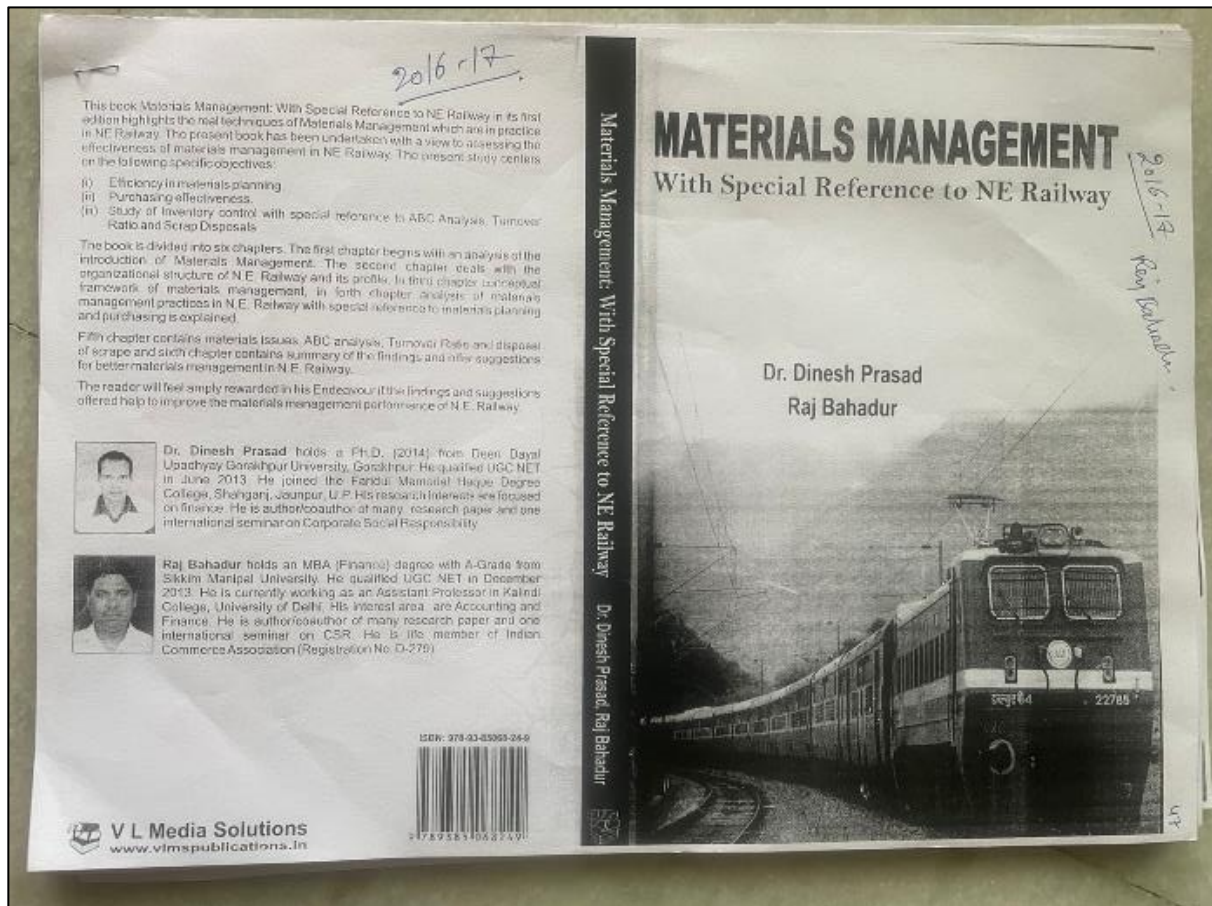


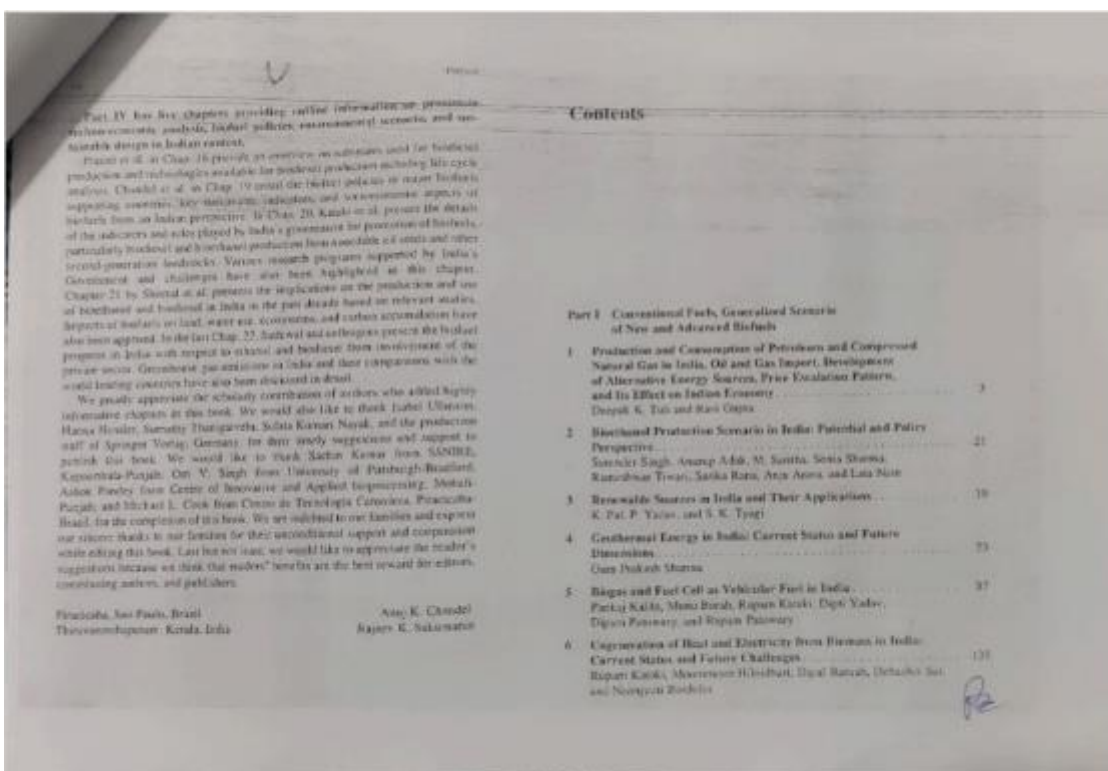
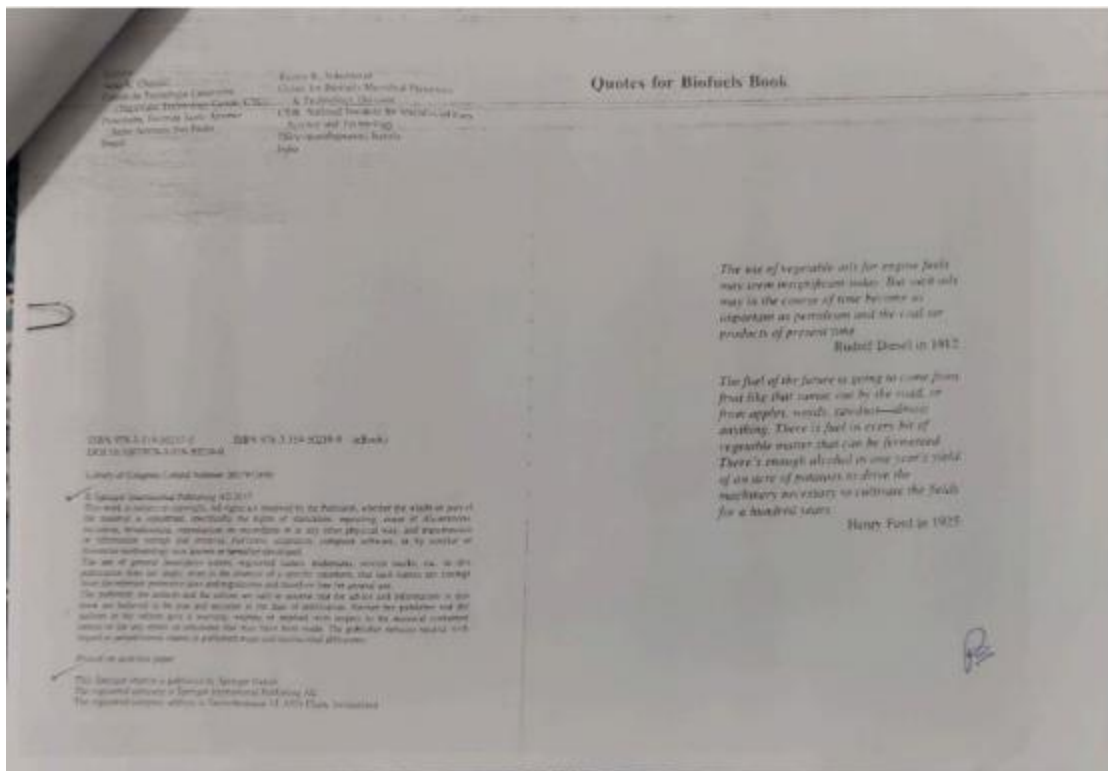
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Chapter 11
India's Biodiesel Programme: Status, Prospects, and Shortcomings

Sanjay Pathan and Pradyumn Kumar Biswas

Abstract Even after launching biodiesel programme more than a decade ago, India is yet to achieve significant progress. This calls into question whether India has followed a flawed approach. This chapter argues that though basic policy approach is not flawed, India needs to tweak the policy environment for the success of the programme. The principal changes required are multi-feed feedstock approach, attractive incentive mechanism both at feedstock stage as well as biodiesel production stage, and R&D for increasing the yield from feedstock.

Keywords Biodiesel • India • Innovation

1 Introduction

At the outset, energy is critical, directly or indirectly, in the entire process of evolution, growth, and survival of all living beings, and it plays a vital role in the socio-economic development and human welfare of a country. This is very much true in the case of Indian economy which has experienced unprecedented economic growth over the last decade. Today, India is the sixth largest economy in the world, driven by a real GDP growth of 8.7% in the last 5 years (7.5% over the last 10 years). No doubt, the high growth path implies high demand for energy resources. Unfortunately, India is an energy-deficit nation by global standards [1]. The energy deficit is all the more pronounced in the liquid transportation fuels sector which faces two basic challenges, i.e., rising energy demand in the face of limited reserves and higher dependence on increasingly costlier imported crude oil. The problem is more acute since more than 95% of India's surface transport is dependent on petroleum products [2].

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Corporate Retailing in the Advanced Countries: Some Salient Features

Pradip Kumar Bhattacharya

Introduction

Rapid growth of organized retailing in the developed countries over the past few decades has led to the decline of small retailers in large markets. This process is a result of a number of major factors...

Theories of the evolution of capitalism have viewed growth and productivity of the various forms of capital...

1. See Marshall (1890), Veblen (1899) and Keynes (1933) for the evolution of capitalism. For a more detailed account of the evolution of capitalism, see Bhattacharya (2001) and Bhattacharya (2002)...

...the process of a more increasing concentration of capital resulting in a few large firms...

...theories advanced that the 'accumulation of capital' is the primary reason for such a concentration of capital...

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**A MAGICAL MIND WHICH CONVERTED 1.92 LAKH PER ANNUM IN
TO 3 CRORE PER ANNUM BY USING ENTREPRENEURIAL AND
EFFECTIVE MARKETING SKILLS**

*Ravindra Singh Kushwah
Pranendra Singh
SOS Tourism & Travel Management, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, MP*

When Anubhav Sinha was working with a MNC of tourism as a travel consultant in Bengaluru, India, one day he had a talk with his father over telephone. He still remembers that day, it was 24th November 2009. In that conversation he told his father that "whatever I am doing here for others, I want to do it for myself and want take it to a new height with my diligence and creativity through self made path".

During his job days in Bengaluru, though the salary was not sufficient, somehow he managed his monthly expenses but many a times he had to ask his father to assist him financially. He described those days as the toughest days of his life. He was educated, energetic and enthusiastic in terms of both living a life and working professionally. There was a self conscious voice which was impelling him for a successful career crafted and created by him.

After he had talk with his father, he came back to his hometown Gwalior, MP in January 2010 and in May 2010 he started a travel agency *Holiday World*. At present, *Holiday World* is one of the creative and well to do travel agencies in Gwalior. It offers inbound, outbound and domestic tourist services customers / tourists. It has satisfied customer base and loyal hard working employees in his company. In the financial year 2014-2015 *Holiday World* had a turnover of about Rs. 3 crores where 10 employees are employed in a small office. In the financial year 2010-2011 the turnover of the company was Rs 1.92 lakh only. In a span of just four years the turnover saw a massive and multiple fold of growth. It could only be possible by the entrepreneurial capabilities and effective marketing policies and strategies which let all the employees of the company to work in preplanned direction and achieve their goals.

This journey of success of *Holiday World* was started with hard work and innovative thinking of business. He came back from Bengaluru and had nothing in his hand but only 30,000 rupees and an idea to work upon. He just started a travel agency *Holiday World* from his home with a laptop, an internet connection and his practical and academic knowledge of tourism and travel. He did a post graduate diploma in Tourism and Travel management which let him to work in tourism industry after completion of his education. Further he acquired more knowledge about the tourism industry after getting into the industry and working there for about 2 years.

When Mr. Anubhav Sinha came with a dream to start his own travel agency in Gwalior, there were not many travel agencies operating unlike today. He had a clear picture of his dream and path on



Sheetal Maurya

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Edited by
Dr. Amit Kumar Singh

Associate Professor
Department of Commerce
Delhi School of Economics
University of Delhi



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IPO Grading in India: A Review of Literature

Sheetal Maurya

3

ABSTRACT

Present study focuses on critically reviewing the extant literature on IPO grading in Indian new issue market. Earlier studies have investigated the efficacy of IPO grading on several fronts such as, its effectiveness in reducing the information asymmetry and bringing pricing efficiency (proxied by reduced underpricing), its desirability among the investors groups (proxied by subscription rate), its capacity to predict short-run and long-run performance, post listing liquidity of graded IPOs, and volatility of returns among different graded IPOs over varying time horizon. However, overall evidence from these studies remains inconclusive. We question the appropriateness of underpricing as a proxy to measure effectiveness of IPO grading, for it appears to be too noisy a variable to be reliable proxy and a behavioural phenomenon as explained by several models and behavioural theories which talks about the biases in IPO pricing process.

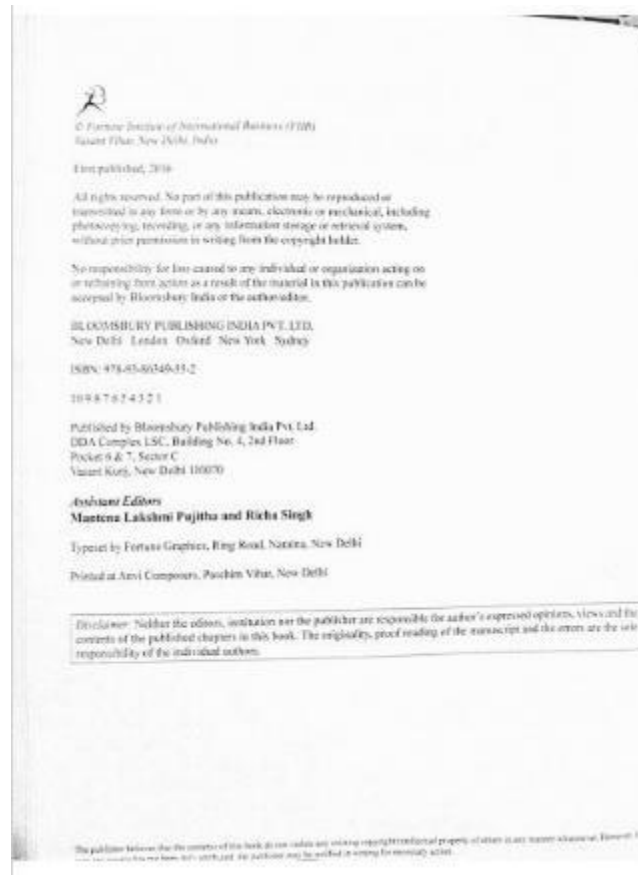
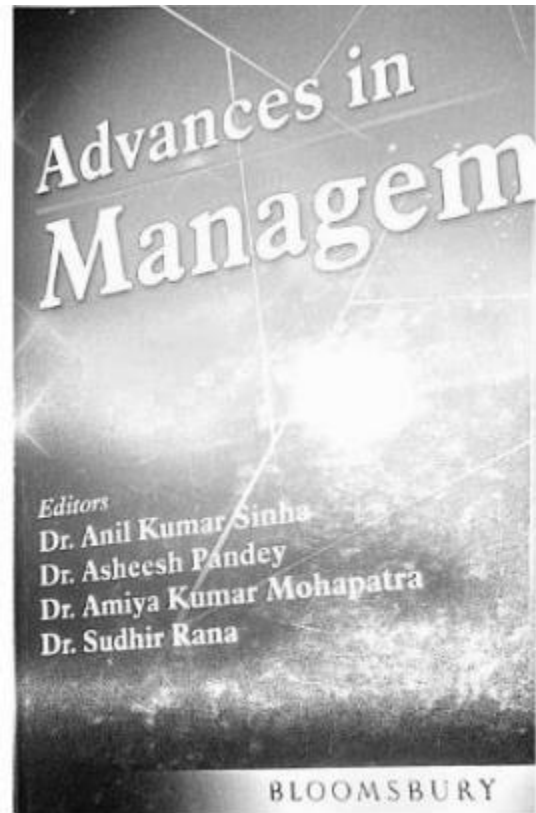
Key words: Certification Mechanism, IPO Grading, Underpricing, Initial Return, Subscription.

