



Shree Panchal Samaj Madhyavarti Mandal's  
**YESHWANTRAO CHAPHEKAR COLLEGE, PALGHAR**  
(Affiliated to University of Mumbai)



## ACADEMIC CALENDAR 2023-24

॥ ज्ञान दीपेन् भास्वतः ॥

June 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

July 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

August 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

September 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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October 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

November 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

NOTES:

15- Commencement of SY and TY Lectures

19- Industrial Visit at Tarapur, Borsar

21- International Yoga Day

28- Bakri Eid

30- Seminar on IPR

Working Days 13

Holidays 03

NOTES:

1- Capacity Building Program on ICT Skills

3- Guru-Purnima Celebration

7- Vanmohatsav- Tree Plantation

15- Procedure to File Patents

26- Tribute to Kargil Heroes- Poem & Essay

29- Moharum

Working Days 25

Holidays 06

NOTES:

1- Induction of First Year Students

11- Seminar by Industrialist on Innovation

14- Rally on Hutatma Din

15- 76th Independence Day

16- Parsi New Year

21 to 23- Soft Skills Development Training

(Resume Writing, Mock Interview, Office Etiquette)

30- Seminar on How to make a good PPT?

Working Days 25

Holidays 06

NOTES:

1- Seminar on How to write a Research Paper?

2- I.V for First Year BAF and BMS Students

5- Teacher's Day Celebration

7- Gopal Kala (Dahi Handi)

14- Celebration of Hindi Diwas

19 to 25 Ganesh Chaturthi

28- Eid E-Milad/ Anant Chaturdarshi

Working Days 18

Holidays 12

NOTES:

2- Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti- Cleanliness Drive

12 to 14- Communication Skills Improvement

(Oral, Written and Body language)

Mid Semester Internal Examination (Tentative)

24- Dasara

Note: Commencement of Certificate Courses

of 30 Hours Duration (Minimum 2)

Working Days 24

Holidays 07

NOTES:

1 to 10- Mid Semester External Examination

(Tentative)

11- Online Feedback from Stakeholders

12 to 27- Diwali Break

27- Gurunank Jayanti

Working Days 13

Holidays 17

December 2023

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

January 2024

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

February 2024

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29		

March 2024

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

April 2024

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

May 2024

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

NOTES:

1- Aids Awareness Campaign

9- Alumni Meet

4 to 14- Sem V Third Year Examination

15 to 18- Annual Sports Day-

Indoor and Outdoor

Days's Celebration-

Saree and Tie, Traditional, Back to

Bachchan, Horror and Annual Day

25 to 31- Winter Break and

7 Days NSS Residential Camp

Working Days 20

Holidays 11

NOTES:

3 and 4- I.V for BAF and BMS

Three Weeks Winter Internship Program  
for T.Y BAF and BMS Students

26- Republic Day

Working Days 26

Holidays 05

NOTES:

Note: Commencement of Certificate

Courses of 30 Hours Duration (Minimum 2)

5- Guidance on Competitive Exams

14- Poster making Competition (Black Day)

17- Convocation Ceremony

19- Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Jayanti

23 to 29 - Mid Semester Internal

Examination (Tentative)

Working Days 24

Holidays 05

NOTES:

8- Mahashivratri

25- Holi

29- Good Friday

Working Days 23

Holidays 08

NOTES:

2 to 13- Mid Semester External

Examination (Tentative)

8- Ramadan Eid

9- Gudhi Padwa

17- Ram Navmi

Working Days 23

Holidays 07

NOTES:

1- Maharashtra Day

2 to 11- Sem VI Third Year Examination

23- Buddha Purnima

Working Days 25

Holidays 06

\* Please refer to the Official Notice for exact date and details related to event.

\* Staff Meeting will be on every Month End.

\* IQAC meetings will be held in the Month of June 2023, November 2023, January 2024 and April 2024 (Exact Date to be finalized)

\* Result will be declared within 30 Days after completion of examinations.

Prepared By:  
Asst Prof. Taher Slatewala  
(IQAC Coordinator)

Verified By:  
Asst Prof. Ramesh Gupta  
(IQAC Member)

Approved By:  
Dr. Nilima Singh  
Principal

**PRINCIPAL**  
S.P.S.M. Mandal's  
Yeshwantrao Chaphekar College  
Of Art & Commerce  
College Road Tembhode Palghar (W)  
Dist Palghar 401404

## Internal Examination Timetable

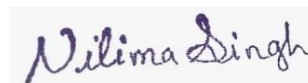
March - 2023

Semester - II

TIME : 9:30 a.m. To 10:30 a.m.

Data & Day	F.Y.B.COM (SEM - II)	F.Y.B.A.F (SEM - II)	F.Y.B.M.S (SEM - II)
09/03/2023	Foundation Course - II	Financial Accounting - II(special Accounting Areas)	Principle of Marketing
10/03/2023		Auditing – I ( Introduction & planning	Industrial Law
11/03/2023		Innovative Financial Service	Business Mathematics
12/03/2023		Business Communication-II	Business Communication
13/03/2023		Foundation Course - II	Foundation course – II
16/03/2023		Business law - I	Business Environment
17/03/2023		Business Mathematics	Principle of Management

**Note** :For any queries please contact Examination Committee.



Signature of Principal

Examination Committee  
(Chairperson

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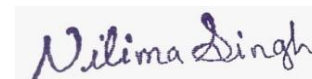


<b><u>Internal Examination Timetable</u></b>			
<b><u>December - 2023</u></b>			
<b><u>Semester - I</u></b>			
<b><u>TIME</u> : 9:00 a.m. To 10:00 a.m.</b>			
<b>Data &amp; Day</b>	<b>F.Y.B.COM (SEM - I)</b>	<b>F.Y.B.A.F (SEM - I)</b>	<b>F.Y.B.M.S (SEM - I)</b>
06/12/2023 (Monday)	Foundation Course - I	Financial Accounting - I	Introduction to Financial Accounts
07/12/2023 (Tuesday)		Cost Accounting - I	Business Law
08/12/2023 (Wednesday)		Financial Management - I	Business Statistics
09/12/2023 (Thursday)		Business Communication - I	Foundation Course - I
10/12/2023 (Friday )		Foundation Course - I	Business Communication - I
11/12/2023 (Saturday)		Commerce - I	Foundation of Human Skills
13/12/2023 (Monday)		Business Economics - I	Business Economics - I

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**Examination Committee  
(Chairperson)**

Signature of Principal



## Internal Examination Timetable

October -2023

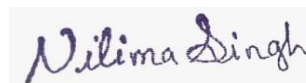
Semester – III

**TIME : 09:00 a.m. To 10:00 a.m.**

Data & Day	S.Y.B.COM (SEM - III)	S.Y.B.A.F. (SEM - III)	S.Y.B.M.S. (SEM - III)
10/10/2023 (Monday)		Information Technology in Accountancy - I	Information Technology in Business Management - I
11/10/2023 (Tuesday)		Foundation Course in Commerce( Financial Market Operations) III	Foundation Course (Contemporary Issues) III
12/10/2023 (Wednesday)		Business Law (Business Regulatory Framework) II	Business Planning & Entrepreneurial Management
13/10/2023 (Thursday)		Economics - II (Macro Economics)	Accounting for Managerial Decision
14/10/2023 (Friday )		Financial Accounting - III (Special Accounting Areas)	Strategic Management
15/10/2023 (Saturday)	Foundation Course - III	Taxation - II (Direct Taxes Paper I)	Basics of Financial Services /Consumer Behaviour
17/10/2023 (Monday)	Computer Programming - I	Cost Accounting (Methods of Costing) - II	Equity & Debt Market / Advertising

**Note:** For any queries please contact Examination Committee.





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**Examination Committee**  
(Chairperson)



## Internal Examination Timetable

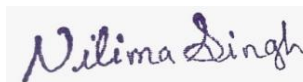
March - 2023

### Semester – IV

TIME : 09:30 a.m. To 10:30 a.m.

Data & Day	S.Y.B.COM (SEM - IV)	S.Y.B.A.F. (SEM - IV)	S.Y.B.M.S. (SEM - IV)
09/03/2023	Foundation Course Temporary issues	Financial Accounting (special Accounting Areas)	Information Technology in Business Management - II
10/03/2023	Computer Programming - II	Management Accounting	Foundation Course -IV
11/03/2023		Business Law (Company Law) III	Business Economics- II
12/03/2023		Foundation Course in Management- I	Business Research Methods
13/03/2023		Research Methodology In Accountiung & Finance	Production & Total Quality Management
16/03/2023		Taxation - II (Direct Taxes Paper I)	Integrated Marketing Communication/ Financial Institution & Markets/ Human Resource
17/03/2023		Information Technology in Accounting & finance	Rural Marketing / Strategic Cost Management / Training & Development in HRM

**Note:** For any queries please contact Examination Committee.

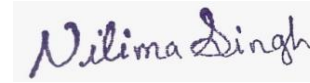


Signature of Principal

Examination Committee  
(Chairperson)



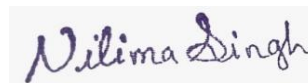
**Examination Committee  
(Chairperson)**



**Signature of Principal**

<b><u>Internal Examination Timetable</u></b>			
<b><u>September -2023</u></b>			
<b><u>Semester – V</u></b>			
<b><u>TIME</u> : 09:00 a.m. To 10:00 a.m.</b>			
<b>Data &amp; Day</b>	<b>T.Y.B.COM (SEM - V)</b>	<b>T.Y.B.A.F. (SEM - V)</b>	<b>T.Y.B.M.S. (SEM - V)</b>
11/9/2023 (Monday)	Computer Systems and Applications Paper I	Financial Accounting V	Logistic& Supply Chain Management,
12/9/2023 (Tuesday)		Financial Accounting VI	Corporate Communication Public Relations
13/9/2023 (Wednesday)		Cost Accounting III	Marketing: Service Marketing Human/ Resource: Finance for HR Professionals & Compensation Management
14/9/2023 (Thursday)		Financial Management II	Marketing E- Commerce Digital Marketing/ Human Resource Strategic Human Resource Management HR Polices
15/9/2023 (Friday )		Taxation-IV (Indirect Taxes-II)	Human Resource: Industrial Relations/Investment Analysis Portfolio Management
16/9/2023 (Saturday)		Management II	Marketing : Customer Relationship Management/ Commodity & Derivative Market
18/9/2023 (Monday)			Human Resource: Stress Management/ Risk Management
19/9/2023 (Tuesday)			Marketing : Sales & Distribution Management/Direct Tax
<b>Note:</b> For any queries please contact Examination Committee.			





Signature of Principal

**Examination Committee  
(Chairperson)**



## Internal Examination Timetable

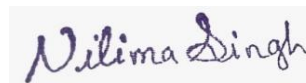
March -2023

### Semester – VI

TIME : 09:00 a.m. To 10:00 a.m.

Data & Day	T.Y.B.COM (SEM - VI)	T.Y.B.A.F. (SEM - VI)	T.Y.B.M.S. (SEM - VI)
1/3/2023 (Wednesday)	Computer Systems and Applications PaperII	Financial Accounting VII	International Finance
2/3/2023 (Thursday)		Cost Accounting IV	Marketing : Retail Management/ : Fiance: Indirect Taxes
3/3/2023 (Friday )		Financial Management III	Human Resource: HRM in Global Perspective/ Marketing : International Marketing
4/3/2023 (Saturday)		Taxation-V (Indirect Taxes-111)	Marketing: Brand Management/ Human Resource: HRM in Service Sector Management
5/3/2023 (Monday)		Economics Paper III	Marketing : Media Planning Management./ Finance: Project Management.
6/3/2023 (Tuesday)			Human Resource:Human Resource Accounting & Audit/ Fiance: Innovative Financial Services

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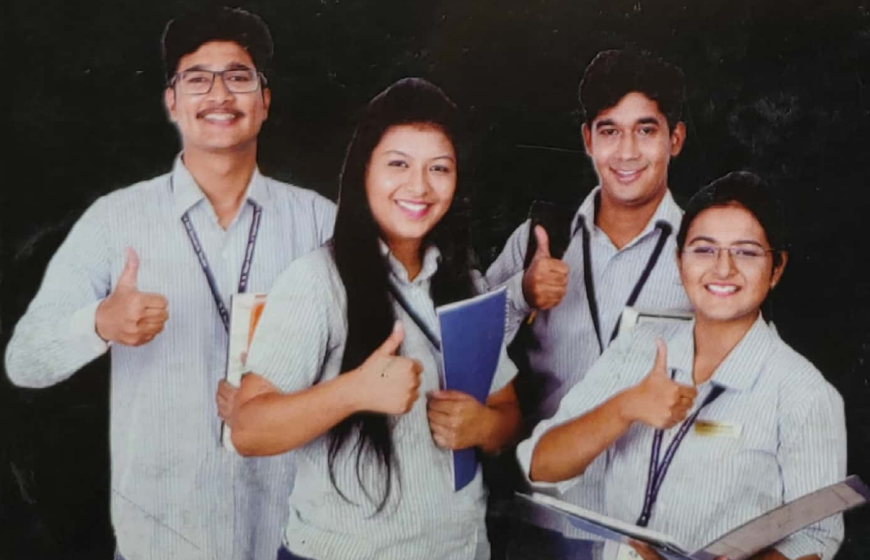




॥ ज्ञान दीपेन् भास्वतः ॥



**YESHWANTARAO CHAPHEKAR**  
**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**



**Assignment  
Book**



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Q. 1. Explain the cause Assignment.

1. Explain the causes and effects of violence against women?

Ans → Violence against women refers to force that is used to obtain from a woman something that she does not want to give of her own free will, and which causes her either physical injury or emotional trauma or both.

\* Persons Responsible for violence.

The perpetrators of violence are family members of the victim, and strangers. According to one study, 60% of the women are abused by their own family members, and 40% by strangers. The family members include parents and other relatives, or in-laws. For instance, there are cases of rapes by the victim's own father. At times mothers also abuse their daughters. The in-laws also harass the victims, especially the young brides for dowry and other matters.

The Strangers include any other person other than the family members, including neighbours and others.

### \* Causes of violence

The causes of violence may be due to the following reasons:

#### 1. Money Related Causes:

Violence may take place on account of money matters. For instance, women may be harassed for dowry by husband or in-laws. The violence may be also due to non-compliance of unreasonable demand for money from working wives for gambling, drinking liquor, etc.

