So, I was NAAC coordinator in 2004, then in 2010, and then in 2015 also. I worked as IQAC coordinator for the first three cycles of accreditation of C.D. Deshmukh College So, if we consider my involvement in academic as well as in administrative work of the higher education institution, it offers me extensive and profound experience in academic as well as administrative fields. I was very much interested in academic writing. So, as the Roha or the Alibagh or different colleges situated in the Konkan, the students had an important difficulty of the medium and at that time, the result of University of Mumbai was very low for the commerce faculty because students were facing difficulties in accountancy as well as the writing of the paper or economics and the management in Industrial Organization and Management in English. So, I started writing textbooks in Marathi through the Sheth Publisher from 1992 to this year 2020. I have written 20 books for the UG level in Marathi for different subjects like Industrial Organization or Marketing Research or HR Management. Secondly, I got an opportunity for preparation of the course material for the distance education students. I have written six books for the PG students for different subjects like the HRM or the Marketing Research, Management and Human Resource Development or the Business Ethics, E-marketing, E-commerce, etc.

So, the journey of these 37 years was full of experience. I came across many renowned academicians at the University of Mumbai like Prin. Dr. T. A Shivare sir, Dr. A D.Vanjari Sir as well as my friend, Prin.Dr. N. K Phadke and Prin Dr. Ajay Bhamare Sir who is presently working as Dean of Commerce faculty of the University of Mumbai. My research guide Dr. Madhu Nair had also given me valuable guidance for my academic as well as research work. I was working with all these eminent academicians and received a lot of experience and knowledge with their help. While working with them, I thought that only my PG or M.Phil qualification is not sufficient for getting new opportunities. So, it is necessary to complete my doctorate. In fact I have been attempting to register myself for Ph.D. right from 2001, after the completion of my M.Phil. However, I was not able to do so and just kept carrying things forward. But it is a strong wish of having a doctorate degree that always keeps me motivated. However, there was favorable development which helps me to enter into the Ph.D. course. I must mention that my academic friends and well-wishers whose names I have just mentioned are always motivated and help me to pursue my research work for getting a Ph.D. degree. They appointed me as a MHRM head at the university of Mumbai. At that time, there was a central assessment process in the Kalina campus, Santa Cruz and therefore, I started to assess the paper and as a chairman of paper, I set the papers for the TY students and the M.Com students. And with this journey of working as a chairman for various papers in the University of Mumbai, I got many friends. And due to their attachment, I was able to register for my Ph.D work Very soon, I got an opportunity for the registration of my doctorate and Dr. Shivare Sir & Dr.Rajeshvari has helped me to register as a Ph.D. student in KPB Hinduja College, Mumbai and in the Hinduja college I completed my doctorate on a very important topic, that is the "Study of Work Culture amongst the Industrial Workers with special reference to Roha industrial area". Perusal of my research work was a very nice experience because I completed this PhD work very seriously. Once I got the Ph.D., the ambition to become a Principal developed in my mind. I gave interviews and got an opportunity to become a Principal in the Sundarrao More College. I'm working as a Principal here, right from December 2018. So, from my prolonged answer, one can understand different experiences or the positive attitude, hard work, the honesty and loyalty with work, these all important requirements are there to reach a higher position. I've been working here very successfully from the last three years since December 2018. For carrying all these academic and extracurricular activities, I always receive support and guidance from over energetic and highly qualified management including Chairperson of our Shivai Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, (Mahad), Adv. Santoshji Kale, Vice chairman Adv. Vinodji Deshmukh, Secretary Shri. AshokBandhu Deshmukh, Treasure Shri Kishorji More. I also received support from all the members of our college teaching & non teaching staff.

Q2. What academic difficulties did the students of rural colleges like your institute face ? Give your suggestion to overcome these difficulties often experienced by students studying in colleges at Taluka place?

You see what happens students from rural area face difficulties of the medium. As in the answer of your first question also, I told you, the students were facing the difficulties of writing the paper in English and there was no study material in Marathi. So, I started writing textbooks in Marathi. And therefore, the students were writing the papers in English only but it affected the result. The result of that B.Com examination was very low. It was 7 to 8%, sometimes 10% or 12%. At that time qualified teachers were also not available in the rural colleges. Now, in the last 20 years, students and institutions are getting good and qualified teachers and now they are guided properly, now they are able to get some study material in Marathi. Teachers also use to give notes in Marathi and therefore, the students write their papers in Marathi. Finally, our mother tongue is important for expression. The barriers of foreign language always come in our discussion or explanation of specific terms and in Marathi, some of these terms were not converted or translated properly. So, these difficulties were faced by this region. So, I think at this level there is no difficulty or problem of medium now and students are properly accommodating with the English medium as well as the Marathi medium.

Q3. Recent Data showed around 3.6 lakh students appeared for the MPSC State service exam and around 6250 made it to the last stage. So, what do you think are the ways that students can prepare for this type of competitive exams?

If you are talking about competitive examinations, there are many examinations like UPSC, MPSC, bank related examination, railway, post office examination etc. There is an open truth that our Maharashtrian students are lagging in all the competitive examinations. If you observe, you will find many employees are recruited in the railway from North Indian. You will find many IAS officers or the higher-grade officers migrated from South India and established in Mumbai and Pune. These things particularly happened because of the reluctance of parents and the attitudes of the students who appeared for the MPSC examination. MPSC examination or all these competitive examinations, when we take the examples of Bihar or the South Indian people you see that, why the North Indian students or the south Indian students getting success in this competitive examinations?. This is because of their goal setting. Goal setting is important in the life of a student. And you will find that the goal setting is not there in the Maharashtrian student's right from their childhoods. The students have to fix their goal in the early years of Education. What is my ambition? What is my goal? Actually, there is a lack of psychological preparation and a lack of ambition from childhood. If you have set a goal, then you can pursue that goal with your action plan. Only the goal setting is not adequate. For achieving the goal, you need an action plan. The students must have to know themselves, who am I? What are my strengths? What are my weaknesses, how I can improve my strengths, how I can reduce my weaknesses? So, in our commerce, there is a SWOT analysis. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. That SWOT analysis should be exercised by every student. And with the help of that SWOT analysis, they have to fix their goal or their ambition and for the achieving of that goal or the ambition, you have to prepare the action plan right from childhood. If the goal is set and if the students are motivated to do this, then automatically I think the students may get success in the MPSC. For this purpose, there should be one arrangement at the government level. The university and the government should provide one course or a subject for this examination. It may be optional, no doubt that all students may not be prepared for the examination but if the optional subject as a competitive examination is offered from the 11th standard and the student got the information these examinations, it will create a strong foundation for the students that will help them to achieve success in competitive examination. If you want to crack the MPSC examination or the bank examination at the competition level through preparation is necessary. I always suggest to the students when you are going for the examination, this is one type of war and you should be prepared well. It is necessary you must be well equipped good preparation. It requires your mental preparation, it requires your physical preparation & stamina for the study.

Q4. On one hand we are teaching the students a secular approach towards society and on the other hand there are some religious riots by students. How do you think such instances hamper the overall educational environment?

Definitely, the answer is yes. These things like riots or religious disturbances come into the educational institutions and the environment becomes polluted. This is spiritual pollution. And at this level, the students from the younger age, from the age of 18 to 25, it affects their minds, approaches, attachment and they may be disturbed from their goals. It affects on concentration and diversion of energy of students. So, this diversion of energy always happens because of these religious problems or instances happening in the campus. So, things like hijab or any religious activity, the students should not be involved in these matters. Everyone has political approaches. The students having the political approach is not bad. The students must not get involved in such matters because this is the age of molding of mind. Nourishment of mind and approach development happens in the period of graduation.

And therefore, the students may have political approaches, but these things like religious instances in the campus definitely affects the minds of the students. It should not happen. The students must keep away from these riots or religious instances. So, the students must be very careful, they should not get involved in these types of activities and the authorities who are responsible for controlling these instances should be more cautious, should take more strict actions against these instances and they have to save the educational environment in the campus of the institution.

Q5. Students from rural areas are presumed to have less access to digital learning and they are assumed that they are more vulnerable to global competition. So, what are your opinion on this?