1. Introduction to Grading of Initial Public Offering

Market for new issues is characterised by high degree of uncertainty and informational asymmetry. Consequently, new firms contemplating to enter primary market with an initial public offering faces the challenge to condense the uncertainty associated with a new issue because this intensify the risk factor while information asymmetry prevent investor to rationally evaluate the various investment alternatives. Therefore, prospective issuers frequently use IPO certification mechanisms to convince its potential investors that issue is a good investment. As per cost of information acquisition theory, an effective certification should allow issuer to reduce the under-pricing by lowering the information accumulation cost for investors and informational asymmetry by signalling the fundamental value of firm. These certifications can take several forms, like pre-public offering, track record of firm, underwriters reputation, venture capital participation, auditor quality,

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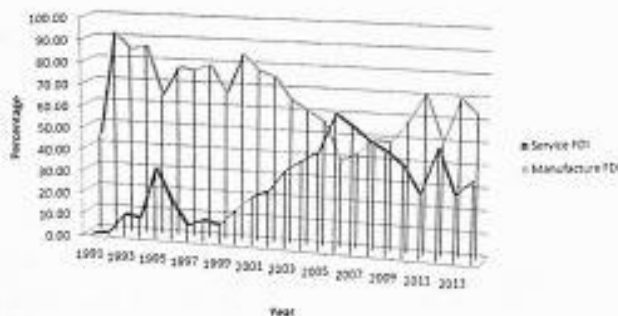
Sub-Sectoral FDI and Growth of Indian Economy: Empirical Approach of Two Decades

Narender and Raj S. Dhankar

INTRODUCTION

India has been one of the most closed economies till 1991. The foreign investment was restricted to certain areas only and the policies related to the foreign investment were very complicated. The most dominant form for inflow of foreign capital was the external commercial borrowing through which the big Indian firms raised loans. However, with the beginning of 1990s, India faced the Balance of Payment crisis and the foreign reserve was at its lowest level. So the Indian government announced to open up the Indian economy to foreign investors and along with that other economic reforms were introduced. Since the opening up the economy, there has been continuous increase in the inflow of foreign direct investment in India and it has become one of the top destinations for FDI. In the initial period most of the FDI comes through the government approval route as only some sectors were opened for the automatic route. However, over the period of time with the more liberalizing policy and many sectors were opened under the automatic approval and now most of the FDI comes through automatic route. Since 1991 Indian government has introduced various changes in its policy and approach towards FDI and as a result India is now one of the leading destinations for FDI.

As figure 1 stated that at the initial inflow of FDI in the manufacturing sector was higher as compared to service sector, but after 2005 service sector surpass the manufacture sector till global crises. The main reasons for this shift towards FDI was due to the growth of the sub sectors like Information and Technology, Financial sectors, Insurance, etc., similarly there was increasing trend of merger and acquisition in the banking and the financial sectors.



Source: Compiled by author.

Figure 1: Manufacture and Service Sector Flow of FDI

Thereafter, Government of India has taken many actions for the manufacturing sector and liberalized the much proportion of foreign investment in industrial sub sectors. The important sectors which attract most of the foreign investment in India include telecommunication, construction, pharmaceuticals, automobile, chemicals and power. As figure 2 stated that cumulative inflow of FDI in telecommunication sector during 2000 -2015 is around \$ 16,158.07 million, i.e. 8 percent of the total FDI inflow. Whereas, computer software and hardware, drug and pharma individually reached to the tune of 6 percentage of the total inflow. The flow of FDI in automobile sector in India has seen a continuous rise after 2003 and increase significantly after 2011 which is more than 4 percentages. As an increase in the cap on foreign investment in various sectors, FDI policy promote the foreign investment in India.

Dr. Mrinmoyee Roy

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Thematic and Spatial Patterns of the Terracotta Plaques on the *Jor Bangla* Temples of Itanda

29

Mrinmayee Ray*

The *Jor Bangla* Kali temple at Itanda is located in District Birbhum, West Bengal. It is the only surviving *Jor Bangla* temple of this district. The other recorded *Jor Bangla* temple in this district was at Mirtrapur, as per the photo archival record of ASI (Archaeological Survey of India). This Kali temple is a state protected monument under the Government of West Bengal. Till lately it was in a dilapidated state and the restoration and the conservation of this temple was recently concluded by the Shantiniketan chapter of INTACH (Pl. 29.1). The terracotta plaques present on the façade of the temple are exquisite, both in terms of its beauty and its thematic representation, which makes it one of a kind; it is one of the very few *Jor Bangla* temples with terracotta plaques on its façade. Scholars have often written in great detail about the themes depicted through these plaques. It is also known, through previous studies, that the themes were usually divided into secular and religious; with the secular getting placed at the bottom and the religious inserted above. However, the spatial patterns of the plaques are not very well-researched. Therefore, an attempt will be made to study and observe the spatial and thematic representation of the terracotta plaques of the façade of this temple through this article.

Geo-historical Background

Itanda is an ancient site referred to in several old texts. Situated at lat. 23°36' and long. 87°46' of District Birbhum, it is located at a distance of about 17 km from Bolpur on the north-west bank of river Ajay in the 'Rarh' region of the district. The proximity to river Ajay had resulted in the growth of commercial activities with Surpur and Ilambazar both of which developed as popular commercial centres in the production of silk and lac respectively. By the late 18th century CE, there are evidences of establishment of commercial factories in this region and hence, Itanda continued to remain an important economic centre. There is the presence of several old temples in this area. Legend has it that this temple –the *Jor Bangla* Kali temple– was probably built by a community of bone carvers (*harkatas*); believers of the Shakta goddess Kali.

Jor Bangla as a Distinct Temple Typology

Jor Bangla is considered a sub-type of *chala* type of terracotta temples in Bengal. Different scholars have given different opinions with respect to the classification of *Jor Bangla*. The most exhaustive

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Jor-Bangla temples, Narail, Bangladesh

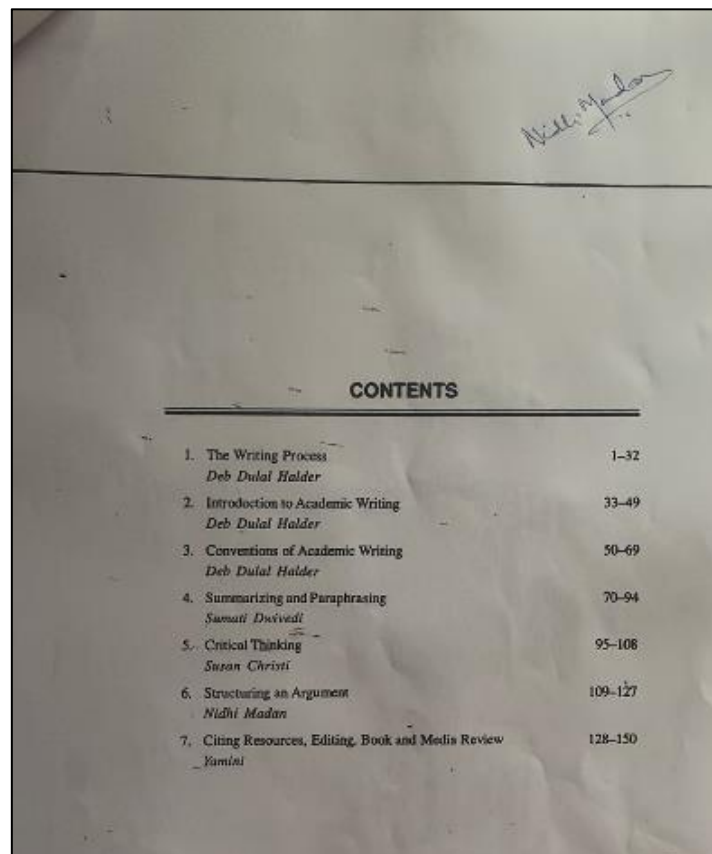
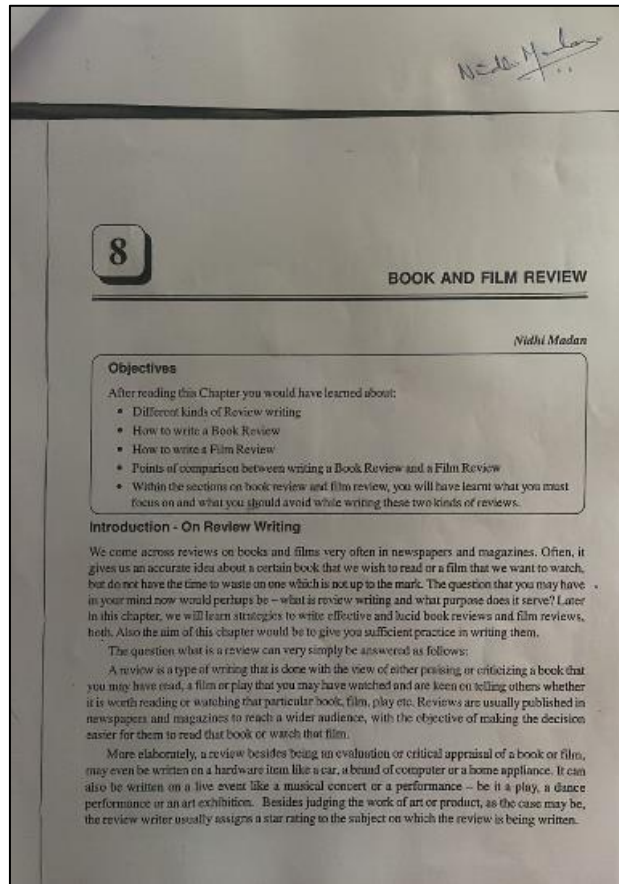
MRINMOYEE RAY

Research Scholar,
National Museum Institute,
New Delhi

Jor-Bangla¹ (Pl. 1) denotes the shape and form of two Do-Chala hut type structures joined together giving the appearance of the letter 'M' if seen from the side. Jor-Bangla is a variant of Chala type (Fig. 1) of brick temples. This Chala type was adopted by the Mughals and used as a decorative element in the forts of Delhi and Lahore and also in the palaces of Rajasthan (Michell 1983: 23). As this type came from Bengal region it came to be known as 'Bangladar' roof. Because of its popularity and adaptation, scholars have often referred to Chala style as the most significant contribution of Bengal architecture to Indo-Islamic architecture (Michell 1983: 20).

Several studies have been conducted on the architectural and aesthetic features of the brick temples (Dutta 1975; Ghosh 1986; Michell 1983; Biswas and Haque 1995). Among these temple types Jor-Bangla variant has a distinct architectural design. Also what adds to the uniqueness of these temples is that they ceased to be built within 200 years of their presence. In spite of this, Jor-Bangla temples have failed to draw adequate attention in art, historical architectural and archaeological research.

The purpose of this paper is to present the documentation and preliminary observations on four Jor-Bangla temples. All of them are located in the district of Narail, Bangladesh. The complementary aim is to build and present a core data standard for the monuments such as brick temples of Bengal in general, and Jor-Bangla temples in particular have not been documented and recorded with a systematic and scientific approach. There are inconsistencies and incoherencies in the methodology of documentation. To mitigate this disparity of data, a core data standard has been set by following, contextualizing and modifying the CIDOC and MIDAS guidelines. This paper, therefore, would sketch out the