#### 2. Personality Traits:

The personality traits may compel a person to indulge in violence against women. Some violence -

Prone personality traits include possessiveness, over suspiciousness, passionate, irrational, immoral, jealous, and unjust. For instance, over possessive or over suspicious husbands may doubt their wife's integrity and may subject her to unwarranted violent behaviour.

#### 3. Victim-precipitated Violence:

Violence which is victim-precipitated such as indecent behaviour of the victim or victim's provocation such as nagging behaviour of wife.

Victim precipitation is a criminology theory that analyzes how a victim's interaction with an offender may contribute to the crime being committed. The theory is most commonly associated with crimes like homicide, rape, assault, and robbery.

#### 4. Stressful Situations

Violence against women can take place on account of stressful family situations. For instance, the children may not behave properly, and may even bring disgrace to the family through wrongful acts. In such a situation, the father may be stressed, and blame and bash his wife for bringing fault to the family.

#### 5. Male Dominance

Violence may be due to male dominance over females. There are a number of cases where women are abused and assaulted by the males to show their dominance. They may try to prove that they are always right, and if a female tries to correct them, then that female may be subject to violence.

#### 6. Intoxication

Violence against women may be due to intoxication. Intoxication due to alcohol or drugs may lead to a state of inebriation and emotional excitement, and in such a situation may exhibit violence behaviour towards females, including physical assaults and rape.

#### 7. Overexposure of Media

Violence may be due to overexposure of media programme especially violence against women related films and serials. Teenagers and youngsters are involved in this type of violence.

Overexposure can be described as an excessive amount of media coverage, resulting in the audience losing interest in the message. One rule of thumb is to consider overexposure an exception rather than the rule.

However, if overexposure should occur, it may not be as damaging as you think.

### 8. Retaliatory Action.

Violence may be retaliatory in nature. For instance, a male may be falsely implicated by a female in certain crime cases, including rape. Such a person may develop hatred for females and may perpetrate violence against some other females.

A retaliatory action is one that is harmful to someone who has done something to harm you: retaliatory measures. He urged people not to resort to retaliatory violence or Revenge and vengeance, to avenge.

### \* Effects of Violence against women.

The degree of effects depends upon the type of violence. Not only the victim affected due to violence against her, but also the other members of her family, including the children. The effects can be:

They include physical injuries, infertility or sexually transmitted diseases, and also trauma, depression, anxiety or panic attacks. One of the reasons for psychosomatic complaints is the suppression of the experience of violence - something many women see themselves as being forced to do.

Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings. Violence against women is preventable.

\* The effects can be :

### 1. Mental Effects :

The victim may be mentally affected depending upon the type and degree of violence. For instance, in the case of abduction and rape, the effect may be severe and life-long. It would be difficult to get over the mental trauma on account of the violence. The victim may even take extreme effect of suicide.

### 2. Physical Effects :

The victim may be affected physically as well. This is true in the case of wife battering or physical assault by in-laws or others. The victim may even become physically handicapped depending upon the degree of physical torture.

### 3. Effects on Health :

The health of the victim may be badly affected. The victim may not take proper food, or may be even denied of proper food by the in-laws, husband, and even by her own parents before marriage. The health effects may lead to chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis.

### 4. Social Effects.

The victim may be affected socially as well. For instance, in the case of rape, the victim may not be able to move freely in the society. People, especially, the male chauvinists may pass lewd comments, which may be difficult to bear. Even the females in the neighbourhood may blame the victim rather

providing Social Support.

### 5. Effects on Family Members:

The family members may also be affected due to violence against women. For instance, the maltreatment by the in-laws or the husband can adversely affect the children. If children are exposed to violent behaviours in their childhood may also resort to such violent behaviour in their adult life.

### Q. 2. Explain Rural characteristics?

#### \* Meaning

India is a land of villages. As per Census 2011, there are over 6 lakh villages in India, 68.84% of India's population lives in villages and 31.16% of India's population lives in urban areas (about 7700 towns and cities).

A rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural areas population density is very low. Many people live in a city or urban area. Their homes and businesses are not located very close to one another.

Almost every Indian economics agency today has its own definition of rural India, some of which follow: According to the planning Commission, a town with a maximum population of 15,000 is considered rural in nature.

In these areas the panchayat makes all the decisions. There are five people in the panchayat.

\* The characteristics of rural India are briefly stated as follows:

### 1. Caste System:

In Indian villages, the caste system is widespread. There is hardly any village without the castes. Each village has several castes, although in some villages a particular caste dominates. There is inter-dependence of castes in villages due to their specialized occupations.

Caste is the system of dividing people in a society into different social classes. Caste is defined primarily by social honor attained through personal lifestyle.

### 2. Intimate Relations:

In Indian villages, there are face-to-face relations among the people. Normally, every person knows each other in the village. This is because; the village population is of small size and therefore, personal contact or relations can be maintained through regular interactions.

Intimacy in a relationship is a feeling of being close and emotionally connected and supported. It means being able to share whole range of thoughts, feelings and experiences that we have as human beings.

### 3. Status of women:

The rural women are very much dependent on their men folk. The women require the support of institutions like marriage

and family. The rural women mostly engage in indoor activities and they work in fields as well. They are very much attached to their family members. Women adjust themselves to the family conditions, and make sacrifices in the interest of the family.

The status of women depicts the social, economic and mental condition in a nation. Women have been regarded as a symbol of spirituality in our scriptures. Yet, women were denied rights and equality in ancient Indian civilization.

#### 4. Occupation :

The rural people are mostly engaged in agriculture. About 80 to 90% of village people are directly or indirectly connected with agriculture and other related areas. Therefore, the prosperity

of rural areas is directly connected with agriculture.

In a rural area, there are fewer people, and their homes and business are located far away from one another. Agriculture is the primary industry in most rural areas. Most people live and work on farms or ranches. Hamlets, villages, towns, and other small settlements are in or surrounded by rural areas.

#### 5. Size of the population.

Majority of India's population lives in villages. As per 2011 census, 68.84% of India's total population lives in villages. In advanced countries, the rural population forms a small part of the total population. As per World Development Indicators (2011), Japan - 9%, Australia - 11% and USA - 18% of the population are rural based. The main reason

For majority of population in rural India is due to developing nature of Indian economy, and majority of the workers (about 55% in 2011) were engaged in agriculture. Therefore, due to employment factor, people get concentrated in rural areas.

#### 6. Location pattern.

The rural population lives in about 6,41,000 villages. The population in rural areas is scattered rather than concentrated. At present, only about 6000 villages have a population of 10,000 plus. In 2,36,000 villages, the population is less than 500 persons.

Rural settlement patterns describe the shapes resulting from population distribution in rural areas. They include linear, rectangular, circular, semi-circular and

triangular rural settlement patterns. Linear settlements are found in guidelines along roads, rivers, or a long valley.

More characteristically, the location pattern of an activity is the unplanned outgrowth of the behavior of many location decision units.

#### 7. Literacy:

The literacy level of rural people is low as compared to urban population. In 2011, the overall literacy rate in India was about 74%. But the rural literacy rate in many states was less than 50%. The low literacy rate is due to lack of educational facilities in villages, and poverty among the rural masses.

The proportion of the adult

population aged 15 years and over which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year.

The literacy rate in rural India is 67.77 % compared to 84.11 % in urban India. The ministry highlighted the centrally sponsored Sakshar Bharat Scheme to boost adult literacy rates in the country.

Literacy rate means the percentage of the population who can both read and write.

It is the ratio of literate population to the total population of a country.

Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India at 94 %, followed by Lakshadweep at 91.85 % and Mizoram at 91.33 %.

## 8. Conservative Attitude.

People in Indian villages are largely conservative in nature. They do not easily accept changes in principles, policies, and programmes. They go by majority opinion and belief. Most of the villages in India are backward mainly because of the conservative attitude of the villagers.

It is a form of political polarization. Typically, urban areas exhibit more liberal, leftwing, cosmopolitan and multiculturalist political attitudes, while rural areas exhibit more conservative, rightwing, right-wing populist and nationalist political attitudes.

## 9. Poverty.

As per Suresh Tendulkar's Committee Report, 2009, about 37.2 % of

India's population lives below poverty line. In rural areas, percent of people living below poverty line is 41%. The rural poverty is very high, especially, in the States of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The main causes of rural poverty are

- High growth of population, especially among the poor
- Social exploitation by the landlords of the farm labourers
- Malpractices by money lenders
- Poor implementation of anti-poverty measures

#### 10. Media Exposure.

The media exposure of rural masses is comparatively low as compared to urban areas. The percentage of rural households reached by television and print media is very

low due to poverty and lack of education. Maximum exposure to media is that of radio. Due to low media exposure, the Government Campaigns on family welfare and other social issues do not reach to the masses in villages.

#### 11. Main problems.

The main problems faced by rural population include

- Lack of infrastructure facilities such as roads, transport, electricity, etc.
- Low level of literacy
- Higher incidence of poverty as compared to urban areas
- Social exploitation by landlords and others
- Disguised and Seasonal unemployment.

Q. 3. Write a detailed note on visually challenged person?

⇒ Visually handicapped are partially or totally blind. The National programme for Control of Blindness provided a three level definition of blindness in 1985.

- The vision which is 6/6 or less after using the best Spectacles.
- Visual field of an eye is 20 or less.
- Vision of one eye is 6/6 or less after using the best spectacles or the visual field of other eye is 20 or less.

A blind person is the one who can sense the presence of a person but cannot recognize him/her or cannot tell whether a person is a male or a female, cannot read and cannot recognize colour even if he/she is not totally blind.

\* Causes of blindness

1. Cataract

The main cause of blindness is due to cataract. It is a loss of transparency of the eyes' lens. This problem normally occurs with the process of aging but may also be caused due to injury, exposure to ultraviolet rays, certain medications or diseases like diabetes. However, the sight can be restored through eye surgery.

2. Glaucoma

The fluid in the eye compresses the lens into the vitreous body, which puts pressure on the neurons of the retina, thereby, causing blindness. After cataract, it is the second most common cause of blindness, especially among the elderly.

### 3. Trachoma .

It is a serious form of Conjunctivitis. It generates redness and sensation of foreign body in the eye. It is caused by bacteria. It is estimated that about 20% of the blindness is due to this disease.

a.

#### A. Diseases

Various types of diseases also affect the eyes and cause blindness. Some of the diseases that can cause blindness include diabetes, small pox, hypertension, etc.

### 5. Vitamin A Deficiency

Deficiency in Vitamin A may cause blindness. The deficiency in vitamin A results in drying of the cornea and ulceration. Night blindness is

caused due to deficiency of vitamin A. This type of blindness is mostly among poor children due to malnutrition or deficiency of vitamin A.

### 6. Hypermetropia.

It is commonly called as farsightedness. Distant objects can be seen clearly and near objects cannot be seen clearly. To avoid this, biconvex lens should be used.

### 7. Other causes.

1. Retinal disorders.

2. Brain injury, which affects eyes.

3. Genetic disorders.

Q. 4. Define Communalism and its causes.

⇒ Communalism is a belief or an ideology of a social, political or a religious group that their religion and practices are superior to those of other groups. Communalism is opposed to Secularism.

According to Prabhu Dixit, "Communalism is a political doctrine which makes use of religious and cultural differences to achieve political ends."

According to Collin English Dictionary, Communalism refers to "loyalty to to the interests of one's own ethnic group rather than to Society as a whole."

A communal group promotes the interests of its own members, and in doing so may even be hostile to the interests of other groups or communities. The Communal groups try to

Provoke other groups through their fundamentalist speeches and actions that leads to violence and lawlessness in the society.

The Islamic fundamentalism that is sweeping across South Asia has to some extent influenced Indian Muslims as well. As a reaction to this Hindu Communal leaders are urging the Hindu Community to assert its claim as the sole patriotic group in India. These issues are politically motivated by certain parties to gain undue political mileage. Apart from Hindu - Muslim communalism, there are also causes of Hindu - Sikh Communalism, and Hindu - Christian Communalism.

## \* Causes of Communal Violence:

### 1. Growth of Communal Organisations:

The growth of communal organisations or groups has aggravated the problem of communal discord. The communal organisations instigate communal violence.

### 2. Political Parties:

The backdoor support to communal activities by political parties help to gain political mileage.

### 3. Absence of Uniform Civil Code:

The absence of a uniform civil code and the special provisions given to certain communities have added to communal violence.

### 4. Inflammatory Speeches:

The inflammatory speeches by communal leaders may result in communal violence. The illiterate and ignorant masses get carried away by such speeches.

### 5. Local problems:

Communal violence may outbreak due to local problems. The local problems involving two different communities, such as molestation of a woman by a man of another community.

### 6. Petty Issues:

Flimsy or petty issues such as slaughtering of a cow, or singing of religious hymns during a religious procession, etc. may be the cause of communal violence.

## 7. Failure of law and order

The failure of law and order administration to act swiftly in response to certain minor disputes involving the two different communities, which later on turn to major communal clashes.

## 8. Yatrias by political leaders :

Yatrias by political leaders that have resulted in several riots in several states such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.

## 9. The Hindu Militancy.

The Hindu militancy is also responsible for fanning communal violence. In their attempt to defend the interests of Hindus, some Hindu militant organisations have resorted to communal activities,

## 10. Role of foreign forces :

It is also responsible for instigating communal violence in India. The foreign forces provides training to communal extremists and sophisticated weapons for infusing the fire of communalism.

5. State the fundamental duties of citizens of India?

⇒ The fundamental duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. In 1976, with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, the then gov. added ten fundamental duties to the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment. The fundamental duties were added to our Constitution so as to bring it in line with the provisions of United Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Constitutions of China and Japan. In 2002, by the 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment the fundamental duties were increased to eleven.

Article 51 of the Constitution and respect of India lists down 11 fundamental duties of the citizens of India. The fundamental duties are.

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle to freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and to render national service when called upon to do so.
5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

7. To protect and improve the national environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures.

8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of enquiry and reform.

9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

11. The parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to

his child or as the case may be, to the word, between the age of six and fourteen years.

Q. 6. Explain the basic features of Indian Constitution.

⇒ The Indian Constitution came into effect from 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. It lays down the principles or guidelines to be followed by the Government and the people of India. Constitution helps participation of the people in the Government and avoids conflicts among the Government, Executive and the Judiciary. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.

The Salient features of the Indian Constitution are as follows:

1. The Longest Constitution in the world:

The Constitution of India had originally 395 Articles and 8 Schedules when it came into force on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. Even after the repeal of several provisions it still contains 461 articles and 12 Schedules.

