



**SADHANA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S  
L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF  
ARTS AND COMMERCE**

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**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT  
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SES'S

L.S.RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE



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Department of Economics

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**CONTRIBUTORS:** Samiksha Jadhav

## **Tribal Community in India**

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The tribal community in India is called as 'ADIVASI' meaning the 'EARLY INHABITANTS'. These communities or tribes are the aboriginals of the region. Their life is very simple and depends wholly on the surrounding nature and environment. The Ministry of Tribal affairs, Central Government of India, publishes a state wise list of the various tribal communities that exist in India. Similarly, the Government of Maharashtra also has published the list of these communities dispersed among the different districts. Some of the tribal communities are so isolated and unique that they are enlisted as the PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups).

The Constitution of India, Article 366 (25) defines Scheduled Tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342. Tribal people constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population, over 104 million people according to the 2011 census. The criteria to term a community to be adivasi is not fixed as such. But certain specifications like geographical location, isolation or remote areas, backwardness in terms of health and education and livelihood, distinct culture, language, rituals, customs and traditions, art and craft etc. are some of the attributes on the basis of which a community can be termed as adivasi.

The tribal economy is in its basic form where the households are still involved in primitive activities like food gathering, hunting, fishing, cattle breeding and traditional farming. Some of the communities have developed art and craft techniques for their livelihood. The features of a tribal economy can be mentioned as follows:

1. Primitive activities for earning a livelihood. Very less use of technology in the production process or activities for earning livelihood. Hence the production is very limited.
2. There is no specialization of work within the community. So there is no division of labour as such. If a community undertakes a particular activity for earning a livelihood then all the members of the community are involved in the same activity.
3. Dependence on the barter system of exchange than the monetary system.
4. Production is done for subsistence only and not from commercial point of view. This is because tribal communities are isolated from the mainstream development and concentrate only on their needs of consumption. Since there is no direct communication with the outer world, there is no existence of the market also for their products. One more reason is the low level of technology or primitive technology which does not increase the production on a large scale.

5. Tribals give more importance to the community as a whole rather than individual profits and so decisions are taken more in favour of community. The concept of private property is also very narrow and they follow group ownership.
6. Most of the tribal communities are featured by high rate of illiteracy and superstitions. Their religious beliefs are a combination of belief in nature as the God and rituals and customs that make them unique.
7. The above mentioned characteristics of their economic organization is just one of the reason for the backwardness of these communities. There are other innumerable reasons also.

One of the reason is the lack of political will power to bring these communities in the mainstream of economic development.

After independence , the government of India decided to distribute the land among the tillers to abolish the land tenure systems as well as reduce the concentration of ownership of land. In the process of distribution of land , tribals had the opportunity to lay claim to lands and obtain formal land titles. But during 1970s, most of these communities were affected due to the intrusion of migrants from other areas. They also lost their lands due to lease, forfeiture from debts, or bribery of land registry officials etc. The tribal community has lost most of its inhabitant and owned lands to the so called 'economic and industrial development' and to the 'SEZs' etc. The loss for them is huge as their entire lifestyle has been affected and no monetary compensation (if in case given) can help them overcome the loss.

Politics in India today is based more on community and caste identities than the development issues. On one hand the tribal communities are fighting for their survival from the health related problems like Malnutrition, Infant mortality, Child mortality, Maternal mortality etc. On the other hand, some well-educated and well developed people in India have started calling the 'Adivasis' as 'Vanvasis', thus manipulating their entire identity as the aboriginals of India.

The loss of livelihood and alienation from the main stream economic, educational and infrastructural development has compelled the tribals to go against the government. The problem of Naxals is the result of ignorance of the governments over the years towards the various problems of tribals. The Naxalite movement is very dangerous for the internal security of the nation as well as the communities themselves. The graveness of the problem is such that the tribal communities who are now claimed as 'Naxalites' have lost confidence in the democracy and democratic government.

The fight of the tribal communities in India begins right from their right to live as human beings with all the basic amenities, till maintaining their identity as aboriginals of the Indian continent. There is a need of bringing back the confidence within these communities in democratic government. It is the responsibility of the government to make them realize that it is through the democracy and elected members from among themselves that they can develop their communities and bring them to the main stream. The constitution of India is the key for the development of these communities given that they realize their power and rise for themselves.





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# **RUMINATIONS**



**Department Of Commerce**

Designed By : Sushant Thakur  
[TY.B.Sc.(I.T)]

**SES**

**L.S.RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**

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## **Business Processes for GST- Payment**

**-Dr. Satish Naringrekar**

1. During the Empowered Committee meeting held on 10th March, 2014, it was decided that a Joint Committee under the co-convenership of the Additional Secretary (Revenue), Government of India and the Member Secretary, Empowered Committee should be constituted to look into the Report of the Sub-Group-I on Business Processes for GST and make suitable recommendations for Payment and Return to the Empowered Committee. Accordingly, a Joint Committee, in consultation with the Government of India, was constituted on 7th April, 2014

2. The Joint Committee on Business Processes for GST held on 2nd February, 2015, it was decided to constitute a sub-committee on GST Payment Process.

3. The report of the Sub-Committee was discussed in the meeting of the Joint Committee of Business Processes held in Delhi on 16th and 17th April 2015 and was accepted with certain modifications.

4. In modern day taxation regime, every transaction of the tax payer with the tax administration should be transparent, responsive and simple. It has been experience of tax administrations that more the system and procedures are made electronic more is the efficiency of tax administration and greater is the satisfaction of taxpayer. In this context, payment system of GST should also be based on Information Technology which can handle both the receipt and payment processes.

5. The objectives of this report are as under: a) Highlight key issues in tax collection, collation, remittance and reporting of tax collection into Government account; b) Need for a uniform system of banking arrangements for collection, remittance and reporting of GST to both Central and State Governments; c) Proper accounting and bank reconciliation of taxes derived from basic data of payments made by taxpayers to banks, with the required classification of heads of accounts indicated on the Challan; d) Designing the format of a new Challan for use by the taxpayers paying GST; e) Developing a detailed accounting procedure common to both Central and State Governments for GST, covering all relevant aspects of payments, accounting

6. It is noted that under GST regime, some taxes and duties may remain outside the purview of GST and will continue to be collected in the manner prescribed under existing accounting procedures/rules/manuals, etc. This means that two types of challans (one for GST and other for non-GST) will be used and accounted for by the respective Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs)/State AGs.

7. The payment processes under proposed GST regime should have the following features: a) Electronically generated challan from GSTN Common Portal in all modes of payment and no use of manually prepared challan; b) Facilitation for the taxpayer by providing hassle free, anytime, anywhere mode of payment of tax; c) Convenience of making payment online; d) Logical tax collection data in electronic format; e) Faster remittance of tax revenue to the Government Account; f) Paperless transactions; g) Speedy Accounting and reporting; h)



Electronic reconciliation of all receipts; i) Simplified procedure for banks; j) Warehousing of Digital Challan.

8. With the above features in mind the following three modes of payment are proposed: Payment by taxpayers through Internet Banking through authorized banks and through credit card/debit card; (Section 45 of RBI Act, 1934 permit banks other than RBI to be appointed as agency banks for carrying out government business. Agency banks are permitted to both receive and make payments on behalf of the Government and therefore act as Banker to respective governments. However, authorized banks are only permitted to receive payment of GST on behalf of the Government, and keeping this distinction in view, the expression 'authorized bank' is used throughout this Document.) b) Over the Counter payment (OTC) through authorized banks; c) Payment through NEFT/RTGS from any bank (including other than authorized banks).

9. Mode of payment described at b) above will be available for payments up to Rs. 10,000/- per challan only. Model GST law may have suitable provisions in relation to this. However, there should not be any IT system constraints for this i.e. the systems should be able to receive payments through all three modes irrespective of the amount. Other means of payment, such as payment by book adjustment as is presently being allowed by Government of India to some departments / State governments or payment by debit to export scrips, while paying tax would not be allowed. It is also noted that all taxpayers under Centre are paying taxes electronically and possibly the same situation exists in some State Tax administrations. It is desirable that under the GST regime, all taxpayers should gradually move to internet payment over an indicative time frame.

10. The Committee recommends that RBI should play the role of an aggregator through its e-Kuber system. Such role will facilitate participation of larger number of banks in GST receipts enhancing convenience for the tax payers and provide single source of information for credit of the receipts to Government accounts and thereby simplifying accounting and reconciliation tasks. In case of any discrepancy found during the reconciliation by the Accounting Authorities, they would directly interact with RBI. Joint CGA suggested that as per the provisions of Section 20 of the RBI Act, 1934 in the proposed scenario, RBI would be the sole banker to the Governments. RBI, on the other hand, has indicated that Section 20 and Section 45 of the RBI Act, 1934 are not mutually exclusive and therefore there would not be any conflict in the role envisaged for the RBI in the proposed model.

### **SOME IMPORTANT DOUBTS**

1. Does aggregate turnover include value of inward supplies received on which RCM is payable? Refer Section 2(6) of CGST Act. Aggregate turnover does not include value of inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis.
2. What if the dealer migrated with wrong PAN as the status of firm was changed from proprietorship to partnership? New registration would be required as partnership firm would have new PAN.

3. A taxable person's business is in many states. All supplies are below 10 Lakhs. He makes an Inter State supply from one state. Is he liable for registration? He is liable to register if the aggregate turnover (all India) is more than 20 lacs or if he is engaged in inter-State supplies.

4. Can we use provisional GSTIN or do we get new GSTIN? Can we start using provisional GSTIN till new one is issued? Provisional GSTIN (PID) should be converted into final GSTIN within 90 days. Yes, provisional GSTIN can be used till final GSTIN is issued. PID & final GSTIN would be same.

5. Whether trader of country liquor is required to migrate to GST from VAT as liquor is out of GST law? If the person is involved in 100% supply of goods which are not liable for GST, then no registration is required.

6. Not liable to tax as mentioned u/s 23 of CGST means nil rated supply or abated value of supply? Not liable to tax means supplies which is not leviable to tax under the CGST/SGST/IGST Act. Please refer to definition under Section 2(78) of the CGST Act.

