



IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) IMPLEMENTED IN INDIA

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Abstract: Goods and Services Tax is a comprehensive indirect tax which is to be levied on the manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services in India. India recently rolled out a Goods and Services Tax (GST) for a "one nation one tax" initiative. GST is a value added tax levied on most goods and services sold for domestic consumption. GST is paid by businesses, but that money then goes to the government from businesses. According to Clear Tax, France was the first country to implement a GST. Its purpose? To reduce tax evasion. It basically simplifies and lowers the cost of obtaining taxes. More than 160 countries have followed suit, including Brazil, Canada, Germany, Malaysia, U.K. and Singapore. GSTs are highly beneficial to small businesses, according to Styles. "Typically, entrepreneurs who have just started a business have the additional burden of filing taxes before the deadline, and understanding tax credits and payment procedures entirely to run a compliant business." Styles added that with the traditional taxation structure, there is much room for mistakes, which a tax auditing would want to look further into. This might result in legal implications and hinder the success of the business. The GST helps to simplify this process for small businesses.

Key Words: GST, India, government, simplified services, as Network Business.

INTRODUCTION

The GST fuelled inflation in the short term. The GST rate started at 5% and went up to 28%. The 18% taxation on services such as restaurants, movies increased prices. Another problem with the GST is not including liquor and petroleum under GST's ambit. These are major revenue sources for the government. After the introduction of the GST, while costs of essential food items did not increase so much, other consumer goods and services in India including food, hotel charges, insurance and cinema tickets have become costlier. Upon its introduction in the country, GST led to a number of protests by the business community, primarily due to an increase in overall taxes and hence the prices of goods. (The prices of cinema tickets in the states where higher rates of GST was applied on movie tickets went up more). However, with the launch of GST, the direct taxes levied on the country were all rolled down into a single tax on the sale of goods. The central government has assured states of compensation for any revenue loss incurred by them from the date of GST for a period of five years. However, no concrete law has been framed to support such action. Assume that the GST is set at 20% suppose that the manufacturer sells a Product A of 100 and assuming a GST of 20% the total amount is Rs. 120. The next step of taxation would be when the Product is sold to consumers. Suppose the product is sold at a price of 150. The GST will charge another 20% on just the difference of Rs. 150 and Rs. 120 i.e. only 20% on Rs. 30 which is equal to Rs. 6. Additionally, the final price is Rs. 150 + Rs. 6. GST will be applied at every step of value creation. The GST is estimated to provide an immediate boost of 1.7% - 1.4% of the GDP. GST is in a form of comprehensive indirect tax on manufacturing, sales and consumption of goods and services within the country. It is based on the origin tax method. The tax is levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services.

EVOLUTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The GST in India was first introduced in 1955 by Vishwanath Prasad Singh, Finance Minister of Karnataka government, with the introduction of the Modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT). Subsequently, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and his Finance Minister Manmohan Singh initiated early discussions on a Value Added Tax (VAT) at the state level. A single common "Goods and Services Tax (GST)" was proposed and given a go-ahead in 1999 during a meeting between the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his cabinet members, which included three former RBI governors (G. Patel, Hiralalan and C. Rangarajan). The GST was first introduced by the Finance Minister of West Bengal, Annu Dasgupta to the state assembly in 2000. The Karnataka government, which was also tasked with putting in place the back end infrastructure for the GST Network, or GSTN, in 2017. It later came out for the public in 2018. In 2002, the Vajpayee government formed a task force

to look at the GST. The task force was headed by a former RBI governor, B. Subramanian. The task force submitted its report in 2003. The report recommended the introduction of a single common GST across the country.

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BIOMASS DYNAMICS OF SOME PLANTS OF PARASNATH

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ABSTRACT:

Tourism, the second largest industry of India which is often termed as smokeless industry through its invisible expert leads to employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and revenue collection which ultimately boost financial status of an area. It however is a process where influx of a large number of people at a particular time and place take place which is bound to inflict negative effect on environment of that place. So the proposed research work conceived and formulated to keep requirement of such database. Parasnath an important tourism destination of Jharkhand has been selected for this case study.