Harjendra Choudhary

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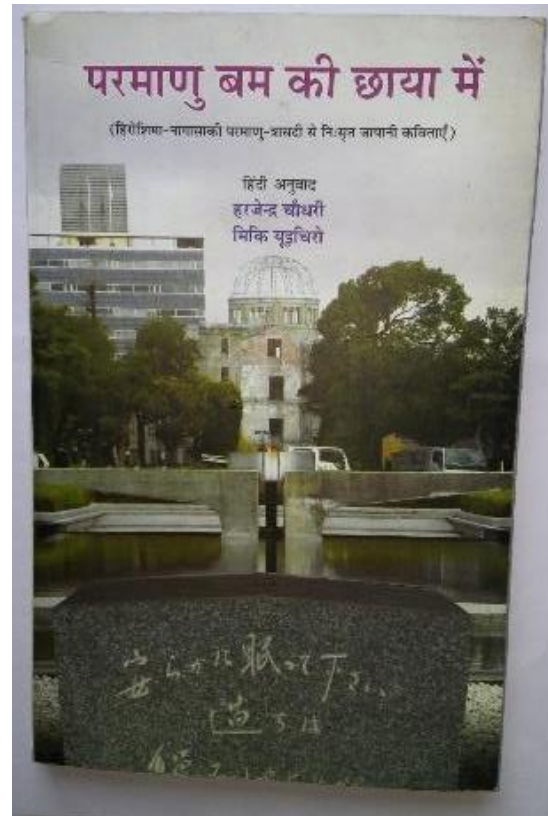
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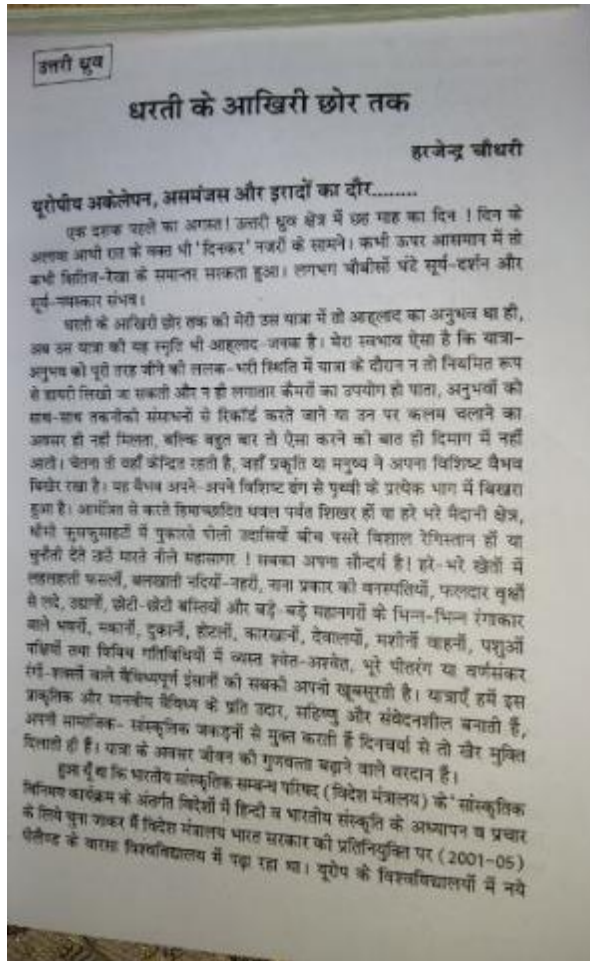
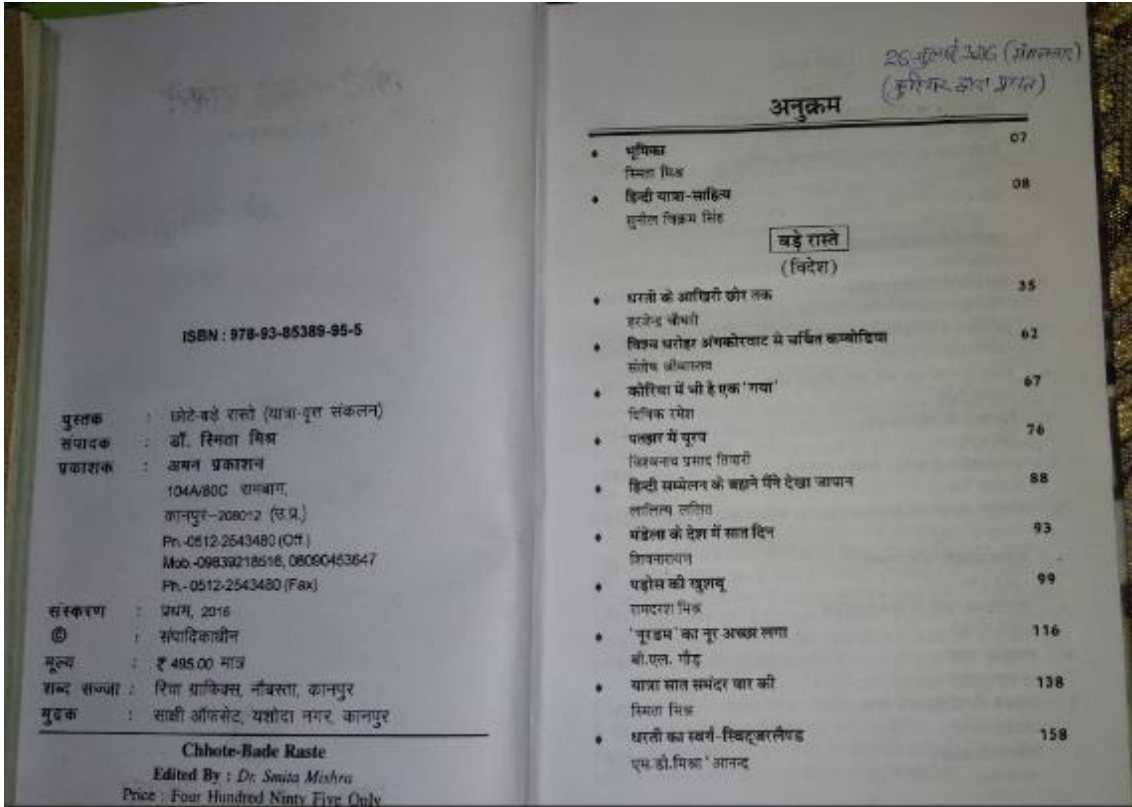
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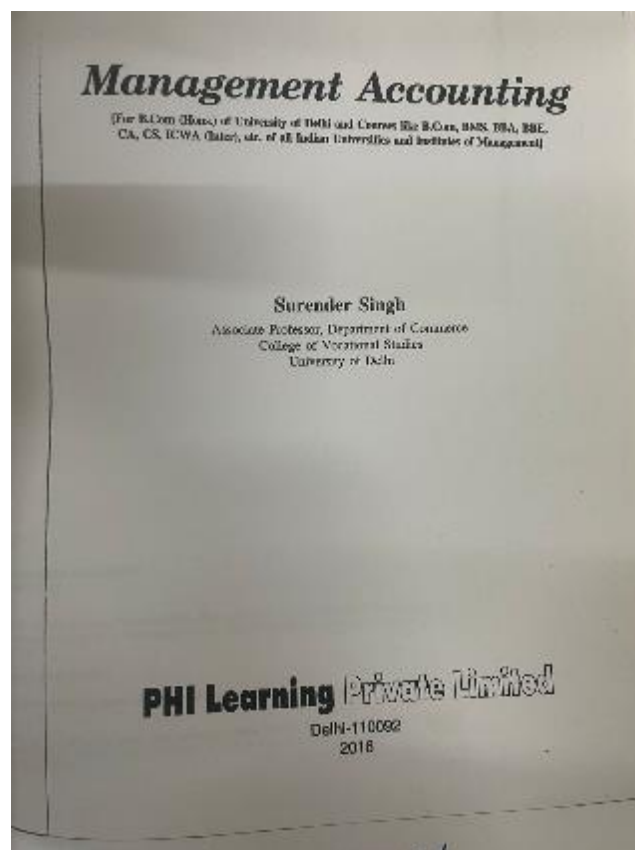
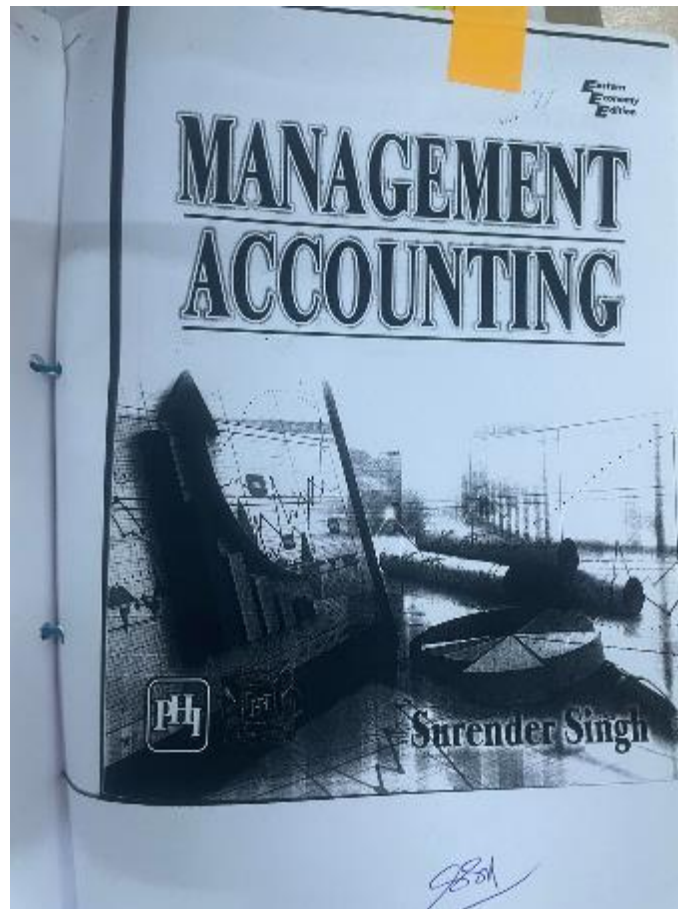
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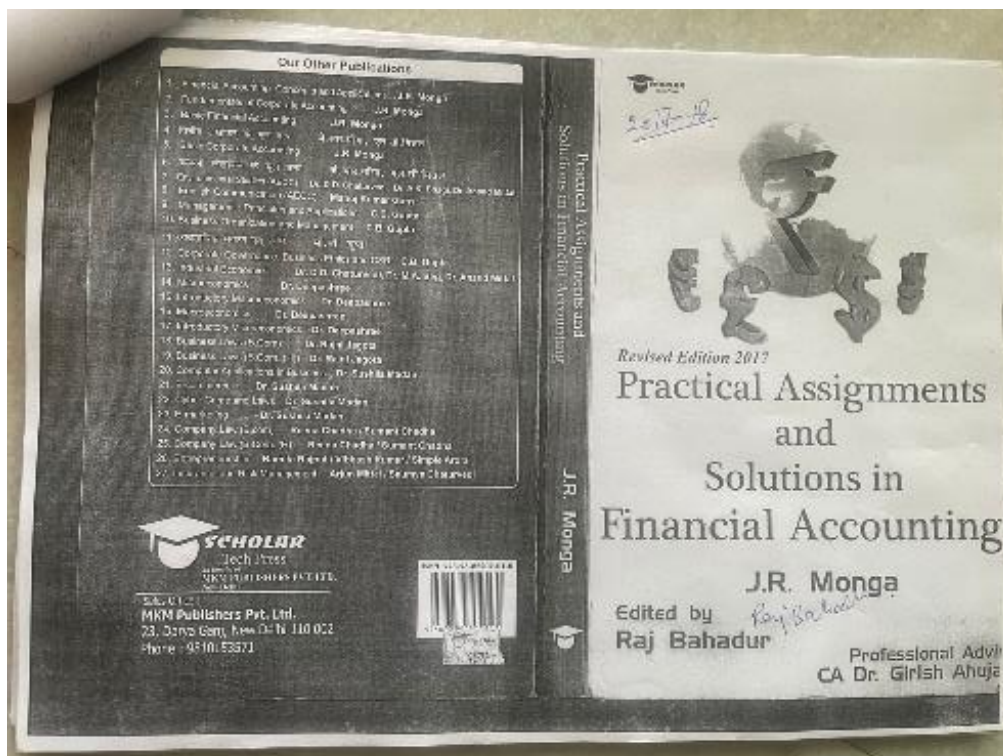
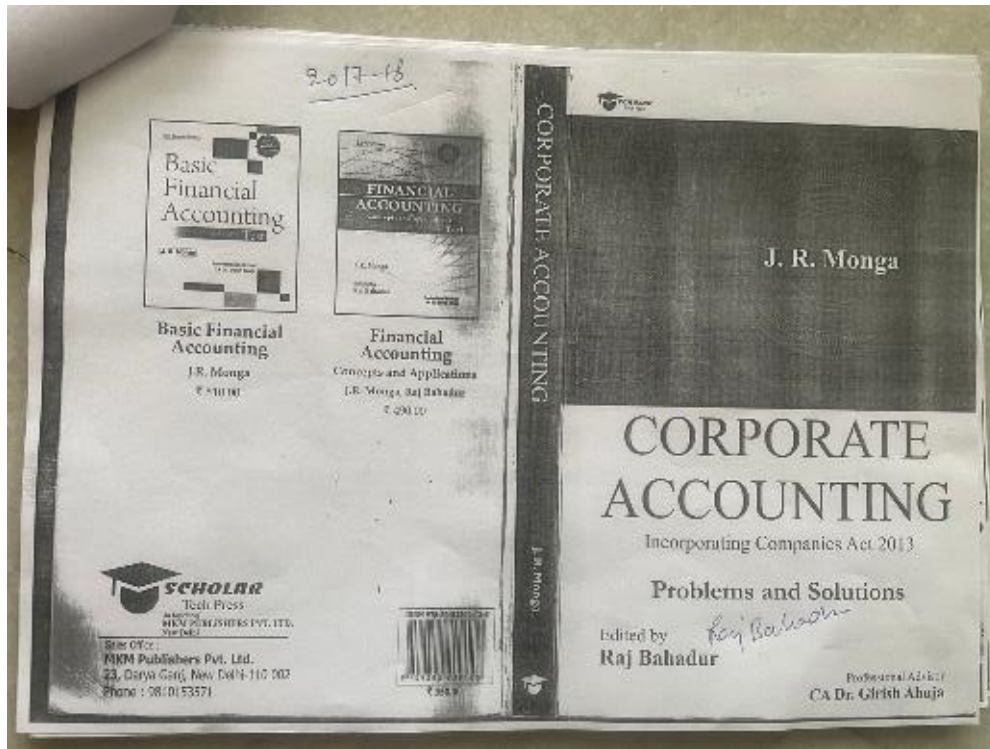


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J. R. Monga

32nd Edition



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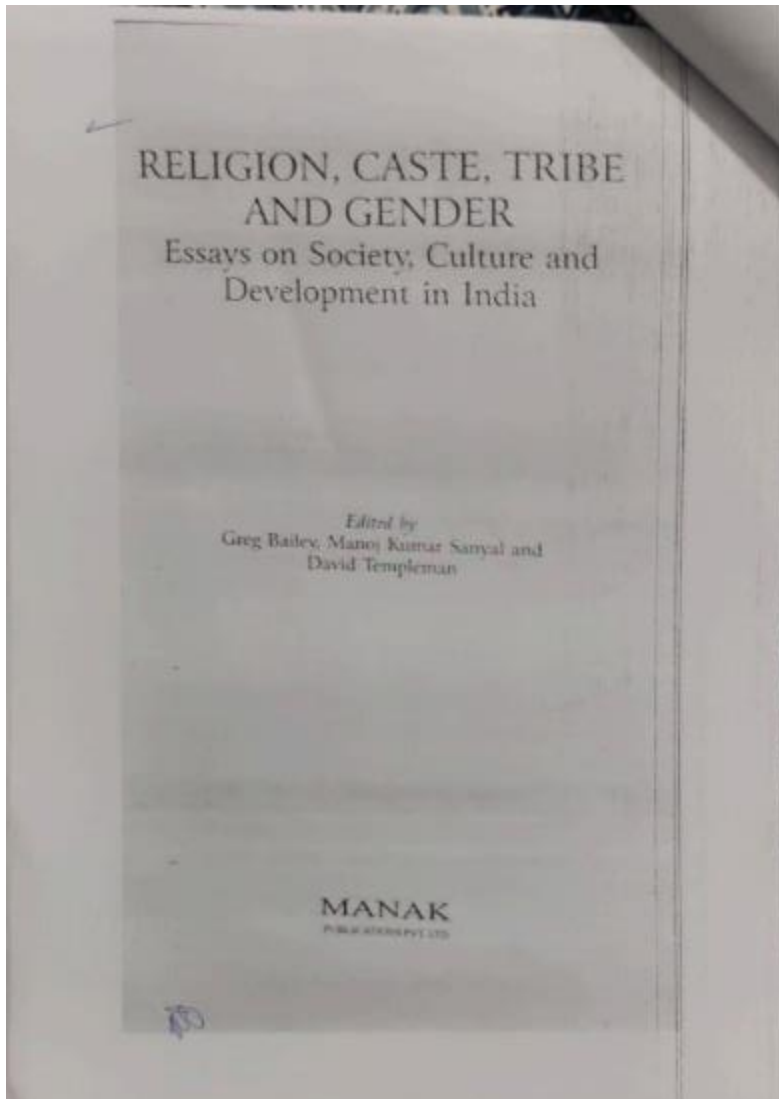
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Preface

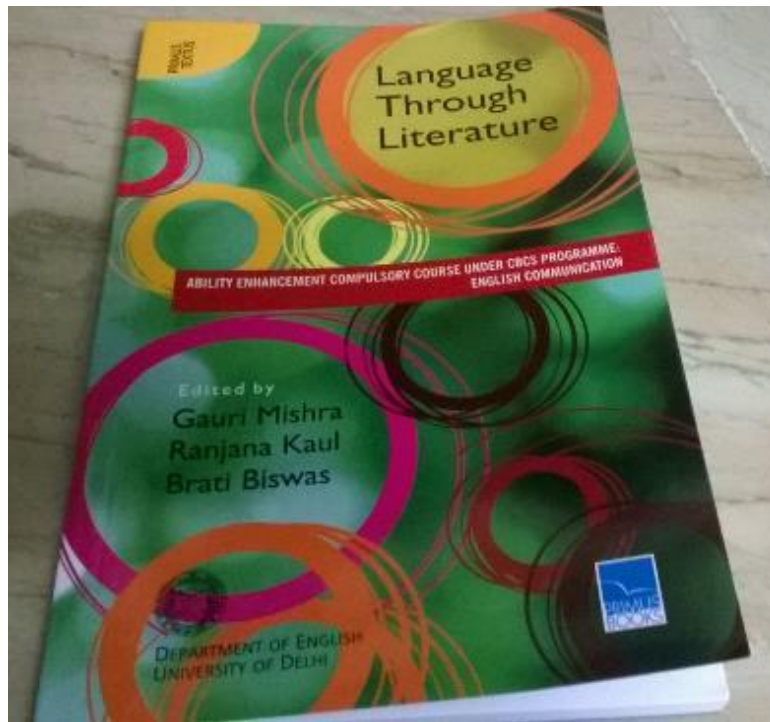
This anthology was planned around the end of 2013 at the Asia Institute of Management University, Madurai, India, to cover various important aspects of South Asian culture and society in a more integrated perspective. It primarily covered texts of data, both historical and quantitative, collected from Indian sources to show the interlink between religion, caste, difference and gender inequality and development in the past and present. The anthology is a part of South Asia Area Studies and is a critical development in the history of the area. The anthology has been a major step in the process of providing a more integrated view of Indian history. This volume also addresses issues relating to differential empowerment and empowerment by gender and social groups in contemporary India, and it attempts to provide insights into the complexity of differentiation, both social and economic. In organizing the volume we have had responses on interdisciplinary work and we had papers from anthropologists, social historians, economists, and especially scholars who questioned the Asian studies area having high level thinking in their respective fields of the social sciences. We are indebted to the following Manak staff.

BE

*Emergence of Women Entrepreneurs in
India in the New Millennium
A Case of Inclusive Growth*

Pradip Kumar Biswas

Promoting women entrepreneurs and their entrepreneurial activities can act as an effective instrument of women empowerment in a society where gender bias is deeply rooted and found in almost all walks of life. Spread of entrepreneurship among women would help them stand on their own feet, earn for their families and make decisions independent of their male counterparts. They would also be able to take part in social decision-making and act as informed citizens. Like their male counterparts, women entrepreneurs generate employment and contribute to national income to a significant extent. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (2004) noted a large gender gap in entrepreneurship activity across countries and cultures. This gap, according to OECD (ibid.), implies a sizeable untapped productive potential in the female segment of the population, which, if effectively utilized, would make a significant contribution to new business formations, job creation and economic growth. In India, the growth in the number of women entrepreneurs has been rapid in recent years, yet the relative share of such enterprises is still



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There is an urgency of writings about the "real" history of Partition, especially the history which focuses on women. Urvashi Baidya's *The Other Side of Silence* (1990) and Sita Malhotra and Gauri Mishra's *Widows and Widowers* (1998) deal with the oral narratives of Partition, women and what they suffered during that traumatic period. *Remembering India by Singhvi Jay* (2005) is a book about gender and nation, where she explains the manipulation of gender politics in the exercise of national risk. These books foreground the relationship between gender and nationhood and show how feminism engages with the knowledge of the nation.

What we have to look at and analyse are these intersections of the discourse of gender and nation, formation and how these impact discourse on the Partition. The discourse of the country was the single most important event in Indian history which is directly related to these two discourses.

The literature that this event produced, coming at it, did, after almost a decade, and the trauma which it inspired still and a still dawn one's spine. They make one realize that the discourse of the Partition was perhaps too big a piece to put in one's pocket. Before discussing the literature and claims of Partition which deal with women and the discourse of gender, one must understand what it meant to be a woman and how the experience of being a woman is related to Partition history.

The concept of "patriarchy" (physical and mental chastity) was one which was rooted in orthodox Hindu belief. It gradually evolved over centuries and transformed into a patriarchal ideology for women. The honour of men came to depend upon the chastity of their women. In other words, women's bodies were the repositories of men's honour. The burden of the woman to maintain her honour, to keep the woman pure, had to be placed, consecrated by her father, husband and son throughout her life.

The 19th century brought with it social reform movements and practices like sati and child marriage were abolished. It also saw the legislation of widow remarriage and the introduction of women's education. However, these movements did not question the conventional stereotypes of women, the idealogy of gender and patriarchy, born in the

GENDER AND PARTITION

Gauri Mishra

Partition history and the far-see related to it have been the focus of many studies in the past few decades. The reasons are manifold—the need to return to one's roots, a constant endeavor to reconcile with the past and the growing interest of India and Pakistan to each other's cultures, fading parallel and locating common issues.

However, one can always come up with gender insights because Partition was not just an event in the past but continues to impact the politics of the two nations even today. The Partition of India happened in 1947, on the eve of the nation's attainment of its freedom. Whenever the political leaders hinged to bring about by evening the Partition did not happen and the result was the ultimate traumatic division resulting in communal violence and civil war.

Immediately after the two nations, India and Pakistan, were created, communal riots broke up in different parts of the country. Hindus and Muslims killed each other in thousands targeting the Hindus in India and Muslims and Christians and other religious minorities in Pakistan. The violence was so intense that the government had to send troops to quell the riots. More than seventy thousand women were raped, kidnapped, and abducted by men of the other religion. Thousands of families were torn apart, homes burnt down and villages abandoned. The result in blood and trauma for the victims and their families.

In *The Other Side of Silence*, a book which she wrote shortly after this tragic event, Urvashi Baidya writes:

Perhaps many became part of the landscape of their native cities in the North, but a hell, a century later, there is no memorial, no memory, no word, except what is paraded and soon rapidly forgotten in further and further marches.¹

Dr. Mrinmoyee Ray

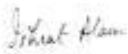
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30 December 2017


Professor Ishrat Alam
Secretary
Indian History Congress

Christmas Holiday Journey Decision: A Study of Factors and Clusters

Rahul Pratap Singh Kaurav¹, Reeta Chauhan², Ravindra Singh Kushwah³,
Pramendra Singh⁴, Sarita Bhargava⁵, Pranjul Tiwari⁶

ABSTRACT

The growing trend of getting the itineraries planned well in advance for the holidays by the folks at different occasions can be seen around the world. Tourism planners and business organizations too are ready to take the challenge to get the competitive edge over their rivals. Moreover, it is also the need of the hour for the DMOs, tour operators, and travel agents to know what kind of tourists are to be catered with what type of products as per their need. The study was undertaken to identify the travel motives, attributes and requirements for the visitors who go on Christmas holiday journey. The study was made in Gwalior, MP and a suitable methodology was adopted to get the correct analysis through Factor Analysis and Cluster Analysis. The analysis shows the different characters of the visitors and their motives for the Christmas holiday journey. This study will help the DMOs, Tour Operator, and Travel agents to make their businesses more successful by catering the right customers with useful products. This study will also be conducive in guiding the future researchers to be undertaken to know the similar kind of traits of the motivation of visitors at different occasions and time of the year.