7. Whether civil contractor doing projects in various states requires separate registration for all states or a single registration at state of head office will suffice? A supplier of service will have to register at the location from where he is supplying services.

8. Whether aggregate turnover includes turnover of supplies on which tax is payable by the recipient under reverse charge? Outward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis by the recipient will be included in the aggregate turnover of the supplier.

9. If there are two SEZ units within same state, whether two registrations are required to be obtained? SEZs under same PAN in a state require one registration. Please see proviso to rule 8(1) of CGST Rules.

10. Is an advocate providing interstate supply chargeable under Reverse Charge liable for registration? Exemption from registration has been provided to such suppliers who are making only those supplies on which recipient is liable to discharge GST under RCM.

11. When is registration in other state required? Will giving service from Nasik to other state require registration in other state? If services are being provided from Nasik then registration is required to be taken only in Maharashtra and IGST to be paid on inter-state supplies.

12. I have migrated under GST but want to register as ISD. Whether I can apply now & what is the procedure? A separate & new registration is required for ISD. New registrations are being opened from 0800 hrs. on 25.06.2017.

13. I have enrolled in GST but I forgot to enter SAC codes. What should I do? The status is migrated. The same can be filled while filing FORM REG-26 for converting provisional ID to final registration.

14. I have ST number on individual name and have migrated to GST. I wish to transfer this on my proprietorship firm. This conversion may be done while filling FORM REG-26 for converting provisional ID to final registration.

15. Please tell if rental income up to 20 lacs attracts GST or attracts any other charge? GST is leviable only if aggregate turnover is more than 20 lacs. (Rs. 10 lacs in 11 special category States). For computing aggregate supplies turnover of all supplies made by you would be added

16. If someone trades only 0% GST items (grains, pulses) then is it necessary to register for GST, if the turnover exceeds ₹20 lacs? A person dealing with 100% exempted supply is not liable to register irrespective of turnover.

17. Is it correct that person dealing exclusively in NIL rated or exempt goods/ services liable to register if turnover > 20/10 Lakh? There is no liability of registration if the person is dealing with 100% exempt supplies.

18. If I register voluntarily though turnover is less than 20 Lakhs, am I required to pay tax from 1st supply I make post registration? Yes, you would be treated as a normal taxable person.

19. Whether a separate GSTIN would be allotted to a registered person for deducting TDS (he has PAN and TAN as well)? Separate registration as tax deductor is required.

20. Is separate registration required for trading and manufacturing by same entity in one state? There will be only one registration per State for all activities.

21. I am registered in TN and getting the service from unregistered dealer of AP, should I take registration in AP to discharge GST under RCM? Any person who makes interstate taxable supply is required to take registration. Therefore in this case AP dealer shall take registration and pay tax.

22. Is there any concept of area based exemption under GST? There will be no area based exemptions in GST.

23. If a company in Maharashtra holds only one event in Delhi, will they have to register in Delhi? Will paying IGST from Maharashtra suffice? Only if you provide any supply from Delhi you need to take registration in Delhi. Else, registration at Mumbai is sufficient (and pay IGST on supplies made from Mumbai to Delhi)

24. How long can I wait to register in GST ? An unregistered person has 30 days to complete its registration formalities from its date of liability to obtain registration.

25. What If I am not liable to register under GST but I was registered under Service tax ? You can apply for cancellation of Provisional ID on or before 31st July 2017.

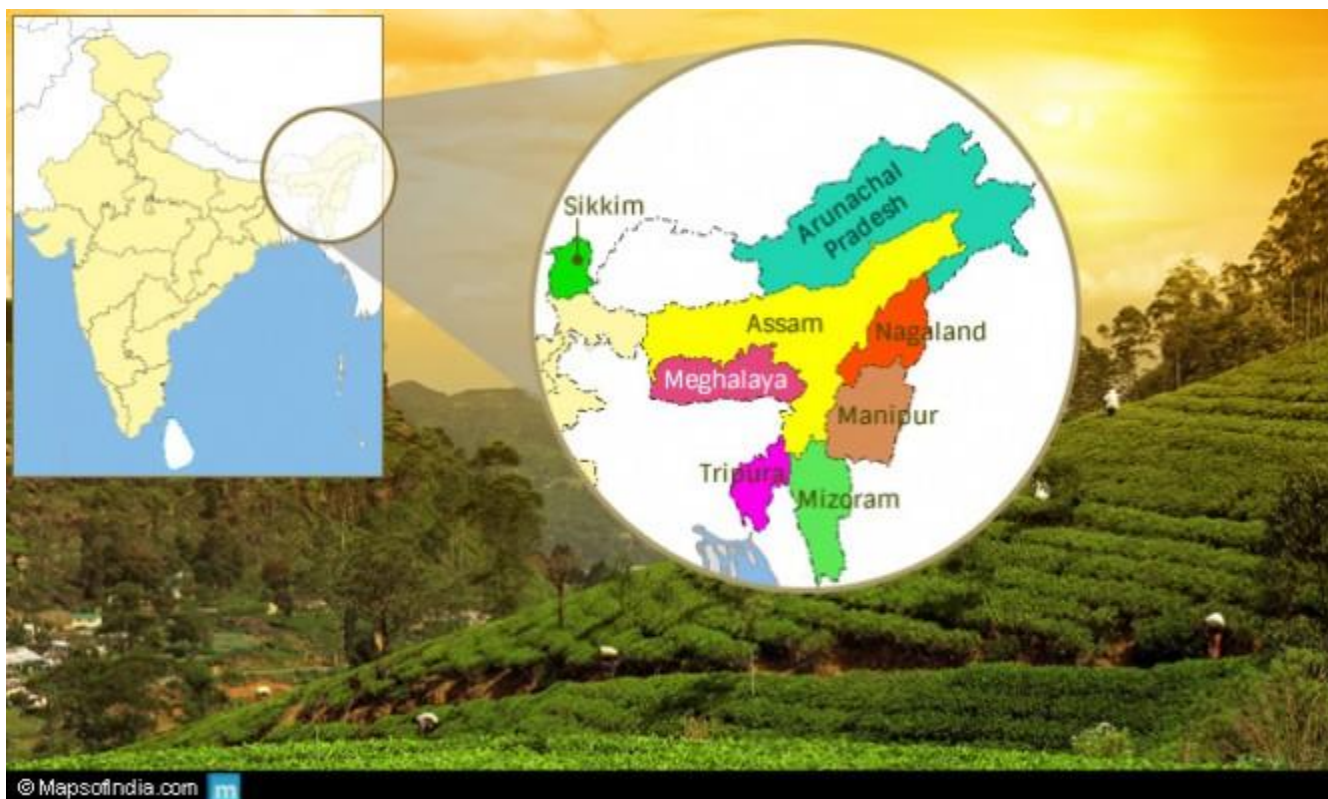
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<http://www.cbec.gov.in/>

ECONOMIC TIMES, TIMES OF INNDIA

## Our Northeast India

Dr. Akshata Arun Kulkarni,  
Associate Professor,  
EVS



The North Eastern region of India consists of 8 states. Assam, **Meghalaya**, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, and **Sikkim**. remains somewhat an obscure destination for many Indians. Even if the region manages to get a space in media, it is mostly for wrong reasons. There are many of us who do not even know the existence of certain states in the Northeast. Why should we not be known to the rest of the country?

Presenting below some interesting facts about Northeast India, which are lesser known to the rest of the Indians:

1. **Which state in India is considered as the Land of the Rising Sun?** Arunachal Pradesh. It is the eastern most state of the country, which witnesses the first sunrise. This state also has three international borders: Bhutan, China and Myanmar.
2. **Do you know where in the world you find the world's largest river island?** It is Majuli in Assam. It is also known for its Vaishnavite religious centres, solar power generation and the most attractive sunset over the River Brahmaputra.
3. **Where do you find the world's smallest inhabited river island in the world?** This is in Guwahati, Assam. The Umananda Island in the River Brahmaputra has a famous temple by the same name.
4. **Which is the cleanest village in Asia?** Mawlynnong in Shillong, Meghalaya. This small village can be the source of inspiration for the urban destinations, in matters of cleanliness.
5. **Which is the wettest place on earth?** Mawsynram in Meghalaya is reportedly the wettest place on Earth because it receives highest average rainfall (around 12,000 millimetres) on the planet. It is 16 kms. in the north of Cherapunjee.

6. **Where do you find the first oil well and oil refinery of the country?** Digboi, in Assam, has the oldest oil well in operation. The Digboi Refinery is the country's first modern refinery. It was established way back in 1901. It is said that Digboi, even today, has the reputation of being the world's oldest continuously producing oilfield, though the production is low.
7. **Which is the largest tea-growing region in the world?** Assam. Strange, isn't it? A small state in India is the largest tea growing region for the entire world.
8. **Which state produces three different types of silks?** While we are all aware of Kanjeevaram silk, Benarasi silk, there are many among us who are not aware that Assam is the only state in India that produces three important types of indigenous silks – white Pat, golden Muga and warm Eri silk, with each having its distinct beauty not to be found in other silks.
9. **Which are the most literate states in India?** Tripura and Mizoram, two states in northeast India, have the distinction of being among the most literate states of the country. It is a pleasant surprise, considering that people in this region are dubbed as “backward”. In fact, in 2013, Tripura was declared the most literate state of the country with 94.65% literacy rate, though for official records as taken in 2011 census, Kerala is still considered the most literate state of the country.
10. **Which place in India is known as the Scotland of the East?** Many of us don't know that we have Shillong (Meghalaya) as the “Scotland of the East”. Its beautiful natural surroundings and divine landscape are sylvan, to say the least.

There are many such facts related to this region, which may be unknown to the rest of the Indians.

Northeast India houses umpteen number of tourist attractions with its picture-perfect landscapes, cultural diversity, festivals, traditions, further augmenting the charm of the region. We have names like Mary Kom, Bhaichung Bhutia, Somdev, Sarita Devi – some of the greatest icons of Indian sports. We have Adil Hussain, Papon Mahanta and Dipannita Sharma making their mark in the entertainment industry. Yes, how can we forget our very own Arnab Goswami? Well, the list goes on...!!!