During present investigation six common species of Parasnath hill were taken. Their above ground and below ground matter was investigated to get an idea regarding the effect of tourism on overall productivity of the plants.

INDEX TERMS: Parasnath, Tourist area, above ground biomass, below ground biomass.

I. INTRODUCTION :-

Tourism, the second largest industry is being accepted as a major tool for socioeconomic upliftment of an area. Often termed as smokeless industry, tourism through its invisible expert leads to employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and revenue collection which ultimately boost financial status of an area. Tourism however is a process where influx of a large number of people at a particular time and place take place which is bound to inflict negative effect on environment of that place. Total dry matter is considered as a measure of its system's efficiency to fix energy (Kucera, C.L, 1967). This excess organic matter is of great importance because organism of other trophic level depend upon it. The allocation of carbon (C) to ANPP and BNPP in forests has been the subject of several reviews (Nadelhoffer and Raich 1992; Gower et al. 1997), and remains an important topic for future research because global changes in climate and pollution loading are intimately tied to this balance. In some communities, shoots may die throughout the growing season while new shoots emerge (Mathews & Westlake, 1969).

The important contributions to the production relation of grassland communities of India have been revised by sing (1976) Pandey (1977) Tiwary & Sing (1981). During analysis of productivity above ground and below ground is taken into consideration and they are treated as separate compartment. The proposed research work conceived and formulated to keep requirement of such database. Parasnath an important tourism destination of Jharkhand has been selected for this case study.

During present investigation six common species of Parasnath hill were taken. Their above ground and below ground matter was investigated to get an idea regarding the effect of tourism on overall productivity of plants.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS :-

Plant species for present investigation were collected from both above grounds as well as below ground. Biomass was studied by simple harvest method. Plants were selected randomly and 20 individuals of each species were uprooted taking care of underground system. The above ground and below ground portions were separated and their dry matter was estimated. For dry matter estimation plant parts were oven dried at 80°C and weight of dried plant parts was taken carefully. Plant selected for present study were –

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Tourism and its Impact in Gaya District of Bihar

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Abstract- Tourism is the collection of activities, services and industries that delivers a travel experience, including transportation, accommodation, eating and drinking establishments, retail shops, entertainment business and other hospitality services provided for individuals or groups travelling away from home. In Gaya, the growth of the tourism industry has a multiplier effect in the economic development of Gaya district. Tourism not only adds to the Behar's gross domestic production, but also generates a lot of employment and helps seeing the citizens living mirthfully. Therefore, tourism sector can be instrumental for the sustainable development of national wealth. It has the potential to stimulate other economic sectors through its backward and forward linkages and crosssectorial synergies with sectors like agriculture, horticulture, poultry, handicrafts, transport, construction, floriculture etc. Tourism has been making a revolutionary and significant impact on Gaya district of Behar economic scenario. It has become the fastest growing service industry in Gaya district of Behar with great potentials for its further expansion and diversification, it has direct and indirect chain link with several sector of an economy. Tourism has both positive and negative far reaching impact on economic, social, political and environment face of Gaya.

Key words: Economic Development, Employment, Environment, Tourism.

1. **Introduction:** Tourism is a most desirable human activity which is capable of changing the socio-cultural, economic and environmental face of Gaya district of Behar. Tourism is one of the largest and fast growing industries in the world; it has the potential to influence the living pattern of communities. It is one of the most important channels of cultural exchange which breaks down the barriers between people of different parts of the world. It is the collection of activities, services and industries that deliver a travel experience including transportation.

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Impacts of Demonetisation in the Indian State Arunachal Pradesh: A Political Gimmick or Robust Policy

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ABSTRACT—On November 08, 2016, the Indian Government announced the demonetization of the 500-rupee and 1000-rupee currency notes. Demonetization is the process in which particular notes or coins are withdrawn from the circulation as a legal tender. The main objectives of demonetization are, in general, to control corruption, black money, the finance of terrorist organizations and the duplicity of currency notes within a country. In the case of India, the 500-rupee and 1000-rupee notes ceased to be a legal tender starting from December 01st, 2016, and people having this demonetized currency notes had to change them or deposit them into their bank accounts. The objective of this research paper is to highlight the impacts that demonetization brought to India.