Keywords: Christmas, Holiday journey, Tourism, Cluster Analysis, Gwalior, India.

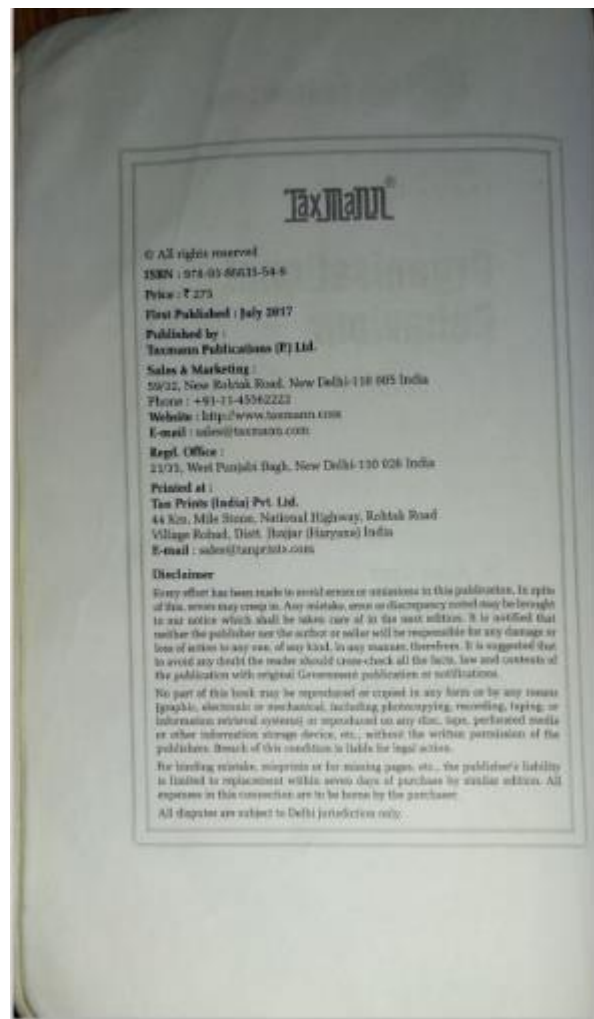
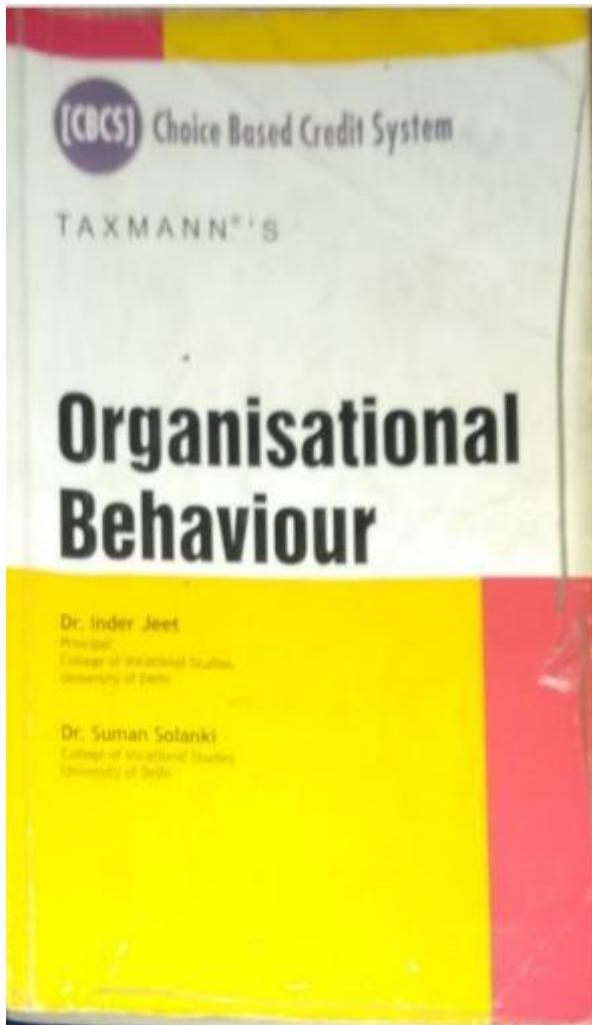
INTRODUCTION

Various studies have dealt with motivations, market segmentation and profiling target markets of tourists. Factors that stimulate tourists for holiday journey are classified into

- 1 Assistant Professor (Marketing), Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, (M.P).
- 2 Assistant Professor (Mathematics), Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, (M.P).
- 3 Research Scholar, SOS-TM, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, (M.P).
- 4 Research Scholar, SOS-TM, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, (M.P).
- 5 Assistant Librarian, Prestige Institute of Management, Gwalior, (M.P).
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Dr. Suman Solanki



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An Analysis of Benefits and Challenges of Skilling India

Rohit Kumar Shrivastav¹, Anuj Jatav²

*^{1,2}Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Dr. BhimRao.Ambedkar College,
University of Delhi*

ABSTRACT

India lags far behind in imparting the skill training as compared to other emerging economies. Only 10% of total workforce in the country receives skilling training. Further, it has been seen that 80% of the entrants into the workforce do not have the opportunity for skill development training and just because of it, the productivity of new entrants fall or they waste the scarce resources while learning the operationality of work.

Although, the accelerated economic growth has increased the demand for skilled manpower that has highlighted the shortage of skilled manpower in the country. Employees worldwide state a variety of reasons for their inability to fill jobs, ranging from undesirable geographic locations to candidates looking for more pay than what the employers have been offering. India is among the top countries in which employers are facing difficulty in filling up the jobs. For India, the difficulty to fill up the jobs is 45%, which is above the global standard of 34% in 2012. The lack of available applicants, shortage of hard skills and shortage of suitable employability, including soft skills, are some of the key reasons in finding a suitable candidate for available jobs in the country. This paper aims and attempt to study the current situation of skilling in India and further to study the problems faced during skilling the individuals in terms of financial resources.

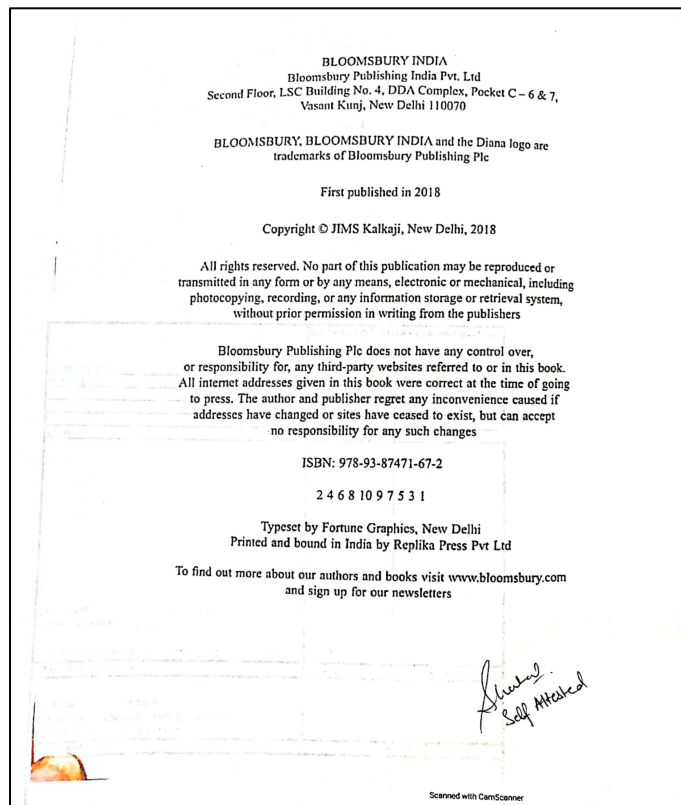
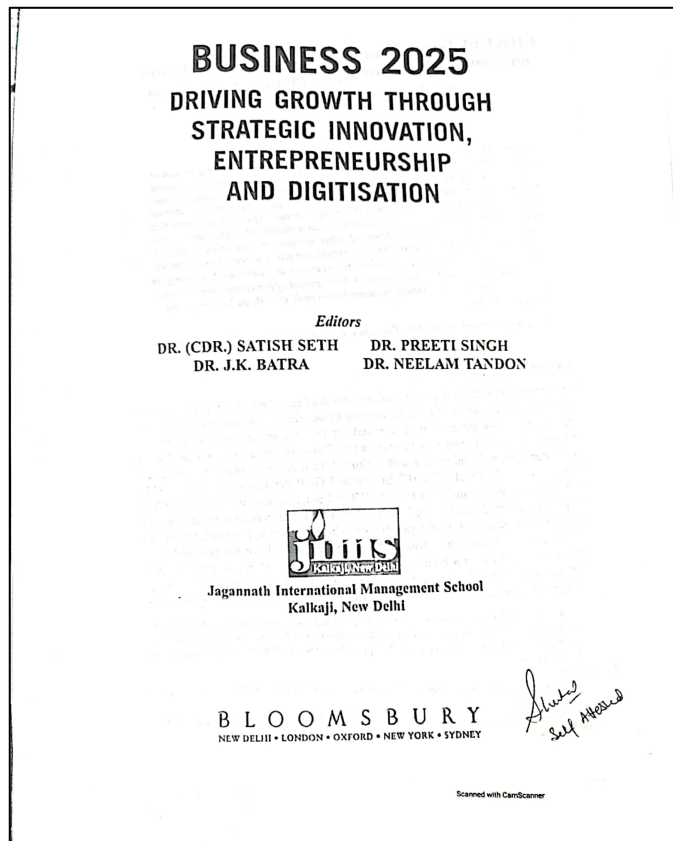
Keywords: *Skilling India, Skills Evaluation, Economic Growth, Industrial Efficiency*

1. INTRODUCTION

India lags far behind in imparting the skill training as compared to other emerging economies. Only 10% of total workforce in the country receives skilling training. Further, it has been seen that 80% of the entrants into the workforce do not have the opportunity for skill development training and just because of it, the productivity of new entrants fall or they waste the scarce resources while learning the operationality of work.

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Sheetal Maurya



Effect of Growth in Entrepreneurial Activities on Economic Growth: Evidences from India

Amit Kumar Singh¹ and Sheetal Maurya^{2*}

ABSTRACT

The present study uses multiple linear regression to examine the effect of growth in entrepreneurial activities on economic growth of India and subsequently comment on its statistical significance. The growth in entrepreneurial activities, as our key independent variable, is measured by 'growth in newly registered limited liability companies' and the results of multiple linear regression indicates that level and growth in entrepreneurial activities has a statistically significant positive impact on economic growth. Amongst other explanatory variables, quality of human resource also has a statistically significant positive impact on dependent variable. Hence, this study provides the evidences in favour of developing an ecosystem conducive to promotion and development of entrepreneurial activities as it can positively contribute towards the overall growth and development of economy as well.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Economic Growth, Total Natural Resource Rents, Human Resource

INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurial activities are crucial to growth of economy of any nation and are channelled by factors such as, perception of people of that nation towards new opportunities, risk perception, perceived capabilities, entrepreneurial intentions, self-motivation, and creativity to name a few. These factors collectively are known as "Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Attitude". In India, with population of 292.7 billion people, GDP of \$2,090.7 billion and GDP Per Capita of \$1,617. SME Contributes approximately 9% to GDP (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, GEM¹). As per the updated database of GEM (2016) on Entrepreneurial Behaviour and Attitude, Percentage of 18-64 population who see good opportunities to start a firm in the area where they live and who believe they have the required skills and knowledge to start a business has increased to highest in past three years to approximately 44%. Similarly, the proportion of nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business belonging to adult population age group of 18-64

¹ GEM is a trusted resource on entrepreneurship for key international organisations like the United Nations, World Economic Forum, World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), providing custom datasets, special reports and expert opinion.

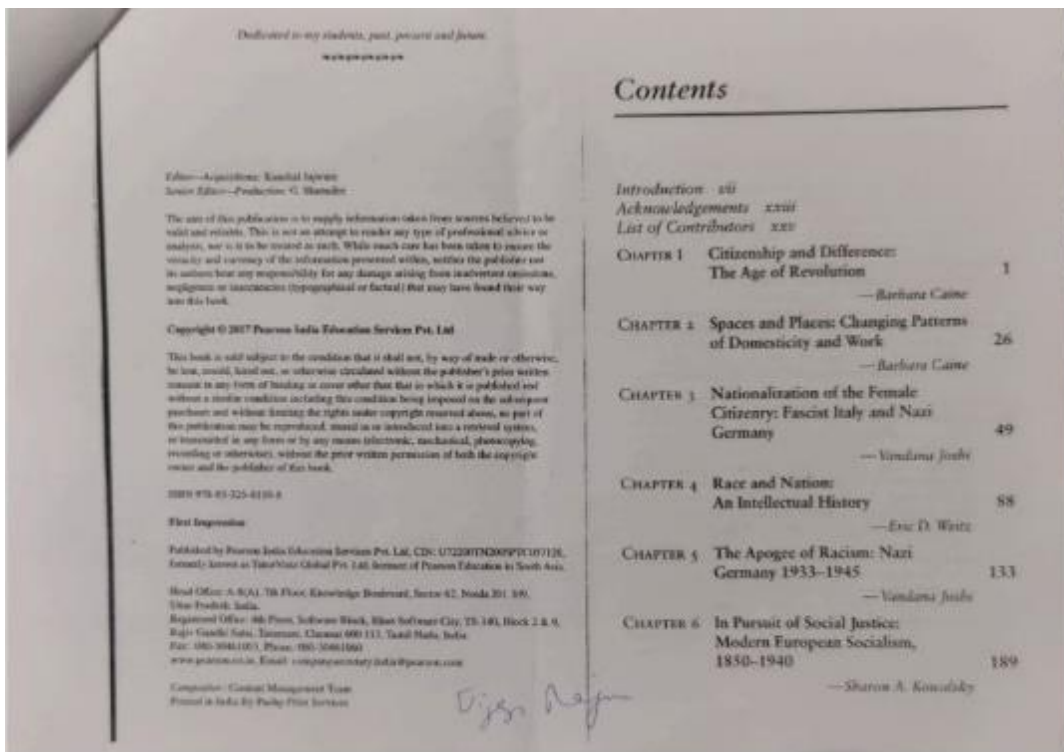
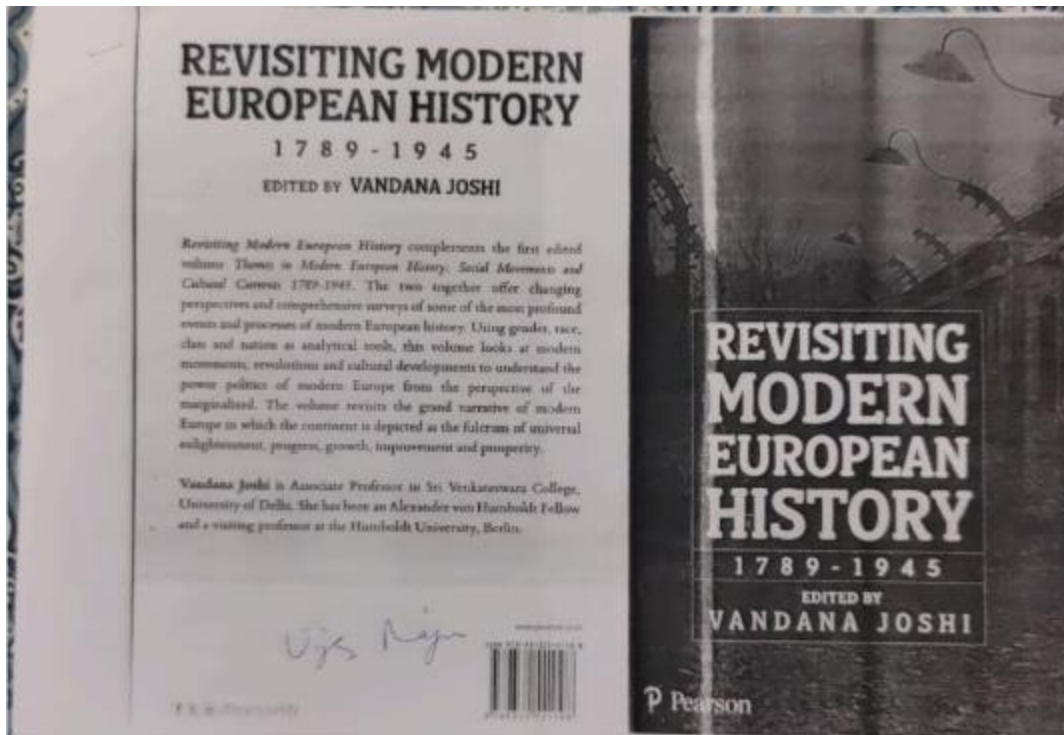
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Dr. Vijaya Rajni



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Vijaya Rajni

Introduction

Revisiting Modern European History: 1789–1945 helps us to understand the story of modern Europe in a thematic manner. The themes chosen for this volume, namely gender, race, class and nation, have been used as analytical tools that question the universality and linearity of the so-called progress and development that Europe achieved in the modern era. The questions posed in the volume point to the problems and perils of the progress and development based on science. Scientific advancement in the Nineteenth century was utilized to create a moral universe within which death factories operated day in and day out with remarkable industrial efficiency such as in Auschwitz, to annihilate entire sections of population without creating psychological disturbance and moral qualms among the masses. With impunity the executioners could execute mass killings without soiling their hands in blood and hearing the cries of the victims.

Race, gender, class and nation in the century of extremes were so muddled that we cannot find simple solutions, categorizations and gradations. That is why they form four pillars on which our understanding of power politics of modern Europe rests. Besides will find an overlap of these categories throughout the book, which only confirms the inherent interconnections. Some chapters concentrate on one concept more than the other. The first three chapters concentrate on gender, chapter four and five on race, chapters six and seven on class, while chapter eight deals with nationhood, an idea that permeates all previous categories.