And even then, people confuse Shillong with Ceylon (earlier name of Sri Lanka) and think of Sikkim as a different country.

I am proud to be from the North East. I am not saying that we are the best, but we are certainly one among the best.

The Seven Sisters of India refers to the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. They are home to some magnificent terrains, exotic flora and fauna, and diverse culture. We take you on a fact-ride through this amazing sisterhood!

### Arunachal Pradesh

Tawang, in Arunachal Pradesh, is the birthplace of the sixth Dalai Lama, Tsangyang Gyatso, an unconventional one known for his love of wine, women, and poetry. His poetry is widely read among Tibetans even today.

Also, Bum la pass, a little ahead, is where the current Dalai Lama, 14th in succession, entered India, escaping from Tibet.





*Tawang Monastery Assembly Hall | © Giridhar Appaji Nag/Flickr*

### Assam

Assam is most famous for DigBoi, the world's oldest operating refinery – operating since 1901.

Legend has it that the British first noticed the oil on the feet of the elephants returning from the forest after hauling logs. The British exclaimed to the laborers digging for the oil, 'Dig Boy, Dig,' and the name DigBoi stuck.





### Meghalaya

Meghalaya is known for the Living Root Bridges. Indian Rubber Trees with their strong, flexible roots are guided across rivers and streams with the help of bamboo, which dies down, leaving the living root bridge behind.



### Manipur

Did you know Manipur is home to the only floating park in the world? The Keibul Lamjao National Park is a swamp made of biomass vegetation called *phumdis*, floating on the surface of Loktak Lake, and is also the only home to the near extinct brow-antlered deer.



Loktak Lake | © ch\_15/Flickr

### Mizoram



A leading producer of bamboo in India, Mizoram is known for *Mautam*, a deadly ecological and cyclic phenomenon that occurs every 48 years.

*Mautam* is a Mizo word for 'Bamboo Death.' The problem is caused by the synchronous flowering of bamboo. The abundant supply of seeds results in a massive increase in rodent and insect population, which later spreads to crops, thus, causing famines. The first such famine was recorded in 1739 and the last between 2006-7.



### Nagaland

Did you know Manipur and Nagaland were the only two states where World War 2 was actually fought in India? In 2013, the Battle of Imphal and Kohima were voted to be 'Britain's Greatest Battle' by the British National Army Museum. For the Japanese, the objective of the attack was to advance into Assam and then into Northern India. However, they didn't succeed. This war saw Indians on both sides. The Indian National Army, under Subash Chandra Bose, fought for the Japanese, while on the other side, there were soldiers of the British Indian Army.





## Tripura

Tripura is known for its ruling Manikya dynasty, which had an unbroken chain of 184 kings before independence! To put it in context, over a span of 1500 years, there have been 66 monarchs in England and Britain.



North east is the only part of India which was not under British Rule. There are about 220 languages spoken in Northeast which are the mix of Tibetan, S-E Asian and East – Indian Culture.

## **Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016**

**DR. DEVNANI GORDHAN**

**BUSINESS LAW DEPT**

The Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016, the law to protect home buyers from unscrupulous developers, will become operational from Monday, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2016 nine years after it was conceived. According to RERA, each State and Union territory will have its own regulator and set of rules to govern the functioning of the regulator by April 30. Without notifying the rules, the law will not become operational.

However, as on April 30, just 13 of the 32 states and Union territories, including Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi, and Andhra Pradesh have notified the rules. Only one state – Madhya Pradesh – has set up RERA while 9 others including Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi have set up interim regulators. According to the Housing ministry officials the remaining states have been directed to notify their rules with regard to RERA at the earliest.

RERA seeks to deal with issues like delays, price, quality of construction, title and other changes.

Delays in projects are the biggest issue faced by buyers. The reasons are many and the impact is huge. Since the last 10 years, many projects have seen delays of up to 7 years. Projects launched after the turn of this decade have faced delays. Many of the projects run into obstacles even before a brick was laid down. There are various reasons on of which include diversion of funds to other projects, changes in regulations by authorities, the environment ministry, national green tribunal etc and other bodies like those involved in infrastructure development and governing transport. In many places, land acquisition becomes an issue. Some builders often sell projects to investors without the approval of plans, unauthorized increase in FAR, bad quality of construction, and several projects stuck up in litigations.

The Key provisions of RERA are as under:

1. It makes it mandatory for all builders - developing a project where the land exceeds 500 square meter - to register with RERA before launching or even advertising their project. Developers have been given time until July 31 to register.
2. Not doing so will invite up to a maximum imprisonment of 3 years or fine of up to 10% of the total project cost.
3. Developers will have to submit as well as upload project details, including approved layout plan, timeline, cost, and the sale agreement, that prospective buyers will have to sign to the proposed regulator.
4. Only developers who fulfill this disclosure clause would be permitted to advertise their project to prospective buyers.
5. The promoter of a real estate development firm has to maintain a separate escrow account for each of their projects. A minimum 70 per cent of the money from investors

and buyers will have to be deposited. This money can only be used for the construction of the project and the cost borne towards the land.

6. To provide clarity to buyers, developers will have to keep them informed of their other ongoing projects.
7. RERA requires builders to submit the original approved plans for their ongoing projects and the alterations that they made later. They also have to furnish details of revenue collected from allottees, how the funds were utilized, the timeline for construction, completion, and delivery that will need to be certified by an Engineer/Architect/practicing Chartered Accountant.
8. It will be the responsibility of each state regulator to register real estate projects and real estate agents operating in their state under RERA. The details of all registered projects will be put up on a website for public access.
9. RERA talks about the quality of construction in projects. Over the last few years, buyers have protested about poor of flats. The regulator will ensure protection to buyers in this matter for five years from the date of possession. If any issue is highlighted by buyers in front of the regulator in this period including in quality of construction and the provision of services, the developer will have to rectify the same in a matter of 30 days.
10. Developers can't invite, advertise, sell, offer, market or book any plot, apartment, house, building, investment in projects, without first registering it with the regulatory authority. Furthermore, after registration, all the advertisement inviting investment will have to bear the unique RERA registration number. The registration no. will be provided project-wise.
11. After registering the project, developers will have to furnish details of their financial statements, legal title deed and supporting documents.
12. If the promoter defaults on delivery within the agreed deadline, they will be required to return the entire money invested by the buyers along with the pre agreed interest rate mentioned in the contract based on the model contract given by RERA.
13. If the buyer chooses not to take the money back, the builder will have to pay monthly interest on each delay month to the buyer till they get delivery.
14. After developers register with the regulator, a page will be created for the builder on the regulatory authority's website. The developer will be given login credentials using which it will upload all the information regarding the registered projects on the regulator's website. The number, type of apartments, plots and projects and their completion status will be updated at a maximum quarterly basis.
15. To add further security to buyers, RERA mandates that developers can't ask more than 10 per cent of the property's cost as an advanced payment booking amount before actually signing a registered sale agreement.
16. The regulator will have the power to fine and imprison errant builders based on a case by case basis. The imprisonment can go up to a period of three years for a project.
17. Real Estate Appellate Tribunals to be set up in every state.
18. As of now, the real estate sector was largely unregulated in India. If a consumer had a complaint against a developer they had to make rounds of consumer or civil courts. Now, in case of any grievance, the consumer can go to the real estate regulator for redressal.

To Conclude:

The RERA is in the form of gift from government to the real buyer, who for the decades suffer lot from the unscrupulous builders in number of ways both financially and mentally in dealing with them while purchasing or either booking or selling the property.

The law also likely to stabilise housing prices. It will lead to enhanced activity in the sector, leading to more housing units supplied to the market.

- It will weed out fly-by-night operators from the sector and channelise investment into it.
- Builders will also benefit as the law has penal provisions for allottees who do not pay dues on time. The builder can also approach the regulator in case there is any issue with the buyer.

Apart from this the final benefit will go to intending buyer only when society and buyers come together for the execution of appropriate laws while dealing / purchasing / selling in the real estate.

DR. DEVNANI GORDHAN

BUSINESS LAW DEPT.



# Ratings of Mutual funds

**Mrs.Laila Patel**  
**Asst. Professor**  
**M.Com, M.Phil, SET**

In order to select the appropriate mutual fund, as a smart investor you should see the ratings of mutual funds. It is based on the following-

## 1. Performance based relative ranking- 3 & 5 year NAV history

Ratings are based on 3 and 5 years past performance of mutual fund with its peer group. If the fund has consistently beaten benchmark and peer group return over a period of 3 to 5 years, it is assigned highest rating.

## 2. Risk & Return

The rating agency also takes into account the mean returns which is the average of daily returns based on the scheme's NAV for the period under analysis. Another parameter used is the Downside Risk Probability (DRP). It is measured by assessing the number of times a scheme's return falls below the risk free return during the period of analysis.

## 3. AUM Size (Assets under Management)

Higher asset size enables the fund house to manage optimally the effect of large fund flows on the scheme's performance.

## 4. Asset Quality

Asset quality measures the probability of default by the issuer of the security to honour the debt obligation in time. The rating agency assesses the quality of the investments made by the mutual fund house and analyse whether the investors will get their investments back on redemption.

## 5. Portfolio Concentration

Concentration measures the risk arising out of improper diversification. Rating agency analyse through diversity score the industry concentration and the company concentration. They assess whether the fund house has any exposure to sensitive sector.

## 6. Liquidity Analysis

It measures the ease with which the portfolio can be liquidated. The lower the score, the better it is. In case of equities, it measures the number of days to liquidate the portfolio.