The Constitution of India has the distinction of being the most lengthy and detailed Constitutional document in the world. So far as USA is with all its amendments upto date consists of not more than 7000 words.

The length of the Constitution is vast due to the following reasons.

- \* It incorporates the experience of all leading constitutions of the world, especially, that of USA and England.
- \* It prescribes constitutional guidelines both for the centre and for the states.
- \* It provides detailed provisions regarding centre - state relations.
- \* It contains special provisions to overcome regional problems.
- \* It includes fundamental rights of the Indian citizen.

## 2. Lawyers' paradise.

The Constitution of India is very detailed and complex. It may be difficult for a common man to understand. The complexity gives rise to litigations or court cases. Therefore, it is alleged that Indian Constitution is lawyers' Paradise, as lawyers gain transformed into any unitary system.

## 3. Secular State.

The Constitution of India provides for a Secular State. India does not have a state (official) religion. It is neutral in religious matters. The Constitution of India recognizes the principle of tolerance towards all religions in India.

## 4. Universal Adult Franchise.

The Indian Constitution provides for universal adult franchise. All citizens of 18 years and above can vote. There is no separate electorate for people belonging to different communities. All communities are equal for the purpose of voting.

## 5. Uniformity in Basic Administrative matters.

There is uniformity in most important matters of administration. For example, there is a single integrated judicial system, uniformity in civil and criminal laws, and common all-India services. However, there is no common civil code (except in the State of Goa).

## 6. Independent Judiciary.

The constitution has made judiciary

independent of the Legislature and the Executive. An independent Judiciary is vital to the success of democracy in the country.

### 7. Judicial Review

The constitution gives powers to the Courts to declare any law passed by the Legislature, and any Act of Executive, as null and void, if such laws or acts violate any provision of the Constitution. In other words, the Constitution emphasizes Supremacy of the judiciary.

### 8. Single Citizenship.

The Constitution of India confers single citizenship. This enables the citizens to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.

### 9. Revolutionary in Nature

The Indian Constitution is revolutionary in nature. It has abolished several unjust practices, such as untouchability, practice of sati, practice of bonded labour, etc. Also special facilities and opportunities are provided for the upliftment of weaker sections such as SCs, STs, and others.

### 10. More flexible than Rigid.

The Constitution of India is more flexible than rigid. Most of the Articles can be amended by the parliament by a two-third majority in each House of the parliament. Also, certain provisions of the Constitution such as changes in the names of the States, boundaries of the State, etc. can be amended by a simple majority of each House of the parliament.

Q. 7 Write a note on Regionalism.

⇒ Webster's Dictionary defines regionalism as division of a country into small administrative regions. In the context of this subject, regionalism refers to loyalty of people to a particular area within a state or a country, usually characterized by common culture and language, or historical and social background. At times, regionalism tends to pose a danger to the national unity when regional loyalty becomes the guiding passion and overrides all other national considerations.

In India, certain selfish political leaders from various regions have sought to build up a regional base for them at the cost of national unity.

At times, even within large states such as Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc., certain regions tend to get neglected and others get developed. In

Maharashtra region, and Mumbai, whereas the development in regions like Konkan, and Mah Marathwada is quite lacking. The underdeveloped regions are neglected and are treated as "refugee regions".

Extreme form of regionalism generates conflicts between regions. At times, the regional interests may even clash with the national interests. For example, the Tamil Nadu's opposition for Hindi has hampered the efforts of popularizing the Hindi language in that state. Regional conflicts damage the integrity and unity of the nation. Extreme form of regionalism may help some politicians to establish their leadership and influence over and the local people, but it is not in the interests of a nation. For instance, the demand for Khalistan, Bodoland, etc., has affected the unity and integrity of India.

Q. 8. Write a note on Peace and Communal Harmony.

=> Peace refers to freedom from disturbances and violence. Communal harmony means creating peace among a community. Thus, we may state that peace and communal harmony go hand in hand.

In India, for centuries the peace is disturbed due to communal tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The communal conflicts reached a peak during the days of India's partition in 1947. Since the creation of Pakistan, Muslims have become a stereotype for accusation as anti-national and anti-social. The religious and political fundamentalists are responsible for violent clashes between the Hindus and Muslims. Such clashes affect not only the two communities, but also the other communities in India. The communal clashes that took place

due to demolition of Babri Masjid and in Gujarat State on account of the fire in the Subarmati Express near Godhra Railway Station in 2002 have also aggravated the communal problems in India.

With the given scenario, it is important to bring peace and communal harmony in the country.

#### \* Importance

1. It helps to reduce social conflicts arising out of discrimination.
2. It helps to foster social ties among various communities.
3. It develops a sense of brotherhood or fellowship, and communal tensions or clashes tend to diminish.
4. It promotes the feeling of patriotism among community.
5. It helps to gain co-operation from other community members.

Q 9. Explain the feature of political parties in India.

⇒ Political party is present in every country. Particularly, the political parties are actively present in a democratic country like ours. India has a multi-party system with predominance of small regional parties. Political parties that contest local, state or national elections are required to register with the Election Commission (EC) of India. In order to gain recognition in a state, the party must have had political activity for at least five continuous years, and send at least 4 percent of the state's quota to the Lok Sabha or 3.33 percent of members to that state assembly. Political parties recognized in four or more states are considered as National Parties.

The following are the important features of political parties in India.

1. Organized Group.

A political party is an association of large group of people having similar political views or faith in one political ideology. Every political party defines its ideology, aims, objectives and office bearers of their party. The office bearers of the party include.

\* President of the party.

\* Executive Committee of the party.

\* Election Committee of the party.

\* Other office bearers.

2. Pre-requisite for Democracy.

The existence of political parties is one of the essential requirements of a democratic country. In a democratic country, several political parties freely participate in the political process.

The people have the right and freedom to organize their political party.

### 3. Complies with Indian Constitution.

A political party always acts according to the provisions of the Constitution and rules laid down by laws. All political parties advocate democracy, Socialism and Secularism. The main aim of every political party is to promote national interest.

### 4. Elections:

A political party is actively involved in elections. It fields candidates, organizes election campaigns and tries to win more and more seats in the elections. In other words, each political party tries to secure maximum support for

its candidate. When a political party or a group of parties wins majority of seats in elections, it forms the government, which runs the administration of the country. The role of opposition parties. The opposition parties criticize the wrong policies of the ruling party i.e. the government.

### 5. De-recognition of Political parties.

The Election Commission (EC) of India can de-register a political party when found that a party has not registered through fraudulent means. Also, recently, the EC de-recognised seven regional parties in some states due to their extremely poor poll performance.

### 7. Splits and Mergers.

Political parties in India are characterized

by fragmentation, splits, polarization and mergers. This is because the political parties and the party system in India is greatly influenced by cultural diversity, social, ethnic, caste, community and religious pluralism, and clashing ideological perspectives.

#### 8. Social welfare functions:

Political Parties in India perform social welfare functions. This may include:

- \* Helping people during natural and calamities like earthquake, floods, tsunami, etc.
- \* Sponsoring education of poor children.
- \* Providing job opportunities to women, etc.

#### 9. Public Opinion:

Political parties act as agencies for forming public opinion on various issues and problems of the country, which may include:

- \* Inflation
- \* Unemployment
- \* Corruption, etc.

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**Assignment  
Book**





## Foundation Course I

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## Thinking and Learning

Thinking is essential for interacting with a product, as the user needs to process the information from the product interface and decide what to do. Many different aspect of thinking may be involved.

Thinking, also known as cognition, refers to the ability to process information, hold attention, store and retrieve memories and select appropriate responses and actions. The ability to understand other people, and express oneself to others can also be categorised under thinking.

Many different aspects of thinking are involved in product interaction. These include: processing the sensory information from an interface, keeping one's attention focused on the product and task, remembering what the icons on the product mean and selecting appropriate responses and actions.

These functions are affected to different extents by age. Well-established memories and skills are unaffected with age, whereas the time required to learn new things, make decision and respond to sensory information increases, as can the frequency of errors. The ability to recognize patterns is also reduced, and there is an increased

susceptibility to distraction, resulting in reduced capability for task that require two or more simultaneous functions. Degrative brain disorder are also more prevalent with age, example of which include Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. These affect memory, attention, movement, perception, reasoning and social interaction to varying degrees.

### \* Layout and visual form

The visual form and layout of products, particularly their controls, can provide strong clues as to how they should be used. These clues were once called 'affordances' (Norman, 1992) but more recently the term 'signifiers' has been found more useful within interface design. For example, a flat plate on a door signifies that it should be pushed, while a handle signifies that it should be pulled.

Interpreting visual form involves part of thinking called 'visual thinking'. This is the ability to perceive and think about visual objects and spatial relationships. It includes the ability to relate objects to each other based on their shape, colour and position. Object that are grouped by properties like these may be perceived as similar, and this can be used to help users identify and find controls.

The interpretation of visual form also relies on prior experience. For example, people's general prior experience helps them to realise that buttons should be pushed and handles should be pulled.

### • Indicate interaction methods:

Use the visual form of a device to help users understand what areas they can interact with, and the correct way to interact with them.

### • Group features visually:

Use shapes, colours and alignment to assist in visual grouping of features that share some kind of similarity, thereby reducing to locate a desired feature. For example, buttons that share similar function on a calculator are often designed so that they are perceived as part of the same visual group, thereby making the calculator easier to use.

### • Match control and devices:

Make it clear how control match the devices they affect, e.g align controls in a spatial orientation that matches the layout of the corresponding devices.

### • Use spatial controls consistently:

Consider the increased demand on spatial ability if left and right are used to

represent up and down, and avoid this situation wherever possible.

- Match prior experience:

Use controls in ways that match general prior experience. For example, our general prior experience indicates that handles should be pulled. Providing a handle that should be pushed can cause confusion.

- ★ Language and communication

Many products rely on the user's language and communication abilities to understand information in the form of text, graphics or speech or to enter information into an interface. However, language and communication abilities are complex, involving many different underlying abilities, including perception, attention, memory and high-level thinking.

Many different conditions can interfere with language and communication. These include specific difficulties with written language such as dyslexia, and more general problems with thinking such as memory and attention difficulties. Sensory loss can also make it difficult to perceive information, and motor difficulties may make it difficult to speak clearly type or write.

- ★ Attention and connection

A person's attention can be considered directed towards specific task, or it can be grabbed

by a distracting event such as a flashing light or the sound of one's name. This can be advantageous e.g. to direct a person's attention towards a warning or an impending hazard. Alternatively, it can be a distraction, e.g. if flashing light takes one's attention away from the task at hand. A person's attention can be overloaded if too many things have to be kept in mind at once. This may result in items or task being forgotten. For example if a person attempts to cook while having a conversation or reading, it is likely that something will be forgotten or an action will be missed.

Time pressures can also overload the user's resource. For example, when driving a car, users need to continually process incoming sensory information from the vehicle. If users cannot process and respond to the incoming information fast enough, then newly arriving information passes unnoticed, or existing information is lost.

The ability to maintain attention decreases with increasing age, resulting in reduced capability for tasks that require two or more simultaneous functions.

Important things to consider in design are to:

- Avoid multiple focuses of attention:

Try to ensure that attention is only required to be directed to one place at any one time.

- Avoid unnecessary elements on an interface, especially item that are flashing or eye catching, as these may distract from the main task.

- Avoid time pressurized tasks: Be aware of potential problems that can result if multiple actions have to be completed within a certain time period.

### \* Structuring information

Some products and services require the user to attend to and remember information. For example, the user may have to remember a sequence of actions to perform in a computer application, which number to press from a list of option in a call-centre menu, or where a particular option is in a hierarchical menu structure. This involves an aspect of thinking known as 'working memory'.

Working memory can be thought of as a rough working area for item being considered. Example of its use include remembering a phone number that's being read out, or list of words in a drop-down menu, or where the objects on a table are in relation to each other. The capacity of working memory is known to be limited to around seven chunks or item. However, the amount of information that can actually be simultaneously stored and processed

depends on the form of the information, the way in which it is chunked together, and how the present information links with stored memories.

- Structure information:

Structure information to assist memory and learning. Appropriately structured information can be processed as chunks rather than individual items.

- Reduce memory load:

Reduce the number of information chunks that need to be kept in mind at any given time, and try not to exceed five as the best practice.

Working memory is involved in the awareness of where objects are in the relation to each other, and in the temporary storage of numbers.

# \* Interface Navigation and Nested Menus.

The way in which the navigation of an interface is structured is related to the structuring of information, and has similar issues.

Nested menus are commonly used to structure both information and the navigation of a such a menu involves processing the items in the menu on the current level, as well as remembering where you are within the menu structure as a whole.

Complex navigation and menu structures can cause users to become lost but there are several things designers can do to help

## • Make action reversible :-

Try to ensure that all actions are easily and immediately reversible, and try to constrain the availability of action that could result in undesirable or irreversible outcomes.

## • Provide a 'back' button :-

Provide an obvious mechanism that allows users to get back to their previous location or home when navigating a menu structure.

## • Avoid unseen menu items :-

Consider the memory implication of unseen content if scrolling is required to obtain more menu items.

## • keep menus consistent :-

Assist learning and recall through distinctive spatial positions for menu options and be wary of the potential confusion if these position change.

## • Avoid deep hierarchies :-

Where hierarchy is used, ensure that the current location within the overall hierarchy is always evident and try not to exceed three levels. obvious mechanism that allow users to get back their previous location or home can help them to successfully navigate complex interfaces. It is important to ensure that the current location within the overall hierarchy is evident.

## \* Learning and prior experience

Long term memory is important in learning and remembering how to use a product. Long term memories requires learning and repetition to become fixed, but once stored they can last a long time and be retrieved by triggers or cues. Remembering something takes two main forms recognition and recall. Recognition involves identifying something, e.g. identifying whether you have seen someone's face before, or picking the right option from a list. Recall, on the other hand, involves remembering something from a set of cues that are distinct from the item itself, e.g. remembering someone's name when you see their face, or remembering what to type into an interface without being told what the possible options are. In general, recall is harder and takes longer.

Prior experience, as well as specific memories is relevant to product use. For example, our general prior experience helps us to realise that buttons should be pushed, and handles should be pulled it also enables us to recognise interface elements that are common across multiple products, such as common icons and interaction paradigms. More specific experience with a product makes that particular product easier to use in the future.

The ability to use a new product is strongly dependent on how well it matches these specific and general experiences. Our

ability to learn decreases with age, so a product is likely to be difficult to use for an older person if it does not match up with their experiences when younger. Initial interaction with an unfamiliar product is characterised by frequent errors but this can improve if the product supports learning through feedback.