Keywords: Demonetization, Black money, Terrorist organization, Digital India, Public policy, Direct taxes, Indirect taxes.

I. INTRODUCTION

The process of withdrawing currency from its circulation is known as Demonetization. The recent demonetization took place on November 08, 2016 by the announcement of the present Indian government. In this recent demonetization, the government bans the currency note of INR 500 and 1000. In the past also demonetization took place in India in January 1946 and again in 1978. The highest demonetization note had printed by reserve bank of India. The currency was the paper currency of INR 10000 in 1938 and again in 1954. However, these currencies were demonetised in January 1946 and 1978 respectively.

The present demonetization of INR 500 and INR 1000 was introduced in India on 8th Nov 2016 by Indian government to control the corruption, black money, funding to terrorist organisation and duplicity of currency notes. In the place of old INR. Five hundred currency notes the government and RBI decided to introduce the new 500 and 200 currency notes with few additional security features.

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II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Demonetization has been introduced in many other countries all over the world, for example in Ghana in 1982, Nigeria in 1984, Myanmar in 1987, Zaire in 1990, the USSR in 1991, and North Korea in 2010.

In the case of India, firstly it was successfully introduced changes in currency note twice in the past, in 1946 and 1978. In 1946, the paper currency of INR 1,000 and INR 10,000 had removed from active currency market. The ban did not have much shock, as the higher value of currency denomination was not reachable to ordinary people.

However, both the currency had reintroduced in 1954 with an further introduction of INR 5,000 currency, INR 500 and INR 1,000 notes had introduced in 1934, and after four years in 1938, INR 10,000 notes had introduced. In 1978, Indian government had decided to drive away Un-audited funds out of circulation of the Indian economy.

However, the high demonetization bank notes (demonetization) act had imposed for the third time in the Indian history on November 08, 2016. Therefore, the government of India announced a ban on the currency notes of Rupees 500 and 1000 from the circulation and announced the introduction of new paper currency.

Demonetization had initiated with a broad scope of motives, and this research study has following objectives with a core focus to find out the real shock of demonetization in India and especially in Arunachal Pradesh:

To stop the funding to the terrorist organisation and curbing them

- To stop the circulation of black money in India
- To stop the duplicity of the currency notes promoted by neighbour countries
- To minimise the use of paper currency
- To increase the taxes revenue
- To promote the digital India movement
- To promote development honest public policy implementation for economy

III. IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION

On Personal Finance and Digitalization: It has been observed all over the world that People finally began to trust on the electronic payment system because that was the only

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सच साबित हो रही स्वतंत्रता सेनानी का कथन बाबू रामनारायण सिंह ने संविधान सभा में रखा था वक्तव्य चतरा जिला के प्रतिनिधि की हुई थी भागीदारी

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शोध सार :

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के इतिहास में तत्कालीन बिहार का छोटानागपुर एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। महात्मा गाँधी के नेतृत्व में जो अहिंसात्मक आन्दोलन चलाए जा रहे थे उसका प्रभाव छोटानागपुर के क्षेत्रों पर भी व्यापक रूप से पड़ा। चतरा स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन का प्रमुख केन्द्र बन गया। जिस काँग्रेस की स्थापना 1885 में की गई थी उसके नेतृत्व में देशभर के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी गोलबन्द हो रहे थे। आन्दोलन की चिंगारी चतरा में ऐसी फैली कि इसकी चर्चा पूरे देश में होने लगी। स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन के संघर्ष में चतरा की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका थी। बाबू रामनारायण सिंह की भूमिका राष्ट्र को स्वतंत्र कराने में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण रही। ये चतरा के प्रमुख स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपनी अमिट छाप छोड़ी थी।