I'm not agree with this question. I do not agree with this statement that rural students are not able to compete on a global level. Because technology or digitalization is not the only factor. In earlier times, when the digital equipment was not there, our rural students or the rural people participated in the global competition and they have shown their merit and achieved success. So, being born in rural areas or the abilities of digitalization does not affect facing global competition. There are many examples showing that students passed from vernacular language can compete at the global level. So, I don't think that the birth in the rural area or non-availability of digital equipment, or other different environment affects the global competition.

Q6. What advice would you like to give to students and readers through this interview?

I would like to advise the students to be a winner and not loser. Because we have to win our competition. We have to win and become a successful person in life and for that we must have a positive attitude. We must have a winner approach because there is a difference between the winner and the loser. The winner is the part of the answer and a loser is always a part of the problem. These are the two approaches. When we say the positive attitude and negative attitude, the positive attitude is the winner attitude and the loser attitude is the negative attitude. So, we must have to think positively. Let me do something for my life or to attain my goal. You should not say that this is not possible for me because everything is possible if you work hard, if you work with devotion, and if you work for your attainment of the goal. So, at this level, this student must have to concentrate on balancing all these factors. The last important factor I would like to advise the students is that four quotients are there. That is IQ, PQ, EQ and SQ. These four questions are the IQ is an intelligent quotient, PQ means the physical quotient, EQ means the emotional quotient, and the SQ means the spiritual quotient. If you balance these all the quotients and if you have a positive attitude or the winner approach, you will certainly achieve success in your life. I am very much thankful to you Sharvi, your mentor Dr.Kanchan Fulmali & Principal Dr. Dnyaneshwar Doke for giving me an opportunity of interview for the Student's Press.

- Sharvi Sawant & Omkar Redkar (SYBcom)

Ek Baat Guru ke Saath

Hello friends and readers with the February edition we bring you an interview of a person who has been teaching splendidly in M. L. Dahanukar College of Commerce for Six and a half years. We welcome Shri Somnath R. Deshmukhya to our Ek Baat Guru ke Saath.

Q1 What struggles did you face in your early years to reach where you are today?

--> There is a long way to go as I don't wish to be complacent, yet I express my deep gratitude to all my horrific failures and sweet successes which had been my companions. Every form of struggle has always been a learning experience; and it teaches us something. So, all these years, struggles have been of multifarious nature. There are many things which have happened; as a son, as a brother, as a friend, as a student, I mean in the entire academic life. These mosaics of experiences have made out the garland of my life, and it has been a deeply enriching experience.

However, talking about struggle, a major amongst all as I can mention, is that when I migrated from my hometown Silchar in Assam and shifted to Mumbai which was a huge city to adjust to. That shift was a huge cultural shock to adapt to. Fortunately, with the help of some of my friends, my relatives, my siblings and my teachers, I sailed through the tumultuous phase. My teachers had been a great pillar of support. Throughout my college and university life, I was blessed with some wonderful teachers. And definitely, as I started my teaching career, my colleagues proved to be my great companions. So, I must attribute my stature today to all of them. In addition, the teachings of some great personalities, back to the time of the Upanishads, Gautam Buddha, Shankaracharya and from many other seers and philosophers who have come after them.

I have derived a lot of strength from Bhagavad Gita and also from the teachings of Swami Vivekananda and his guru Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa. I think they all contributed to my understanding of life. Needless to say, the contribution of many other great personalities like Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and some eastern and western philosophers. Their works always leave indelible imprints on the minds of the readers. I must mention that meeting an Advaita Kriya Yogi Master, Shri Rajiv Kapur, who I came across a few years back, happens to be an Alumnus of the our college, has been highly rewarding as well! So, all of them have been my guiding force.



Q2. A teacher is the sculptor of a student's future. So, at what point did you decide that teaching students is your passion and it is what you would like to do?

--> Actually, it is a tricky question. It did take quite long as I was at the crossroads regarding the choice of teaching profession. I always avoided public speaking as a matter of fact. I primarily had interest in mass media. I had obviously seen some fine teachers at the college and the university level who had been a great source of motivation. Obviously, some teachers in schools also. So, their mode of teaching, their ability to connect to students left an imprint and probably after doing my B.Ed., things became even clearer. All these reasons have gone behind my selection of teaching as a profession and teachers actually can make a lot of difference in the lives of students. So, emulating those masters, remained an important factor.

Q3. Nowadays Students are focusing more on developing communication skills and somewhat are of the opinion 'Good Speaking can cover our lack of knowledge' So how far do you support this idea?

--> Definitely, good communication would work certainly to a great extent as it is a matter of presentation and presentability; only riding this comes the next and another vital step which is content or subject knowledge. Need of content knowledge, constant skill development remains paramount in any profession we select. Communication skills, including both interpersonal and intrapersonal communication, honed through a sustained effort towards honing LSRW i.e., listening, speaking, reading and writing are of definite requirement, as these would give you an entry into profession of your choice, would shape your personality and would assist you in moulding through this process. But focusing on content, area of your choice, must go hand in hand in a sustained manner with honing communication skills. Otherwise, this would be like a bird trying to fly with a single wing. So, there is a requirement of developing the content as well as communication skills.

Q4. Do you think our teaching institution are lacking to give students the Secular approach towards the society?

--> Secularism as a concept is termed as 'Dharma Nirpeksha'. To me, another definition given by the great Dalai Lama describes the meaning very beautifully. He once said that secularism simply means respect towards all religions. So, if we look from that perspective, then there is no scope of saying that my religion is the best. India has been a melting pot of all the religions. Six major religions have developed from this country of ours. Researches also indicated influence of Indian philosophical thoughts on Christ and other western mystics and philosophers. So, there is a requirement that we sustain this value of secularism and do not proclaim that our religion is the only religion. There are certain things which would suit me and certain things which would suit you which may not suit others but idea is to reach the same goal. There comes Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa's celebrated remark, as he said, that "Joto Mot, Toto Poth", which means, "As Many As Doctrine, So Many As Paths". So, if different routes ultimately reach the same destination, why do we fight? Religion is the camouflage for our own profiteering, limiting and political gains.

We should be critical in seeing that we are not falling prey to certain propaganda and certain thought process, be it from any religion or any community, that attempts to create a certain kind of division amongst us. May be saying educational system has been failed would be too harsh. As Dr. Ambedkar said, however effective Constitution we make, success of it would depend on how it is implemented and followed. Similar is the case with religion and education system. So, let's be aware! Are we becoming a plaything in someone's hand?

Also, media awareness is something we require these days in addition to the awareness regarding social media. How certain messages during certain periods, are portrayed, especially elections, lead to riotous situations in society, need a study! It is very important to understand that unless we are on our guard, we would fall prey to many such propaganda, fake news which they say became a part of post truth era.

Q5. We are now somewhat able to achieve balance between two mediums (Online & Offline). Do you think it is the solution to the problem of Distant learning?

--> As far as distant education is concerned, probably these blended learning could help. But I definitely think that offline teaching has greater value because it definitely connects both the facilitators and the learners directly. And we get similar feedback from students as well. The interaction, the whole connect plays a huge role in shaping personalities and in the teaching learning process. Many a time, this goes missing in online teaching. So, I feel that to an extent, blended learning can be a solution, the blended but definitely not an overarching solution as replacement of offline teaching. It is purely a misnomer.

Q6 What message would you like to give to students through our magazine?

--> Not a message, but a plea that we develop an attitude of gratitude, develop a tendency to look beyond the physical age, carrying positive youthfulness with us always, and being mindful of various negativities that life puts us in, and not succumbing to these. We must develop a constant attitude of learning and in case, we encounter failures, loss, separation, let's pause, gather ourselves and restart without quitting. If at all required, on introspection or through seeking help, we may adopt a different course but ensure that we move on and not give up. Reading lives of great personalities and their works, are of great help as well. There is a requirement that we integrate our physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual self, but in addition, mustn't forget the need to pay attention to proper nutrition which has been seen as one of the major reasons of causing various physical and psychological ailments. Moreover, we should pay attention to develop some hobby and work towards developing health through some form of sports. It would certainly channelise energy in right direction. So, for an all-around development of our personality, we must pay attention to all these factors.