- Assist recognition ÷

Use recognition rather than recall, where possible, to help users remember actions and options.

- Use elements consistently ÷

Be wary about using common interface element in unexpected ways, as that can confuse users.

- Expect different prior experiences ÷

Avoid relying on familiarity with more recent interface elements and styles. Be aware that users' prior experience will differ from your own.

- Give feedback ÷

Support learning by ensuring that all possible action generate suitable feedback that guides the user.

Our prior experience helps us to understand

that this slider should be pushed up to increase the volume. It also enables us to understand the icons on this remote control. People of different ages have prior experience with different kinds of interfaces, and in most cases the user's past experiences will be different to the designer's.

## \* Population statistics

The graph on the right shows the proportion of the British adult population living in private household who would be excluded by tasks with the following level of thinking demand. Note that these demand refer to different types of thinking capability and so are not in increasing order of difficulties.

- **Concentration:** Concentrate enough to run a bath without getting distracted.
- **Memory:** Remember the names of friends and family whom you see regularly.
- **Literacy:** Read and understand a short newspaper article, e.g. in a tabloid newspaper.
- **Speech comprehension:** Understand a short audio news report.
- **Speaking:** Speak clearly enough that others understand you in typical everyday conversations.

## \* Learning and Thinking

Man is elevated from the other species by his thinking skills. This is due to man's intelligence. The intelligence of man is more powerful than many other on this earth, therefore man has required the potentiality of understanding any difficult, complicated, challenging concept, principles, abstract ideas through this skill.

In Greece, the objective of education is to develop the thinking skills. According to the Greek philosopher 'Socrates'.

According to Carol Mac Guinness, the skill of thinking is absorbing information, the skill of analysis, decision making, problem solving, evaluation, planning and appropriate thinking.

The higher order of thinking is especially an attempt to understand a concept or principle its previous knowledge or Experience about it, analyzing the merits and demerits internally with the assistance of intelligence and find a solution.

To Bruner (1987), an educationalist, the plan of education does not improve the thinking skill of the student. It tries to create the present generation also without this thinking skill. Further the school and its recognized curriculum, text books are also test only the knowledge part of the learners. It never stimulate the thinking skill of the learners therefore, the student must be brought up with long term perspective self thinking and self confidence.

## \* What is learning

Learning is an activity to create knowledge; not an activity to receive knowledge - Glaser (1991). Learning is an attempt for multiple activities to create knowledge. There are two types of learning; Surface Learning and Deep Learning. Surface learners merely memorize and collect information where as deep learners not only understand the information but also apply, analyze, compare with their previous knowledge or experience and develop knowledge. This method of deep learning leads to higher level of Learning.

Learning is natural phenomena. It is not being enforced by external factors. It means that learning takes place with the help of internal skill. Learning is a self process; Learning cannot be enacted, created or result by any external factor. Education & knowledge or Learning are two types of understanding which exist in the learner.

Education is the reflection of inner perfection. Knowledge or Learning is an attempt to observe the previous experience of our ancestor information and a message. In short education elucidates the inner skills. Knowledge or learning may be defined as absorbing & storming of knowledge by matters from the experiences of others.

All techniques which assist the five senses for learning are called Thinking skills of reasoning, creative thinking and problem solving.

Every learner must be guided to analyze the concept and understand clearly the fact, principle, Rules, and Theorems through debates and identify the causes & its relationship. This is the primary objective of the National Curriculum Framework 2005 emphasizes that the learner must be developed with the analytical skills to stimulate their thinking for new ideas.

All questions demand direct answer from the learners. Similarly, the learners must be able to find out solution & answer for their problems in real life too. In the classrooms, the method of teaching is to be replaced with the questioning method. The questions must challenge the student and leading them to a higher stage.

The teacher must bear in mind that the student are not born with a body of blood and flesh alone but with a wonderful and skillful heart and a wonderful brain to perform and give new shape to good things by searching for new techniques and novelty. So the teacher must guide the children accordingly.

## \* Critical Thinking

Growth, Creativity, Change in a society is inevitable and interlinked. Everything undergoes changes in this world. Nothing is mortal and constant in this world. The changes must be effective in its state, level and its goodness rather than the mere change of its name.

Where there is a hurdle, we try to adjust it. We search for an alternative solution to overcome it. The search to solve a problem is called critical thinking. The mental process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating the gathered information to reach an answer or a solution is a critical thinking. It is also the identification & evaluation of evidence to guide in decision making. A broad and in depth analysis of evidence make decision and communicate belief clearly and accurately.

Critical thinking clarifies goals, examines assumptions, discerns hidden values, evaluate evidence, accomplishes action and assesses conclusion. A proper critical thinking is capable of eliminating losses and difficulties. Critical thinking is a force runner for changes. It is also possible to analyse the appropriateness of the changes.

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Critical thinking is essential to introduce or replace a new one which is already in use. There are four stages to introduce a new thing.

1. Knowledge about the contemporary usage.
2. Fulfillment of recent demand from the present state of changing demands.
3. Suggest the alternative for the problem in the identified, unacceptable deficit.
4. Suggest the alternative for the problem in the identified, unacceptable deficit.
5. Advancement of earlier hypothesis and fulfillment of recent hypothesis must be ensured by the proposed alternative.

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## \* Four Stages of basic critical thinking

### 1) Educational Implication of critical thinking :-

- i) Critical thinking is the first step for evaluation.
- ii) Necessary remedial measures are available in critical thinking for classroom learning and evaluation results.
- iii) The hurdles in the learning field are not only eliminated but also the alternate solution through critical thinking enhance the process of thinking.
- iv) Critical thinking helps to find out a positive change through research.
- v) Critical Thinking can solve any type of problem with a solution.
- vi) A teacher with the knowledge of critical thinking will help to bring out desirable and constructive changes in the field of education.
- vii) It is very cost effective. The classroom problem can easily be solved.

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## 2) Creative Thinking :-

Innovation, creative skills, divergent thinking, creativity and discoveries are all regular features in this world of Education. Identifying and expressing new concept are the outcome of thinking. In the process of thinking, a student applies his creative skills and invents some think new.

A creative thinker express his new ideas after the intellectual disciplined process of conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing and evaluating information gathered from or generated by observation, experience, reflection or reasoning. This creative thinking blossom in the learners due to Deep-Learning. Creative thinking is the result constructive higher level of learning. Creative and meta cognition are closely interlinked. Meta cognition determines the quality of thinking. Higher order of learning, Higher level of thinking, creative thinking, critical level of thinking, creative thinking, critical thinking and Meta Cognition are all closely inter linked with special component features. The teacher must identify the presence of these special features in children and motivate them.

## 3) An ability :-

A simple definition is that creativity is the ability to imagination or event something new. It is not ability to create out of nothing. It is the ability to generate new ideas by combining changing or reapplying existing ideas. Some creative ideas are astonishing and brilliant while others are simple, good, practical, ideas that no one seems to have though yet.

## 4) An attitude :-

Creativity is also an attitude. The ability concept change and newness, a willingness to play with ideas and possibilities, alterability of outlook, the habit of enjoying good, while looking for ways to improve it. We are socialized into accepting only a small number of permitted or normal things and the creative person realizes that there are other possibilities.

## \* Use of Creative thinking

- \* It increase the speed of thinking.
- \* It focuses towards the objectives.
- \* It encourages every one's involvement towards the goal.
- \* It encourages fair recognition to all contributors.
- \* It involves in Constructive criticism.
- \* It increase creative thinking.

Learning is also a thinking activity. If student are taught with the appropriate learning approach along with their training in Thinking, learning And life becomes simple and useful. Their activities become perfect and successful and bring a sense of satisfaction.

## \* Positive Attitudes toward Creativity :

### 1) Curiosity :

Creative people want to know things - all kind of things - just to know them. Knowledge does not require a reason. The question why do you want to know that seem strange to the creative person. Knowledge is enjoyable and often useful in strange and unexpected ways. In addition to knowing creative people want to know why, what are the reason behind decision, problems, solution, event, fact, and so forth? Why this way and not another? And why but try or that?

### 2) Challenge :

Curious people like to identify and challenge the assumption behind ideas, proposal, problems, belief, and statement. Many assumption of course turn out to be quite necessary and solid, but many others have been assumed unnecessarily, and in breaking out of those assumption often comes a new path, and a new solution.

### 3) Constructive discontent :-

This is not a greedy thinking. This is not a griping kind of discontent. It is the ability to see a need for improvement and to propose a method of making that improvement. Constructive discontent is a positive enthusiastic discontent, reflecting the thought 'I know a way to make it better. It is necessary for creative problem solver. Constructive discontent is the enjoyment of challenge.

### 4) A belief that most problem can be solved :-

By faith at first and by experience later on, the creative thinker believes that something can always be done to eliminate every problem. Problem are solved by a commitment of time and energy.

### 5) The ability to suspend judgment and criticism :-

Many new ideas because they are new and unfamiliar, seem strange, odd even repulsive. Only later do they become obviously great. Other ideas in their original incarnations, are indeed weird, but they lead to practical, beautiful, so it is important for every creative thinker to be able to suspend judgement when new ideas

are coming because even every wild idea can serve as a stepping stone to a practical efficient idea. A creative thinker must be free and fearless to any type of criticism.

### 6) Seeing the good in the bad :-

Creative thinker when faced with poor solution don't cast them away. They try to find out something use ful even in the worst ideas. And however little that good may be.

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\* Ways of enhancing creative thinking in students:-

1) Providing samples of Thinking Models.

\* To develop thinking skill through stimulates and Affective methods. The thoughts are expressed in writing and its reflections are analysed.

2) Utilizing the technique of questioning effectively.

\* Searching for evidences to clarify doubts and to know the causes.

\* Multipurpose questioning to stimulate Thinking.

3) To practise the advantages of oral and writing.

\* Writing answers to questions before conversation

\* Practice in small Group.

\* To teach by following the technique of reading and note taking.

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\* To use monthly magazines and answer by self.

4) Designing necessary Thinking activities for contents:-

\* Recapulating necessary information for student or using active teaching and analyzing.

5) Transparent teaching of thinking objectives:-

\* Training alone is insufficient & it should be made as a habit.

\* Sufficient knowledge based models developing.

6) Creating congenial classroom climate to develop long term 'Thinking' and for hard task:-

\* To provide classroom facilities for student discussion and other learning activities

\* To avoid competitive attitude.

\* To develop the skill of conversation in learners.

## \* Critical thinking + Creative method:

The present method of education teaches the learners the best method of comprehension, the content, to adapt, to testify through debates, to identify solution to prevent wrong methods and then choose the correct methods. Thinking Method is another such method which helps the learners to search for new ideas and to find out practicable solution and to develop multiple answers for one problem rather than one critical thinking and creative thinking are essential to lead a successful life.

Vertical Comparison of words

Critical Thinking

Creative Thinking

Analytical

Generative

Convergent

Divergent

Vertical

Horizontal

Probability

Possibility

Judgement

Suspend Judgment

Objective

Subjective

Answer

An Answer

Left Brain

Right Brain

Verbal

Visual

Linear

Associative

Reasoning

Novelty

Yes But

Yes And

These two types of thinking play a prominent role in finding out solutions for problems. The problem is to be identified in the beginning. It is followed by possible and viable solutions for the identified problem. The best solution is to be chosen and implemented from the various available solutions. Critical thinking and creative thinking are also ways interlinked and cannot

cannot be segregated as they inter-  
+ woven. At the same time each  
of thinking has its own special  
features.

~~Phalgun  
12/12/23~~

The - End



॥ ज्ञान दीपेन् भास्वतः ॥



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**Assignment  
Book**





Assignment :- Foundation Course

Std :- F.Y. B.M.S.

Topic :- Corruption in Politics

## Corruption in Politics

### Introduction

Corruption is a disease, a cancer that eats into the cultural, political and economic fabric of society the functioning of vital organs. In the words of Transparency International, "Corruption is one of the greatest challenges of the contemporary world. It undermines good government, fundamentally distorts public policy, leads to the misallocation of resources, harms the private sectors and private sector developments and particularly hurts the poor."

Corruption is found almost everywhere, but it is stubbornly entrenched in the poor countries of sub-Saharan Africa, it is widespread in Latin America, it is deep rooted in many of the newly industrialised countries and it is reaching alarming proportions in several of the post-communist countries.

Corruption has been the subject of a substantial amount of theorising and empirical research over the last 30 years and this has

produced a bewildering array of alternative explanations, typologies and remedies. However as an extensively applied notion in both politics and social sciences, corruption is being used rather haphazardly. Corruption is understood as everything from the paying of bribes to civil servants in return for some favour and the theft of public purses, to a wide range of dubious economic and political practices in which politicians and bureaucrats enrich themselves and any abusive use of public power to a personal end.

Besides, corruption is in itself a many-faceted phenomenon and the concept of corruption contain too many connotations to be analytically functional without a closer definition. The forms of corruption are diverse in terms of who are the actors, initiators and profiteers, how it is done, and to what extent it is practised. Also the causes and the consequences of corruption are complex and diverse, and have been sought in both individual ethics and civic cultures in history and tradition, in the economic system, in the institutional arrangements and in the political system.

The intention of this article is to classify the various forms of corruption in order to make corruption into an analytically useful concept for social sciences, and in particular political science. First of all, some definitional exercises will discuss the different forms of corruption and locate corruption as an element in a broader political and economic setting. The connecting between corruption - strictly defined and a number of concepts related to corruption will also be addressed in the first part of this paper. Secondly, the main causes and effects of corruption will be discussed and the relationship between corruption and economic and political developments. Finally, some references will be made as the most relevant methodologies by which studies of corruption can be carried out.

## Corruption

The issue of corruption has to some extent entered the political and economic sciences from the new interest in the role of the state in the

Developing world, and in particular from the new interest in the role of the state in the development from the idea that the state is an indispensable instrument for economic development.

In contrast to the largely rejected "state-dominated" and "state-less" development models, there is now much consensus on the relevance of an efficient medium-sized state in economic development.

The 1997 World Development Report stated that an effective state is vital for the provision of the goods and services - and the rules and institutions - that allow markets to flourish and people to lead healthier happier lives without it, "Sustainable development, both economic and social is impossible" (The World Bank 1997:1).