The first theme of this book is gender relations. Gender as an analytical tool came to feminists and women historians in the genealogy of conceptualizing women's marginalization much after studying women as women. The chapters on gender history reflect many of the concerns that were raised in the previous volume in the chapter on European feminism. In this volume, we are shifting from women to gender as a category of analysis. This is in keeping with the way of history writing, periodization and some of the critical concerns developed historically in feminist thought. Feminists came to realize that talking about women in isolation is not very meaningful as it produced a partial and fragmented understanding of the sexual difference in society. Secondly, studying women as women,

7 Industrialization and the Rise of Modern Class Society

—Vijaya Rajni and Shashi Bhushan Upadhyay

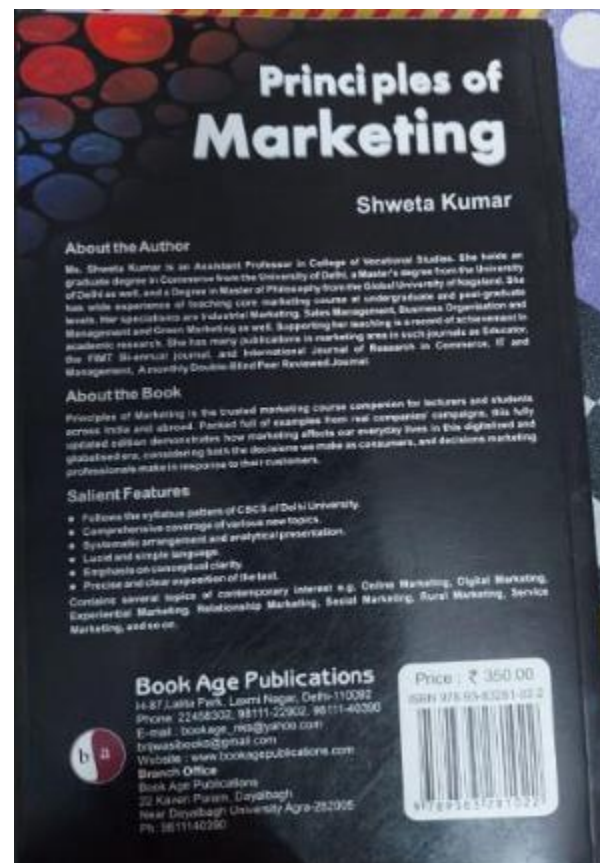
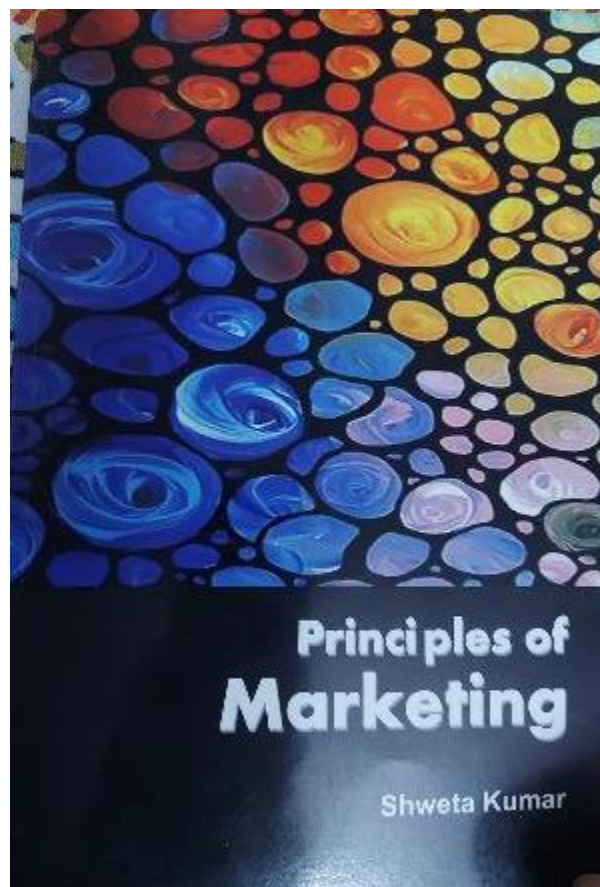
Industrialization is a general phenomenon whose existence can be traced in various epochs and under different forms of government and social organization. Industrialization, in however different forms and limited scope, occurred in various societies since the beginning of civilization. To cater to the tastes of the privileged classes and to the requirements of wars and battles, so many goods were needed which needed certain forms of at least small-scale industries and some amount of industrial production. However, the development of industries in modern times has been exponential and it is manifestly linked with the growth of capitalism. In fact, the concept of economy was invented when the latter was already substantially capitalist in major European countries. Even within the process of capitalist development various levels of industrialization may be found in different countries. At a particular juncture in the development of capitalism the pace of industrialization became so fast and pronounced that it could be clearly recognized as a new stage of development encompassing all forms of life in certain areas of Europe and North America. Due to its relatively fast pace it has also been referred to as 'Industrial Revolution'. Many scholars regard it as the most important phenomenon affecting all aspects of human life since the origins of agriculture or the 'Neolithic Revolution'. In the period of the Neolithic Revolution, the human beings resorted to agriculture as

Vijaya Rajni

the primary sustenance in place of hunting and gathering. This led to settled life and the beginnings of the early cities which could survive on the surplus generated by agriculture. Similarly, during the course of the 'Industrial Revolution', human beings experienced enormous changes in their economic and social life when, within about 100 years, the mode of life in European countries changed dramatically. The movement became faster, population increased rapidly and could be sustained by rising production, and there was a preponderance of industry over agriculture. As modern industrialization advanced, most of European countries and North America underwent various changes during the nineteenth century. The new machines, factories and new industries replaced the crafts and agriculture based societies. The insatiable appetite for raw materials and unquenchable thirst for profits created big rivalry among the Western countries to secure all parts of the globe as markets for their manufactured goods and as suppliers of raw materials and food. It is with this phenomenon of rapidly developing and expanding capitalist industrialization that we are primarily concerned in this chapter. Our main focus will be on capitalist industrialization or industrial capitalism as it evolved and crystallized in Europe from the mid-eighteenth to the beginning of the twentieth century.

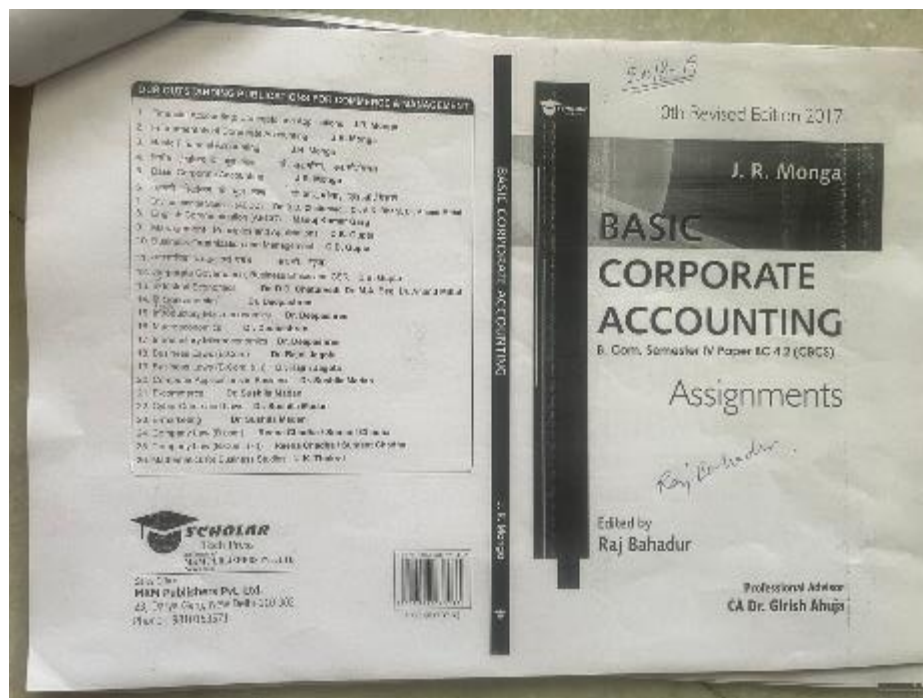
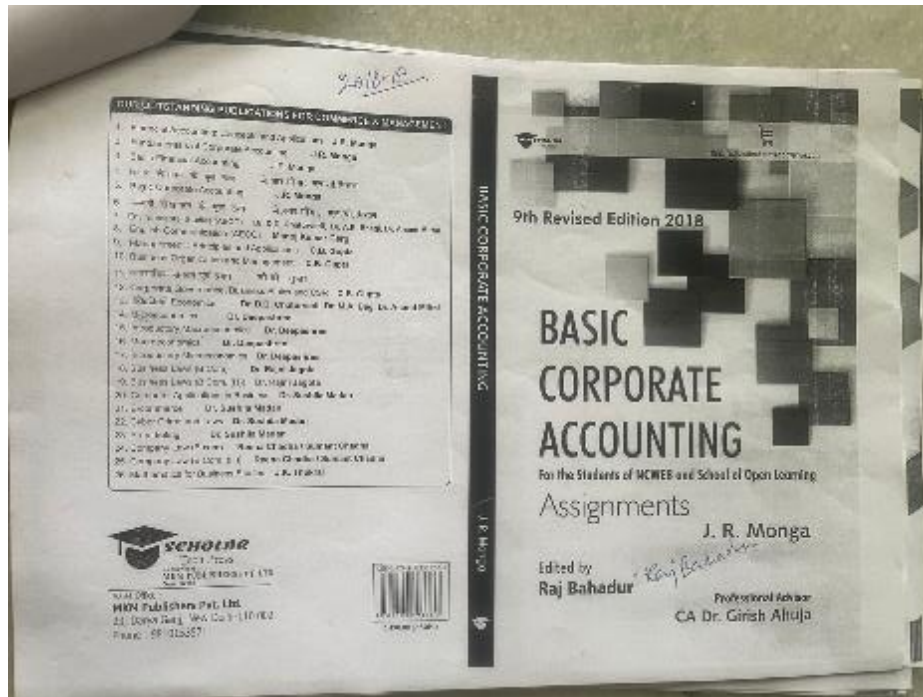
In this period, the process of industrialization brought about revolutionary changes in Europe and radically transformed its relationship with the rest of the world. Till the beginning of the eighteenth century, Europe was one power—economic and political—among many others in the world. Economically, it was not noticeably superior compared to several countries in Asia, particularly China and India; some even argue that it was actually inferior. However, by the end of the nineteenth century, it had far surpassed all other regions of the world economically, except North America which experienced similar changes. Politically, it held the rest of the world in its thrall directly or indirectly controlling them. In this chapter, we begin by outlining the broad features of modern industrialization, followed by the background leading to relatively rapid industrialization. Then we will trace the development of industrialization in selected European countries and then its impact on the society and values. Finally, we deal with a very contentious issue whether this process, particularly in the nineteenth century may be termed as Industrial Revolution.

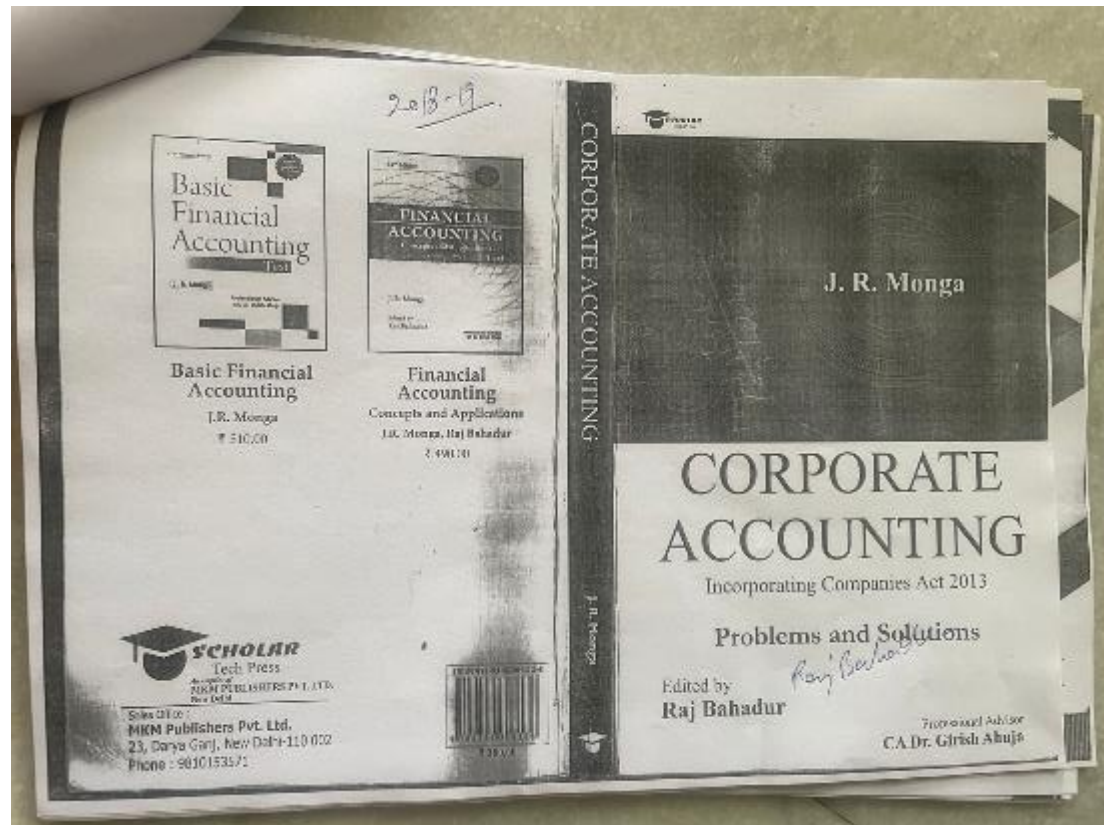
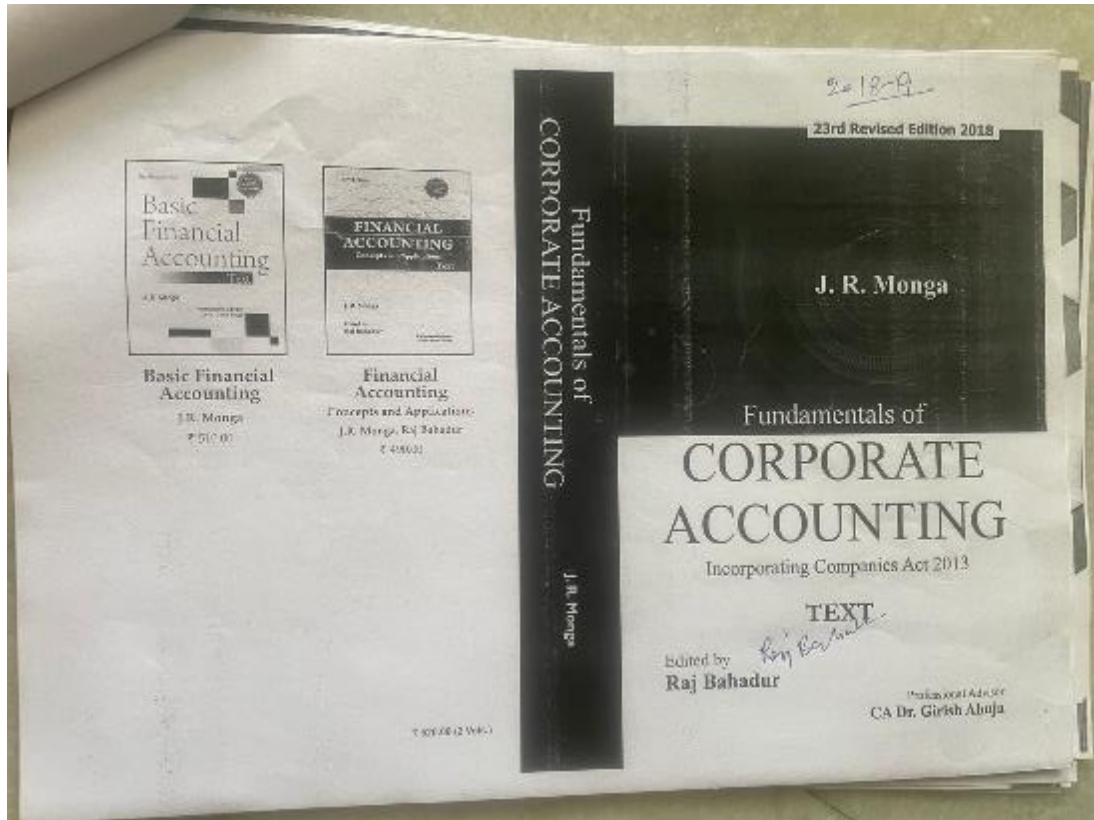
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Chapter 1 Introduction

Pradip Kumar Biswas and Panchanan Das

India's economic reforms of the 1990s represent a watershed in the country's policy approaches towards development. Initially, in 1991, some reform measures were introduced to overcome the country's emergency-like situation arising due to fiscal imbalances, severe shortage of foreign exchange and the resulting balance of payments crisis, triggered by the Persian Gulf War. This was followed by a series of major policy changes in line with the World Bank's policies advocating stabilization and structural changes, which covered almost all the major economic issues and domains of activities, notably trade, foreign and corporate investment, banking, restructuring of small industries, banking and finance, health, education, insurance, labour law, handicrafts, retail trade, pricing of and trade in agricultural commodities, services and subsidies, and the like. Although the crisis situation eased and the economic situation stabilized within two years, the process of economic reforms has been continuing unabated, even intensified in some fields like trade, foreign investment, land reforms and taxation partly due to WTO requirements and partly due to internal dynamics of the economy which calls for high growth and high investment including FDI.