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी बाबू रामनारायण सिंह ने संविधान सभा में अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था कि अधिकारों का केन्द्रीयकरण करना भविष्य के लिए सही नहीं होगा बल्कि शक्तियों का विकेन्द्रीयकरण अधिक-से-अधिक किया जाना उचित होगा। इस संबंध में ग्रीनविले ऑस्टीन ने अपनी पुस्तक में लिखा है कि "The major power should be invested in villages then in the province and then centre." अधिकारों को एक ही स्थान पर केन्द्रित करने के सख्त खिलाफ थे बाबू रामनारायण सिंह। तत्कालीन सत्ता के क्रियाकलापों से अत्यंत क्षुब्ध थे तथा 1956 में इन्होंने एक पुस्तक "स्वराज लुट गया" की रचना की। इस पुस्तक की पष्ठ संख्या 29 में शक्तियों के केन्द्रीयकरण के खिलाफ अपने विचारों को व्यक्त किया है।

"स्वराज लुट गया" में इन्होंने कहा है कि "अधिकारों का केन्द्रीयकरण करना भारी भूल है।" राष्ट्र का विकास कैसे हो इसकी उन्हें गहरी समझ थी। आम

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स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में चतरा जिला की भूमिका

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समाजसेवा संस्थान विद्या विद्या
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चतरा एवं विद्याविहार
इलाहाबाद (उत्तरप्रदेश)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण चरण, भारतीय राजनीति में महत्त्व गीर्वाण की संस्था के रूप में होता है। 1918 ई० में हुए जालिमोहता नाम संस्थाओं के नाम महत्त्व गीर्वाण असहयोग बन गए। जब गीर्वाण की नेतृत्व में असहयोग आन्दोलन प्रारंभ हुआ तो उसके अंतर्गत घर-घर में सफाई, बालिका की अस्वच्छता, विद्यापीठ, स्कूल, बुनियादी तथा स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम आन्दोलन में कूट मूक। कांग्रेस को एक जन आन्दोलन का रूप मिलना पड़ा। कांग्रेस की नेतृत्व में जो आन्दोलन प्रारंभ हुआ था उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य राजनीतिक था। ब्रिटिश सरकार की कठोर दमन तथा पुलिस की सख्त निगरानी की बावजूद जन हस्ती पर लेकर स्वातंत्र्य संग्राम ने अंग्रेजी हुकूमत की खिलाफत रीति का विस्तार देखा। महत्त्व गीर्वाण की नेतृत्व में जो जन आन्दोलन चल रहा था उसका प्रभाव देश की कोने-कोने तक की दूरगम जागीर एवम् पहाड़ी की कोने में भी पड़ा। गरीबों की शिक्षित, प्रमुख एवम् संवेदनशील स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन ने स्वतंत्रता के विरुद्ध अपनी अमान्य बुद्धि की।

स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन की इतिहास में तत्कालीन बिहार की छोटा नागपुर का क्षेत्र पिछली सदी के अन्तिम वर्ष में ब्रह्मचर्य राज्य की नाम से स्वतंत्रता अस्तित्व में आया, एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। वर्तमान ब्रह्मचर्य राज्य की अनेक वीर संप्रदायों की रक्षा से भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की गले रगे हुए मिलते हैं। राष्ट्रीय स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन का प्रचार-प्रसार प्राचीन स्तर पर भी हो चुका था। ब्रह्मचर्य में भी (तत्कालीन बिहार प्रांत) अंग्रेजी की खिलाफत और-सोच से आन्दोलन चल रहा था। एक और जहाँ आन्दोलन अपने चरम पर था वहीं मुख्य और ब्रिटिश हुकूमत द्वारा इनकी विरुद्ध प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही थी।