My heartfelt gratitude to the Team, Students' Press, the editor, Dr. Kanchan Fulmali, for giving the opportunity to interact with you all...

It was a pleasure and an honour !

- Sharvi Sawant & Omkar Redkar (SYBcom)

GLIMPSE OF INDIAN BUDGET 22-23

If you are a commerce student or working in a commerce sphere, you have already witnessed the buzz of one thing and that is “Indian Budget” for the financial year 2022-2023. It is the most awaited thing for every person in the month of February be it a company or a farmer, a local trader, a retail trader, wholeseller. Budget has something for every aspect in the Indian economy. Although India economy is not in a very good space, Indian budget tries to improve the situation to a greater extent.

As a commerce student, though not imperative to know particulars of Budget, it will help an individual to get a practical aspect of the field work. Through this article, we will be trying to cover some of the important aspects of this year budget.

First things first, the Indian budget is presented in the Parliament in first week of February by our Union Finance Minister. This year it was presented by Nirmala Sitharaman ma'am. This budget was mainly a Covid ridden one because it tries to overcome some of the difficult problems faced by our economy. So we will now be discussing some of the points of this year budget.

Atmanirbhar Bharat

Atmanirbhar Bharat which translates to 'self-reliant India', is a phrase used and popularized by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and the Government of India in relation to the economic vision and economic development in the country. AatmaNirbhar Bharat is the vision of the Prime Minister of making India a self-reliant nation. It is heartening to see that despite the hardships brought by the pandemic, India has achieved significant progress over the past couple of years. This year too, the Budget has given greater emphasis on building world-class infrastructure, implementing modern techniques in farming and ensuring a safe and healthy living environment for citizens.

The Productivity Linked Incentive is a scheme that divides in 14 sectors, the scheme shall extend an incentive of 4% to 6% on incremental sales of goods manufactured in India and covered under target segments, to eligible companies, for a period of five years subsequent to base year. This scheme of 14 sectors for achieving the vision of AtmaNirbhar Bharat has received an excellent response, with the potential to create 60 lakh new jobs, and additional production of ` 30 lakh crore during next 5 years.

As a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat, 2,000 km of rail network will be brought under Kavach, the indigenous world-class technology for safety and capacity augmentation in 2022-23. Four hundred new-generation Vande Bharat Trains with better energy efficiency and passenger riding experience will be developed and manufactured during the next three years.

Ropeways have emerged as a convenient and safe alternate transport mode in hilly areas. As a preferred ecologically sustainable alternative to conventional roads in difficult hilly areas, the National Ropeways Development Programme “Parvatmala” will be taken up on PPP mode. The aim is to improve connectivity and convenience for commuters, besides promoting tourism. This may also cover congested urban areas, where a conventional mass transit system is not feasible. Contracts for 8 ropeway projects for a length of 60 km will be awarded in 2022-23. The scheme is being presently started in regions like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Jammu & Kashmir and the other North-Eastern states.

Agriculture

Union Budget 2022 focuses on farmers, agriculture productivity. It was announced that 2.37 lakh crore MSP will be directly paid to farmers. A plan was announced to promote oilseed cultivation to reduce import dependency and for promoting of millet production with emphasis on exports. 2023 has been announced as the International Year of Millets.

Support will be provided for post-harvest value addition, enhancing domestic consumption, and for branding millet products nationally and internationally.

A fund with blended capital, raised under the co-investment model, will be facilitated through NABARD. This is to finance startups for agriculture & rural enterprise, relevant for farm produce value chain. The activities for these startups will include, inter alia, support for FPOs, machinery for farmers on rental basis at farm level, and technology including IT-based support. Digitalisation of land records would be expedited to bring more transparency in agriculture sector.

River development

Implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project, at an estimated cost of ₹ 44,605 crore will be taken up. This is aimed at providing irrigation benefits to 9.08 lakh hectare of farmers' lands, drinking water supply for 62 lakh people, 103 MW of Hydro, and 27 MW of solar power. Allocations of ₹ 4,300 crore in RE 2021-22 and ₹ 1,400 crore in 2022-23 have been made for this project. It is said that this project would benefit 9,00,000 farmers and draft DPR for five river links, namely Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Godavari-Krishna, Krishna-Pennar and Pennar-Cauvery have been finalised.

MSME

The segment, touted to be the backbone of the country's economy, has been reeling under the strain of the pandemic. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) has provided much-needed additional credit to more than 130 lakh MSMEs. This has helped them mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic. The hospitality and related services, especially those by micro and small enterprises, are yet to regain their pre-pandemic level of business. Considering these aspects, the ECLGS will be extended up to March 2023 and its guarantee cover will be expanded by ₹ 50,000 crores to the total cover of ₹ 5 lakh crore, with the additional amount being earmarked exclusively for the hospitality and related enterprises.

Education

Due to the pandemic-induced closure of schools, our children, particularly in the rural areas, and also those from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections, have lost almost 2 years of formal education. Mostly, these are children in government schools. We recognise the need to impart supplementary teaching and to build a resilient mechanism for education delivery. For this purpose, 'one class-one TV channel' programme of PM eVIDYA will be expanded from 12 to 200 TV channels. This will enable all states to provide supplementary education in regional languages for classes 1-12.

Mental health

As India enters the third year in its fight against global pandemic, the focus of the public health sector will be to further strengthen the health systems at levels of primary, secondary and tertiary in responding effectively to the further wave of infections. The pandemic has accentuated mental health problems in people of all ages. A budget of Rs. 597 crore has been sanctioned.

To better the access to quality mental health counselling and care services, a 'National Tele Mental Health Programme' will be launched. This will include a network of 23 tele-mental health centres of excellence, with NIMHANS being the nodal centre and International Institute of Information Technology-Bangalore (IIITB) providing technology support.

Women empowerment programmes

Women are the key engine for future economic growth. Recognizing the importance of Nari Shakti as the harbinger of our bright future and for women-led development during the Amrit Kaal, our government has comprehensively revamped the schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. Accordingly, three schemes, namely, Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 were launched recently to provide integrated benefits to women and children. Saksham Anganwadis are a new generation anganwadis that have better infrastructure and audio-visual aids, powered by clean energy and providing improved environment for early child development. Two lakh anganwadis will be upgraded under the Scheme.

North East region

A new scheme, Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North-East, PM-DevINE, will be implemented through the North-Eastern Council. It will fund infrastructure, in the spirit of PM GatiShakti, and social development projects based on felt needs of the North-East. This will enable livelihood activities for youth and women, filling the gaps in various sectors. It will not be a substitute for existing central or state schemes. While the central ministries may also pose their candidate projects, priority will be given to those posed by the states. An initial allocation of 1,500 crore will be made.

Urban development

An allocation of 76,549.46 crore was made for the Housing and Urban Affairs ministry. The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan was announced with the goal of ensuring seamless logistical linkages. The national highway network would be extended by 25,000km with funding of 20,000 cr. For developing India specific knowledge in urban planning and design, and to deliver certified training in these areas, up to five existing academic institutions in different regions will be designated as centres of Atma Nirbharta in Defence excellence. These centres will be provided endowment funds of 250 crore each. In addition, AICTE will take the lead to improve syllabi, quality and access of urban planning courses in other institutions.

Telecommunication in general, and 5G technology in particular, can enable growth and offer job opportunities. Required spectrum auctions will be conducted in 2022 to facilitate rollout of 5G mobile services within 2022-23 by private telecom providers. Our Government is committed to reducing imports and promoting 88. Atma Nirbharta in equipment for the Armed Forces. 68 percent of the capital procurement budget will be earmarked for domestic industry in 90. 2022-23, up from 58 per cent in 2021-22.