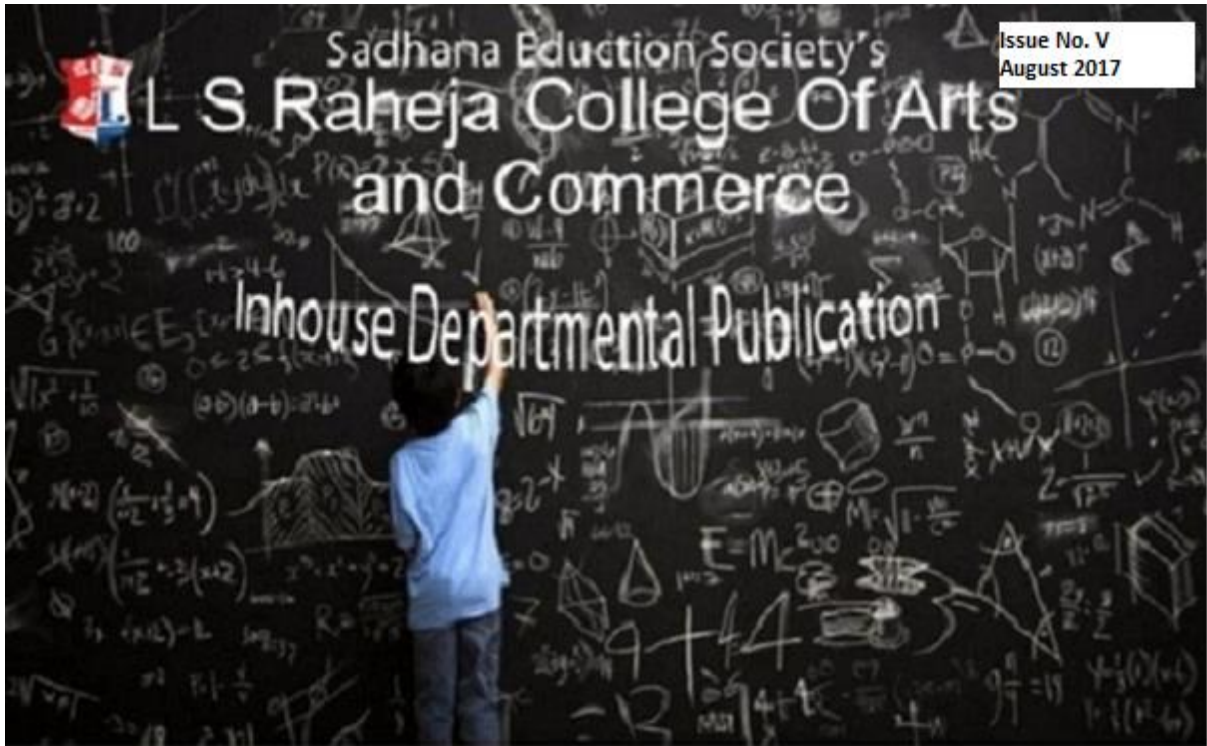
## 7. Tax efficiency

If investment in mutual fund scheme yields any tax benefit to the investor, it helps in getting better ratings.

## **8. Capital Preservation**

The preservation rating measures the historical loss avoidance of a fund relative to its peers in the same asset class. The preservation rating is intended to provide a measure of the downside risk of a fund.

**9. Expense Ratings** The expense rating measures how well a fund minimizes expenses against funds with similar fee and load structures. Studies have shown funds with lower expense ratios historically have higher Sharpe ratios than funds with higher expenses.

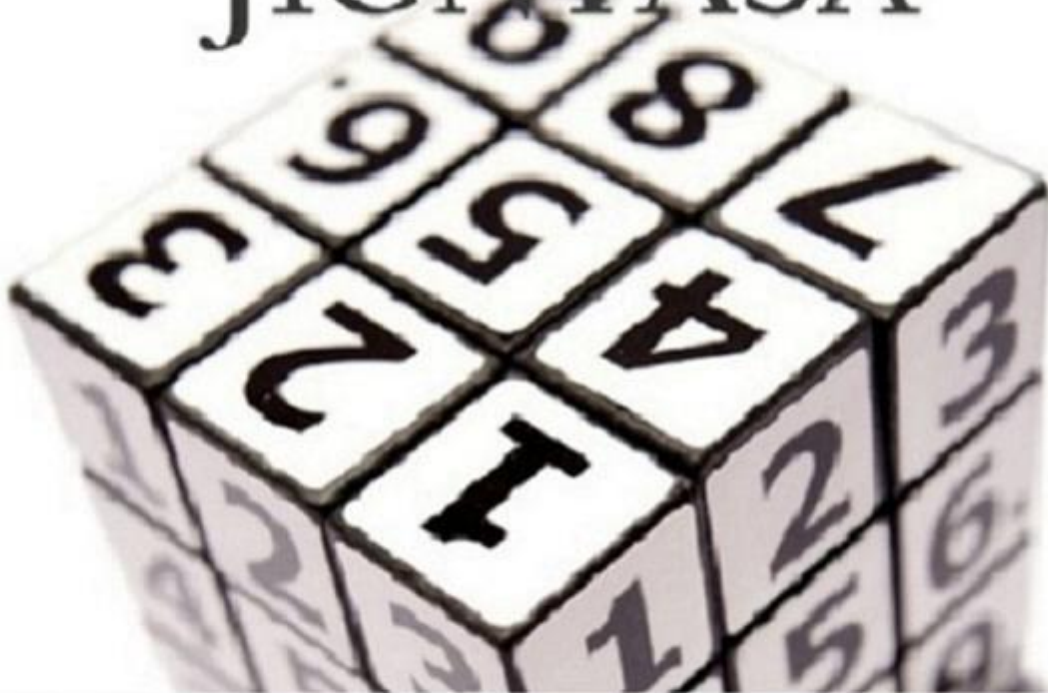


Sadhana Education Society's  
**L S Raheja College Of Arts  
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Issue No. V  
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Inhouse Departmental Publication

# JIGNYASA



Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Designed by. Jenial Shah

**SES'S**  
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**NAME:** JIGNYASA

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**EDITOR:** Dr. Seema Ukidve

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**CONTRIBUTORS:** 1. Dr. Neelam Yadav

## AWARD-WINNING IRANIAN MATHEMATICIAN MARYAM MIRZAKHANI

Dr. Neelam Yadav  
Department of Mathematics



Maryam Mirzakhani, a Stanford University professor was the first and only woman to win the prestigious **Fields Medal in mathematics**.

Mirzakhani was born on 3 May 1977 in Tehran, Iran. Her father Ahmad is an electrical engineer. She attended Tehran Farzanegan School there, part of the National Organization for Development of Exceptional Talents (NODET). In 1994, she achieved the gold medal level in the International Mathematical Olympiad, the first female Iranian student to do so. In the 1995 International Mathematical Olympiad, she became the first Iranian student to achieve a perfect score and to win two gold medals.

She obtained her BSc in mathematics in 1999 from the Sharif University of Technology. She then went to the United States for graduate work, earning her Ph.D. in 2004 from Harvard University, where she worked under the supervision of the Fields Medalist Curtis T. McMullen.

After Harvard, she spent four years as an assistant professor at Princeton University, where she married the Czech mathematician Jan Vondrák in 2005. The couple moved to California when she took up her Stanford professorship and had a daughter, Anahita, who is six.

She enjoyed pure mathematics because of the elegance and longevity of the questions she studies. In 2014 Mirzakhani won the Fields Medal, the equivalent of the Nobel Prize for Mathematics, which is awarded by the International Congress of Mathematicians. The award recognized her sophisticated and highly original contributions to the fields of geometry and dynamical systems, particularly in understanding the symmetry of curved surfaces such as spheres. She was one of four winners of the Fields Medal, which is presented every four years and is considered the mathematics equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

She had been diagnosed with breast cancer four years ago. The medical team had put the genius mathematician under intensive care to treat her third recurrence of cancer. She passed away due to cancer at a hospital in the United States on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.



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# PSYnalysis



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**SES'S**

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# Positive Psychology

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Positive Psychology is the scientific study of human flourishing, and an applied approach to optimal functioning. It has also been defined as the study of the strengths and virtues that enable individuals, communities and organisations to thrive (Gable & Haidt, 2005, Sheldon & King, 2001).

Positive Psychology is grounded in the belief that people want to lead meaningful and fulfilling lives, to cultivate what is best within them, and to enhance their experiences of love, work, and play (Positive Psychology Center, 2016).

“Positive Psychology is not a self-help movement or a re-packaging of “the power of positive thinking.” It is not American-style “happy-ology,” and it is not a passing fad. Positive Psychology is a science that brings the many virtues of science – replication, controlled causal studies, peer review, representative sampling (to name a few) – to bear on the question of how and when people flourish.” (Robert Biswas-Diener, 2008).

The field is intended to complement, not to replace traditional psychology. It does not seek to deny the importance of studying how things go wrong, but rather to emphasize the importance of using the scientific method to determine how things go right.

Four of the major aims of Positive Psychology:

- Rise to life’s challenges, make most of setbacks and adversity
- Engage and relate to other people
- Find fulfillment in creativity and productivity
- Look beyond oneself and help others to find lasting meaning, satisfaction, and wisdom (Keyes & Haidt, 2004)

The science of positive psychology operates on three different levels – the subjective level, the individual level and the group level.

1. The subjective level includes the study of positive experiences such as joy, well-being, satisfaction, contentment, happiness, **optimism** and flow. This level is about feeling good, rather than doing good or being a good person.

2. At the next level, the aim is to identify the constituents of the 'good life' and the personal qualities that are necessary for being a 'good person', through studying human **strengths** and virtues, future-mindedness, capacity for love, courage, perseverance, forgiveness, originality, wisdom, interpersonal skills and giftedness.
3. Finally, at the group or community level, the emphasis is on civic virtues, social responsibilities, nurturance, altruism, civility, tolerance, work ethics, positive institutions and other factors that contribute to the development of citizenship and communities.

### Background of Positive Psychology

According to positive psychologists, for most of its life mainstream psychology (sometimes also referred to as 'psychology as usual') has been concerned with the negative aspects of human life. There have been pockets of interest in topics such as creativity, optimism and wisdom, but these have not been united by any grand theory or a broad, overarching framework. This rather negative state of affairs was not the original intention of the first psychologists, but came about through a historical accident.

Prior to the Second World War, psychology had three tasks, which were to:

1. cure mental illness,
2. improve normal lives and
3. identify and nurture high talent

However, after the war the last two tasks somehow got lost, leaving the field to concentrate predominantly on the first one.