इतिहास की आदृष्टि में देखें तो 1771-1780 तक छोटा नागपुर कमिश्नरी का प्रशासनिक मुख्यालय चतरा था। जहाँ आधुनिक भारत की जनक एवम् समाज सुधारक राजा राम मोहन राय ने सिंधी रजिस्ट्रार के रूप में काम किया। 1914 में चतरा हजारीबाग जिला का अनुमण्डल बना तथा इसकी प्रथम अनुमण्डल प्रशासिका एच० डब्ल्यू० विजयवन्धन थे। मुस्लिम इतिहासकार सम्पूर्ण छोटा नागपुर को वन प्रांत के नाम से जानते थे। आदले-अकबरी से ज्ञात होता है कि छोटा नागपुर अथवा कोकराठ प्रदेश सूबे बिहार में अकबर के आगमन के साथ 1586 ई० में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया। 1605 में इब्राहिम खी फतेह जंग ने मड़ाई की तथा छोटा नागपुर की 48वें राजा दुर्जनराज को पराजित कर बन्दी बना लिया। 1660 ई० में मुगल सूबेदार वाजिद खी ने कुवा की किले पर अधिकार कर लिया। दाउद खी ने राम सिंह को 1688 ई० में बानेदारी जागीर से मुरस्कृत किया। उस समय रामगढ़, कुवा, कोडी और खडगडीहा राज्य थे।

ब्रह्मचर्य के चतरा जिले की पवित्र घरेली 1857 के उस युद्ध का भी साक्षी रहा, जिसे भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के इतिहास में 'शिवाही विद्रोह' की संज्ञा दी गई है। चतरा उपकार के जिस स्थल की स्तूप भारत में के वीर संप्रदाय ने फिर भी सैनिकों के दौल खड़े कर दिए थे, उन्हीं शहर में 'फौरी' 'फौरीहारी' तथा 'भूतहा ताजा' के नाम से जाना जाता है। शताब्दी 1857 की है जब रामगढ़ छावनी के विद्रोही सैनिक सूबेदार जयमंगल झाड़े तथा नादीर

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नोट: पत्रिका में प्रकाशित लेखकों के विचार अपने हैं। उसके लिए पत्रिका/संपादक/संपादक मंडल को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता। पत्रिका से सम्बंधित किसी भी विवाद के निपटारे के लिए न्याय क्षेत्र दिल्ली होगा।

जनसंख्या घनत्व: चतरा जिला (झारखण्ड) के संदर्भ में एक प्रतीक अध्ययन-डॉ० मनीष कुमार	285
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ई-गवर्नेन्स और डिजिटल इंडिया: भारतीय नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाना

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सार-संक्षेप

हाल के वर्षों में कई विकासशील देशों की तरह भारत में भी ई-गवर्नेन्स अनुप्रयोगों को बढ़ावा देने में काफी प्रगति हुई है। भारत में ई-गवर्नेन्स की विकास यात्रा को 2 चरणों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। पहला चरण 1960-70 से 1990 तक तथा दूसरा चरण 1990 से वर्तमान तक जारी है। पहले चरण की शुरुआत केन्द्र सरकार ने अपने घर से सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के सहारे ई-गवर्नेन्स विकसित करने के लिए की। जिसमें मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मुख्य आवश्यकताओं जैसे रक्षा, अनुसंधान, आर्थिक निगरानी और नियोजन, चुनाव से सम्बन्धित कुछ आँकड़ों का संकलन, राष्ट्रीय जनगणना का आयोजन एवं कर प्रशासन प्रमुख अनुप्रयोग थे। इस प्रथम चरण के दौरान सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कई महत्वपूर्ण विभागीय गतिविधियों में सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के परिचय के बावजूद स्वचालन प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ। दूसरा चरण नेशनल आई टी टास्क फॉर्स और राज्य सरकार की आई. टी. नीतियों का क्रियान्वयन शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी बड़ी संख्या में आवेदनों की एक व्यापक शृंखला के लिए आई. टी. का उपयोग करने की दिशा में शासन की नीतियों में बदलाव का प्रतीक है।