Corruption has come up as a thematic constituent of this renewed paradigm, in which development necessitates economic reform, which is again dependent on political and administrative reforms like good governance and civil service reforms (CRS), accountability, human rights, multipartyism and democratisation. Besides, very high levels of

Corruptions has been observed where the government is regarded as illegitimate in the eyes of the population (implying widespread disrespect for legal procedures), and in countries where the state plays an interventionist role in the economy. The role of the state and of politics is therefore essential to understand corruption.

### The State is always involved

The decisive role of the state is also reflected in most definitions of corruption. Corruption is conventionally understood, and referred to, as the private wealth seeking behaviour of someone who represents the state and the public authority, or as the misuse of public goods by public officials for private ends. The working definition of the World Bank is that corruption is the abuse of public power for private benefit.

In Colin Mee's classical and most widely used definition, corruption is behaviour which deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding (personal, close, family, private, clique) pecuniary or status gains;

OR violates rules against the exercise of certain types of private - regarding influence. A somewhat updated version with the same elements is found in the definition by Mushtaq Khan. who defines it as behaviour that deviates from the formal rules of conduct governing the actions of someone in a position of public authority because of private - regarding motives such as wealth, power, or status (Khan 1996: 12)

In other words, corruption is a particular (and, one could say, perverted) state society relation. On the one side is the state, that is the civil servants, functionaries, bureaucrats and politicians, anyone who holds a position of authority to allocate rights over (scarce) public resources in the name of the state or the government. Corruption is when these individuals are misusing the public power they are bestowed with for private benefit. The corrupt act is when this responsible person accepts money or some other form of reward, and then proceeds to misuse his official powers by refusing undue favours for instance it is an act of corruption when a state official

takes a bribe to render some public service that is supposed to be free of charge or demands more than the official cost of it

The involvement of state officials in corruption is also emphasised in an alternative definition, where corruption is seen as a form of secret social exchange through which those in power (political or administrative) take personal advantages of one type or another of the influence they exercise in virtue of their mandate or their function. In sum, almost every definition (or rather conceptualisation) of corruption has a principal focus on the state and politics. The corrupted and a demand oriented perspective.

On the other side of a corrupt act is nevertheless the supply side, and one theories and conceptualisations exist that emphasise the corruption those who offer the bribes and the advantages they gain. These suppliers are the general public or in other words - the non-state society. The counterpart to the corrupt officials and any non-governmental and non-public individual, corporate and organisational domestic and external.

Corruption also exists within and between private business, within non governmental organisations, and between individuals in their personal dealings without any state agency or state official being involved. There is corruption also in the form of bribing, swindling, and mafia methods within and between private businesses. There are treacherous individuals and disloyal employees also in private firms. This kind of corruption may even have resp. repercussions into the political system as it destroys the public morale, and it may be symptomatic for the general economic and moral development of a society.

However, most definitions of corruption will exclude this intra-societal corruption and emphasise corruption as a state-society relationship. This is quite appropriate as long as the focus is not exclusively on the personal, cultural and social aspect of corruption. Business-internal corruption can and will normally be handled as a disciplinary problem within the firm as a judicial problem within a given legal framework, or as a moral problem within a cultural setting. Therefore in contrast to corrupt state-society

Relations, business-internal corruption will not necessarily have to consider the broader political and economic issues.

### Causes Corruption

Many publish theories on corruption have been derived from moral and cultural salience of corruption is the carry-over into present-day political behaviour of cultural values inherited from a patrimonial past like negotiations, gift-giving and unconditional solidarity with extended families, clans and other communal groups. This may explain the contrast between Africa and Europe and the differences between the catholic Western European countries with a latin cultural and the Nordic, protestant countries.

Besides, in some countries, private-regarding behaviour, and in particular state agents who act for the benefit of him his family and friends is not banned by law and its furthermore considered a moral duty.

From the culturally relativist viewpoint it has even been argued that corruption is not a crime whenever it is a part of the local culture. The one and same act may therefore be judicially condemned and culturally accepted. Furthermore, the illegality of corruption varies across countries according to the national legislation and national custom.

However, from the above discussion on definitions and theories of corruption in general and political corruption in particular, the economic and political causes of corruption stand out as the most comprehensive. A general phenomenon like corruption calls for general explanations. Besides, structural and institutional explanations are essential in order to avoid the particularity of cultural explanations, and are also preferable to the sometimes self-justifying excuses embedded in these.

## Economic Explanations

Various statistical presentations demonstrate that the level of corruption varies negatively with the level of economic prosperity. In other words, as a country grows richer, the level of corruption decreases. This is a strong and unambiguous relationship as illustrated in table:

Corruption has been computed from the latest corruption perceptions index (CPI) of Transparency International, or income from the GDP per capita of 1995 basic indicators of the World Development Report by the World Bank. There is a strong relation between the level of income and corruption. The higher the income a country has, the lower is the level of corruption.

The most extreme levels of corruption have been observed in a number of liberalisation, which implies uncertainty, ineffective political institutions and increase opportunities at the same time. That is high levels of corruption have been found in countries.

In rapid economic and political transformation, like in the former Soviet Union and certain countries in Latin America.

Dictators normally exercise strict control over corruption the more powerful the dictator the better he will be able to determine who will gain how much from the resources of the state. The level and scope of corruption can be authoritatively restricted and directed. This is why the level of corruption may be relatively low in some strong, authoritarian states. Such states are usually also relatively legitimate in the eyes of its citizens, because they are capable of administering law and order as well as social transformations and economic growth.

In countries with rather weak authoritarian regimes, however, and in countries in transition, the autocratic order has broken down, but the new political and administrative state institutions have not yet gained full political legitimacy and operational capacity. Democratisation and liberalisation, which implies a broader

distribution of power as well as opportunities, which may have the effect of decentralising corruption to local political bosses, to new "political entrepreneurs" and to upcoming brokers and business men. Democratisation also provides new incentives for corruption in particular in the mounting of electoral campaigns in the struggle for senior political and civil service offices, in the lucrative possibilities of formerly state-owned property and businesses up for privatisation, and in securing oneself in a situation of both political and economic uncertainty. The sudden spread of civil, political and economic freedoms has in many places opened up to an era of licence without responsibility where freedom from oppression has been confused with freedom from any authority and any responsibility.

Democratisation has thus made things worse in a number of countries, like for instance in Russia the Philippines and Mali. When the dictatorship of Moussa Traore fell in Mali in 1991 the first reaction of many Malians was that they now wanted to enjoy their freedom

And some included looting and banditry as well as the non payment of taxes and customs into this new liberty. After the fall of the dictatorship corruption has expanded in a decentralised uncontrolled way.

Political democratisation nevertheless implies several sets of institutions, procedures and values that may significantly reduce the level of corruption, when consolidated. The most important anti-corruption measures are institutional checks and balances, the rule of law, free access to information and the right to criticise and openness in the decision-making processes. Thus with democratic consolidation, countries in transition may increase the sophistication of these institutions and procedures and overcome the disease of rampant corruption. The battle against corrupt practices is thus a part of the broader democratic struggle for a clean and accountable government as well as for a responsible citizens.

## Consequences of corruption

Corruption might cause a lot of harm to society, like for instance when it leads to illegal logging of tropical rain forests and the non-observation of building codes designed to ensure public safety. Corruption may also lead to insecure citizens, speculative politicians and administrators vacillating between huge opportunities, grave risks and much double-pressure. Leaving these aside, a closer look at the economic and political consequences of corruption is pertinent.

Economic Consequences :- There is an ambiguous relationship between corruption and economic development. The two are interrelated as seen in table 2, and probably also mutually explicatory. Some researchers have argued that corruption may be a good thing because it can smooth rigid bureaucratic system and help get things done. There is indeed some truth in this as excessive red tape and immoderate resource extraction can make business unprofitable and entrepreneurship impossible. Corruption may ease the squeaky

wheel of state bureaucracy, unlock doors, and enable private entrepreneurship and promote businesses

In economic terms, Corruption is not always bad. This is seen for instance in the level of economic growth and the level of direct foreign investment, in highly corrupt nations. In some countries the growth rate does not seem to suffer, as it has been kept on a high level for years despite the existence of systemic corruption. This is mainly the case of some southeast Asian countries. In other countries, mainly in Africa high levels of corruption have been inhibitive to growth. Also in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI), some countries have been able to attract huge investments even when they are corrupt, but in other instances corruption is indeed inhibitive to foreign investment.

The general, substantiated by much empirical data, is that corruption is and foreign aid, local private investment taxation, entrepreneurship, planning, etc. The economic effects of corruption is nevertheless dependent on the type of

corruption in each country, on the way corruption is organised or disorganised centralised, co-ordinated and disciplined corruption exists in some countries at the same time as decentralised, disorganised and irregular or corruption exists in others. In general terms the difference is between controlled and uncontrolled corruption, and thus between calculable and unforeseeable corruption.

In general if business are able to forecast and estimate the level of corruption, to include it into their calculations as a measurable expenses and if they know that a paid bribery will have a positive effect, corruption may not be an impediment to investment and trade. If on the other hand, corruption is disorganised and plentiful, unpredictable and inconsistent so that a paid bribe is no guarantee that services are rendered and no more bribes expected later corruption is economically damaging.

Besides the way the resources extracted through corruption is used will have an effect. Centralised and controlled it might

It might be beneficial to local businesses for instance if it is re-invested in the local economy. In the case of South Korea, where huge sums had been extracted by the president and the ruling party in numerous grand-scale economic transactions, the prosecutors could not find evidence of its private use. Everything had been re-invested on the South Korean stock market.

In the majority of the corrupt African regimes, however, rulers and businesses have little faith in their own national economies and tend to export their legally and illegally acquired assets as soon as possible. In many of these countries, resources extracted through corruption are allocated to unproductive areas. First of all, there will be a bias against soft public investments like in health and school services. Public investment will be hard investment in areas like infrastructure, equipment and construction, probably because there is less to gain from this use of public funds, while are more easily corrupted. Secondly, resources tend to be either moved out of the

country in terms of money flight to foreign bank accounts and investments in foreign businesses, or it is spent on private consumption. Consumption of corruption in Africa of which much will be on import of luxuries. Thirdly, endemic corruption will generally misallocate talent to rent-seeking activity increase insider trading and push firms underground into black market.

In countries with widespread corruption will furthermore increase the operating costs of government revenues will leak out and the resources available for public services will wane. Governmental decision-making will be distorted, and governments will fail to deliver the much-needed public service. Another dilemma is that in non-democratic or semi-democratic systems, another dilemma is that in non-democratic or semi-democratic systems, where political power is mainly used to pursue the interest of a ruling elite, an increase in the state's efficiency might well in itself be detrimental to national development. It might imply a more effective resource extraction for the benefit of a ruling elite.

## Political Consequences

Corruption affects the way countries are ruled. However, like with the economic consequences, the political consequences of corruption is largely dependent on the type of corruption that take place and the consequence differs much according to the ways in which the extracted resources are used. In weak states, in states where the ruling elite exercises little control over who will work with the lack of service. Uncontrolled and unrestricted corruption will have the general effect of undermining state institutions and political legitimacy.

Strong state on the other hand states with exclusive and undeniable control of the economic policies of the formal as well as the informal ways of accumulation, redistribution and consumption. Here any extractive corruption will be an integrated part of all the overall control over the state apparatus and its operation including the authoritative allocation of resources.

from what kind of corruption. The level of corruption can therefore be stable, predictable and acceptable to businesses and the general public. In strong states, the institutions of the state will not necessarily suffer from corruption.

Besides the legitimacy and efficiency of the state and consequently the general attitude towards corruption is dependent on the overall esteem of the rule system in the eyes of the population. The political system and sanctioned and obeyed by most citizens when people generally perceive of the political authority as benevolent. Legitimacy depends on the services rendered and the ability to satisfy popular demands, more than the way the state is legitimacy. Efficient states can therefore maintain a relatively high and stable level of corruption, or manage to keep the level of corruption at a low level at will. The strength of the state and the political will is what explains the low level of corruption in authoritarian countries like Singapore.

## Hong Kong and Taiwan

The level of corruption and its political impact in Europe is hardly comparable to the devastating effects seen in most African and some Asian countries. In democratic countries, or more precisely in countries ruled by law and where human rights and the division of power between institutions and groups are respected and effective, the act of political corruption may be disclosed by a free press and other media, by the opposition, by auditing and controlling bodies or by the police, and other offenders may lose office through legal procedures or in the next elections. Corruption scandals may actually sharpen the instruments of control. Therefore, democratic institutions are not necessarily threatened by isolated incidents of political corruption. They may even be strengthened if the cases of political corruption are properly dealt with. Systematic and endemic political corruption may nevertheless endanger any democratic system.

## Containing Corruption

The two tables above indicate that the level of corruption tends to decrease with increasing levels of economic prosperity and democratic rule. Arguing for the interdependence or mutual causality between corruption and economic growth, and independence between corruption and democratisation, and taking the pragmatic stand that in some cases democratisation is necessary to make economic growth and that economic growth is largely supportive of democratic governments, the fight against corruption is placed within a broader agenda. The table not only suggests that it is possible to successfully contain corruption, but also that the fight against corruption in most developing countries will have to be a part of the broader struggle for economic growth and democratisation.

Democratisation will nevertheless have to be supported by a strengthening of the democratic institutions in order to work against corruption. This implies efficient mechanisms of control, detection

and Punishment. Except for the few instances in which efficient control is based on authoritarian rule, the different watchdog bodies will have to be independent institutions that can survey, report, arbitrate, judge, and enforce. Besides, democratisation will in addition to the establishment and independence of these institutions and practices also imply a prior democratic institutionalisation of a broad set of relatively balanced social forces of politically countervailing power.

One of the most simplistic and implacable measures proposed and sometimes undertaken to curb corruption was to do away with the corrupted politicians and bureaucrats altogether, through the downsizing of the state and privatisation. This was the policy recommended by the World Bank. The IMF and other Western lenders and donors in the late 1980s and early 1990s in particular for the over-sized and inefficient neo-patrimonial African regimes. However, as this is not only interfering in internal relations it possibly throws

The baby ~~out~~ with the bath. Economic liberalisation, privatisations and more power to the market has not given the prescribed effects and even the World Bank now propagates a lean but strong efficient and democratic developmentalist state.