This is how psychology as a field learnt to operate within a disease model. This model has proven very useful. **Martin Seligman** highlights the victories of the disease model, which are, for example, that 14 previously incurable mental illnesses (such as depression, personality disorder, or anxiety attacks) can now be successfully treated.

However, the costs of adopting this disease model included the negative view of psychologists as 'victimologists' and 'pathologisers', the failure to address the improvement of normal lives and the identification and nurturance of high talent.

Many psychologists admit that we have little knowledge of what makes life worth living or of how normal people flourish under usual, rather than extreme, conditions. In fact, we often have little more to say about the good life than self-help gurus. But shouldn't we know better?

The world has long overgrown the rationale for an exclusively disease model of psychology. Perhaps now is the time to readdress the balance by using psychology resources to learn about normal and flourishing lives, rather than lives that are in need of help.

Perhaps now is the time to gather knowledge about strengths and talents, high achievement (in every sense of this word), the best ways and means of self-improvement, fulfilling work and relationships, and a great art of ordinary living carried out in every corner of the planet. This is the rationale behind the creation of positive psychology.

However, positive psychology is still nothing else but psychology, adopting the same scientific method. It simply studies different (and often far more interesting) topics and asks slightly different questions, such as 'what works?' rather than 'what doesn't?' or 'what is right with this person?' rather than 'what is wrong?'

Positive Psychological Interventions (also known as Positive Psychology Interventions-PPIs) are theoretically-grounded and empirically-validated instructions, activities, and recommendations that are designed to enhance wellbeing (Lomas, Hefferon & Ivtzan, 2014). Moreover, PPIs focus on using positive emotions and strengths to achieve and/or boost **wellbeing**.

Numerous research projects have shown that concentration on positive characters and strengths are linked to health benefits and the wellbeing of people in various domains of their lives (Kobau, et al., 2011).

Kobau and her colleagues (2011) asserted that working on **positive emotions** (and character strengths) could be considered as an independent technique for improving (or restoring) our mental health and wellbeing. They point to the fact that the strength-based (asset-based, or abundance-based) approaches of positive psychology offer new opportunities for promoting mental health, and boosting psychological resilience.

Another important aspect of PPIs is the idea that we can work with our **mind** (or on the mind) to make our lives better and enhance our wellbeing (Lomas, Hefferon & Ivtzan, 2014). An example is the concept of dealing with pain in a non-reactive way which was the basis of the first mindfulness intervention (MBSR) that was designed for people with chronic pain (Kabat-Zinn, 1982).

## Established Groups of PPIs

### Gratitude Interventions

These include instructions for increasing gratitude such as; grateful self-reflection, counting blessings, and gratitude visits. Gratitude interventions have consistently produced psychological benefits that appeared to last for several months (Emmons & McCullough, 2003; Lyubomirsky, Sheldon, & Schkade, 2005).

### Forgiveness Interventions

Forgiveness is useful for healing minds and bringing reconciliation to couples, families, groups, and communities. It helps people broaden their scope and build new resources and promote **flourishing**. Forgiveness benefits physical health (Worthington, Witvliet, Pietrini, & Miller, 2007), mental health (Toussaint & Webb, 2005), relationships (Fehr, Gelfand, & Nag, 2010), and spirituality (for a meta-analysis, see Davis, Worthington, & Hook, 2013).

### Savouring Interventions

Finding happiness in life is not always easy. Nonetheless, scientists have just recently started to develop strategies that enhance people's ability to savour their positive experiences through exploring the memories of their past positive experiences; by valuing their ongoing positive experiences; or by anticipating future positive events. (Bryant, 2003; Bryant & Veroff, 2007; Bryant, Ericksen, & DeHoek, 2008; Bryant, Chadwick, & Kluwe, 2011).

### Strengths Interventions

A strengths approach starts with discovering and acknowledging our mental, physical, and social resources. It also uses the fact that building and using our strengths produce wellbeing, success, and personal growth. These interventions create confidence, optimism, and hope.

(Frey, Jonas, & Greitemeyer, 2003; Lopez & Louis, 2009; Park & Peterson, 2009; Biswas-Diener, 2010; Linley & Burns, 2010).

### **Meaning Oriented Interventions**

Meaning in life has been described as a sense of coherence; an understanding of our relationships; the pursuit of valuable goals; and a general sense of being appreciably useful. Meaning and purpose in life are associated with psychological and spiritual strengths and wellbeing, and are known to be facilitators of **resilience** and **growth**. They are also linked to professional success and life satisfaction. (Thompson, Coker, Krause & Henry, 2003; Steger, Kashdan, Sullivan & Lorentz, 2008; Steger, Oishi & Kashdan, 2009; Wong, 2010, 2012).

### **Empathy Related Interventions**

Regardless of how we define empathy, it involves an internal response to what we see or learn, happen to another person, and it generates understanding and compassion. In that sense, empathy is a psychological process that at least temporarily unites self and others, and as such can be considered one of the most positive emotions that we have. Empathy related interventions aim to enhance our understanding of other people which in turn generates compassion, forgiveness, and acts of kindness. (Staub, Pearlman, Gubin & Hagengimana, 2005; Bunn & Terpstra, 2009; Soble, Spanierman & Liao, 2011; Reilly, Trial, Piver & Schaff, 2012).

### **Creativity Interventions**

Creativity is defined as the formation of new and useful ideas and/or the production of original artefacts. It has been one of the main phenomenon responsible for the advancement of our technology and culture. Positive psychology is interested in creativity as it is related to the process of human flourishing, and the factors that help individuals to thrive and live a better life.

They also boost the resilience of the individual, and bring more choice and flexibility to their lives. (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996; Carruthers, 2002; de Bono, 2008; Kaufman & Beghetto, 2009).

### **Patience Interventions**

Being patient and calmly wait for better opportunities, in times of adversity and suffering is a character strength which leads to resilience and grit. Change, personal growth, and recovery from illness or adversities often take longer than people expect. People withdraw early or fail to complete a therapy because they cannot wait longer to see the results. Patience interventions are often used as an adjunct or add-on to traditional therapies to help people stay with their treatment and successfully finish their therapy. (Kunz, 2002; Tangney, et al., 2004; Barrett, et al., 2008; Schnitker, 2010).

### **Courage Interventions**

Although courage has been praised for centuries, but like many of the virtues studied by positive psychology, it has not received adequate empirical attention.

Courage is “a) a wilful, intentional act; b) executed after mindful deliberation; c) fraught with substantial risk to the actor; d) primarily motivated to bring about a noble, good, or worthy end;

and e) acted despite the presence of the emotion of fear” (Rate, Clarke, Lindsay, & Sternberg, 2007, p. 95).

Courage can enable people to do great things, but it can also be misapplied to allow people make terrible mistakes. So, any courage interventions must be applied with care and caution to avoid unnecessary risks. (Finfgeld, 1999; Lopez, O’Byrne & Petersen, 2003; Woodard & Pury, 2007; Hannah, Lopez et al., 2010; Pury & Starkey, 2010; Sweeney & Lester, 2010).

### **Humour Interventions**

Research supports that humour is trainable and that it leads to a number of desirable outcomes (e.g. increased positive emotions, decreased negative emotions, and increased coping ability). In addition to improving wellbeing, humour could positively affect people’s interactions with others, prolong their positive moods, and boost their popularity.

Those who score high on the sense of humour, often show less negative emotion in stressful situations; enjoy greater wellbeing; and experience lower levels of depression and anxiety. (Martin, et al., 2003; Ruch, Proyer & Weber, 2010; McGhee, 2010; Ruch, Rodden & Proyer, 2011; Ruch, 2012; Lyubomirsky & Layous, 2013).

### **Engagement and Flow Interventions**

Flow is a peak mental state of full immersion in an activity, characterised by a feeling of energised focus, full involvement, and enjoyment in the process (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). Flow includes a perception of being in control, loss of self-consciousness, and a distorted awareness of time. Flow is one of the fundamental concepts of positive psychology which is strongly linked to happiness, wellbeing, and life-satisfaction.

Often interventions designed to increase flow and engagement provide a sense of control; a clear goal for the activity; a challenge which demands variety of skills and require focused concentration; and, interactivity, or feedback to the individual. (Csikszentmihalyi, Abuhamdeh & Nakamura, 2005; Wilhelm, 2008; Shernoff & Csikszentmihalyi, 2009; Froh, et al., 2010).

### **Mindfulness and Meditative Interventions**

Nowadays, expecting mothers participate in pregnancy meditation, stressed employees meditate to relax, athletes meditate to improve their performance, and people undergoing therapy meditate to improve their health (Ivtzan, 2015). The main reason is a body of scientific research that shows the effectiveness of meditative interventions, and their positive effect on the cardiovascular system, pain relief, decreasing anxiety and stress, and many more. Mindfulness interventions have been used both in clinical and non-clinical settings to promote wellbeing. (Zindel et al., 2002; Kabat-Zinn, 2003; Shapiro et al., 2006; Walach et al., 2007; Shonin et al., 2013)

There are many more PPIs that are introduced under the categories of; Wisdom Interventions, Resilience Interventions, Life Satisfaction Interventions, and so on.



## Suitability Assessment

For positive psychology practitioners, it is important to know how the interventions work; how their efficiency can be increased; and who can, or cannot safely benefit from them. It is also essential that practitioners take necessary precautions to safeguard the wellbeing of their clients.

Identifying the most suitable PPI for different individuals and their unique situations have always been a challenge for positive psychology researchers and practitioners. Parks & Schueller (2014) introduced the notion of “**personalised positive psychology programme**” that together with other studies in this area provided a better understanding of how PPIs can be chosen, or adapted to efficiently suit people who hope to benefit from them. Of course, the final judgement about the effectiveness of a PPI rests with its genuine impact on the user, and the fact that it should make them feel better about themselves and their lives. A suitability assessment can include;

### Person-Activity Fit

To get maximum positive impact and efficiency, PPIs should match the clients’ idiosyncratic qualities. In other words, practitioners must consider their clients’ personality, gender, age, and other personal and social variations to ensure there is a reasonable person-activity fit (or person-PPI fit) before recommending a PPI. Some PPIs can be altered slightly to achieve person-activity fitness, while others remain unsuitable for particular groups of people or in specific circumstances (Kashdan & Rottenberg, 2010; Schueller, 2011, 2012; Biswas-Diener, Kashdan & Minhas, 2011).