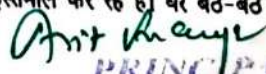
परिचय

ई-गवर्नेन्स से आशय मुख्य रूप से प्रशासनिक दक्षता में सुधार लाने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग करने से है। इसके उपयोग से सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं में बेहतर पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही होगी, सरकार और नागरिक सम्बन्धों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और नागरिकों के समग्र विकास में मदद मिलेगी। सरल शब्दों में ई-गवर्नेन्स नागरिकों को इस बात का विकल्प उपलब्ध करवाता है कि वे सरकारी सूचनाओं, सेवाओं की जानकारी जब चाहें और जहाँ चाहें प्राप्त कर सकें। सरकारी सेवाओं के क्रियान्वयन का केन्द्र बिन्दु सामान्य नागरिक है और सामान्य नागरिक के लिए किए जा रहे प्रत्येक कार्य की जानकारी उसे उपलब्ध करवाने में अधिक से अधिक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स (कम्प्यूटर) और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (इन्टरनेट) का उपयोग ही ई-गवर्नेन्स है। सरकार में नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं का अत्यधिक महत्व है। जब रिकॉर्ड ठीक से रखा जाता है तब भी जानकारी तक पहुँचने और पूर्ववर्ती दस्तावेजों को खोजना काफी खर्च व श्रम करने वाली प्रक्रिया होती है और यही सरकारी प्रशासन में देरी का एक कारण बन जाती है। नियमों और प्रक्रियाओं का कठोरता से पालन लालफीताशाही को जन्म देती है और यही भ्रष्टाचार का कारण बनती है। आज हम पाते हैं कि वर्तमान कागज आधारित प्रणाली अत्यधिक समय खर्च करने वाली और अक्षम है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके नागरिकों के लिए नियमों एवं प्रक्रियाओं को पारदर्शी बनाया जा सकता है, जानकारीयों स्वतंत्र रूप से उपलब्ध करवाई जा सकती है, पूर्ववर्ती दस्तावेजों को शीघ्र खोजा जा सकता है और इस प्रकार शासन की प्रभावशीलता की गति में सुधार किया जा सकता है।

ई-गवर्नेन्स सरकार की नागरिक एवं अन्य व्यवसायों के साथ आंतरिक संचालन और बाहरी बातचीत दोनों को स्वचालित (Automatic) करने के लिए सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करने की प्रक्रिया को दर्शाता है। आंतरिक संचालन में ऑटोमेशन लागत को कम करता है और एक ही समय में सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं को अपने प्रभाव को बढ़ाने के लिए सुपरिष्कृत रूप में उपलब्ध करवाता है। इससे सरकारी प्रक्रियाओं की प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि होती है। शासन का नागरिकों के साथ संवाद का ऑटोमेशन सरकार और नागरिकों दोनों के अतिरिक्त खर्चों को कम करता है और इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में नए मूल्यों का निर्माण होता है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के आगमन से जनता में सेवाओं के वितरण एवं निर्णय क्षेत्र के द्वारा उच्च लाभ कमाने में सहायता मिली है। निजी एवं सार्वजनिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में इसे समान सार्वभौमिक मान्यता प्राप्त है। ई-गवर्नेन्स व्यवस्था ने बुनियादी बातों को नए सिरे से परिभाषित किया है और इसमें सेवाओं के वितरण तंत्र को बदलने की क्षमता है।

ई-गवर्नेन्स का इस्तेमाल आधुनिक सूचना-संचार प्रौद्योगिकी जैसे - इंटरनेट, LAN, MAN, मोबाइल आदि के द्वारा होता है जिनका उपयोग कर सरकार शासन व्यवस्था को प्रभावी, दक्ष, पारदर्शी बनाकर लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकती है। नब्बे के दशक में वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब (www) के आगमन के साथ एक वैश्विक बदलाव आया और सरकारों ने सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग की दिशा में तीव्र कदम उठाए, उसके पश्चात् सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में विकास के साथ-साथ ई-गवर्नेन्स व्यवस्था ने भी लंबा सफर तय किया है। इंटरनेट और मोबाइल कनेक्शन्स में वृद्धि के साथ नागरिकों को इस नई विद्या को सीखने और उसका उपयोग करने के सहज अवसर उपलब्ध हुए हैं। अब नागरिक, सरकार और व्यवसायिक संगठनों से अधिक से अधिक सेवाएँ ऑनलाइन प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद कर रहे हैं, साथ ही नागरिक प्रचुर मात्रा में ऑनलाइन जानकारी प्राप्त कर उसका इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। घर बैठे-बैठे स्वयं को शासन

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A STUDY ON INVASIVE / INTRODUCED SPECIES OF VINOBA BHAVE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS (JHARKHAND)

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ABSTRACT

Invasive and introduced species are crucial to any ecosystem. On one hand, they are sometimes important for various types of uses made by human being while on other hand they sometimes inflict adverse effect on local biodiversity. Some small constructed ecosystem like Vinoba Bhave University got many indigenous species as well as a number of introduced and invasive species. It is very-very important to document all those invasive and introduced species and to have an ecological study of those plants. Investigation was carried out with this intention and a detailed survey of introduced species was taken up to prepare a document for further studies.