TAXATION

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The most important aspect of every budget is Taxation and its amendment. It is looked upon by every sectors as it greatly influence the pricing strategies as well as the overall costing of the undertaking. Here are some of the important amendments in this year budget. They are as follows:

Updated Returns

India is growing at an accelerated pace and people are undertaking multiple financial transactions. The Income Tax Department has established a robust framework of reporting of taxpayers' transactions. In this context, some taxpayers may realize that they have committed omissions or mistakes in correctly estimating their income for tax payment. To provide an opportunity to correct such errors, IT am proposing a new provision permitting taxpayers to file an Updated Return on payment of additional tax. This updated return can be filed within two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. Presently, if the department finds out that some income has been missed out by the assessee, it goes through a lengthy process of adjudication. Instead, with this proposal now, there will be a trust reposed in the taxpayers that will enable the assessee herself to declare the income that she may have missed out earlier while filing her return.

Reduction in Tax rate and Surcharge for cooperative societies

Alternate minimum tax for Societies falls to 15 percent from 18 and half for the next assement year. Also Surcharge has been reduced from 12 to 7 percent for the societies having income between 1cr to 10cr. This would help in enhancing the income of cooperative societies and its members who are mostly from rural and farming communities.

Tax relief to persons with disability

The parent or guardian of a differently abled person can take an insurance scheme for such person. The present law provides for deduction to the parent or guardian only if the lump sum payment or annuity is available to the differently abled person on the death of the subscriber i.e. parent or guardian. There could be situations where differently abled dependants may need payment of annuity or lump sum amount even during the lifetime of their parents/guardians. I propose to thus allow the payment of annuity and lump sum amount to the differently abled dependent during the lifetime of parents/guardians, i.e., on parents/ guardians attaining the age of sixty years.

Relaxation to the Start-Ups

Start-ups have emerged as drivers of growth for our economy. Over the past few years, the country has seen a manifold increase in successful start-ups. Eligible start-ups established before 31.3.2022 had been provided a tax incentive for three consecutive years out of ten years from incorporation. In view of Corona pandemic, period of incorporation of the eligible start-up by one more year, that is, up to 31.03.2023 for providing such tax incentive.

In an effort to establish a globally competitive business environment for certain domestic companies, a concessional tax regime of 15 per cent tax was introduced by our government for newly incorporated domestic manufacturing companies. IT propose to extend the last date for commencement of manufacturing or production under section 115BAB by one year i.e. from 31st March, 2023 to 31st March, 2024.

DIGITAL ASSETS

There has been a phenomenal increase in transactions in virtual digital assets. The magnitude and frequency of these transactions have made it imperative to provide for a specific tax regime. Accordingly, for the taxation of virtual digital assets, I propose to provide that any income from transfer of any virtual digital asset shall be taxed at the rate of 30 per cent.

- 1.No deduction in respect of any expenditure or allowance shall be allowed while computing such income except cost of acquisition.
- 2.Further, loss from transfer of virtual digital asset cannot be set off against any other income.
- 3.Further, in order to capture the transaction details, I also propose to provide for TDS on payment made in relation to transfer of virtual digital asset at the rate of 1 per cent of such consideration above a monetary threshold.
- 4.Gift of virtual digital asset is also proposed to be taxed in the hands of the recipient.

Some of the Relaxation in Import Duty

To give a boost to the Gems and Jewellery sector, Customs duty on cut and polished diamonds and gemstones is being reduced to 5 per cent. Simply sawn diamond would attract nil customs duty. To facilitate export of jewellery through e-commerce, a simplified regulatory framework shall be implemented by June this year. To disincentivise import of undervalued imitation jewellery, the customs duty on imitation jewellery is being prescribed in a manner that a duty of at least ` 400 per Kg is paid on its import.

These are some of important header points. This article does not cover all the points. The whole attempt is to create a basic awareness towards Budget.



-Rajsee Warang (TYBMS A)

RESEARCH WORLD

Impact of Covid-19's Lockdown on Workers' livelihood of Bhiwandi Power Loom Industry

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ABSTRACT: -

As we all know that covid-19 adversely affected on each and every sector of a global economy. Each and every country in the world gets huge loss of human capital as well as economical. From this pandemic many countries still trying to recover loss of human capital as well as economical loss. India too gets huge loss of human capital as well as economical loss due to this pandemic. There is also drastically affection on workforce of our country in terms of loss of jobs, reduction in income, consumption, savings etc. due to longer lockdown of business activities from 23rd March 2020 to 7th June 2020.

In this research paper, I tried to find out the impact of covid-19 on different aspects of workers' life in Bhiwandi Power loom Industry such as income, consumption, psychological stress, safety measures, health insurance etc. After analysis of collected data, I have found that Power loom workers in Bhiwandi lost their income drastically during lockdown period due to covid-19. Out of total surveyed workers 81.80% workers lost their income drastically. Also 73 % workers were under huge psychological stress during lockdown period due to unemployment. Further this research also found that 79.50% workers don't have health insurance policy which is basic instruments for the protection from the diseases especially this pandemic situation.

KEY WORDS: Power Loom, Workers, Bhiwandi, Lockdown, Covid 19.

INTRODUCTION:

Power Loom Industry is one of the basic industries of Indian economy. Indian power loom Industry is currently estimated to be around \$108 billion is expected to reach \$223 billion by 2021. This industry provide largest employment to the Indians after agriculture sector, providing employment to 45 million people directly and 60 million people indirectly. Presently this industry accounts for around 14% of total industrial production, which is 4% of GDP and accounts for nearly 11% share of the country's total exports basket. The industry earned \$ 41.4 billion from the exporting of goods in 2014-15. Since removal of exports quota in 2004 exports of textiles and clothing products from India have increased rapidly. India's textile exports for the year 2013-14 were reported at \$40 billion.

Bhiwandi became a hub of the power loom industry in the 1930s. The decline of Mumbai's Power loom mills spurred the growth of the power loom sector in Bhiwandi. It is known for its Power loom industry, has the largest number of Power looms in the country and is sometimes dubbed as 'The Manchester of India' for the presence of largest number of power loom in India. A major portion of the population is employed by the Power loom sectors. Power loom Industry support family of about 15 lakh workers and most of them being migrants from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Telangana states.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. Author begin with significance of power loom industry in the Indian economy such as largest contributed in the employment, exports etc.

1. Report of the "Power Loom Enquiry Committee", Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, New Delhi, headed by Ashok Mehta was set up to enquire about different issues and the problems of power loom industry. The committee emphasizes for improvement in financial resources to the power loom industry. The committee also recommended various reforms and changes for the improvement of efficiency and productivity of power loom industry. Power loom industry of Bhiwandi started :lossoming fully during era of 80s. Majority of the power looms in Bhiwandi produce grey materials which are used as shirting and dress material later. Cloth produced in Bhiwandi is mainly consumed by Indian market as it is not up to the mark in the international market. Most of the power looms in Bhiwandi is absolute and older, as manufacturer over here prefers low priced second hand power looms over new looms.(Ashok Mehta Committee :1964)

2. Authors in their research article not only described the working conditions of power loom workers but also tried to explain why the worst socio-economic status of the workers in Sircilla in Karimnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. According to them workers socio –economic status are very worst due to many reasons such as availability of part time work, lack of technology, no skill up gradation , oligopolistic market, fluctuating market conditions. Further authors also explained that most of the workers are under pressure of debt. On an average hired workers family having a debt of between Rs. 30,000/- to Rs.50,000/- while full time workers" is around Rs.3,00,000/-.

(Galab S. and Revathi E. :2009)

3. In this research paper authors mainly covered various problems faced by power loom workers such as lack of electricity , low quality raw materials, inferior technology etc. due to crisis in power loom industry in Ichalkaranji. They begin with great legacy of Ichalkaranji power loom industry in the maharashtra state of India. The authors further not only attempt to revealed problems of workers in power loom workers but also furnished a different solution for improving socio-economic conditions of the workers power loom industry in the Ichalkaranji.

(Jadhav, B. S.; Jadhav, D. S. and Patil, B. B. :2019)

4. In his study he begin with sociological and economical background of power loom workers of Bhiwandi with various reasons for migration of power loom workers. He highlighted the socio-economic situation of workers in the power loom sector of Bhiwandi such as working and health conditions, industrial relations, wage structures, social security and living conditions of etc. further he described that most of the power loom workers having health problems due to addiction of tobacco, gutka and liquor because of long working hours and nature of work.