For example; research provide support for the idea that introverts and extroverts benefit differently from various PPIs (Schueller, 2012). In the same way, men and women respond to PPIs in different ways (Thompson, Peura & Gayton, 2015). And, people have their own idiosyncrasies, for instance; Chris Peterson, one of the pioneers of positive psychology, reportedly could not write a gratitude letter despite frequently asking his students to do so (Lyubomirsky, 2008).

People accept more willingly the activities (PPIs) that suit their personality, strengths, and their life circumstances. It is also more likely that they continue engaging with such PPIs for longer, and do them more thoroughly (Parks, et al., 2012).

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# **SOCIAL ISSUES**



**Department Of Sociology**

**SES'S**  
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**CONTRIBUTORS:** 1. Dr. Nandita Saldanha

## **Critical Appreciation of Henri Lefebvre's "Right to the City" with special reference to Migrants in the Indian Context**

- Dr. Nandita Saldanha

Henri Lefebvre, the French Marxist philosopher and sociologist is best known for pioneering the critique of everyday life, and for introducing the concept of 'The Right to the City' in his classic book 'Le Droit a la Ville' (1968).

'The Right to the City' for Lefebvre was first an abstract claim that is, "The Right to Oeuvre", 'The Right to Work', 'The Right to belong' and the 'The Right to live' in the urban world that the urban dwellers had created and 'The Right not be alienated' from the spaces of everyday life.

'The Right to the City' was a concrete claim to social, economic and political goods: housing, culture, work that develops workers rather than destroys them. It also includes 'The Rights of the elderly and children' and especially 'The Rights of all people to a space in the city'.

"The Right to the City' developed in both Lefebvre's work and the 'Urban Uprisings' of 1968 are perceived as the highest form of rights. It was defined by Lefebvre as 'A sum total of other crucial rights namely liberty, individualization in socialization environs and way of living'. For Lefebvre therefore, "The Right to the City' is like a cry and a demand – A cry for those rights of man that might make human rights in the city obtainable. It is not a 'once and for all' goal but works as a participatory project.

According to Lefebvre, 'The Right to the City' is 'The Right to use' and 'The Right to appropriation' which is clearly distinct from 'The Right to Property'. 'The Right to Appropriation and Use' includes the right to work, the right to training and education, right to health, right to housing, right to leisure and right to life.

'The Right to the City' does not mean the ancient city but to urban life, to places of encounter and exchange, to life rhythms and time uses, enabling the full and complete usage of these movements and places. 'The Right to the City' also includes mastery of economic processes - exchange value, the market and commodities and therefore the perspective of the working class.

'The Right to the City' also includes full political participation in the making of the city. It was an argument against expropriation and alienation. Crucially then, 'The Right to the City' requires 'Right to Space', which means 'The Right to be present and inhabit' as well as 'The Right to Space'.

These are the themes that Lefebvre took up more fully in his book 'La Revolution Urbaine' and 'La Production de l'espace'.

Internal migration contributes significantly to the growth of Indian cities, yet migrants in our country are denied right to the city. The Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of movement

and freedom to settle within the territory of India as the fundamental right of all citizens ( Article 19,13). Yet migrants face several barriers in terms of access to civic amenities, housing and employment, as well as restrictions on their political and cultural rights because of linguistic and cultural differences.

Migrants in our country are all the more vulnerable to discrimination and exploitation as many of them are poor, illiterate and live in slums and hazardous locations prone to disaster and natural calamities.

Many people discriminate against migrants and they have anti-migrant slogans like ‘They are not sons of the soil’. It is a well known fact that migration has been the main component of urbanization in India. In fact, Indian cities are growing through internal migration.

Migrants in cities and urban centres are predominantly engaged in the informal sector doing a variety of work such as construction work, hawkers, vendors, domestic servants, rickshaw drivers, electricians, plumbers, masons, security personnel (watchmen). The majority of migrants as is evident are either self-employed or casual workers and therefore they are quite vulnerable to the troughs and peaks of the labour market and lack social protection. Only a small percentage of migrant workers are employed as salaried and regular workers in India.

Despite the enormous contribution of migrants to national progress, they are not viewed positively. Negative sentiments against migrants have been growing. As a result, migrants face a variety of exclusionary forces both directly and indirectly. In India, the exclusionary discrimination are more indirect and subtle. Exclusion and discrimination against migrants takes place through political and administrative processes, market mechanisms and socio-economic processes causing a great gulf between migrants and the locals along ethnic, religious and linguistic lines.

Migrants in India are also generally from the low income status which is also often linguistically distinct from the high income status which employ migrants.

The migrant’s right to the city is more strongly denied in the political defense of ‘Sons of the Soil’ which aims to create a vote-bank along ethnic and linguistic lines dividing the migrant communities into those who belong to the state of the same linguistic group and those migrants from other states of different linguistic groups. This leads to marginalization of migrants in the decision making process in the city.

Social protection programs are hardly ever geared towards migrants. They tend to be underpaid and exploited, lack proper housing and access to improved sources of drinking water, sanitation and health services. Migrants who live in the slums are high affected by the denial of their rights to shelter, to portable drinking water, to sanitation and healthcare.

Squatter settlements of poor migrants are termed illegal and municipal authorities subject them to eviction. Many migrants lack proof of identity and proof of residence in cities, which turns out to be the biggest barrier to their inclusion and many are not included in the voters list and cannot exert their right to vote. Lack of residential proof also disallows them from opening a bank account, getting a ration card and driving license which are all very important documents.

Due to lack of identity and residential proof, migrants turn out to be non-citizens in the cities and are subjected to police harassment and they are implicated in criminal cases. They even face lack of physical safety and security at the work site as well as their place of stay.

Women migrants face a greater risk of exclusion as they work at construction sites or as domestic or daily wage workers. They are paid low wages compared to the male migrants and face the risk of sexual harassment. There is also an absence of crèche facilities to look after their young children at most of the work sites. The children of migrants are denied the right to education.

The exclusion of migrants from access to health services is a very serious issue. Public health services are not available and private health services are too costly. Migrants are not able to reap the benefit of health insurance schemes. They also face greater risk of HIV AIDS.

In order to promote migrants right to city, and their integration into the local population, the following steps must be taken. A positive attitude towards migrants must be created and their contribution must be recognized. Civic bodies, organs of government and local elites must also give them their due recognition. A sustained effort to educate political leaders, municipal staff and state bureaucracy through workshops, conferences, print-media about having a positive attitude and integrating the migrants into the main stream. City planning too is a very important instrument with which can be used to bring about inclusiveness of migrants and is a core development strategy towards this goal.

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## History of Art of Painting

**Pooja U. Yadav,**

**Department of History**

Painting is one of the oldest art known by man, the art of expressing thing with line & colors. The earliest paintings of the pre-historic age in the caves all over the world give us magnificent examples of the observant eye & the trained and even in man's savage state.

The earliest paintings in India have been found in primitive caves & rock-shelters in Mirzapur & Banda in Uttar Pradesh in Vindyan Range & Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

The paintings, though in a crude technique represent vivid picture of hunt. Red pigment has been freely used. At Pachmarhi & Hashangabad in the Mahadev Hills, there are several rock-shelters with similar paintings depicting hunting & pastoral scenes.

This is corroborated by the fact that the concept of portrayal at its best in India is in terms of the figure in the round, styled 'Chitra'. The term 'Chitrashala' itself indicates that the aim is to portray some kind of modeling to suggest dept.

There are six limbs of painting, are

- 1) Rupabbheda – Variety of forms
- 2) Pramana – Proportion
- 3) Bhava-Yojana – Emotions
- 4) Lavanya Yojana – Creation of luster
- 5) Sadrisya – Portryal & likeness
- 6) Varnikabhanga – Color mixing

In 'Abhijana Shakuntala' by Kalidas, it has been shown that king 'Dushyanta' was a very good painter. Even the women were good painters those days.

The idea of paintings & sculptures originated from the urge to illustrate religious sermons came to be written down in the forms of manuscripts, the same idea of illustrating the religious texts created miniature paintings of innumerable forms & varieties.

Ever since the ninth century a good number of miniature paintings or manuscript paintings became very much in vogue in different duties under the Tantrik Mahajana sect in Nepal particularly helped further in illustrating he Buddhist texts more profusely than ever, in

other words under the Tantrik influence Maya 'Mahajano'. Buddhism created a number of subsidiary deities endowed with mystic power & it became necessary to lay down their forms in the manuscripts along with the relevant texts.

A good number of manuscripts prepared during the reigns of different mediaeval rulers in India have been made available to us.

The tools for applying colors was the "lekhini". It was also called a 'tulika'. Hair from the squirrel's tail & the belly of the sheep was used. The colors, either of vegetable or mineral origin, were gairika-red, mili-blue, sudha-white, kajjala-black & haritala-yellow. Glue or gum from animals & vegetable binding media was used.

The earliest historic paintings in India belong to the Satvahana period. During the time of these monarchs, some of the most glorious Buddhist cave were excavated in the living rock, many of them in western India, like Nasik, Bedsa, Bhaja, Karla, Kondane Caves. The Earliest caves at Ajanta are also of the Satvahana period. The paintings cover the walls, pillars & ceilings & illustrate scenes from the life of the master & his previous lives, comprising the 'Jataka & Avadanas'.

The Gupta emperors were great patrons of art & literature. The aesthetic qualities of Samudragupta are very well known. The phase of art of the Gupta period is amply illustrated in the caves, close to the village Bagh.

The Vakatakas succeeded the Satvahanas in the deccan. The Vakataka ruler Pravarsena appears to have been not only highly literary but also a patron of art & beauty in all its forms. Some of the caves at Ajanta paintings were completed during Vakataka period.

The western chalukyas succeeded the Vakataka in the deccan as the most powerful dynasty of kings. Kirtivarman was a great patron of art temples in his capital. Usually every part of a building was so painted as to arrest the attention of appreciative & aesthetic minded connoisseurs of art. At Mahapalipuram, fragments of paintings many be noted in the upper cells of the Dharmarajaraths.