Key words: Invasive species, Introduced species, Ecosystem, Vinoba Bhave University campus

INTRODUCTION

Invasive species, also known as alien species are those plant which are not native to the location in question and are introduced, accidentally or deliberately by human intervention. Such species are very important and crucial for native ecosystem because their response to local ecosystem is not known in the beginning. They often compete with local vegetation for nutrition and often cost them heavily. Several examples are their where invasive plants over dominated and almost completely wiped out local species. A classical example is of *Lantana camera* which was introduced as garden plant and was introduced from North America, later it spread in almost all part of India and almost eroded an important local herb *Dichanthium annulatum*. Hence, it is always advisable to be serious about invasive species. Vinoba Bhave University, apart from being an important educational institution is a unique mix up of natural and man made ecosystem.

The campus of Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribag is situated about 6 km away from district head quarter on NH -33. Vinoba Bhave University lies between $24^{\circ} 1' 11''$ to $24^{\circ} 1' 17''$ North Latitude and $85^{\circ} 22' 10''$ to $85^{\circ} 22' 35''$ East Longitude. The total area of this campus is about 67.17 acre (271827.35 Sq.m) and a well constructed boundary is around the campus. The total constructed area is 19.34 acre (78279.55 Sq.m). Open area of land runs in 47.83 acre (193547.79 Sq. m.). Nearly 72.21% of the total area is under green cover with 2654 trees belong to different species. Apart from that Diverse group of plants like, Bryophytes, Pteridophytes

Problem of Natural Disaster and Environment

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Disaster Management is a multi-disciplinary area in which a wide range of issues that range from forecasting, warning, search and rescue, relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation are included. It is multi-sectoral as it involves administrators, scientists, planners, volunteers and communities. Their roles and activities span the pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster plans. All these activities are complementary and supplementary to each other and here is critical need for coordinating these activities.

Natural disasters directly impact economics, agriculture food security, water, sanitation, environment and health. It is therefore one of the single largest concerns for most of the developing nations. Apart from the economic aspect, such disasters also have social and psychological dimensions that need to be studied and appropriate strategies for mitigation developed. Presently, we have a range of early warning systems for a range of natural hazards/disasters. However, it is not enough to ensure that communities are

safe from disasters. This is where disaster management can play an important role. Here, it is important to look into the other new funding options which may further enhance the process for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development in a more integrated format. Indeed, concurrent to the natural disaster occurrences, the government at various levels too, has responded by responding appropriately for prep and mitigation of the effects of disaster. Too aware of the occurrences of natural disaster (earthquake) January 15-21 every year is celebrated as "Earthquake Security Week".

Natural disasters are catastrophic events resulting from natural causes such as volcanic eruptions, tornadoes, earthquakes, etc., over which man has no control. Natural disasters are often termed "Acts of God" (Ibrahim, 2007). Natural disasters can be divided into three subgroups as hydro-meteorological disasters (floods, storms, and droughts); geophysical disasters (volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis); and biological disasters (insect infestations and epidemics) (Sawada et. al., 2011). International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCRCS), (2003) highlighted that a man-made disaster refers to non-natural disastrous occurrences that can be sudden or more long-term. Sudden manmade disasters include structural, building and mine collapses when this occurs 4 independently without any outside force. In addition, air, land, and sea disasters are all man-made disasters. Manmade disasters generally can be categorized as either technological or sociological. Technological disasters are due to failure of techno such as engineering or structure failures, transport disasters, nuclear accidents or environmental disasters. Sociological disasters includes a strong human motion, such as riots and wars, workplace violence, criminal acts, stampedes (Alexander, 1997, 2002; Waugh, 2000). Technological threats even if not natural, it is still very important that