In general, these reforms intended to transform the economy through the liberalization of the firm-enter economic principles, namely provision of property rights, contract enforcement, market-based competition, appropriate incentives, sound money, debt sustainability, through liberalizing foreign inflows, trade liberalization, substitution policies, strict anti-inflationary measures, monetary policy through externalization, with the deflationary strategies of reducing excess demand, reducing fiscal and current account deficits to sustainable levels, devaluation of rupee, abolition of export subsidies, were quite successful in achieving what which within a short period restored higher growth rate of the growth rate together with stability. The growth needed to be sustained over a longer period without

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Chapter 9 Growth Characteristics of the Unorganized Sector in India in the Post-reform Era

Pradip Kumar Biswas

Abstract It traces the pattern of growth of the unorganized sector at disaggregated levels identifying the factors responsible for the growth and the associated changes in productivity after reforms. Liberalization affects the unorganized sector through exposing the hitherto protected producers to cut-throat competition in the market leading to decline of a sizeable section of them. However, many competent producers may locate markets beyond their neighbourhood and grow quickly. Further, the enterprise develops subcontracting relationships with the small producers and disengages out non-core activities like housekeeping or security to the unorganized sector enterprises in an effort to minimize costs and avoid labour laws. Moreover, distress-driven growth of the own account enterprises is no less important in the context of liberalization. The sector started with moderate growth of employment and number of enterprises in the 1990s, then to high growth during 2000s, and thereafter in the first half of 2010s it considerably slowed down. Labour productivity growth was however found to be faster when employment growth was slow and vice versa. Hence efforts were made to improve the quality of employment, not just growth of employment, the latter is studied together with changes in productivity and other conditions. Size-class-wise estimates reveal that relatively larger sized enterprises like directory establishments could benefit more than the OAEs, both in terms of share of employment and number of enterprises.

9.1 Introduction

Non-agricultural unorganized sector is a highly heterogeneous group covering wide varieties of economic activities related to manufacturing, trade and services and the technology used in these activities ranges from traditional and archaic to the modern and sophisticated ones. Production organization also varies from (i) self-employed or own account enterprises to the ones employing several hired workers. Not all are operating for profit maximization as many poor people after failing to get wage

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Resident's Perceived Cultural Benefits of Heritage Tourism and Support for Tourism Development: A Case of Khajuraho

Proceedings of 10th International Conference on Digital Strategies for Organizational Success

12 Pages

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Priya Chaturvedi

Jiwaji University

Date Written: January 6, 2019

Abstract

Heritage tourism has become a significant area of the worldwide tourism industry. It helps make ancient preservation economically viable by using heritage attractions and culture to draw in and assist tourists. Heritage tourism can bring cultural prosperity at the places of heritage attractions. It produces a quality experience in the mind of tourist, at the same time it encourages the preservation and conservation of the heritage sites. Different cultural benefits and preservation both can be made while promoting heritage tourism in a sustainable way.

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Heritage tourism, cultural benefits, residents', Khajuraho

ABSTRACT

Heritage tourism has become a significant area of the worldwide tourism industry. It helps make ancient preservation economically viable by using heritage attractions and culture to draw in and assist tourists. Heritage tourism can bring cultural prosperity at the places of heritage attractions. It produces a quality experience in the mind of tourist, at the same time it encourages the preservation and conservation of the heritage sites. Different cultural benefits and preservation both can be made while promoting heritage tourism in a sustainable way. This research deals with the heritage tourism in Khajuraho. Khajuraho is one of the UNESCO world heritage sites of Madhya Pradesh. This modest town of district Chhatarpur is very prosperous for heritage attractions, some of them are world famous for their unique architecture and erotic carvings. Prominent paws of medieval India passed through this historic township. This research seeks to explore the residents' perceived cultural benefits of heritage tourism of Khajuraho. A questionnaire was designed to measure residents' perceived economic benefits of heritage tourism in Khajuraho. Exploratory factor analysis and confirmatory factor analysis were conducted to find the significant difference for the perceived benefits of heritage tourism for different demographic elements. Substantial effects have been found on the research goals. The outcomes have important implication for government, DMO's, DMC's and different stakeholders of the tourism industry.

Introduction

In the final few decades, tourism has developed significantly. Tourism industry is regarded as the world's biggest industry with volumetric economy. The total share of Travel & Tourism of GDP was USD8, 272.3bn (10.4% of GDP) in 2017, and is forecast to grow by 4.0% in 2018, and to rise by 3.8% pa to USD12, 450.1bn (11.7% of GDP) in 2028. In 2017 Travel & Tourism directly created 118,454,000 businesses (3.8% of full employment), (WTTC, 2018).

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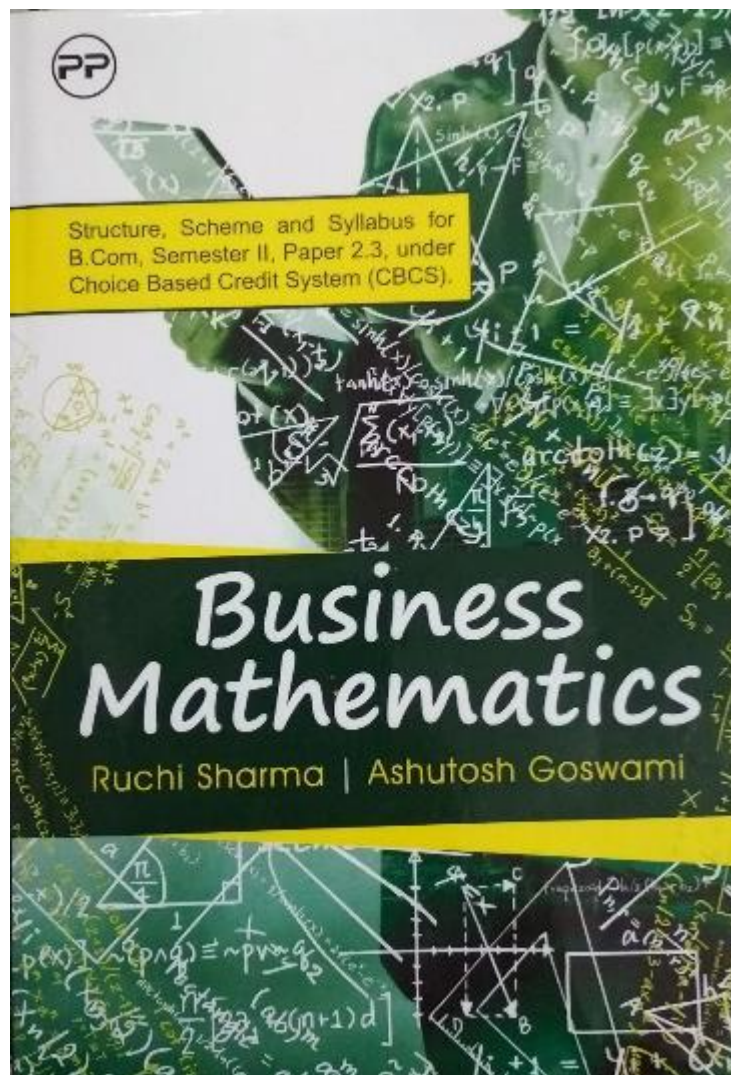
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Resident's perceived economic benefits of heritage tourism and support for tourism development: A case of Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh, India

Travelling, nowadays has become a dream for those who love to see new places for different purposes. Countries harness a lot of benefits arising out of these travelling activities. They get benefitted in a number of ways. They not only get benefitted through tourism in economic terms (Greiner, 2010), but tourism also contributes in a many other ways. Aside from economic gains for the lands, tourism as well helps in cultural preservation (Esman, 1984), environmental protection (Li & Syazni, 2015), peace and security around the world, infrastructure and development of the nation (Matiza & Oni, 2014).

The destinations all around the universe seemed to have been improving their performance recovering from safety and security challenges in late years. Plethora of tourism destinations in India, attracts number of holidaymakers from all around the cosmos, as India is very prosperous in terms of tourism attractions and resources. Destinations with heritage attractions are the premier destinations of India. Golden cultural history of India, makes India a prime state of heritage tourism destinations. Variety of heritage destinations from ancient to medieval to early modern era are available in India. Tourism in India has expanded with the world

Ruchi Sharma



<p>CABI Book Chapter</p> <h2>Air pollution: sources, impacts and controls.</h2>  <p>Description</p> <p>This book with 12 chapters aims to provide a broad overview of the issues surrounding air pollution and how to control and monitor pollution levels. Beginning with a brief background on the subject, the book moves on to discuss global emissions, with an emphasis on megacities and their effects. Possible pollution control measures and methods of air pollution measurement and modeling are also expl...</p> <p>More about this book →</p> <p>Chapter 12 (Page no: 198)</p> <h3>Air pollution control: policies and legislations.</h3> <p>Emerging issues such as climate change, ozone layer depletion and global warming have driven policy makers to put a cap on the emission of pollutants through various legislations.</p>	<h3>Chapter details</h3> <p>Author(s) Ruchi Singh, Amit Kumar</p> <p>Author Affiliation University of Delhi, New Delhi, India.</p> <p>Editor(s) Saxena, P., Naik, V.</p> <p>Book Air pollution: sources, impacts and controls.</p> <p>Year of Publication 2019</p> <p>ISBN 9781786393890</p> <p>DOI 10.1079/9781786393890.0198</p> <p>Descriptor(s) air pollution</p>
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Deepika Mishra



Global Information and Business Strategies

Volume 9

Editors
Prof B S Hothi | Dr A K Ghosh | Dr Uma Gulati
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EXPLORING CONSUMERS' FOOD WASTE AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOUR: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND RESEARCH AGENDA

Deepika Mishra¹
Pooja Goel²

ABSTRACT

Food waste is a universal problem which has been gaining attention of researchers and practitioners in past few years. Reducing food waste will aid in bringing sustainability in global food system and hence this issue needs to be addressed at all levels- from production to consumption. This paper is an attempt to explore the drivers of consumers' behaviour concerning food waste avoidance, thereby, reducing food waste at consumption level. The paper follows an expository approach. In depth review of literature has been done to find out the factors which were found essential in the literature and/or which are not explored much to study food waste avoidance behaviour. The paper proposes that intention, moral norms and initiating action drives food waste avoidance behaviour. Intention on the other hand gets influenced by attitude, social influence and perceived behavioural control. Also, up to some extent, social influencers affect a person's attitude. This study proposes a conceptual model by integrating two behavioural theories i.e. theory of planned behaviour and theory of consumer socialization to study food waste avoidance behaviour.

Keywords: food waste, food waste avoidance behaviour, sustainability, sustainable behaviour, consumer behaviour

INTRODUCTION

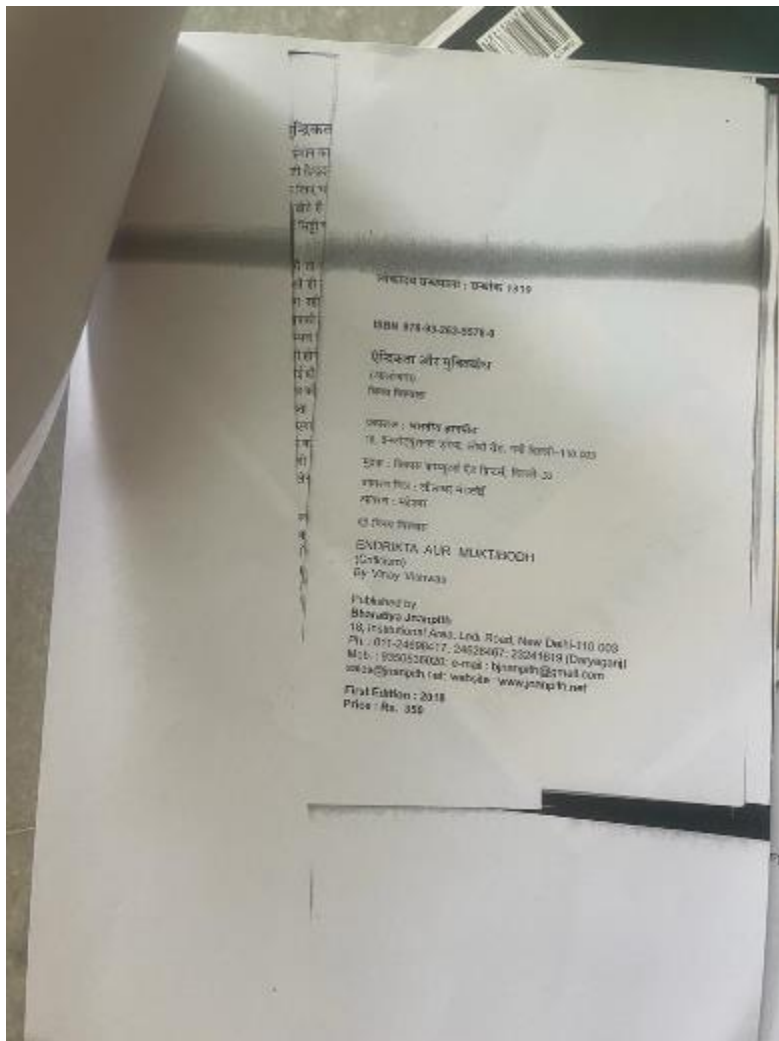
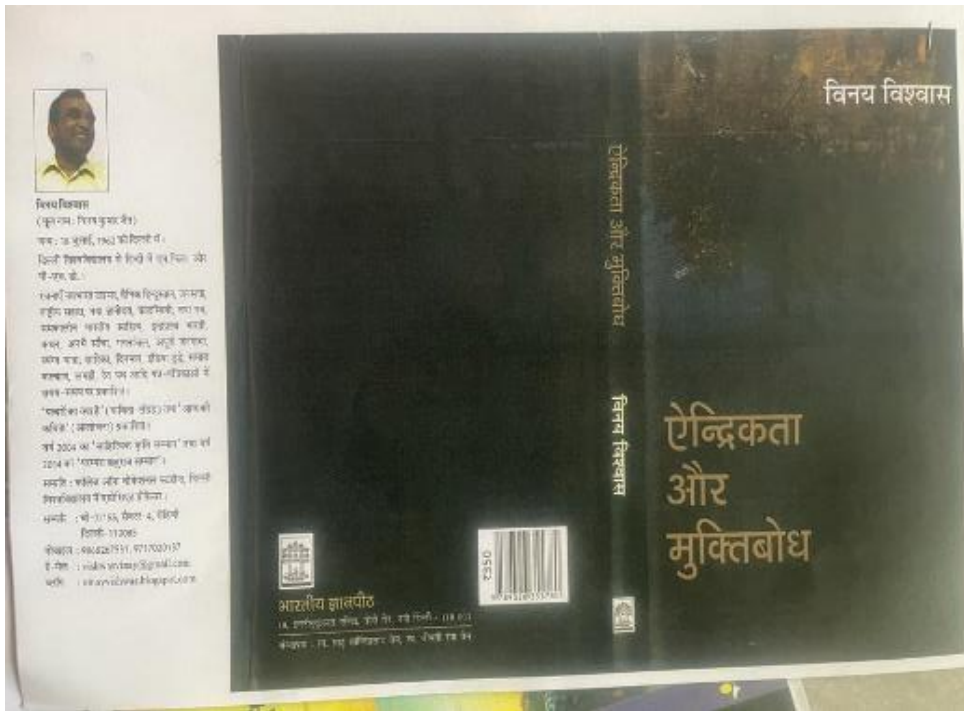
According to United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO, 2017), India is among world's largest food producers. Despite this, it has 194.6 million people are suffering from malnutrition and other food deficiency disorders (FAO, 2017). The reason behind this is not the scarcity of food production. The food produced is enough to feed everyone (FAO, 2017). A major reason behind this is wastage of food at different stages of food system. Food problem is so enormous in India that amongst 119 countries, India ranks 100 in Global Hunger Index (GHI, 2017). Reducing food waste will aid in raising sustainability in food chain and reducing environmental foot prints (United Nations, 2016).

Food waste is both monetary loss as well as social loss (Graham-Rowe et al., 2014; Stuart, 2009). It contributes towards decreasing the quality level of natural resources and generates greenhouse gasses (Marangon et al., 2014; FAO, 2013 and 2014; WRAP, 2011). To reduce food waste, consumer behaviour has to be changed (Earlforum, 2017). Changing consumer behaviour favourably is also important for successful implementation of policies and schemes dealing in this theme. In this paper, the focus is on bringing consumption level food sustainability through customers' food waste avoidance behaviour. The food waste behaviour of consumers is studied several times but most of them are based on household setting (Visschers, et al., 2015; Abdalradi, 2018). Consumers food waste avoidance behaviour is unexplored in the literature. Therefore, there is a need to give a framework using which we can promote food waste avoidance behaviour amongst consumers. So, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the predictors of food waste avoidance behaviour and to give a conceptual model for future research. To fulfil the above-mentioned aim, first, an in-depth literature review was conducted followed by a conceptual model