(P Gangurde:2014)

5. In his research paper author described the socio – economic situation of Textile Industry. Author begin with the history of cotton spinning and weaving industry and its overall growth and progress of the industry during the first and second world wars. Authors found that there is no improvement in socio –economic status of workers in this industry during the spam of 25 -30 years of war duration.

(Thakkar N.H. :1949)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To examine the impact on Income of Power Loom workers due to lockdown period during Covid -19 pandemic.

2. To seek psychological stress Power loom workers during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic.

3. To find that how many power loom workers having protection of health insurance policy.

HYPOTHESES

1. H0a: There is a no significant impact on Income of Power Loom workers due to lockdown period during Covid -19 pandemic.

2. H1a: There is a significant impact on Income of Power Loom workers due to lockdown period during Covid -19 pandemic.

1. H1a: There is a no psychological stress on workers in Bhiwandi power loom industry during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic.

1. H1b: There is a tremendous psychological stress on workers in Bhiwandi power loom workers during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic.
2. H0c: Workers in Bhiwandi Power Loom Industry don't have Health Insurance policy.
3. H1c: Workers in Bhiwandi Power Loom Industry have Health Insurance policy.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Survey method used for collection of data-Primary Data collected by preparing questionnaire.
2. Research Based on a survey which conducted online as well as telephonic enquiry.
3. Survey conducted of Power loom workers in Bhiwandi city of Thane District in Maharashtra.
4. Data Analysis in Simple Percentage Method.
5. No. of Workers responded – 44

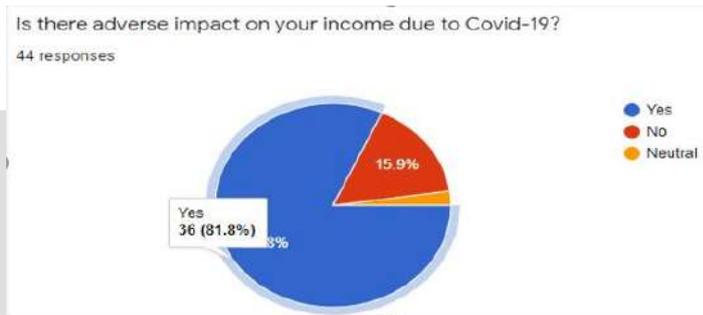
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDING:

Following table Analysis of collected responses in percentage

Sr. No	Questions	Yes	No	Neutral / Don't know
1	Is there adverse impact on your income due to covid-19	81.8%	15.9%	2.30%
2	Do you feel psychological stress during lockdown period due to covid-19	72.7%	15.9%	11.4%
3	Do you have health insurance policy	18.2%	79.5%	2.3%
4	Do you think there will be downward trend in Power loom Industry due to the covid-19?	77.3%	2.2%	20.5%

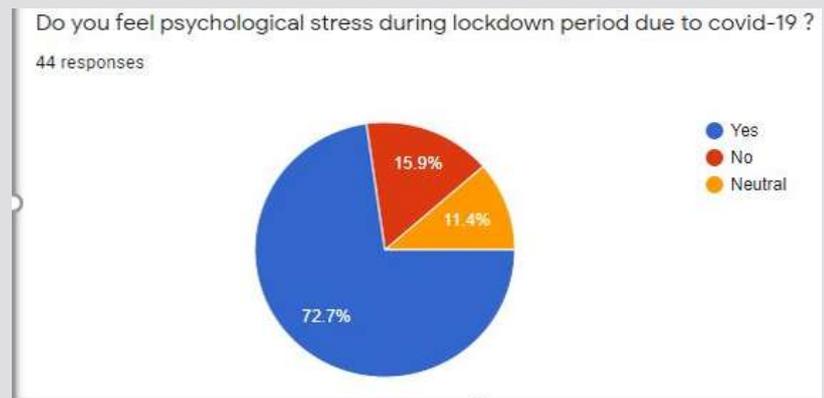
HYPOTHESIS TESTING & INTERPRETATION:

1. H0a: There is a no significant impact on Income of Power Loom workers due to lockdown period during Covid -19 pandemic.
2. H1a: There is a significant impact on Income of Power Loom workers due to lockdown period during Covid -19 pandemic.



As per the above data analysis of workers in Bhiwandi Power loom Industry 81.80% workers says there is a huge impact on their income during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic,15.90% workers say there is a no impact on their income during lockdown period due to covid-19. 2.30% remained neutral for the same question. Therefore, on the basis of data analysis H0a is rejected and H1a is accepted.

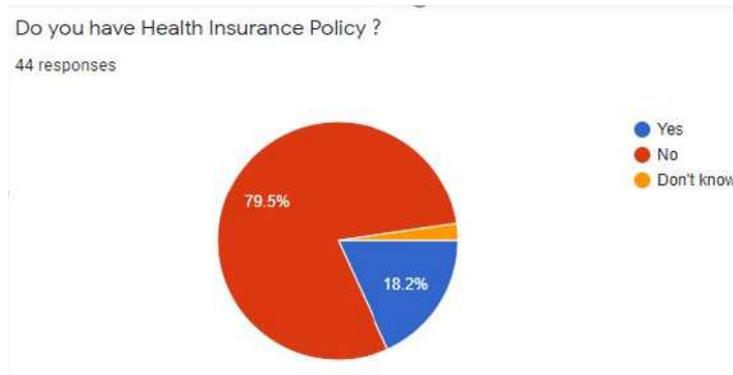
1. H0b: There is a no psychological stress on workers in Bhiwandi power loom workers during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic.
2. H1b: There is a tremendous psychological stress on workers in Bhiwandi power loom workers during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic.



As per the above data analysis of workers in Bhiwandi Power loom Industry, 72.70% workers say there is a huge psychological stress on them during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic,15.90% workers say they didn't have psychological stress during lockdown period due to covid-19 pandemic. 11.40% remained neutral for the same question.

Therefore, on the basis of above data analysis H0b is rejected and H1b is accepted.

1. H0c: Workers in Bhiwandi Power Loom Industry don't have Health Insurance policy.
2. H1c: Workers in Bhiwandi Power Loom Industry have Health Insurance policy.



As per the above data analysis of workers in Bhiwandi Power loom Industry, 18.20% workers have health insurance policy, 79.50% workers don't have health insurance policy and 2.30% replied as a 'don't know' for the same question. Therefore, on the basis of above data analysis H0b is not rejected and H1b is rejected.

CONCLUSION:

1. There is a significant adverse impact on income of power loom workers in bhiwandi during lockdown period due to covid -19 pandemic.
2. Workers in power loom industry in bhiwandi were under tremendous psychological stress during lockdown period due to covid-19.
3. Majority Workers don't have health insurance policy which is all times basic need.

SUGGETIONS:

1. Government must provide incentive package to revival of power loom industry in Bhiwandi because millions of people still heavily depend on this industry.
2. There should be direct monetary assistant to the workers in bhiwandi power loom industry to complete their basic needs.
3. To face future health issues government should provide integrated health insurance policy to workers in Power loom Industry.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. This study is confined only to bhiwandi textile industry. So, the findings are applicable only to the study area.
2. Workers in other industries like match, fireworks, printing, lamination, poly bag works and agriculture is outside the scope of this study.
3. The workers working in the administrative section of the same industry have been excluded.
4. This study is only a partial study from which no comparative study and generalization can be made further.

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Start- Up India?

Shark Tank is an American Reality Show where entrepreneurs pitch real investors to fund their business. These investors are called 'Sharks'.

India has come up with its own reality panel show, Shark Tank India, whereby, investor and industrialists like Peyush Bansal, Ashneer Grover, Ghazal Alagh, Namita Thapar, Vineeta Singh, Anupam Mittal and CA Aman Gupta.

The show brings to the forefront entrepreneurs who are running profitable businesses from the get go which is a stark contrast to the grow at all costs model seen by most of the VC investments.

Many people think that pitching an idea means PowerPoint Presentation(PPT), but in Shark Tank, entrepreneurs come up with crazy and entertaining ways of conveying their message.