In the Tirumalaipuram cave temple, there are fragments discovered by Professor Jouveau Dubreuil to show specimens of the painter's art in the early Pandyan period.

In the eight century, the early western Chalukya power came to an end & the Rashtrakutas under Dantidurga asserted themselves. The paintings at Ellora cover the ceilings

& walls of the Mandapas & represent not only the iconographic forms but also the lovely floral designs & animals & birds entwining in the patterns. The beautiful elephant amidst a lotus pattern in gorgeous color now partially faded is as lively as probably some of the other figure drawings.

The Jain cave towards the end of the group of caves at Ellora has its entire surface of ceiling & wall covered with paintings with a wealth of details. There are scenes illustrating Jain texts & decorative patterns with exuberant floral, animal & bird designs. These along with the cave are to be dated a century after the Kailasa temple, the great monument of the Rashtrakula, Krishna.

There are fragments of very early Chola paintings at Narthamalai, Malayadipatti & other places. However, it is the Brihadisvara temple at Tanjavur that is a real great treasure-house of the art of the early Chola painter. The contemporary classic describes the glory of the paintings in the South by referring to Chitramandapas, Chitrasalas in temples & palaces.

The Vishnudharmottara commends the ability of the artist who could effectively paint wavy lines, flames, smoke & flags to indicate the direction of the wind. The artist who could, in his pictures, clearly show the distinction between the sleeping and the dead is rated equally high. Rasasastras talk about nine rasas i.e., emotional status in Kavya, which apply to all forms of artistic creation. These are Shringar, Love-making sentiment it included 1) Vatsalya, 2) Hasya- Comic Sentiment, 3) Karuna-sentiment of pathos 4) Raudra-Ferocious sentiment, 5) Vira-heroic sentiment, 6) Bhayanak-terrible sentiment, 7) Bibhatsya- odious sentiment, 8) Adbhut-marvellous sentiment, 9) Santa-quiescent sentiment.

Like the poet & the musician, the artist in ancient India also had elaborate canons & criticism to understand & judge merit & defects in picture.

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## **WORK LIFE BALANCE AND ITS GROWING IMPORTANCE**

**Vaishali Pandya**  
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There is a complex relationship between work and personal life of individuals. In the present context, the concept of Work-Life Balance (WLB) has gained immense significance. Clark (2000) defined Work-life balance as satisfaction and smooth functioning at work and home without any role conflict. Work-life balance can be defined as a measure of proper control as to how, when and where people work. Proper work life balance can be achieved when an individual is able to fulfill all his/her needs in respect of family, work and society. Within the social sciences there is much contemporary concern regarding work-life balance (Warren, 2004).

With increasing demands and pressures of work-life, conflicts between work and personal roles seem to be increasing. Changed demographics of the workforce have been the primary force for the increased focus on family.

Work-life balance is a term that is always used in context of employees in general, but nowadays teachers are found to be overburdened due to their academic work load and career issues

All this adds to the stress among teachers leading to imbalanced work-life equations.

Work-life balance is a critical aspect to enhance teacher effectiveness and satisfaction in the context of student learning. It has been proved time and again that a good quality of work life balance results into the wellness of the faculty and also improved student behaviour. The designation of the teachers, their nature of appointment, the academic stream in which they are teaching, and the nature of their serving institution affect their quality of work life balance directly and significantly.

The concept of work-life balance comprises of three words i.e. work, life and balance, and broadly include proper prioritizing between work (career and ambition) on the one hand and life (health, pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development) on the other hand, and the balance is satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home with a minimum of role conflict. It can mean different to different people however work-life balance is the degree to which an individual can simultaneously balance the emotional, behavioural and time demands of paid work, family and personal duties. It is a situation in which employees are capable in giving right amount of time and efforts to their work as well as their personal life outside the work. Work-life balance normally is said to be achieved when an individual's right to a fulfilled life inside and outside the paid work is accepted and respected. Some people may refer it to the flexible working arrangements that allow both parents and non-parents to avail of working arrangements that provide a balance between work responsibilities and personal responsibilities. It leads to the harmonious and holistic integration of work, family, social life and personal life and is the extent to which individuals are equally involved in, and equally satisfied with their professional role and their family role.

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# **A study on the marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR)**

**Asst. Prof. Mr. Kapil Thakore,**

## **Introduction**

The Reserve Bank of India announced that banks, with effect from April 1, will move to the marginal cost of funds-based lending approach for determining their respective base rates. Base rate is the minimum lending rate below which banks are not allowed to lend.

All rupee loans sanctioned and credit limits renewed with effect from April 1 will be priced with reference to the marginal cost of funds-based lending rate (MCLR).

The marginal cost of funds will comprise marginal cost of borrowings (constituting deposits — core portion of current and savings deposits; fixed and floating rate term deposits; foreign and currency deposits and borrowings – short-term and long-term rupee borrowings and foreign currency borrowings) and return on net worth.

Apart from helping improve the transmission of policy rates into lending rates of banks, these measures are expected to improve transparency in the methodology followed by banks for determining interest rates on advances.

## **Objective of the study**

1. To study the key highlights of MCLR.
2. To study the current MCLR of some banks.
3. To understand the difference in base rate and MCLR rate.

## **1. Keys highlights of MCLR**

- a) All rupee loans sanctioned and credit limits renewed w.e.f. April 1, 2016 will be priced with reference to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) which will be the internal benchmark for such purposes.
- b) The MCLR will be a tenor linked internal benchmark.
- c) Actual lending rates will be determined by adding the components of spread to the MCLR.
- d) Banks will review and publish their MCLR of different maturities every month on a pre-announced date.
- e) Banks may specify interest reset dates on their floating rate loans. They will have the option to offer loans with reset dates linked either to the date of sanction of the loan/credit limits or to the date of review of MCLR.
- f) The periodicity of reset shall be one year or lower.
- g) The MCLR prevailing on the day the loan is sanctioned will be applicable till the next reset date, irrespective of the changes in the benchmark during the interim period.
- h) Existing loans and credit limits linked to the base rate may continue till repayment or renewal, as the case may be. Existing borrowers will also have the option to move to the Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR) linked loan at mutually acceptable terms.

## **2. Current MCLR Base Rate of some Banks**

### **8th Feb 2017 – RBI keeps repo rate and other policy interest rates unchanged**

- MCLR (Marginal Cost of Fund based Lending Rate) is the internal benchmark rate for banks used for benchmarking floating rate loans effective from 1st April 2016



- MCLR is based on cost of funds for banks and is derived as sum of marginal cost of funds, negative carry on account of CRR, operating costs of banks and tenor premium
- As MCLR is closely linked to repo rate, it will improve the transmission of RBI's repo rate cut to the end borrower
- Banks publish MCLR for at least five durations which are overnight MCLR, 1 month MCLR, 3 month MCLR, 6 month MCLR and 1 year MCLR. However banks may publish MCLR base rates for more than five periods. The banks may revise the MCLR rate every month.
- Interest rate on each floating rate loan would be reset on based on the duration of the MCLR to which it is linked

### **MCLR, Base Rate Trend, PLR Trend of Banks in India**

<b>Bank MCLR, Past Trend</b>	<b>Current MCLR Rate – 10th Feb 2017</b>	<b>Base Rate</b>	<b>Latest Update</b>
<u>SBI MCLR Base Rate</u>	7.75% - 8.15%	9.25%	01st Feb 17
<u>HDFC PLR</u>	-	16.15%	19th Jan 17
<u>ICICI Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.00% - 8.20%	9.35%	01st Feb 17
<u>Axis Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	7.90% - 8.35%	9.25%	18th Jan 17
<u>Bank of India MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.00% - 8.50%	9.65%	07th Feb 17
<u>Bank of Maharashtra MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.55% - 8.75%	9.70%	07th Feb 17
<u>Canara Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.20% - 8.45%	9.65%	07th Feb 17
<u>Central Bank of India MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.05% - 8.50%	9.70%	01st Feb 17
<u>Dena Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.50% - 8.60%	9.70%	01st Feb 17
<u>Jammu And Kashmir Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.20% - 9.00%	9.50%	10th Jan 17
<u>Federal Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	8.70% - 8.95%	9.63%	16th Jan 17
<u>HDFC Bank MCLR Base Rate</u>	7.85% - 8.30%	9.25%	07th Feb 17

### **Base Rate**

- Base Rate is the minimum interest rate at which a bank can lend except for loans to its own employees, its retired employees and against bank's own deposits
- All floating and fixed rate loans sanctioned by banks before 1st April, 2016 were priced using base rate as benchmark.

### **PLR**

- PLR (Prime Lending Rate) is the internal benchmark rate used for benchmarking floating rate loans sanctioned by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFC) and Housing Finance Companies (HFC)
- PLR is calculated based on average cost of funds
- NBFC and HFC generally price loan at discount on their existing their PLR.

### **How does MCLR base rate works?**

You need to consider two parameters while taking floating rate home loan or business loan

- Reset Frequency: The applicable MCLR rate will be the rate corresponding to the interest rate reset frequency of the loan. So, a home loan with a reset frequency every one year will

be priced with the 1 year MCLR as the benchmark and a home loan with a 3 month reset will be price with the 3 month MCLR as the benchmark.

- Spread: You need to consider the spread (margin that you pay over the banks MCLR) for the particular loan type of the bank. The margin charged would be fixed at time of sanction and can be changed only if there is change in customers' credit profile. For instance, Bank A has 1 year MCLR of 9.1% and spread of 0.2 % for home loan. The interest rate that you will be charged in this case would be 9.3%.