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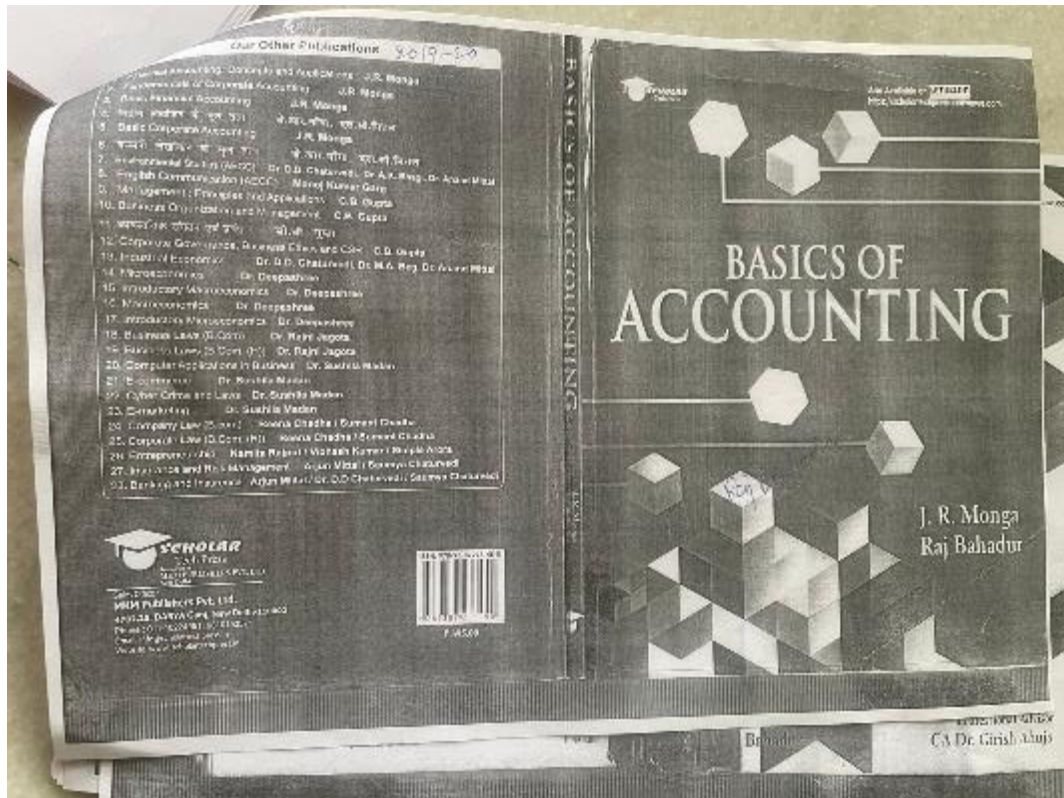
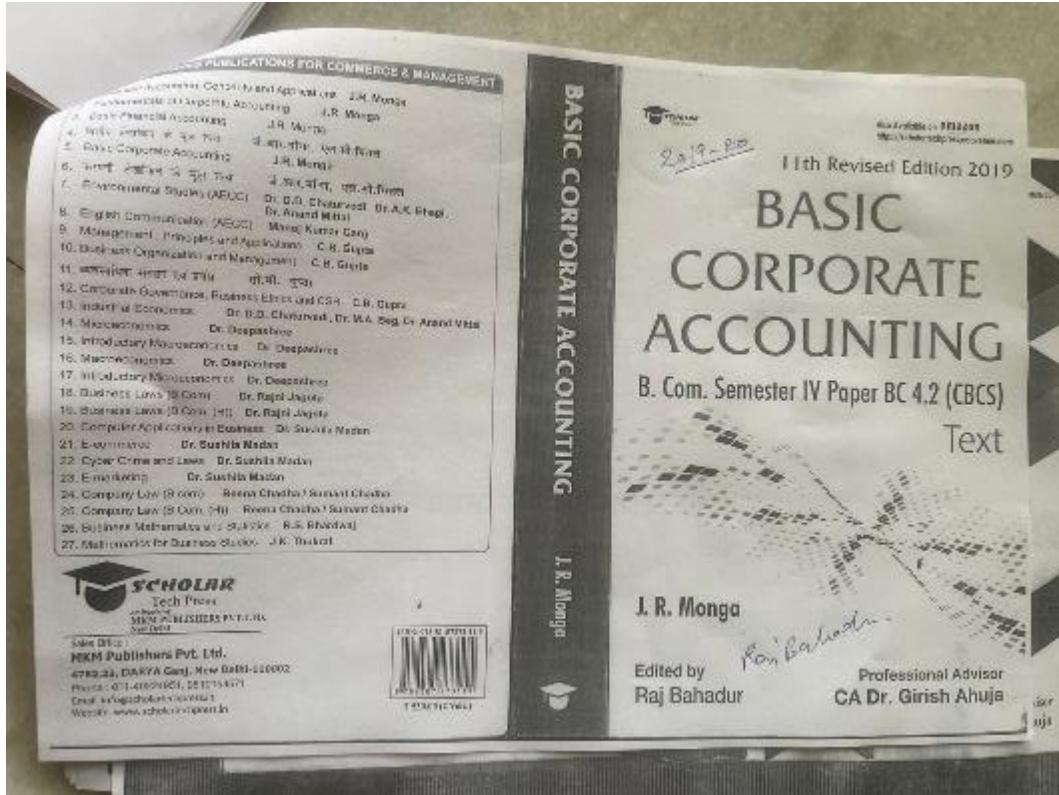
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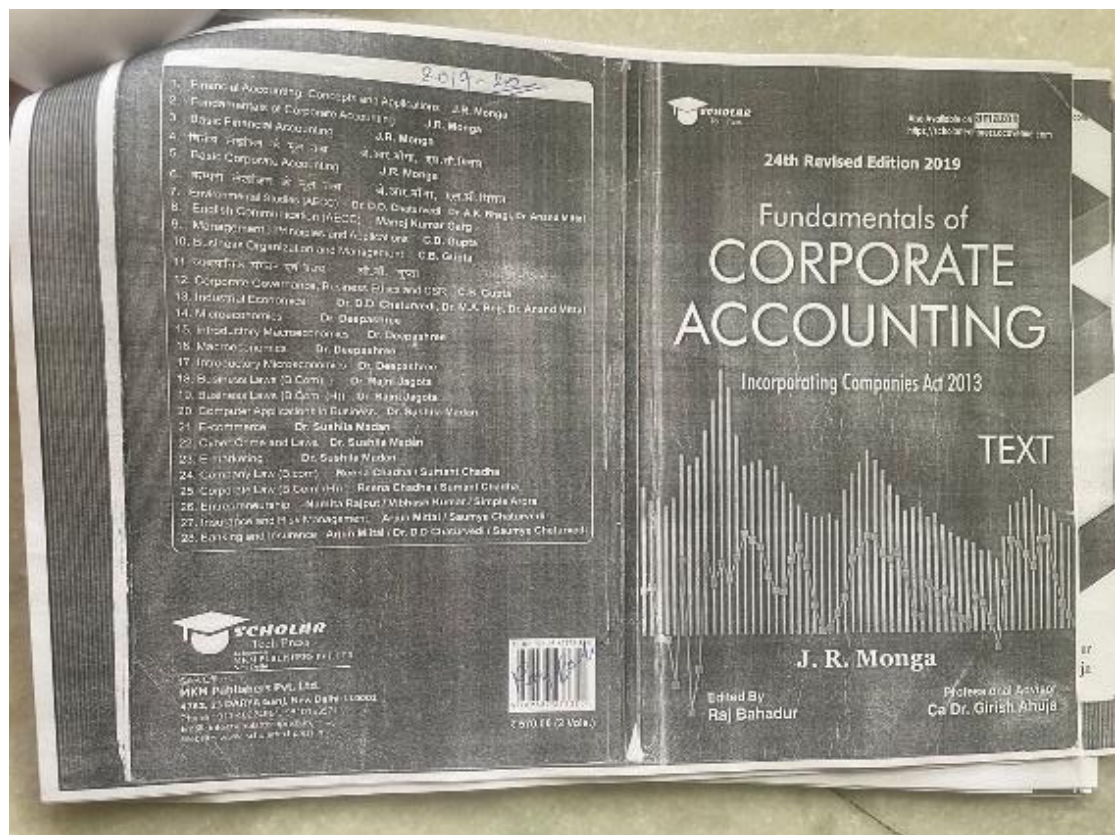
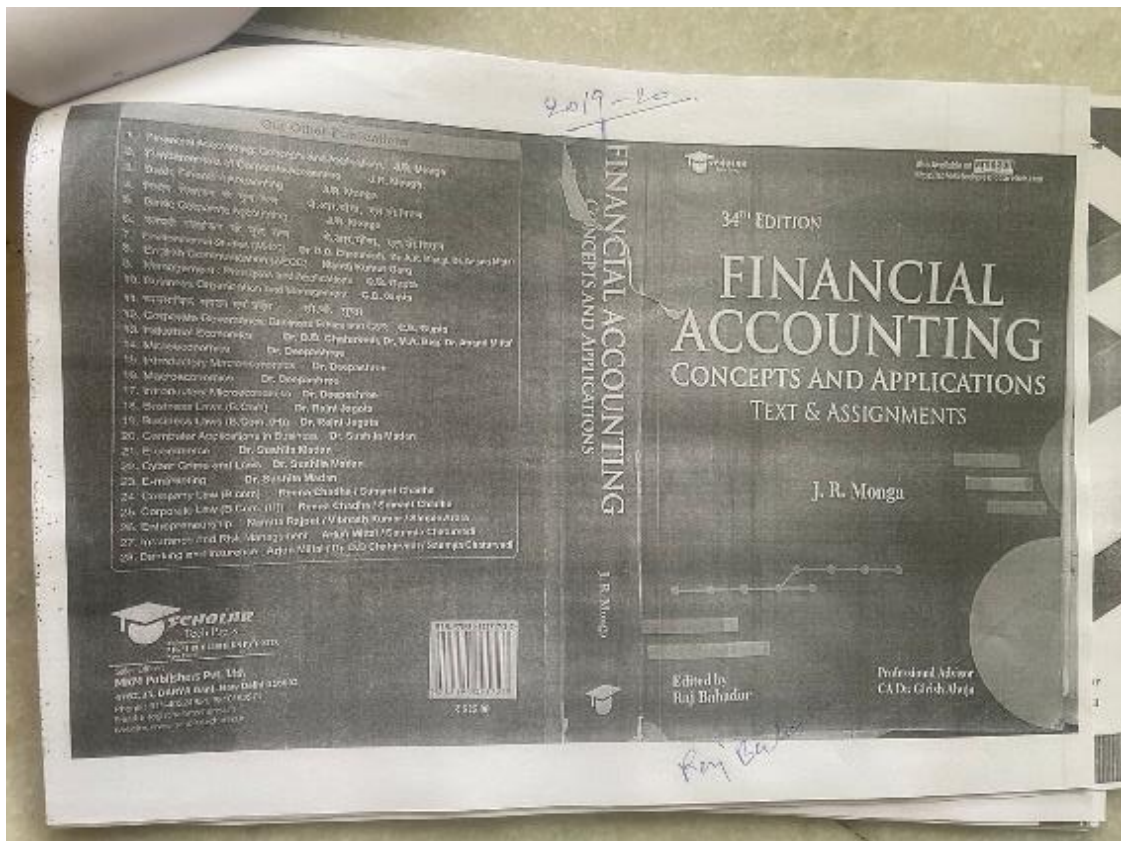
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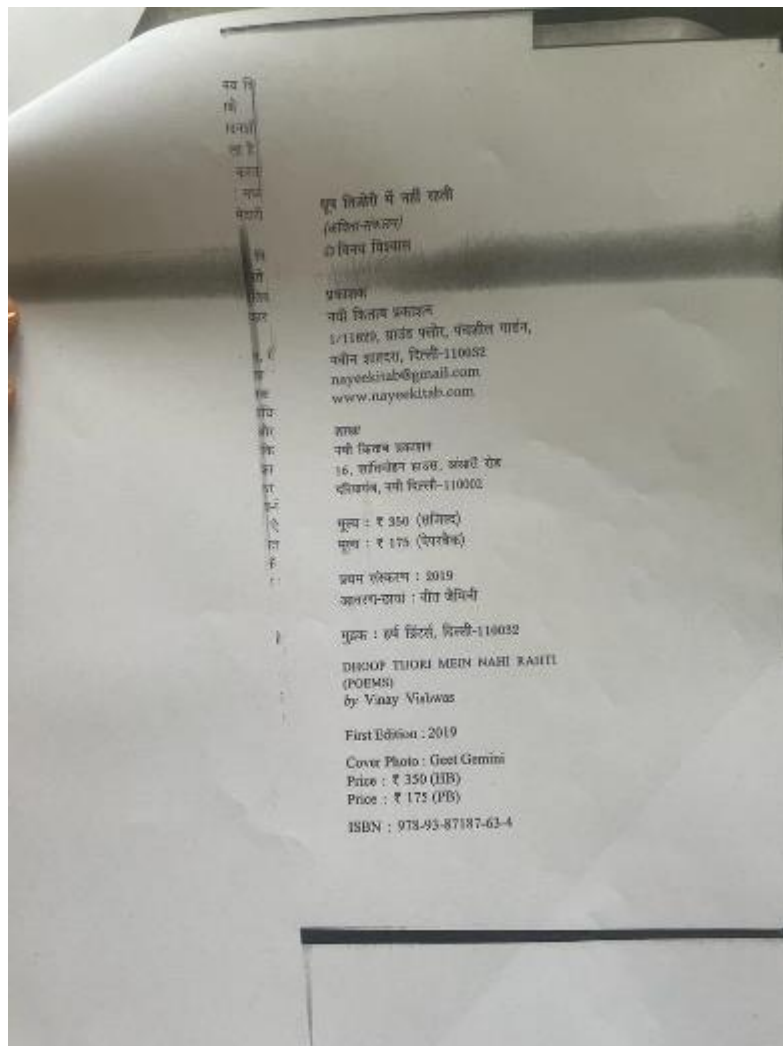
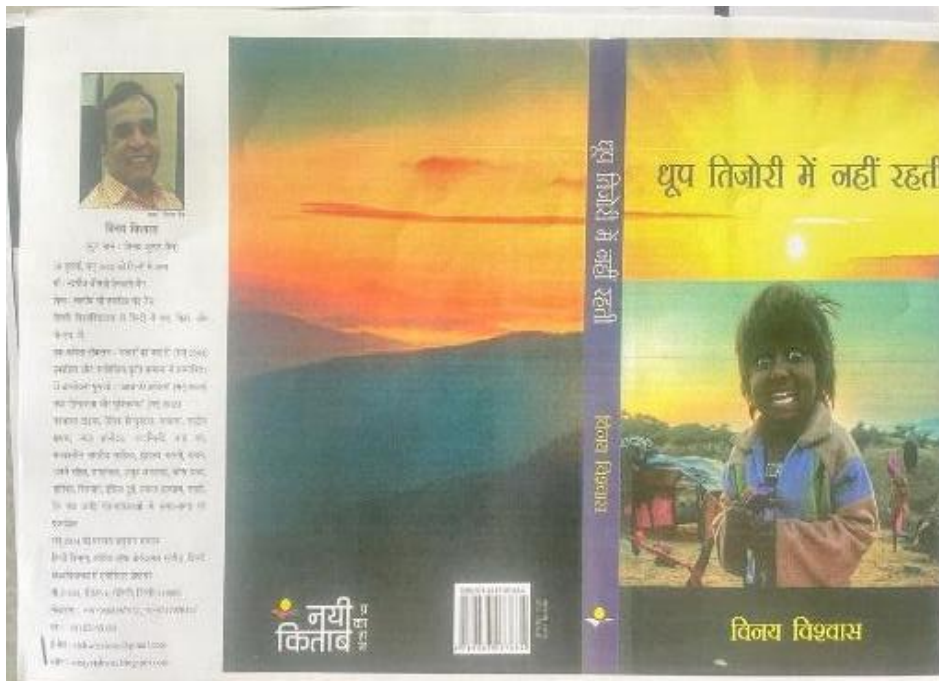
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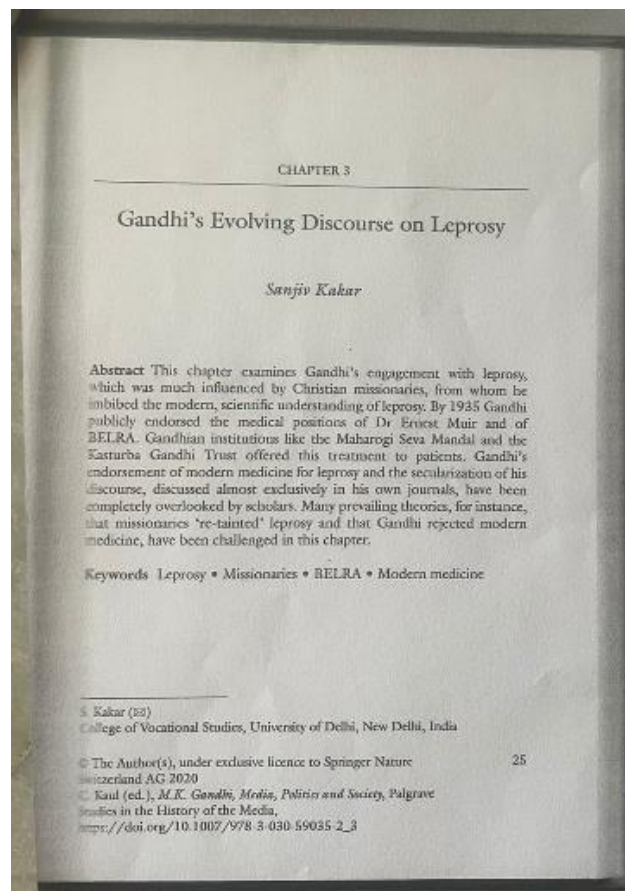
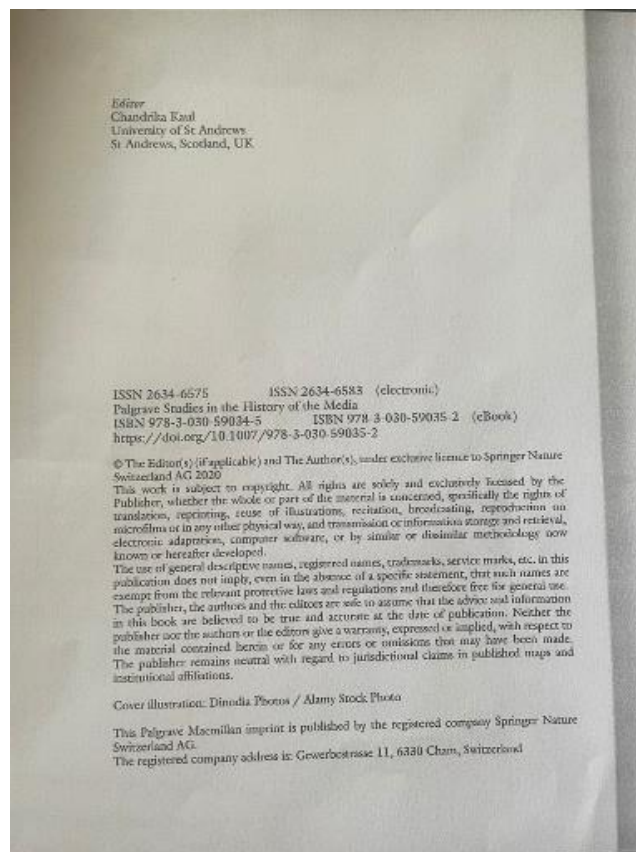
This chapter examines the role technological readiness and level of entrepreneurial activities has on economic development of selected South Asian countries viz; India, Pakistan, Bhutan, and Nepal. As per comparative analysis, India outranks its neighbour countries in term of technological readiness and innovation. The role of entrepreneurial activities in economic development and its statistical significance is studied using Least Square Panel Data Regression using GDP at Current Prices as dependent variable and total number of newly registered LLC, total natural resource rents, government final consumption expenditure, and gross secondary enrollment rate as independent variables. The data on these variables was collected for the period of 2006-2017. The present study reports statistically significant (at 1%) positive impact of government final expenditure and entrepreneurial activities on economic development in selected developing countries.