In each episode around 4-5 founders present their ideas which means even you can watch even one part of a particular episode, isn't it interesting? You don't need to worry about completing that web series.

- Since the sharks come from different industries, they can independently or sometimes as a team can invest and help grow budding entrepreneurs. Their network and experience could be a boon for any business that needs support to grow.

- The best part of the show is that practicality as well as common sense needed to run a business is emphasized by the sharks that teaches a lot to people who either run a business or aspire to do so.

- Teenagers and budding entrepreneurs can learn a lot especially the business terminology before they even start a business. Based on the way US shark tank inspired many kids and teenagers to start their ventures I believe Indian version will do the same.

- The Sharks actually have no idea who is coming down the hallway.

- Each pitch begins with an extremely awkward 30 seconds of silence to give production time to get anticipation shots.

- The sharks ARE wired. Production can nudge them to ask certain questions or wrap up negotiations. HOWEVER, the sharks are the ones who make the final decisions on if they are making a deal or not.

What are your views on startups, do share your thoughts on our official email (thestudentpress21@gmail.com) and instagram account (@thestudentpress)



-Abhishek Shukla (SYBcom- C)

AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS ON PRIVATIZATION

INTRODUCTION:

Generally, two main sectors compose an economy: the public sector and the private sector.

A. Government agencies generally run operations and industries within the public sector.

B. Enterprises not run by the government comprise the private sector.

Private companies include the majority of firms in the consumer discretionary, consumer staples, finance, information technology, industrial, real estate, materials, and healthcare sectors.

MEANING:

What is Privatization?

Privatization is the process by which a piece of property or business that is owned by the government or PSU (Private Sector Undertaking) is taken by the private sector. It generally helps government save money and increase efficiency, where private companies can move goods quicker and more efficiently.

Terms related to Privatization

A. Corporate Privatization

Privatization also describes the transition of a company from being publicly traded to becoming privately held. This is referred to as corporate privatization.

Corporate privatization, on the other hand, allows a company to manage its business or restructure its operations without the strict regulatory or shareholders' oversight imposed on publicly listed companies.

This often appeals to companies if the leadership wants to make structural changes that would negatively impact shareholders.

Corporate privatization sometimes takes place after a merger or following a tender offer to purchase a company's shares. In order to be considered privately owned, a company cannot get financing through public trading via a stock exchange.

Dell Inc. is an example of a company that transitioned from being publicly traded to privately held. In 2013, with approval from its shareholders, Dell offered shareholders a fixed amount per share, plus a specified dividend as a way to buy back its stock and delist. Once the company paid off its existing shareholders, it ceased any public trading and removed its shares from the NASDAQ Stock Exchange, completing the transition to being privately held.

B. Government Privatization

Government Privatization refers to taking a government own entity and either sowing it to the public or shutting it down and letting non-government businesses perform the same services. Studies have consistently shown that government privatization improves the efficiency of newly privatized services and thus gives better services to the customer. However, this efficiency mostly occurs in countries that have established democratic-based governments.

C. Divestment

Divestment refers to the process in which the government sells the majority of the stakes of its enterprise to one, or more, private companies. However, it still retains some ownership; and remains a minority stakeholder in the company to remain a participant in the decision-making process.

D. Displacement

The process of displacement begins with certain deregulations. These deregulations allow the private companies to enter into a sector that was hitherto controlled and regulated only by the government. After the private companies compete with the public-owned enterprises, slowly and gradually, the public enterprises are displaced from that sector.

E. Disinvestment

Disinvestment refers to the direct sale or liquidation of assets of publicly owned enterprises to the private sector. The government undertakes the disinvestment process mainly to reduce the financial burden, or to raise money for specific needs.

Although in some cases, disinvestment is done to privatize the assets, not all disinvestment involves complete privatization.

Some of the benefits of disinvestment are:

- a) It allows the company (or the government) to reduce the fiscal burden on the exchequer.
- b) It fosters the long-term growth of the company.
- c) It encourages private ownership.
- d) It helps in maintaining and promoting competition in the market.

How does privatization work?

Privatization of specific government operations happens in several ways, though generally, the government transfers ownership of specific facilities or business processes to a private, for-profit company.

DEFINITION:

Privatization occurs when a government-owned business, operation, or property becomes owned by a private, non-government party.

ADVANTAGES:

a) Privately-owned companies run businesses more economically and efficiently because they are profit incentivized to eliminate wasteful spending. Furthermore, private entities don't have to contend with the bureaucratic red tape that can plague government entities.

- b) Increased Efficiency- The model of working of the private sector is always performance-oriented. Hence, privatization usually leads to the higher efficiency of professionals, as well as of the company as a whole.
- c) Political Independence- A lot of times, the public sector has to mend its ways of working because of political interference, which may, at times dissuade companies from making profit-oriented decisions. However, a private limited company never lets political factors affect its performance.
- d) Long-Term Goals- Since the elected representatives in the government keep changing at regular intervals, sometimes policy-making is done with a short-term goal to lure the voters. Such is not the case with the private sector. A consistent managerial team allows the enterprise to take decisions to attain long-term goals.
- e) Increase in Competition- Privatisation increases competitiveness in the market allowing all the companies to enhance their efficiency; which, in turn, is beneficial both for the consumers and the economy.
- f) Transfer of ownership- It transfers the ownership from the government to a private entity.
- g) In addition, without public shareholder oversight, the managers are much more leaved to take a calculated risk and focus on long-term business goals rather than just the earning figures for the next quarter.

DISADVANTAGES:

a) On the other hand, necessities like electricity, water, and schools shouldn't be vulnerable to market forces or driven by profit. In certain states and municipalities, liquor stores and other non-essential businesses are run by public sectors, as revenue-generating operations.

b) Critics of privatization suggest that basic services, such as education, shouldn't be subject to market forces.

What is an example of privatization?

In the state of Washington before 2012, the liquor sales were controlled and operated by the government. The state-regulated when and how the liquor was sold and collected the revenue. However, in 2012, the government privatized liquor sales. After privatization, private businesses could sell liquor to the general public.

Government companies can be converted into private companies in the following two ways:

- A. By the withdrawal of the government from the ownership and management of public sector companies
- B. By the outright sale of public sector companies.

What are the characteristics of privatization?

The characteristics of privatization are as follows:

- a) It limits government participation in economic activities and safeguards the private sector.
- b) It establishes economic democracy and allows private sectors to operate in economic activities freely.

What is the main aim of Privatisation?

The main aim of privatization is as follows:

- a) Providing a strong momentum to the inflow of FDI
- b) Improving the efficiency of public sector undertakings (PSUs)

Why is privatization important?

For any economy, privatization is important because it creates jobs and builds healthy competition in the market. Privatization works for maximizing profit by improving the standards of customer services and goods.

WHAT DOES DEPRIVATIZATION MEAN?

Deprivatization, on the other hand, is the act of transferring ownership from the private sector to the public sector. Governments may do this for a variety of reasons, such as attempts to maintain the stability of critical infrastructure during periods of economic distress. This can occur in various segments of the economy.

Often in the form of "nationalization," deprivatization can refer to state ownership of a previously privatized entity or industry. Deprivatization is also sometimes simply used as a synonym for nationalization for strategic or political reasons, to avoid the connotations and historical associations of the word "nationalization" when nationalizing a business, industry, or resource.

Deprivatization is a form of nationalization, where the government takes over a business, industry, or resource that had previously been private. Deprivatization often occurs for the same reasons as any other nationalization. These reasons can include economic distress or status as a natural monopoly, with additional focus on public dissatisfaction with the private entity or allegations of corruption. State ownership typically is seen in key industries such as utilities and healthcare, or among distressed financial firms that are deemed "too big to fail." Several notable instances of deprivatization occurred during and in the aftermath of the financial crisis and the Great Recession of 2008–09.

Deprivatization generally occurs in the areas of transportation, electricity generation, natural gas, water supply, and healthcare because governments want to ensure these sectors are functioning properly so that the country can continue to run smoothly. In addition, electrical, natural gas, and hydro utility companies tend to be natural monopolies, where economies of scale lead to a single producer in a given geographic area or market. Governments will often heavily regulate or nationalize such industries because they want to have control in these areas or to ensure that consumers have access to these essential services at a reasonable cost.