Even when the struggle against corruption is largely to detect and support reform-minded decision-makers and groups that will have an interest in curtailing corruption it is increasingly agreed that the battle will have to start from the top levels of the state. In the words of Aoumani Touré when making a house-cleaning one will have to start from the upper stories and shove the trash towards the ground floor. Likewise the fight against corruption will have to start at the highest levels of the state.

corruption can be challenged mainly from four sources: from the outside, from the inside and from below. The president dilemma attitudes, and temptations for corruption flow out from all of these sources. To expect that each and one of these alone can be

Reformed and engaged up to fight  
successfully against corruption is  
senseless only in a concerted  
and collaborative manner can some  
of these sources add up to a  
decisive inception against corruption.

~~Ypaelam  
9/12/23~~



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- 4] Suppressed Inflation: The inflation disguised by government price controls or other interference in the economy such as subsidies.
- 5] Stagflation: In this type there is fall in the output and employment levels. Due to various pressure, the entrepreneurs have to rise price to maintain their margins of profits.
- 6] Galloping Inflation: Very rapid inflation which is almost impossible to reduce.
- 7] Creeping inflation: Circumstances where the inflation of a nation increase gradually, but continually, over time. This tends to be a typically pattern for many nations.
- 8] Hyper inflation: Hyper inflation is caused mainly by excessive deficit spending (financed by printing more money) by a government, some economists believe that social breakdown.

2. Advantages & Disadvantages of Primary market  
Ans Meaning: The primary market provide the changes for sale of new securities while the secondary deal in securities which are already issue.

\* Advantages:  
 1] Avenue of investment: The primary market provide good avenue for investment in financial assets which are more productive than physical assets.

2] Mobilizing of saving: The primary market offers incentive in the form of interest & dividend. That may allows investor from all the walks of society to invest in the primary market.

3] Channelizing saving for productive uses: The primary market help to mobilize the small and scattered saving the availability of funds. The funds are utilize for productive purposes.

4] Source of huge supply of funds: The rapid development of any country required the growth large scale industries which need huge amount. The huge amount of fund required for this industries cannot be provided by few persons.

5] Rapid industrial growth: The primary market facilities increasing production and productivity in the economy by means of establishing many new companies and thereby promoting rapid industrial growth in a country.

6] Source for Expansion and technological progression: The primary market as an important source of raising money for expansion of industries as well as for their technological operation.

### \* Disadvantages:

1] Possibility for receiving investors: There is a ample scope for attracting investors by giving misleading information. The issuing company are often tempted to present a easy picture about the prospective projects.

2] No fixed norm for project appraisal: There is a no fixed norm for getting the appraisal approved by the design institution. Hence poor investor have no scope to ascertain the actual profitability of a project.

3] Lack of post issue: There is a no seriousness among most of the investors to check the performance of the company after the issue. Once the issue is subscribed their duty is over.

4] Ineffective role of merchant bankers: The merchant banker do not pay adequate attention to technical, managerial, physicality aspect while appraising the project proposal.

5] Delay in the allotment process: There is a delay in receiving allotment letter, shares certificate, refund orders, etc.

6] Poor mobilization of saving: The new issue market is not able to mobilize adequate saving from the public. It is estimated that only 5% to 10% financial saving of the household sector go to the primary market.

3. What is Debt Market and what are Advantages and Disadvantages of Debt market?

Ans: Meaning: The Debt market in India belongs to two categories: Government securities [State Government and Central Government] & Non-Government securities market [Financial Institution, Public Sector Unit, Bonds & Debentures].

\* Advantages:

- 1] The biggest advantage of investing in Indian debt instrument is its assured return.
- 2] The return that the market offers is almost risk free.
- 3] Government Securities are highly safe. On the other hand there are certain amount of risk in the corporate like financial institution, PSU.
- 4] Investors can take help from the Credit rating agency which rate those debt instrument.
- 5] Interest on debt instrument is flexible depends upon the rating.
- 6] Indian debt instrument is high liquidity.
- 7] Bank offers easy loans to the investor against government securities.

\* Disadvantages:

- 1] Less return: On debt instrument you are getting assured return but on the other hand you are getting less or even at a same time.
- 2] Lack of retail participation: Retail participation is also very less here in India recently. There are also some issue of liquidity and price discovery as the retail debt instrument is not yet quite well developed.

Q] Write a note on money market in India and explain function of money market?

Ans: The money market in India is the market for short-term borrowing and lending with maturity ranging from over night to one year in India including financial instruments that are close to be close substitute of money.

The money market is a mechanism through which short-term loans are loaned and borrowed and through which a large part of the financial transaction of a particular country of the world are cleared.

Indian money market is a diversity and has evolved through many stages from the conventional platform of treasury bills and call money to commercial paper, certificate of deposits, repurchase, forward rate agreement and interest rate swaps.

### \* Functions:

- 1] Financing trade & industry
- 2] link between central bank & actual seeker of credit.
- 3] Encourage profitable investment.
- 4] Help central bank to implement monetary policy.
- 5] Capital formation & Mobilizing of saving.

6] Reduce the role of unorganised players.

7] Balance regional Development of India.

8] Help in economy development.

9] Bring people to be part formal banking system through financial inclusion. [microfinance, small and payment bank, Jan Dhan yojana.]

10] Effective Utilization of natural resources for production purposes.

11] Provide short-term credit to meet working capital requirement.

12] Reduces the bank money.

13] Source of finance to government.

5. What is Bond and what are the features of bonds?

Ans: Meaning: A bond is the contract between a bond holder and issuer which states the right to bond holder with direction, rate of interest, maturity & other term and condition.

\* Features of bond

1] Maturity: It is timeline on which bond matures (bonds hold received financial pay of interest and principal). The maturity period term may be refer as low as upto 1 year, short term, medium term may be refer as one to five years, maturity where as long term (10 years) maturity bond can be for upto 30 years.

2] Face value: It is value of bond on which an investor receive the interest of amount the face value is also known as maturity value. The price of bond and subject to change in the market interest rate. The face value always fixed through tenure of the bond irrespective of change in interest rate. When interest rate higher then the price of bond is quoted at discount.

3] Principal investment Repayment: Bond issuer are obligated to repay the full principal amount of bond in a lump sum when bond which is maturity.

4] Coupon rate: It is rate at which bond holder will be paid interest on the amount of money invest every year. The rate fixed throughout the tenure of bonds. The interest  $\text{Amount} = \text{C} \times \text{Face value}$  at the coupon rate also affect the bond price. Higher coupon rate means lesser volatility on bond prices.

5] Credit rating: An investor may value 'the default risk'. In bond investment by checking the rating assigned to bond by lending rating agency in India CRISIL, ICRIF and CARE are the three leading rating agencies provide rating for bonds.

6] Callable bonds: If the bond has a 'Call feature' the issuer can call the bonds and repay back. Principal amount to bond holder before the maturity time such feature in bond generally carries higher interest rate due to risk of being call option exercised price to maturity after the interest rate declines in the market.

7] Bond carry puttable bond: A puttable bond gives the bond holder the right to force the issuer to repay the bond at face value before the maturity date. In short it means bond holder has the right to surrender the bond and get his money invested at predetermined price to maturity such option in the favour of bond holder.

8] Bond can be convertible bond. Such bond offer an option bond holder to convert the bond amount into equity share capital at pre-determined rate. This is just an option and not an obligation. The compulsory convertible bond will specify that such bond will have to be converted in maturity.

6. Explain Derivative market in India. Its purpose and benefits?   
 Ans:- The 1st step towards introduction of derivative trading in India was the promulgation of the securities law ordinance 1995 which withdrew the prohibition on options in securities. The market for derivative however did not take off as there was no regulatory frame work to govern community under the doctor L.C. Gupta on Nov. 18, 1996 to develop appropriate regulatory frameworks for derivative trading in India.

The community necessary pre-condition for introduction of derivative trading in India also recommended that derivative should be declared as securities. Derivative trading common in India in June 2000 after SEBI granted the official approval in May 2000. SEBI permitted the derivative segment of two stock exchange of NSE & BSE and their clearing have to comment trading & settlement in approved derivatives contract.

- \* Purposes And Benefits:
- Changes in interest rates and equity market around the world.
  - Currency exchange rate shift.
  - Changes in global supply & demand for commodities such as agricultural product, precious and industrial metal and energy product such as oil and natural gas.

1] Price Discovery: Future market prices depend on continuous flow of information from around the world and is required a high degree of transparency. A broad range of factors (Climate condition, political situation, debt default, refugee displacement, land reclamation and environmental, health for example) impact supply and demand of assets (commodities in particular) and thus the current and future prices of the underlying assets on which the derivative contract is based.

2] Risk management: This could be the most important purpose of the derivative market. Risk management is the process of identifying the desired level of risk, identifying the actual level of risk and altering the latter to equal the former. This process can fall into categories of hedging and speculation.

3] They improve market efficiency for the Underlying Asset: For example, investors who want exposure to the S&P 500 can buy an S&P 500 stock index fund or replicate the fund by buying S&P 500 futures and investing in risk-free bonds. Either of the two methods will give them exposure to the index without the expense of purchasing all the underlying asset in the S&P 500.

4] Derivative also Help reduce market transaction Cost: Because derivative are a form of insurance or risk management the cost of trading in them has to be low or investors will not find it economically sound to purchase such "insurance" for their position.

## 7. Distinguish between futures and forwards?

Features	Forwards	Futures
Operational mechanism	Traded directly between two parties (not traded on the exchange)	Traded on the exchanges
Market	Traded in OTC (over the counter) market	Traded on the exchange
Counterparty risks	level of existence is high	Risk exist but clearing corporation becomes counterparty and help in settlement Chance of default are zero
Liquidity	less liquid	More liquid
Settlement	At the end of maturity period	Follow daily settlement
Centralisation	Customized due to which it is decent settle	Listed on exchange due to which is centralized
Example	Currency market in India	Equity Derivative commodity future index interest rate Derivative etc.

## 8. What meaning, Features and importance of financial services?

Ans: **Meaning:** In general, all types of services which are of a financial nature could be brought under the term 'financial services'. The term 'financial service' in a broad sense means "mobilizing and allocating saving". Thus it includes all activities involved in the transformation of saving into investment.

### \* Features

1] **Customer-oriented:** Like any other service industry financial service industry is also a customer-oriented one. That customer is the king and his requirements must be satisfied in full should be the basic tenet of any financial service industry.

2] **Intangibility:** Financial services are intangible and therefore they cannot be standardized as reproduced in the same form. Hence there is a need to have a track record of integrity, reputation, good corporate image and timely delivery of services.

3] **Simultaneous performance:** Yet another feature is that both production and supply of financial services have to be performed simultaneously.

4] Dominance of Human element: Financial services are dominated by human element and thus, they are people intensive. It call for competent and skilled personal to market the quality financial product.

5] Perishability: Financial services are immediately consumed and hence inventories cannot be created. There is a greater need for balancing demand and supply properly. In other words marketing and operation should be closely inter-linked.

\* Importance:

1] Economic growth: The financial services industry mobilize the saving of people and channel them into productive investment by providing various services to the people. In fact the economic development of a nation depend upon the saving and investment.

2] Promotion of saving: The financial service industry promote saving in the country by providing transformation services. It provide liability, asset & size transformation service by providing large loans on the basis of numerous small deposits.

3] Capital formation: The financial service industry facilitates capital formation by rendering various capital market intermediary service. Capital formation is very basis for economic growth.

4] Provision of liquidity: The financial service industry promotes liquidity in the system by allocating and reallocating saving and investment into various avenue of economic activity. It facilitates easy conversion of financial asset into liquid into liquid cash at the discretion of the holder of such asset.

5] Financial Intermediation: The financial service industry facilitate the function of intermediation between savers and investor by providing a means and a medium of exchange and by undertaking innumerable services.

6] Contribution to GNP: The contribution of financial service to GNP has been going on increasing year after year in almost all countries.

7] Creation of employment opportunities: The financial service industry creates and provides employment opportunities to millions of people all over the world.

9. ~~Features~~ and What is merchant banking?   
 Explain merchant banking services in India.

Ans: Introduction: The term merchant banking is used differently in different countries and so there is no precise definition for it.

In London, the term merchant banker refers to those who are members of the British Merchant Banking and Securities House Association who carry on consultation, leasing, portfolio services, asset management, etc. credit, loan syndication etc.

Definition: There is no universal definition for merchant banking. It assumes diverse function in different countries. So merchant banking may be defined as an institution which covers a wide range of activities such as management of customer services, portfolio management, credit syndication, acceptance credit, counselling insurance etc.

Corporate Counselling: Corporate counselling covers the entire field of merchant banking activities viz project counselling, capital restructuring, project management, public issue management, loan syndication, working capital, fixed deposit, lease financing, acceptance credit etc.

2] Project Counselling: Project counselling includes preparation of project report, deciding upon the financing pattern to finance the cost of the project and appearing project report with the financial institution or banks.

3] Loan syndication: Loan syndication refers to assistance rendered by merchant banks to get mainly term loan for project. Such loan may be obtained from a single development finance institution or a syndicate or consortium. Merchant bank help client approach financial institution for term loan.

4] Issue management: Management of issue involves marketing of corporate securities viz equity, preference shares and debentures abroad by offering them to the public. Merchant bank act as intermediary whose main job is to transfer capital from those who want to raise it to those who need it.

10. Features and Advantages of Mutual funds for investors?

Ans: 1) Professional management: Mutual fund offer investor the opportunity to earn an income or build their wealth through professional management of their investible funds. There are several aspect to such professional management viz investing in line with the investment objective, investing based on adequate research and ensuring that prudent investment processes are followed.

2) Affordable portfolio Diversification: Unit of a scheme give investor exposure to a range of securities held in the investment portfolio of the scheme. Thus, even a small investment of ₹ 5000 in a mutual fund scheme can give investor a diversified investment portfolio.

3) Economic of Scale: The pooling of large sum of money from so many investor makes it possible for mutual funds to engage professional managers to manage the investment. Individual investor with small amount to invest cannot by themselves, afford to engage such professional management.

4) Liquidity: At times, investors in financial market are stuck with a security for which they can't find a buyer - worse, at times they can't find the company they invested in! Such investment, whose value of investor cannot easily realise in the market, are technically called illiquidity investment and may result in losses for the investor.

5) Tax Deferral: Mutual funds are not liable to pay tax on the income they earn. If the same income were to be earned by the investor directly, then tax may have to be paid in the same financial years.

6) Tax benefit: Specific schemes of mutual funds [Equity linked Saving scheme] give investor the benefit of deduction of the amount invested, from their income that is liable to tax. This reduces their taxable income and therefore the tax liability.

7) Convenient Option: The option offered under a scheme allow investor to structure their investment in line with their liquidity preference and tax position.