### **MCLR Rate**

- Borrowers who have taken loan from banks before 1st April 2016, their loan will be priced at base rate, instead of MCLR
- If you check the MCLR and base rate of banks shown above, you will notice that MCLR rates are mostly 5 - 50 bps lower compared to base rate. The reason for this is MCLR is closely linked to repo rate, and hence it has improved the transmission of RBI's repo rate cut to the end borrower
- In the current economic scenario where interest rate and bonds yields are falling, and hence banks are compelled to reduce the MCLR, it would be wise to switch from base rate to MCLR rate regime. All existing borrowers have the option of shifting to MCLR regime by paying a conversion fee of 0.5-1% of the loan amount

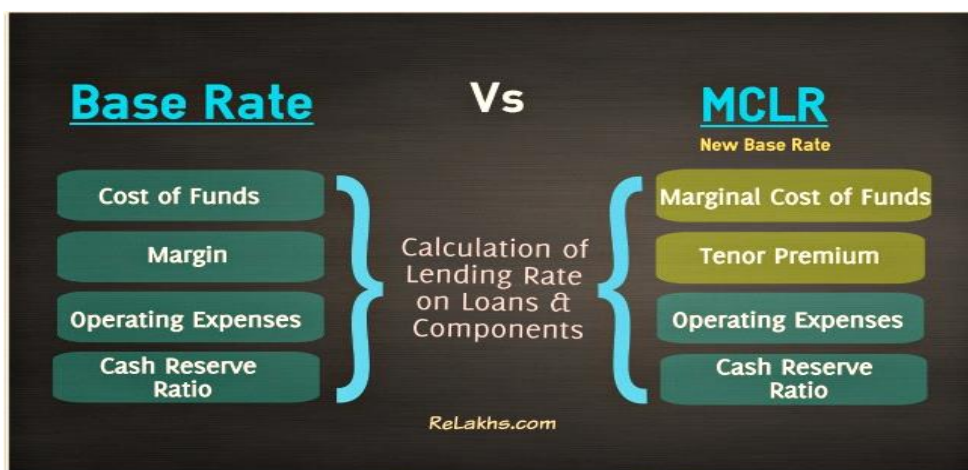
### **Impact of MCLR on Interest rate, loan tenure and EMI's**

- As MCLR is closely linked to cost of funds of banks and the repo rate, hence any change in the repo rate will impact your floating interest rate on home loan or business loan
- When a bank reduces the MCLR, your interest rate on floating home loan will be reduced. Generally this will not have any impact on EMI paid but it will impact the loan tenure

Analysts covering gold loans sector have forecasted a healthy growth in the business of Gold Loan NBFCs such as Muthoot Finance and Manappuram Finance during the fourth quarter of FY17. Business performance of Gold Loan NBFCs was adversely affected after Indian government's decision to implement demonetisation.

### **3. Base Rate V/S MCLR**

Base rate calculation is based on cost of funds, minimum rate of return, i.e margin or profit, operating expenses and cost of maintaining cash reserve ratio while the MCLR is based on **marginal** cost of funds, tenor premium, operating expenses and cost of maintaining cash reserve ratio. The main factor of difference is the calculation of marginal cost under MCLR. Marginal cost is charged on the basis of following factors- interest rate for various types of deposits, borrowings and return on net worth. Therefore MCLR is largely determined by marginal cost of funds and especially by deposit rates and repo



### MCLR Better than Base Rate System

Earlier, banks and NBFCs took the time to factor in repo rate cuts while calculating your [home loan](#) rates. But now, they have to implement the changes as soon as they have been announced by the RBI.

Tenor premium also has a big role to play as far as lending rates are concerned. Earlier, financial institutions didn't lend below their base rates even if the loan tenure was less than 6 months. But, this is something that they'll have to consider now and offer loans at a lower rate of interest when the tenure is small. This, however, is not going to affect Home Loans as they are usually long-term loans.

Banks and NBFCs need to have a minimum of five MCLR rates—overnight, one month, three months, six months, and one year. Apart from these, lending institutions have the freedom to set rates for longer durations as well.

However, you should know that not all loans will be linked to the new MCLR system. For example, loans covered under government schemes, where the rates are charged according to the norms of the scheme, and fixed-rate loans will continue to function as per the base rate system.

### Conclusion.

The implementation of MCLR has the potential to channelize the recent surge of volumes in the commercial paper market towards bank credit, said an India Ratings and Research report. Banks will set their lending rates under the marginal cost of funds (deposits) every month, which will be based on the rate offered on new deposits, which would reflect the market rates. It's difficult to access margin impact as spread for each type of loans will be different. In addition, maturity pattern does not adequately reflect tenors for which loans are taken initially

### Websites

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## How to protect yourself as a stock investor

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Stock and securities market is one of the most lucrative and attractive way of earning money. Most people in urban areas see share market as a platform to earn fast and easy money. However, there are some of the safeguards that should be complied with by the investors' before trading into securities market. In this article I will be sharing some points that should be checked by an investor before trading:

- ✓ **Selection of the broker/sub broker:** Every investor should trade only through registered SEBI broker/ sub – brokers after making thorough enquiry. List of registered brokers is available on [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) on their Member's list and it is updated time to time.
- ✓ **Read the agreement carefully:** Every investor must carefully read and understand the terms and conditions of the agreement that one gets in before executing it on a valid stamp paper. If you have any doubts clarify it with the broker immediately. Understand each and every clause and only then sign the dotted line. Agreement should be signed on all pages by both investor and hi registered broker. The agreement should also be signed by the witnesses by giving their name and address. The investor should always obtain signed copy of all the documents for his personal records. The risk disclosure document must be read and understood properly by the investors.
- ✓ **During the transaction:** Every investor during transaction must specify to the broker/sub broker how the trade must execute and maintain a separate account per transaction. One should always obtain a valid Contract Note issued by the broker within 24 hrs of the execution of trade. This contract note serves as a legal documentation. It shows a legal relationship between the broker and the investor. Generally a Contract Note is made in duplicate and both the parties hold their copies. The investor is expected to sign on the duplicate copy of the contract note for having received the original. The Contract Note must contain the following points:
  - SEBI registration number of the Broker.
  - Details of the trade like, Order No., Trade No., Trade time, no. of shares, price at which it was executed, brokerage amount, settlement number, to name a few.
  - Any additional charges like securities transaction tax, service tax on brokerage, stamp duty, etc.



- The back of Contract note should indicate the clause of arbitration. The arbitration clause states the courts in Mumbai shall have exclusive jurisdiction in respect of all proceedings.



- ✓ **Ensuring settlement:** Settlement of sale/purchase of the shares must be completed before the prescribed pay-in-day. The broker must ensure delivery of securities or payment of money to the investor within 24 hours of the pay-out. Having a valid demat account is preferable for buying and selling of demat shares. For delivery of shares from Demat a/c, the investor must give the Depository Participant 'Delivery Out' instructions to transfer the same from the beneficiary account to the pool account of the broker through whom the shares and securities have been sold. For receiving shares in your Demat a/c give the Depository Participant 'Deliver In' instructions to accept shares in beneficiary account from the pool account of broker through whom shares have been purchased.

All registration of shares for ownership of physical shares should be executed through a valid, duly completed and stamped transfer deed. An investor must always be aware of his rights and collect updated information about the shares through the companies. If an individual is aware of these basic information he/she can trade in shares and securities comfortably and earn well.

## Culling the appropriate stock broker




Mr. Mehul Barai  
Faculty, BFM Department



When you open a demat account with a broker you are actually choosing him as your partner in financial success . Finding the best stock broker in Mumbai to suit your trading profile can be beneficial for your portfolio as well as your peace of mind. But from so many options to choose how do you select the right broker? Here are some pointers that you must consider while choosing right broker :

### Cost Efficiency

There are different kind of fees associated with working with a broker. There are account opening fee, transaction fee, maintenance fee etc. Look for low transaction fees if you trade more often, and low maintenance fee if you hold stock for longer duration.

	 Indiainfoline	 Motilal Oswal	 Kotak Securities
<b>Brokerage charges</b>	0.05% Intraday & 0.5% Delivery - Negotiable	0.05% for Intraday & 0.5% for Delivery - Reduces upto 0.015/0.15% if brokerage paid upfront	0.05% for Intraday & 0.5% for Delivery – Reduces upto 0.01/0.1 if brokerage paid upfront
<b>Trading &amp; Demat</b>	Rs 750	Free, but with Margin Cheque	Rs 750
	0.00325% of Turnover	0.00325% of Turnover	0.00325% of Turnover

### Reputation of a stock broker

You can browse through SEBI and stock investment websites in order to find the right broker. Through reputation research you will be able to see any issues complaints that exist against a broker or browse their personal experience working with investors in the market. Choose a broker who is highly experienced and has up to date knowledge of the inner workings and trends of the market.

### **Research reports**

Some broking houses publish excellent research reports exclusively for it's members. Ask your prospective broker to give copies of earlier research reports and see if the opinions expressed in those reports have some degree of accuracy. These research reports are useful guides to get useful insights.

### **Discount Brokers**

When you should choose **Discount Brokers** If you are a day trader who opens positions for a couple of minutes to a couple of hours and practically never leave them open overnight. Higher Brokerage will definitely cause big dent in your profit. So you should always go with Discount brokers who offer a flat fee. In case you are a swing trader who leaves the positions open for few days, trade on your own and does not require any tips from your broker. Though you do not trade as frequently as a day trader, there is no need to pay for the services offered by full service brokers which you don't need.

### **Full Service Brokers**

When you should choose **Full Service Brokers** If you are very new to share market, need guidance and require a dedicated relationship manager. But it doesn't mean that you will be profitable just by opening account with them. If you are a swing trader but require trading tips from your broker. They often send the recommendations generated from their research team and If you are well versed with basics but require short term money making tips like this then go for full service brokers. Suppose if you are interested in other products apart from trading facility such as mutual funds, IPOs and tax planning. Full service brokers offer one stop solutions for all your financial needs.

### **Brokers with 3-in-1 Accounts**

When you should choose **Brokers with 3-in-1 Accounts** If you are someone who does not want to transfer any amount to broker's account but wish to have all the services which a typical Full service broker offers, then 3-in-1 type of account will be ideal for you.

	Zerodha	Motilal Oswal	Kotak Securities
<b>Instant Fund withdrawal</b>	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Research &amp; Tips</b>	No	Yes	Yes
<b>3 in 1 Account</b>	No	Yes	Yes

<b>Relationship Managers</b>	No	Yes	Yes
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