-Rajsee Warang (TYBMS A)

MOVIE OF THE MONTH



We know that Mumbai is the financial capital of India, the city that never sleeps, where dreams come true and yet we barely know anything about the history of the metropolitan city. In Schooldays, we were always taught about the history of different kings in India and their kingdoms, the war of independence fought against the British rule, and many other things as well but we were never taught about the history of Mumbai even though the city has such a vast history.

So this month's Recommendation is not a film or a web series but it's a show about the vast history of Mumbai and it is for all the people out there who love history and this beautiful city as well. The name of this show is "गोष्ट म मुंबईची"

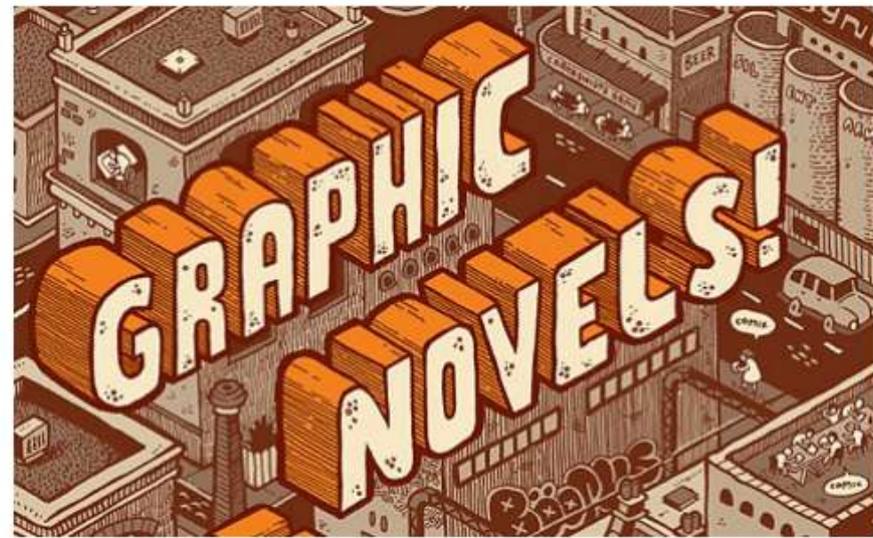
(Goshta Mumbaichi) and this show is in the Marathi language. We must have asked ourselves a few questions about Mumbai such as, how did the railway stations in Mumbai get their names? Or what was Mumbai like during the British Era? Or which building was the first to be constructed? The Gateway of India or The Taj Mahal Palace? So through this show, we get answers to all those questions. After all, there is more to this city than meets the eye.

The show is hosted by Bharat Gothoskar, the founder of KHAKI Tours, a travel company based in Mumbai, which works towards keeping the heritage of Mumbai alive, through heritage walks, tours, talks, and other activities too. KHAKI Tours also has a lab, called the "KHAKI Lab" which is dedicated to the preservation and conservation of the vast heritage of this city. A great initiative by KHAKI Tours and Loksatta News towards keeping the heritage of the metropolitan city alive and educating people about the city's vast history. Goshta Mumbaichi is streaming on Loksatta Online's YouTube Channel.

Nikhilesh Bendre.
FYBAMMC/A.

Critical Analysis of Graphic Novel

The graphic novel is arguably the greatest publishing success story in the last twenty-five years. The meteoric rise of the graphic novel serves as a barometer of the sea-change in pop culture as the one-time haven of “geeks” to the mainstream, as personal computers and the Internet became an integral part of daily life for the masses. From the invading army of comics and costume enthusiasts who consume the city of San Diego every summer to attend Comic-Con International to the millions tuning in weekly for TV’s incarnation of Robert Kirkman’s comics series, *The Walking Dead*, as well as the billions in box-office receipts generated by comics-based movies prove that comics, along with science fiction and fantasy, have gone viral. Graphic novels tell a story, draw in a different audience, and expand a reader’s imagination. In its original form, the graphic novel was conceived of as exactly what its name implies: a novel-length story told in captioned panels of art. The current incarnation, however, is principally a series of individual issues of comic books, presenting a single storyline, and collected and reproduced as a single, oversized paperback volume. Graphic Novel is usually taken to mean a long comic narrative for a mature audience, published in hardback or paperback and sold in bookstores, with serious literary themes and sophisticated artwork.



Major Types of Graphic Novels Like traditional novels there are endless ways to categorise different graphic novels. There are as many genres and subgenres as in traditional fiction and non-fiction. The following are only a few of the most predominant categories. **Manga:** The Japanese word for "comic" but in the US is used to describe Japanese style comics. Manga is read from top to bottom and right to left as this is the traditional Japanese reading pattern. Though, technically Manga refers to Japanese comics, many think Manga refers to a style rather than the country of origin. **Titles:** *Death Note*, *FullMetal Alchemist* **Superhero Story:** Superhero graphic novels have taken the most popular form of comics and turned what were once brief episodic adventures into epic sagas. Superhero comics are dominated by a few mainstream publishers Marvel, DC, and Darkhorse.

Titles: Batman: Dark Knight Returns, League of Extraordinary Gentlemen, Atrocity. Personal Narratives ("Perzines"): are autobiographical stories written from the author's personal experiences, opinions, and observations. Titles: Fun Home, Blankets, Lucky, The Quitter. Non-fiction: are similar to perzine's in that they are written from the author's personal experience, but the author is generally using their own experience to touch upon a greater social issue. Titles: Pedro and Me, Maus, Persepolis. Critical Insights: The Graphic Novel offers an examination and analysis of the contemporary graphic novel as literature. Specific attention is paid to the use of narrative genre in the graphic novel (e.g. the superhero graphic novel, the crime narrative graphic novel, the horror graphic novel, and the realistic/fantastic graphic novel). Works discussed include the most important and most frequently discussed graphic novels published during the past three decades, including Batman: The Dark Knight Returns by Frank Miller, Watchmen by Alan Moore and Dave Gibbons, The Crow by J.O'Barr, Sin City: The Hard Goodbye by Frank Miller, The Walking Dead: Days Gone Bye by Robert Kirkman and Tony Moore, Road to Perdition by Max Allan Collins and Richard Piers Rayner, A Contract with God and Other Tenement Stories by Will Eisner, Maus by Art Spiegelman, Persepolis: The Story of a Childhood by Marjane Satrapi, and Sandman: Preludes and Nocturnes by Neil Gaiman and Sam Kieth. The essays collected in Critical Insights: The Graphic Novel delve deeply into the background, history and critical development of graphic novels, which have altered the landscape of the comics medium permanently. Some in the comics community have objected to the term graphic novel on the grounds that it is unnecessary, or that its usage has been corrupted by commercial interests. Each essay is 2,500 to 5,000 words in length, and all essays conclude with a list of "Works Cited," along with endnotes. Most people believe that graphic novels are just an art book with minimal text. They believe it is just for entertainment for kids or young adults. They think that graphic novels are just like comics. But to get to the point, graphic novels are just like all the other novels. They are a piece of literature that tells a story and pulls out the reader's imagination, so that they feel that they are a part of the story or can even relate to the story. Graphic novels have changed and developed into such remarkable pieces of literature and should be accepted by all scholars to be placed in that category

Sharmika Patne

The Big Million Tales

Yes... Million Tales. If you are a professional cricket and aspire to wear that blue jersey, you have to go through the hot hell of IPL. IPL as a tournament has given us many inspiring stories over the years and will continue to do so. It is said that this tournament is won by the team in the "Mega IPL AUCTION". IPL Auction was conducted on 12th and 13th of February in Bengaluru. Auction was quite a fun for all the players getting sold and for the fans all over the world. High intensity bidding wars, all around strategies for maintain the purse available, getting high demand players for easy bucks and at the drama it brings to the arena. All was quite a highlight for all the ones watching.