8] Investment Confort: Once an investment is made with a mutual fund, they make it convenient for the investor to make further purchases with very little documentation. This simplifies subsequent investment activity.

9] Regulatory Confort: The regulator, Securities and exchange board of India (SEBI) has mandated strict checks and balance in the structure of mutual funds and their activities. These are detailed in the subsequent unit. Mutual fund investor benefit from such protection.

10] Systematic Approach to Investment: Mutual funds also offer facilities that help investor invest amount regularly through a systematic investment plan (SIP) or withdraw amount regularly through a systematic withdrawal plan (SWP) or move money between different kind of scheme through a systematic transfer plan (STP). Such systematic approaches promote an investment discipline, which is useful in long term wealth creation and protection.

28/11/23



॥ ज्ञान दीपेन् भास्वतः ॥



**YESHWANTARAO CHAPHEKAR**  
**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**



**Assignment  
Book**





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Q. What is Inflation?   
 Ans. Inflation is a general increase in the price level of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It is measured as the percentage change in the price level from one period to another.

in an economy over a period of time.

the occurrence of inflation, and the

8) Higher inflation is caused by money supply & aggregate demand.

2.1) Controlled variables temperature 25 °C (prevent starch degradation)

i] Demand pull inflation - Demand pull inflation takes place when increasing production lags behind the

27 Cost pull inflation - which is created and sustained by increase in the cost of production.

3] open Inflation - The rate were cost rise due to ex. demand threat as spending products and services.

4] suppressed Inflation - The Inflation disguised

5] Stagflation - In this type is fall in the output and employment levels, due to various pressures the entrepreneurs have to rise price to maintain their margin of profits.

6] Galloping Inflation = Very rapid inflation which is almost impossible to reduce.

7] Creeping Inflation - Circumstances where the inflation of a nation increases gradually, but continually, over time. This tends to be a typically pattern for many nations.

8] Hyper inflation - Hyperinflation is caused mainly by excessive deficit spending (financed by printing more money) by a government, some economists believe that social breakdowns are the result.

## 2. Advantages and Disadvantages of primary market

→ Meaning - The primary market provide the changes for sale of new securities while the secondary deal in securities which are already issue.

### Advantages :

- 1] Avenue of Investment.
- 2] mobilization of saving.
- 3] channelising saving or production use.
- 4] sources of large supply of funds.
- 5] Rapid industrial growth.
- 6] Sources for expansion & technological upgrate.

These advantages are explained as follows :-

1] Avenue of Investment - A primary market provide goods avenue for investment in financial assets which are more productive than physical assets.

2] mobilization of saving - A well developed primary market offers incentives in the form of interest & dividend that may attract investors from all walks of the society to invest in the primary market.

3] channelising saving for productive use - Market help to mobilise the small and scattered saving and augment the availability of investible funds these fund are utilized for productive purpose.

4] Source of large supply of funds :- The rapid development of any country requires the growth of large scale industries which need huge capital. The huge capital amount of funds required for these industries can not be provided by few person.

5] Rapid industrial growth :- The primary market facilitates increase in production and productivity. In the economy by means of establishing many new companies and thereby promoting rapid industrial growth in a country.

6] Sources for expansion and technological upgradation :-

The primary market also serves as an important source for raising money for expansion of industrial as well as for their technological upgradation.

### \* Disadvantages :-

1] possibility for deceiving investors :- There is a sample scope of attracting investors by giving misleading information. The issuing company are often tempted to present a rosy picture about the prospective products.

2] No fixed norms for project appraisal :- There are no fixed norms for getting the appraisal of approved by the designated institution. Hence poor investor have no scope to ascertain the actual profitability of a project.

3] Lack of post issued seriousness :- Moreover these issues lack seriousness among most of the investors to check the performance of the company after the issue, once the issue is subscribed their duty is over.

4] Ineffective role of merchant bankers :- The merchant bankers do not pay adequate attention to technical, managerial and feasibility aspects while appraising the project proposals.

5] poor mobilisation of saving :- The issue market is not able to mobilize adequate saving from the public. It is estimated that only 5% to 10% of financial saving of household sectors go to the primary market.

3. What is Debt market and What are Advantages and disadvantages of Debt Market?

→ Debt market: The debt market in India belongs to two categories: Government (Central Government) and Government securities.

• Government securities (Financial institution, public sector units, Bonds and debentures)

\* Advantages of Debt

1] The biggest advantage of investing in India debt instrument is its assured return.

2] The return that the market offers is almost risk free.

3] Government securities are highly safe. On the other hand, there is some amount of risk in the corporate like Financial institutions, PSU.

4] Investor can take help from the credit rating agency which rate debt instrument.

5] Interest on debt instrument is flexible depend upon the rating.

6] Indian debt market instrument is high liquidity.

7] Bank offers easy loan to the investor against government securities.

\* Disadvantages of Debt

1] Less return: On debt instrument, you are assured getting assured returns but on other hands you are getting less returns at the same time.

2] Lack of retail participation: Retail participation is also very less. Increase recently. There are some issues of liquidity and price discovery as the retail debt instrument is not yet quite well developed.

Q. Write a Note on Money Market in India and explain function of money market.

The money market in India is the money market for short-term borrowing and lending with maturity ranging from overnight to one year in India including financial instrument which are deemed to be close substitutes of money.

\* Functions of Money Market.

- Financing Trade and Industry
- Link between central banks and industry seeker of credit
- Encourage profitable investment
- Self sufficiency of commercial banks.
- Help central banks to implement monetary policy
- Capital formation.
- Mobilisation of savings.
- Reduces the role of unorganised players.

to ensure that the market has broad based.

- Balance regional developments.

Brings people to be part of formal banking system through financial inclusion (Micro Finance, small and payment Bank, Jan Dhan Yojana of PM).

- Helps in economic development.

- Ensures the effective utilization of nature resources for productive purpose.

provides short term credit to meet working capital requirements.

Assists in foreign trade

- Reduces the banks money by routing the transaction through formal banking system (Credit card, wallet, mobile etc).

Maintain equilibrium between the demand and supply of money.

- Sources of finance to the government.

5. What is bond and what are the features of Bonds?

→

A bond is the contract between a bond holder and the issuer with the right of bond holder. duration, rate of interest, maturity and other term and condition.

\* The key feature of bond are as follows.

1] Maturity :- It is a time line on which bond gets mature (bond holder received financial pay or interest) and principle. The maturity period may be as low as up to 1 year or as high as 30 year. Short term maturity may be refers as one to five year maturity were as long term maturity bonds can be up to 30 year.

2] Face value :- It is the value of bonds at which an investor received the interest of amount. The face value is also known as maturity value where the price of bonds are subjected to changes in the market interest rate. The face value always fixed throughout of the bond in respect of change in interest rate.

3] Coupon rate :- It is rate at which bond holder will be pay interest on the amount money invest every year. The rate fixed throughout the bonds. The interest amt =  $\text{Coupon rate} \times \text{Face value}$  at the coupon rate also effect price of bond. Coupon rate means lesser variability on bond's prices.

4] principle Investor types of bonds :- principle investor premium bond issuer are obligated to repay the full principle amount of a bond in a. When the bonds reach its maturity.

5] Credit ratings :- An investor may value the default risk in bond investment by checking the rating given to bonds by rating agencies. In India CRISIL, ICRA & CARE are three leading rating agencies provide rating for bonds.

6] Callable bond :- If the bond has a call feature the issuer can call the bonds and repay back the principle amount to bond holder before the maturity time. Such feature in bonds usually carries higher interest rate due to risk of the call option exercise to maturity after the interest rate declines in the market.

7] Puttable Bonds :- A puttable bond gives the bond holder the right to force the issuer to repay the bond face value before the maturity day. In short it means a bond holder has a right to surrender the bond and get his money back.

8] Bond can be convertible bond :- such bonds offer an option to bond holder to convert a bond into a fixed amount of equity share capital and pre-determined rate. This is just an option and not an obligation.

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6. Explain Derivatives Market in India, its purpose and benefits

→ Their first step towards introduction of derivatives trading in India was the promulgation of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1995, which withdrew the prohibition on option in securities. The market for derivatives, however, did not take off as there was no regulatory framework to govern trading in derivatives. SEBI set up a 24-member committee under the chairmanship of Dr. L.C. Gupta on November 18, 1996 to develop appropriate regulatory framework for derivatives trading in India. In June 2000 after SEBI granted the final approval to this effect in May 2000 with

#### \* Purposes and Benefits of Derivatives

Today's sophisticated interest international market have helped foster the rapid growth in derivatives instrument. In the hands of knowledgeable investors, derivatives can derive profit from

- changes in interest rates and equity markets around the world.
- currency exchange rates shifts and broad changes in global supply and demand for commodities such as agricultural products, precious metals and industrial metals and energy product such as oil and natural gas.

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1] price Discovery :- Futures market prices depend to continuous flow of information from around the world and require a high degree of transparency. A broad range of factors (climatic conditions, political situation, debt default, refugee displacement, land reclamation and environmental health, for example) impact supply and demand of assets (commodities in particular) - and thus the current and future prices of the underlying asset on which the derivative contract is based.

2] Risk Management :- This could be the most important purpose of the derivatives market. Risk management is the process of identifying the desired level of risk, identifying the actual level of risk and altering the latter to equal the former. This process can fall into the categories of hedging and speculation.

3] They Improve Market Efficiency for the Underlying Asset :- If the cost of implementing these two strategies is the same, investor will be neutral as to which they choose. If there is a discrepancy between the prices, investors will sell the richer asset and buy the cheaper one until prices reach equilibrium. In this context, derivatives create market efficiency.

4] Derivatives also help reduce market transaction cost. Because derivatives are a form of insurance or risk management, the cost of trading in them has to be low or investor will not find it economically sound to purchase such "insurance" for their positions.

## 7. Distinguish between Futures and Forwards.

Features	Forwards	Futures
operational mechanism	Traded directly between two parties (not traded on the exchange)	traded on the exchange
market	Traded in OTC (over the counter) market	Traded on the exchange
Counterparty risk	Level of existence is high	Risk exist but clearing corporation becomes counterparty and helps in settlement; chances of default are zero.
Liquidity	Less liquid	More liquid
Settlement	At the end of maturity period	Follows daily settlement
centralisation	Customised due to which it is decentralized	listed on exchange due to which it is centralized
Examples	Currency market in India	Equity Derivatives, Commodity Futures Index, Interest Rate Derivatives, etc.

## 8. Write meaning, features and importance of Financial services.

→

**Meaning :-** In general, all types of activities which are of a financial nature and could be brought under the term 'financial services'. The term "financial services" in a broad sense means "mobilizing and allocating savings". Thus, it includes all activities involved in the transformation of saving into investment.

### \* Features of Financial services.

i] **Customer-oriented :-** Like any other service industry, financial services industry is also a customer-oriented one. That customer in the making and his requirements must be satisfied in full should be the basic tenant of any financial services industry.

ii] **Intangibility :-** Financial services are intangible and therefore, they cannot be standardised or reproducible in the same form. Hence, there is a need to have a track record of integrity, reputation, good corporate image and timely delivery of services.

iii] **Simultaneous performance :-** Yet another feature is that both production and supply of financial services have to be performed simultaneously. Therefore, both suppliers of services and customers should have a good rapport, clear cut perception and effective communication.

iv] **Dominance of Human element :-** Financial services are dominated by human element and thus, they are people intensive. It calls for competent and skilled personnel to market the quality financial products, but quality cannot be homogenized since it varies with time, place and customers.

v] **Perishability :-** Financial services are immediately consumed and hence inventories cannot be created. Therefore, there is a greater need for balancing demand and supply properly. In other words, marketing and operations should be closely inter-linked.

### \* Importance of Financial services.

i] **Economic Growth :-** The financial service industry mobilises the saving of the people and channels them into productive investment by providing various services to the people. In fact, the economic development of a nation depends upon these savings and investment.

ii] Promotion of savings :- The financial services industry promotes savings in the country by providing transformation services. It provides liability, assets and size transformation services by providing large loans on the basis of numerous small deposits.

iii] Capital formation :- The financial services industry facilitates capital formation by rendering various capital market intermediary services. Capital formation is the very basis for economic growth. It is the principle mobiliser of surplus funds to finance productive activity and thus, it promotes capital accumulation.

iv] Financial Intermediation :- The financial services industry facilitates the function of intermediation between savers and investors by providing a means and a medium of exchange and by undertaking innumerable services.

v] Contribution of to GDP :- The contribution of financial services to GDP has been going on increasing year after year in almost all countries in recent times.

9. What is Merchant Banking? Explain Merchant Banking services in India.

→ The term merchant banking is used differently in different countries and so there is no precise definition for it. In London, the term merchant bankers refers to those who are members of the British Merchant Banking and Security House Association who carry on consultation, leasing, portfolio services, assets management, Euro credit, loan syndication etc. In America, merchant banking is concerned with mobilizing savings of people and directing their funds to business enterprise.

\* Services of Merchant Banks

i] Corporate counselling :- Corporate counselling covers the entire field of merchant banking activity viz project counselling, capital restructuring, project management, public issue management, loan syndication, working capital, fixed deposit, lease financing, acceptance credit etc. The scope of corporate counselling is limited to giving suggestions and opinions to the client and help taking action to solve their problems.

i] project counselling project counselling includes preparation of project reports, deciding upon the financing pattern to finance the cost of the project and appraising project report with the financial institution or banks. project reports are prepared to obtain government approval, get financial assistance from institution and plan for the public issue.

ii] Loan Syndication Loan syndication refers to assistance rendered by merchant banks to get mainly term loans for project. Such loans may be obtained from a single development finance institution or a syndicate or consortium. Merchant bankers help corporate clients to raise syndicated loans from commercial banks.

iii] Issue Management Management of issue involves marketing of corporate securities viz., equity shares, preference shares and debentures or bonds by offering them to the public. Merchant banks act as intermediaries whose main job is to transfer capital from those who plan it to those who need it.

## 10. Features and Advantages of Mutual Funds for Investors.

- 1] professional Management Mutual funds offer investors the opportunity to earn an income or build their wealth through professional management of their investible funds. There are several aspects to such professional management viz.
- 2] Affordable portfolio Diversification Units of a scheme give investors exposure to a range of security held in the investment portfolio of the scheme. Thus, even a small investment of ₹ 5000 in a mutual fund scheme can give investors a diversified investment portfolio.
- 3] Economic of scale The pooling of large sums of money from many investors makes it possible for the mutual fund to engage professional managers to manage the investment. Individual investors with small amounts to invest cannot by themselves afford to engage such professional management.
- 4] Liquidity At times, investors in financial market are stuck with a security for which they can't find a buyer - worse at times they can't find the company they invested in. Such investments, whose value the investor cannot easily realise in the market, are technically called illiquid investment and may result in loss for the investor.