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The Problems of the Beginners of English language Learners in Jharkhand: A Study in Constructive Analysis

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



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Abstract

Including India most of the world learns English as a 2nd language and consequently the age at which this learning begins is higher for them than those for whom it is the first language. For learning English as a second language there are two dissimilar purposes or inspirations that people usually have, they are to be able to read and understand English texts and also be able to write in English and to be able to have effective verbal communication in English. In India, if we ask a question to any Indian parents in which school they want their children to get an education in; then their answer definitely would be, 'in any good English Medium school. English has left this much deep impact in the minds of Indian people. Even though it is a foreign language, we get impressed by a person who is a fluent and excellent speaker of English or even consider them as intellectual people. There is no exaggeration in saying that, "English has become language of high estimation."

Every language has a curtailment for its reach but English has none. Even if an individual's group of English is restricted but there is no limit to reaching out to the world at large. Whatever be the level of mastery over this international language, English can be pondered to stand for empowerment, novelty, creation, learning, internet, science, success and honors. It is ample for most people to procure a rock-bottom level of English for a majority of aspiration.

Keywords

English Language, Communication Skills, Learner.

Introduction

Including India most of the world learns English as a 2nd language and consequently the age at which this learning begins is higher for them than those for whom it is the first language. For learning English as a second language there are two dissimilar purposes or inspirations that people usually have, they are to be able to read and understand English texts and also be able to write in English and to be able to have effective verbal communication in English. In India, If we ask a question to any Indian Parents in which school they want their children to get an education in; then their answer

The Problems of the Beginners of English Language learners in Jharkhand

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Research Guide

Introduction :- English as stated by Timothy J. Scrase "is not only important in getting a better job, it is everywhere in social interaction. If you can't speak it then you are a nobody". This view makes it clear that English occupies a place of prestige in our country. People belonging not only to a different language groups but also to the same speech community make use of English in their inter-personal communication.

In big metropolis of India, it is really difficult to come across any educated person who can speak any Indian language well without avoiding the use of English words. Its importance is not just in how many people speak it but in what it is used for. It is the major language of trade and commerce, news and information in this world of globalization. It is the language of higher education and research, maritime communication, international air traffic control and it is used even for internal air traffic control in countries where it is not a native language. Thus it has attained the status of a global language in the ever changing economic context.

It is quite interesting to note that India, a multilingual nation, is the third largest English-speaking country after the US and UK. In India, it is increasingly being perceived as a 'must-know' language. It has now become a ladder for upward social mobility and 'a window to the world'. Such is the demand for learning this language that a variety of English coaching centres and private-tuition shops, English-medium schools which are mushrooming in a large numbers and are easy to spot almost everywhere in our country, even after independence, clearly indicate the respectable position this language enjoys in the minds of the democratic Indians.

Situations of ELT (English Language Teaching) in Jharkhand :- English language teaching situation presents a mixed picture in the state of Jharkhand. The standard of teaching English varies according to the type and need of the schools in the state. The disparity in the quality of English language education experienced by children further intensifies the already existing divide between English language rich and English language poor children. For the children in the schools in Jharkhand, English is a compulsory subject of study at primary, secondary and higher secondary stages. Hence, it is for the schools to rear up and supply sufficient number of young people with the kind of command of English necessary for communication with the outside world.

Still English holds a place of prestige in our country and in the state of Jharkhand too. Added to it is the hope of better prospects if English is learnt well. Naturally the parents of school going children are eager to send their ward to schools where English is taught well. The medium of instruction in universities as well as 90 other institutions of higher education in quite a number of states including the state of Jharkhand is English.

In Jharkhand there are ordinarily four different types of schools as far as the status of teaching English is concerned:

- i) English medium schools Where mother tongue/or Hindi is taught merely as a subject. They also cater to the need of non-regional language speaking group.
- ii) Schools where English is a predominant language. These schools usually have mother-tongue / or regional language as medium of instruction at the primary stage and English as an optional medium at secondary stage.
- iii) Schools where English is an equal partner with the mothertongue. Good teaching of English is