This year was recording breaking in many sense. Seeing our childhood heroes remaining unsold to witnessing youngsters getting extraordinary bids. The one that sole the show was Ishan Kishan. There was high demand for Indian Wicketkeeper explosive batsman and Ishan was only was one creating Monopoly. After eons of bidding war, Mumbai managed to retain their Titan for a sum of 15.25 cr and this was highest bid by them in the history of Ipl auction. Another player that stood out was Shreyas Iyyer. He was greatly in demand as he brings to the table the Captainship skills that many teams are searching for. Kolkata Knight Riders was one of them. They were thinking of replacing their previous knight Eon Morgan to do things differently this year. They succeeded in doing so by getting Shreyas and naming him as their new captain. Talking about bowlers, they were surely on the tip of their toes. The one that stood out was Deepak Chahar. Deepak has been recently in good nick with his all-rounder abilities. After great series finale performance again Sri Lanka, there was no stoping him. He also grabbed a deal of 14 cr from Chennai Super Kings. Prasad Krishna was also there in the hotlist. He was caught by Rajasthan Royals for 10cr. Many such Indian pacers left their mark on the table. Chetan Sakariya, Avesh Khan, Harshal Patel were all over the place. Teams were running behind with bags of money.



Indian uncapped players were also looked upon by teams as future stars. Avesh Khan created history by becoming most expensive uncapped player in the history of Ipl auction. Many of them were bought on the table on basis of their List A career. Foreign stars light was sought getting dim in this auction and this was the main highlight of this year Auction. Many bigshot players like Alex Hales, Steven Smith going unsold was hard to digest. Those who were sold were highly underpriced. If you are getting explosives opener like Jason Roy for base price of 2cr, you surely had done some good in your life. Getting Warner was under 10 cr was a smart move by Delhi Capitals. Delhi was playing smart through the auction. The list continues to amaze fans. Quilton was also in demand but was for merely a 6cr to Lucknow Super Giants.



The main highlight of this year awaited Ipl is two teams newly coming to the Ipl family. Lucknow Super Gaints and Gujrat Titans. They also done their part greatly even though they were new to the scene. K.L.Rahul ia supposed to be captaining Lucknow team. Lucknow was succeeded to weave a good team with Gautam Gambhir being in the think tank. On the other hand, Gujrat Titans would also debuting in this grand tournament. Hardik Pandya, their local boy will be captaining the side. They also all basis covered with Rashid Khan in their spin attack. He is lethal in this form of the game all over the world.

Chennai maintained loyalty with their almost bidding for all players from previous squad except Mr. IPL Mr.Suresh Raina. Suresh Raina who is hailed as "Chinna Thala" which means little brother with M.S.Dhoni as their "Thala." He was with them from frist season of Ipl and hailed on the greats of the tournament. He is in elite list of most games played with runs above 5000 and 4 titles in the case. He was famous for his contribution in Semi stages. It is said Big heroes stand when everyone falls. It came to shock for everyone to see player of his caliber going unsold. His duo will be missed in coming years with Dhoni by all Chennai fans.

Another duo that will be missed will be of King Kohli and Superman of Cricket Benjamin De Villiers. He announced his retirement from all forms of cricket early this year. Royal Challengers Banglore can never be same without him. The Charishma he bought in the team will be missed by all the players as well as their fans. His ability to win games for his single handedly can only be showcased by him. He is rightly called as Superman because of his wonders on the field. He can do anything on the field of cricket from Diving catches to hitting sky scrapping sixes. Ipl will his presence for all eternity.

This were some of the highlights of IPL Mega Auction 2022. Many youngster got chance, many were unsold but one thing always with IPL. and it is "Yatra Pratibha Avsara Prapnotihi" which means IPL is platform where talent meets opportunity. It is proved by it by giving many stars to the Indian Cricket Team.

Omkar Redkar(SYBCOM)

WANDERLUST

The Travel Article

Wanderlust' a strong desire or impulse to travel and explore the world. Have you ever felt homesick for a place you have never been too? I have, for places I've never been, places I dream to visit which is why I am writing this travelling article.

The world consists of so many intoxicating places one can venture to and these articles contains some of them. Travelling to places doesn't just mean visiting there, travelling is a passion where one finds himself, it's a soul search which we crave. It is when we take a break from our monotonous life and wander to discover the beauty mother Earth has.

The treasure she has, to adore and be amazed by the wonders of the earth. They say Travelling leaves you speechless and then turns you into a story teller. And this is my story to tell.



You climb the rocky trails sweating as the air gets cooler as you move ahead. Moving ahead you feel lighter as the fresh air hits you reducing your exhaustion making you feel alive. The gates of the fort lay in front of you as the souls residing there sings to you, the incidents and battles the fort faces evoking a feeling of pride, a feeling of courage knowing that warriors have sacrificed their lives to create one for you. A pride that 'Yes I was born in a place with such a history where people have fought for their freedom and won' the pride of our birth right. One of the great kings, a warrior unlike any a man from whom we take immense inspiration, a man who fought for our right, Maharaja Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and in this issue we are going to three such forts from Maharashtra which have a deep link with the life of Shivaji Maharaj.

1. Raigad Fort-

If we are to start why not start with the capital of Shivaji Maharaj's Swaraj the magnificent Raigad Fort, situated in the Raigad district. Previously known as Rairi the fort saw many rulers until Shivaji Maharaj who then extended the fort and renamed it as Raigad Hiroji Indulkar being the chief engineer. The fort is also the place where the king himself was coronated adding to the facts that upon the brave king's death his Samadhi was built in the magnificent fort. In present the main fort has the queen's quarters, private restrooms and six chambers in all, a massive 'Maha Darwaja' (door) while their lay ruins of the market place and several parts of the palace.



2. Sinhagad Fort-

Basically, translated to Lion's fort and also known as 'Kondhana' standing proud for more than 2000 years this fort is the prime example of the sacrifices the soldiers have given for their swaraj. 'Adi lagin Kondhancha mag Raiba cha' 'Gad ala but Sinhwa gela' are one of the most well-known phrases that comes in one's mind when you think about Sihngad. The story takes place way back in Shivaji Maharaja's reign when the general of the Shivaji's army Tanaji Malusare was preparing for his son Raiba's wedding when the general went to give his king the invitations the king informed him about his plans for taking back Kondhana from the Mughals. The brave warrior asked the king to hand the mission to him but the king was hesitant due to the upcoming wedding. Tanaji Malusare stated that he'll first win the fort then have his son's wedding. It was almost impossible to climb Kondhana due to the vertical slope and bad weather Tanaji set off with 300 Marathas against a total of 5000 Mughals who heavily guarded the fort. With the help of a giant reptiles also known as a Gorpad Tanaji and few of the soldiers climbed the cliff then opening the Main Darwaja. In the battle Tanaji lost his life which deeply hurt Shivaji, the king then said the quote 'Gad ala pun Sinha gela' meaning 'we won the fort but lost the lion'.



3. Lohagad Fort-

Translated to 'Iron Fort' the fort is located close to Lonavala near Pune at an elevation of almost 3389 ft to the southwest of Visapur Fort. The fort is an example of the rich architecture and brilliance still standing strong after thousands of years. The fort has four entrances the Hanuman Darwaja, Ganesh Darwaja, Maha Darwaja and Narayan Darwaja. Lohagad is quite popular among trekkers due to its comparatively smoother path, during monsoon the entire surroundings of the fort transform into lush greens giving a beautiful view with the fog and mists that gathers around. The nature provides an escape from the hustling life of the city and brings one to peace.



History is a part of our lives and these forts that still stand strong even after hundreds and thousands of years a part of that history. And even though many of them may lay in for the ruins today, neglected by the authorities or destroyed by the capturers in the past their stories will continue to live forever in our minds and hearts.

Maharashtra is a state with one of the highest number of forts be it on land or the seas. This land has seen many battles and wars some have been won while others lost. Similarly winning and losing is a part of our lives it teaches us a vital lesson to carry forward. Coming back to the forts there are plenty of others that have been closely associated like Torna, Shivneri, Vijaydurg, Sindhudurg, Panhala, and many more which have their own stories but, in this issue, these are the three forts that we visited. So, enjoy your trips to this land of stories while I find more such places and their stories for our in the next issue.

'WANDERLUST'
- Sharvi Sawant

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