5] Tax Deferral ? Mutual funds are not liable to pay tax on the income they earn. If the same income were to be earned by the investor directly, then the tax may have to be paid in the same financial year.

6] Tax Benefits :- Specific Schemes of mutual funds (Equity Linked saving schemes) give investors the benefit of deduction of the amount invested from their income that is available to them. This reduces their taxable income and therefore the tax liability.

7] Convenient option :- The options offered under a scheme allow investor to structure their investment in line with their liquidity preference and disposition.

8] Regulatory Investment Comfort :- The regulator, securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated strict checks and balances in the structure of mutual funds and their activity. These are detailed in the subsequent units. Mutual Fund investors benefit from such protection.

9] Investment Comfort :- Once an investment is made with a mutual fund, they make it convenient for the investor to make further purchase with very little documentation. This simplifies subsequent investment activity.

10] Transparency :- Fund gives regular information to its investors on the value of the investment in addition to disclosure of portfolio held by their scheme, the proportion invested in each class of assets and the fund managers investment strategy and outlook.

07/12/23



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# **YESHWANTARAO CHAPHEKAR**

## **COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**



# Assignment Book







The RTI Bill was passed by Parliament of India on 15 June 2005 and came into force with effect from 12 October 2005. Every day on an average, over 4800 RTI applications are filed. In the first 17,50,000 applications had been filed.

Although Right to information is not included on a fundamental Right in the Constitution of India. It protects the fundamental rights to freedom of expression and speech under Article 19(1)(A) and Right to life and personal liberty under article 21 guaranteed by the constitution. The authorities under RTI Act 2005 are called Public authorities. The Public Information (CPIO) or the first appealable authority is the Public authority. Perform quasi-judicial functions of deciding on the application and appeal respectively. This was in order to consolidate the fundamental right in the Indian constitution. Freedom of speech. Since RTI is implicit in the Right to Freedom of speech and expression under article 19(1)(A) of the Indian constitution. It is an implied fundamental Right. Information disclosures in India had been restricted the official search laws. When the new RTI has proven to be very useful but in court enacted by the Unisabk flowers.

The Right to information (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to amend sections 15 of the original act. It sets the Central Chief information Commission and information Commission at the age of 65. Unichver in earlier finally in Asbance In. Shah causes on 20 September 2020. It an established that right to information is a fundamental Right.

### \* Scope.

The act extends to the whole of India. Covers all the constitution authorities including Executive, expenditure and including any institution or body established or constructed or on act of Parliament or a state legislature. It is also defined in the act of Parliament or a state legislature. It is also defined in the act that bodies or authorities established or constituted or notification of appropriate or government or non-government originates substantially financial, directly or indirectly or by hands.

Private bodies. Private bodies are not within act purview in a section of sarbjit Roll us delhi electricity regulatory Commission also Reaffirmed that Privatisation of RTI on of 2014. private institution and NROs. Receiving over 95% of there funds some the government come under act.

Political Parties. The Central Information Commission (CIC) held that the Political Parties are Public authorities and are answerable to citizens under Act RTI. But the Congress (RTP, NCP, CPI, CPM, JCP, DSP) has been substantially rendered inoperative by the central government and have the character of Public authorities under the RTI as they perform Public functions. But in August 2013, the government introduced a Right to Information (Amendment) Bill to remove Political Parties.

Substantially funded indirectly by the central government and have the character of Public authorities under the RTI as they perform Public Functions. But in August 2013, the government introduced a Right to Information (Amendment) Bill to remove Political Parties.

Amendment

The Right to Information Act 2019

July 25, 2019 modified the terms and conditions of services of the CIC and Information Commissioners at the Centre and in State. It had been at the watering down by the Information Commission namely by removing the government of India's Limit of services and salaries to Information.

Supreme Court Judgement.

Supreme Court of India on 13 November 2019, upheld the decision of the Delhi High Court bringing the office of Chief Justice of Public Function. But in August 2013, the government introduced a Right to Information (Amendment) Bill to remove Political Parties.

The right to information in India is governed by two major bodies.

- Central Information Commission (CIC) or Information Commissioners who read all the central departments and Minister with their own Public Information of (PIO) are directly under the President of India.
- State Information Commission. States Public Information Officers or SPIOs head over all the state departments and Minister. The SPIOs are directly under the corresponding that governor.

State Information Commissions and Independence Bodies and Central Information Commission has no instruction over the State Information Commission.

## \* Fees

A person who deserves he seeks some information from a public authority is required to send along with the application (A Postal order or DD Demand draft or a bankers Cheque) or Court Stamp Payable Authority on the prescribed for seeking information.

If the person in form the designated community he the need. he why then for towards the cost of providing the information, details of when shall be in limited to the applicant by the (PIO) Public information officers or prescribed by the RTI Act.

## \* Digital information rights system.

A digital portal has been set up RTI Portal a gateway to the citizen for quick search of information on the details of first applicant authorities, PIOs etc. amongst other, leader ocean to RTI Related information disclosure. Published on the web by various public authority under the government of India as well as the state government of India as well as the state government its an initiative taken by Department Personal and training ministry of Personnel Public Grievance and Pensions.

## \* Controversies

The Right to information in India has been mixed with controversy ranging from their use in Political Butler, asking for degree of Political or cause, of Blatant Rehabs to Provides information

Attacks of RTI activation and Protection suggestion Common wealth human Rights initiative (CHRT) Data Point to over 310 cases India wise people were all attacked Physically or mentally harassed or has their Property demanded because of the information they sought, up over the 50 average Producer and too suicides that were directly linked with RTI applications filed RTI.net 2005 applies to Both central as well as state government. It also covers the acts and functions of the public authorities.

There is a consensus felt that there is a need to amend the RTI Act to provide for the protection of more seeking information under the Act. The centre of human rights recommended that a separate chapters protection of those that seeking information under the RTI be market into the act. Protection measure suggest include -

- mandatory immediate Registration of complaints of threats or attacks against RTI activation on the first information report and lodging such FIR before the media or Judge of the area within 24 hours for issuance of directions for protection of those under threats and their family members and periodic reviews of such protection measures.

Conducting inquiry into threats or attacks by a Police officer not below the rank of deputy Superintendent of Police against an commission of Police to be included within 90 days and we RTI and get its benefit.

In Jharkhand Property rights. Many Chhota Society member have recently average the subversion of the right to information Act by the invocation of intangible Property rights Augment by the government agencies from time to time.

The rights to information denied by RTI on demand of litigation in Jharkhand Property causes.

The rights to information denied by Uttar Pradesh by government departments other more than 8 months of a wait, under construction. Given Front requested for environment impact and Project Report on the Project which is tagged for negative impact for money wage by environment Scientists and Research Reports.

\* Banned People from filing RTI. Gujarat State information commission banned 10 people from filing RTI queries. It is said that these people were government officials by billing multiple queries with material inflections. This was the first time in Gujarat that a ban on filing RTI.

Inquires took place noted NUTO Matoti Alkan. Gujarat, Pahal, noted also stating that no provision in the act allowed for the blocking of applicants.

### Rejection of RTI

Scholars argue that the right to information Acts original intent to make government transparent and accountable is fastening as RTI requests are rejected and the bureaucratic systems are bogged down by thousands of requests.

Many RTI are rejected because either (including the recombinative language used) of filling one too numerous and eclectic for ordinary citizens. Sixty percent of the RTI appeals made to information commission in Delhi and rejected for a variety of reasons including that appears one not happen or not papers attached or a last of take. These bureaucratic barriers worse for those without access to lighten education of information makes the Right to information.

\* Benefits. Many activities view the Right to information Act as a final liberation from British Colonization. These describe the RTI tools for empowering citizenry and changing the culture of governance by making it transparent less court, punitive and accountable. They also note that RTI requests provide and substance for activities on a broad range of

Social issues includes land and environment Right  
social security. Beneath the working of financial  
institutions initial party intension remain  
these intent to use and even public private  
partnership

### Exempted organisations

is provision section 24 of the Right to Information and  
Freedom of Information Act. Both central and state  
are exempted from the RTI Act except  
in cases of corruption or human right  
violation. Such central organisations are  
listed in schedule 2 of the Act. The  
Act has been amended four times  
in September 2005, March 2008, October  
2008 and May 2011.

1. Intelligence Bureau
2. Research and Analysis Wing including in  
technical wing Aviation Research Centre
3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence
4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau
5. Directorate of Enforcement
6. Narcotics Control Bureau

7. Special Frontier Force Hill station
8. Border Revenue Force
9. Central Bureau of Police
10. India Tibet Border Police

11. Central industrial security force
12. National Defence Academy
13. Assam Right to Information Act
14. Jharkhand Seema Bal
15. Directorate General of Income Tax
16. National Technical Research Organisation

17. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
- Attorney General of India
- National Data Sharing and Accessibility  
Policy - Government of India

- Parliament, the formal organisation to  
information among Indians (Citizen)

a Earlier Jit Right to Information Act was in form in the extitute Stat of Jaine and liandixationeven, after the Revocation of mach of pxticte 370 of the consltition of India the union Tenim of Jama and lastml. land also the union Tenin of tadokh came under the lecter Act

#### \* Retenence

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External

- Right to information ministry websites and their sister links search portal & political portal

• Complete text of the Right to information Act

• Online RTI

• CIE the Central information commission is empowered to decide complaints and appeals arising from users of the Right to information.

• CIC online new website of the central information commission for filling complaints and appeals arising from users of the Right to information Act 2005.

• DPT The department of Personnel and training ministry of Personnel Public given and Personnel in charged with being the focal for the Right information Act 2005. IF has the Power to make Rules even Regarding appeals fees Etc.

Agarwal  
123/03/24

**Shree Panchal Samaj Madhyavarti Mandal's  
Yeshwantrao Chaphekar College of Arts and Commerce, Palghar**

**Report for Continuous Internal Evaluation  
For the Academic Year 2023-24 (SEM-I)**

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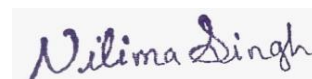
**Class: FYBAF**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Financial Accounting - I
2	Cost Accounting - I
3	Financial Management - I
4	Business Communication - I
5	Foundation Course - I
6	Commerce - I
7	Business Economics - I

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	7
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	



Signature of HOD



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**Shree Panchal Samaj Madhyavarti Mandal's  
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**Report for Continuous Internal Evaluation  
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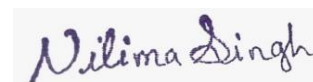
**Class: FYBAF**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Financial Accounting -II(special Accounting Areas)
2	Auditing – I ( Introduction & planning
3	Innovative Financial Service
4	Business Communication-II
5	Foundation Course - II
6	Business law – I
7	Business Mathematics

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	7
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	7
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	



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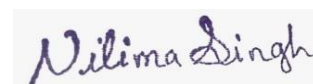
**Class: FYBCOM**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Foundation Course - I

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	1
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	1



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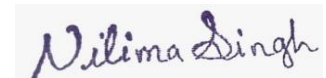
**Class: FYBCOM**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Foundation Course - II

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	1
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	1



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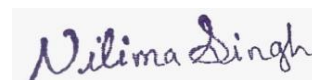
**Class: FYBMS**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Introduction to Financial Accounts
2	Business Law
3	Business Statistics
4	Foundation Course - I
5	Business Communication - I
6	Foundation of Human Skills
7	Business Economics - I

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	7
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	7
9	Project	



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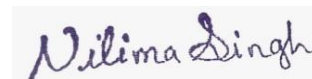
**Class: FYBMS**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Principle of Marketing
2	Industrial Law
3	Business Mathematics
4	Business Communication
5	Foundation course – II
6	Business Environment
7	Principle of Management

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	7
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	7
9	Project	



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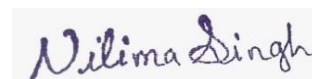
**Class: SYBAF**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Information Technology in Accountancy – I
2	Foundation Course in Commerce ( Financial Market Operations) III
3	Business Law (Business Regulatory Framework) II
4	Economics - II (Macro Economics)
5	Financial Accounting - III (Special Accounting Areas)
6	Taxation - II (Direct Taxes Paper I)
7	Cost Accounting (Methods of Costing) - II

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	7
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	7
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	



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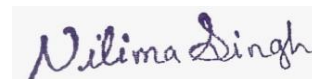
**Class: SYBAF**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Financial Accounting (special Accounting Areas)
2	Management Accounting
3	Business Law (Company Law) III
4	Foundation Course in Management- I
5	Research Methodology In Accountiung & Finance
6	Taxation - II (Direct Taxes Paper I)
7	Information Technology in Accounting & finance

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	7
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	



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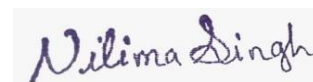
**Class: SYBCOM**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Foundation Course - III
2	Computer Programming - I

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	2
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	2
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	2



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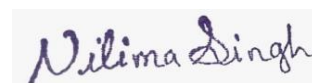
**Class: SYBCOM**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Foundation Course Temporary issues IV
2	Computer Programming - II

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	2
8	Case Studies	
9	Project	2



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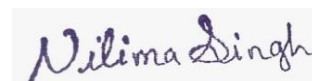
**Class: SYBMS**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Information Technology in Business Management -
2	Foundation Course (Contemporary Issues) III
3	Business Planning & Entrepreneurial Management
4	Accounting for Managerial Decision
5	Strategic Management
6	Basics of Financial Services /Consumer Behaviour
7	Equity & Debt Market / Advertising

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	7
9	Project	



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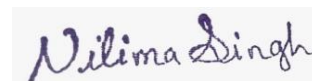
**Class: SYBMS**

Sr No	List of Subjects
1	Information Technology in Business Management - II
2	Foundation Course -IV
3	Business Economics- II
4	Business Research Methods
5	Production & Total Quality Management
6	Integrated Marketing Communication/ Financial Institution & Markets/ Human Resource
7	Rural Marketing / Strategic Cost Management / Training & Development in HRM

Sr No	Particulars	Nos of Activities
1	Debate	7
2	Group Discussion (GD)	
3	Quiz	
4	PowerPoint Presentation (PPT)	
5	Written Test	7
6	Orals (Viva)	
7	Assignments	7
8	Case Studies	7
9	Project	



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