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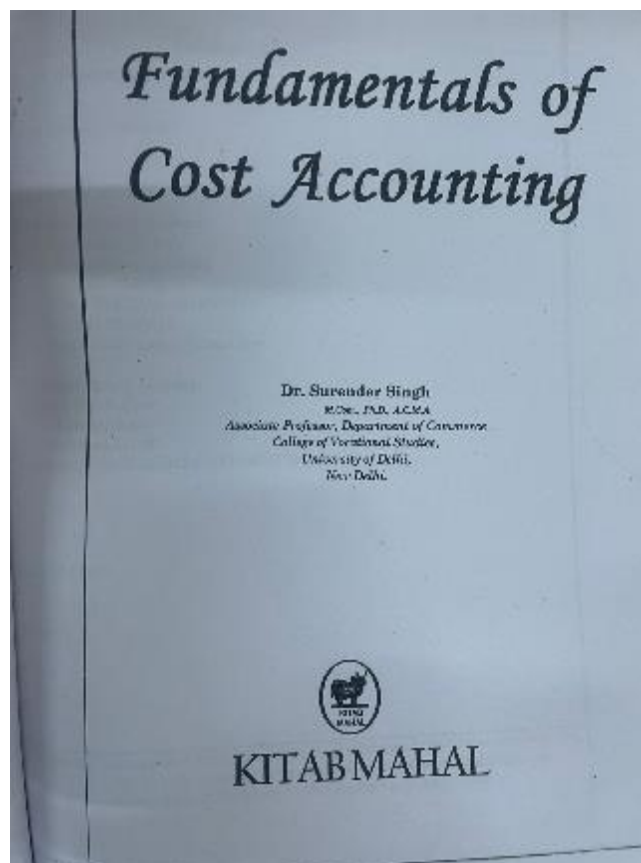
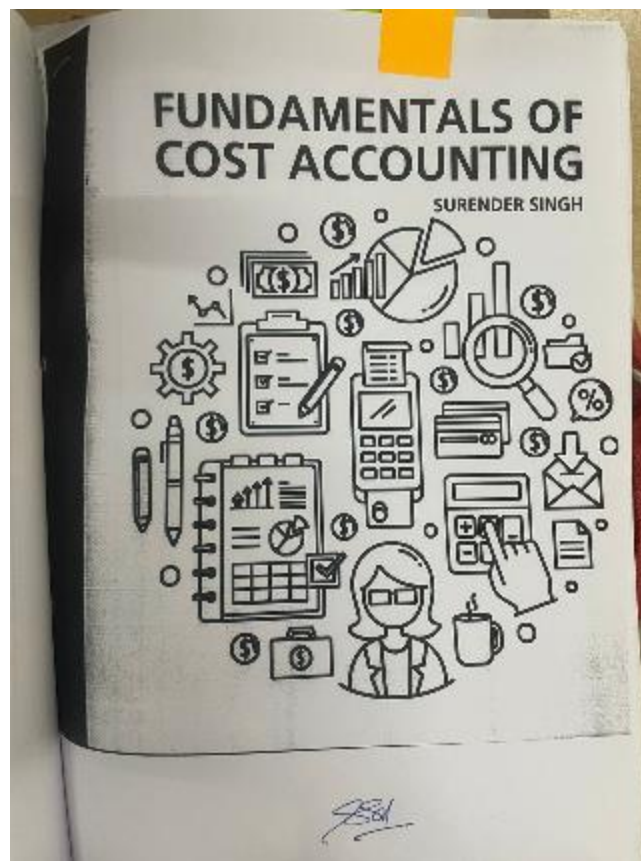
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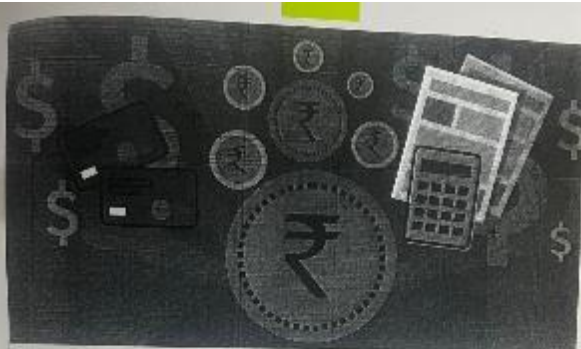


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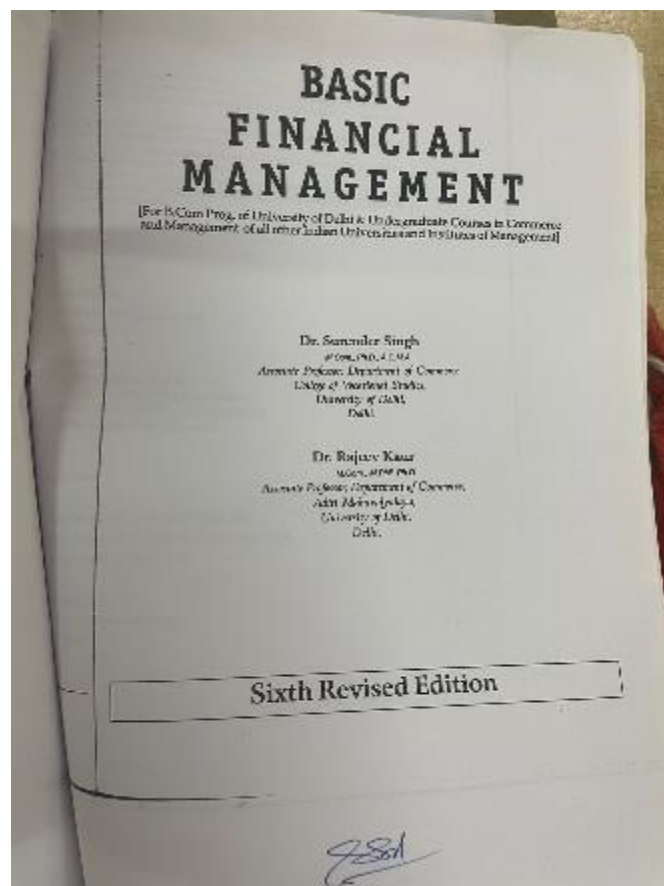
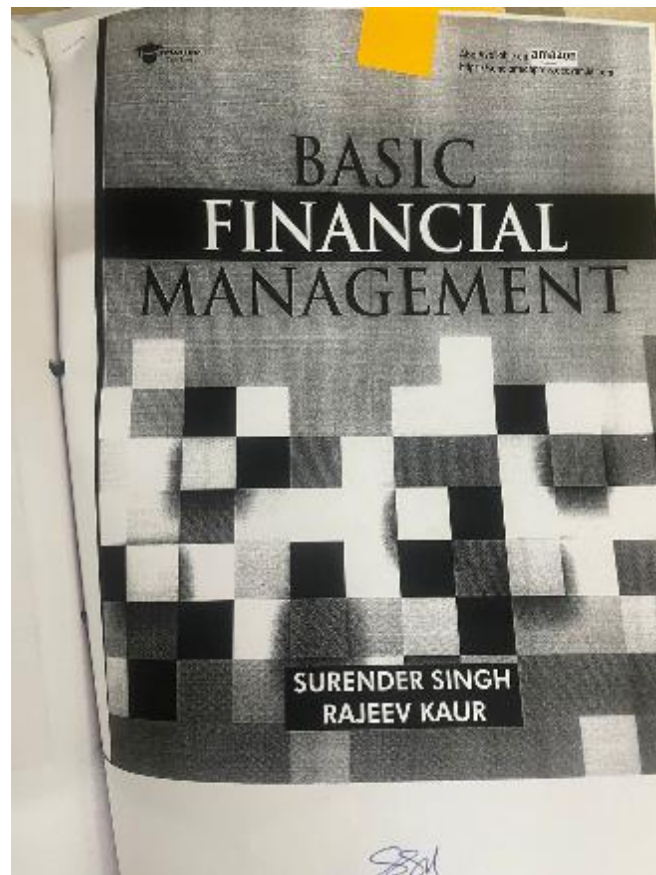
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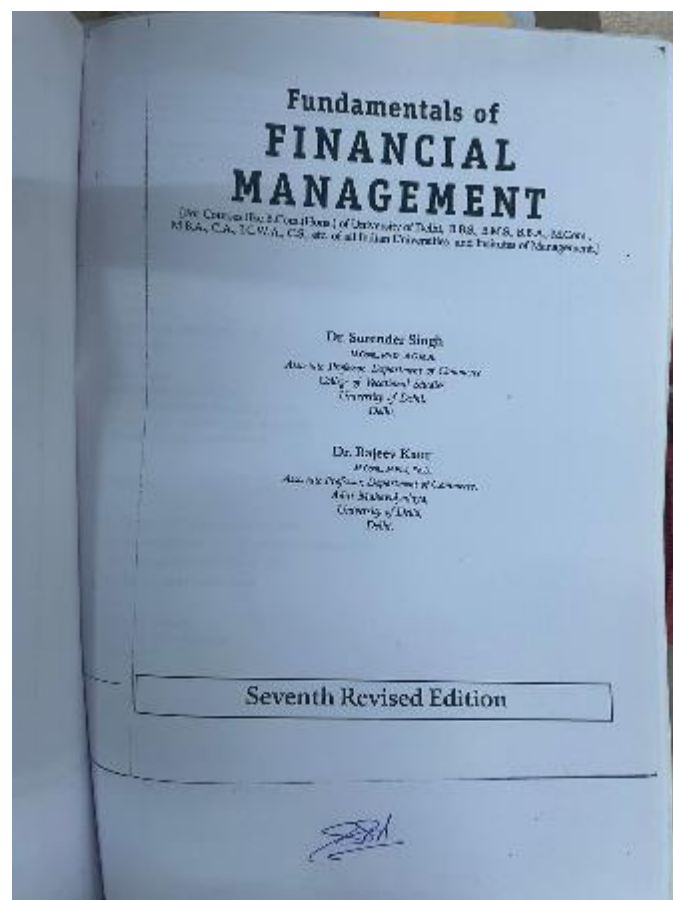
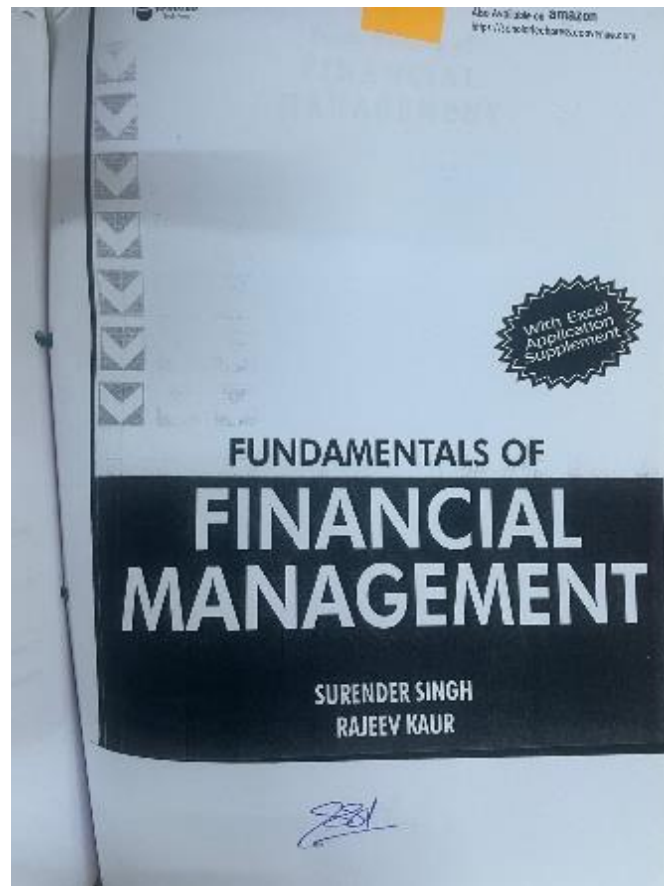
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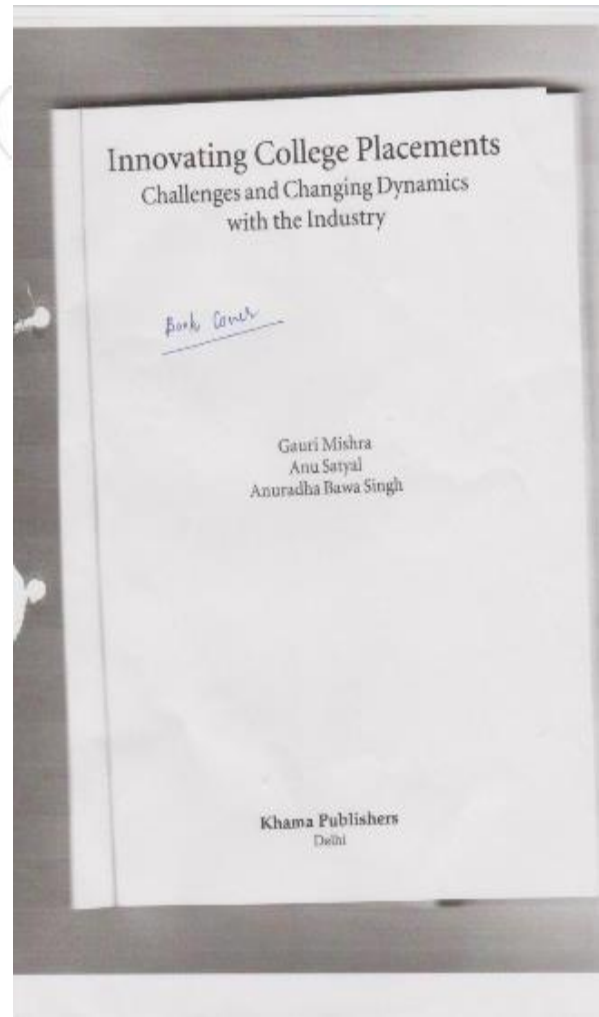
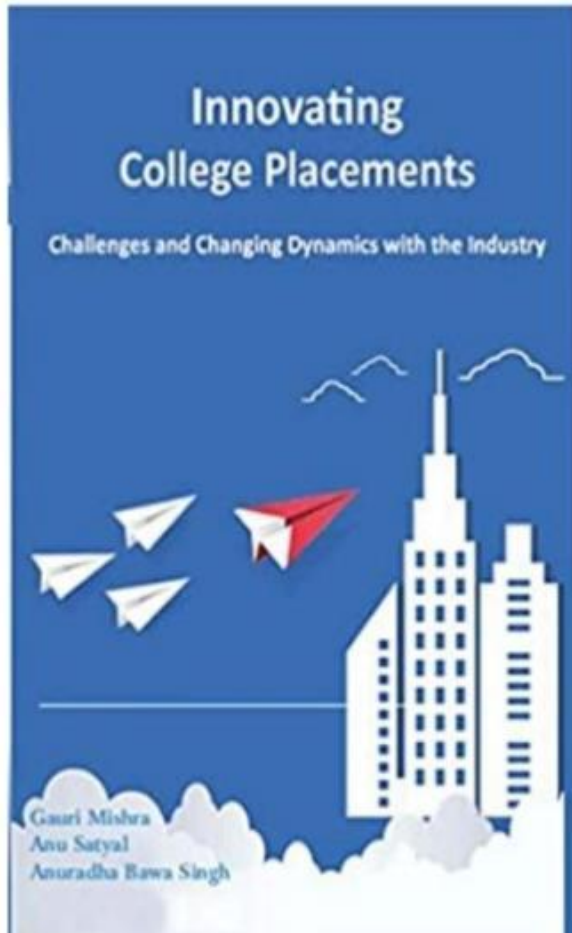
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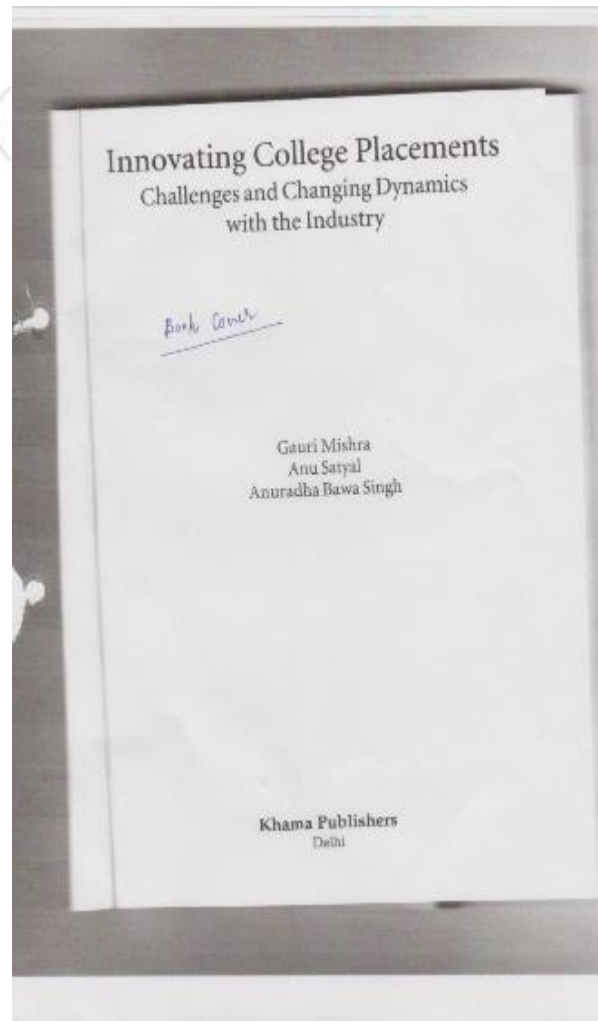
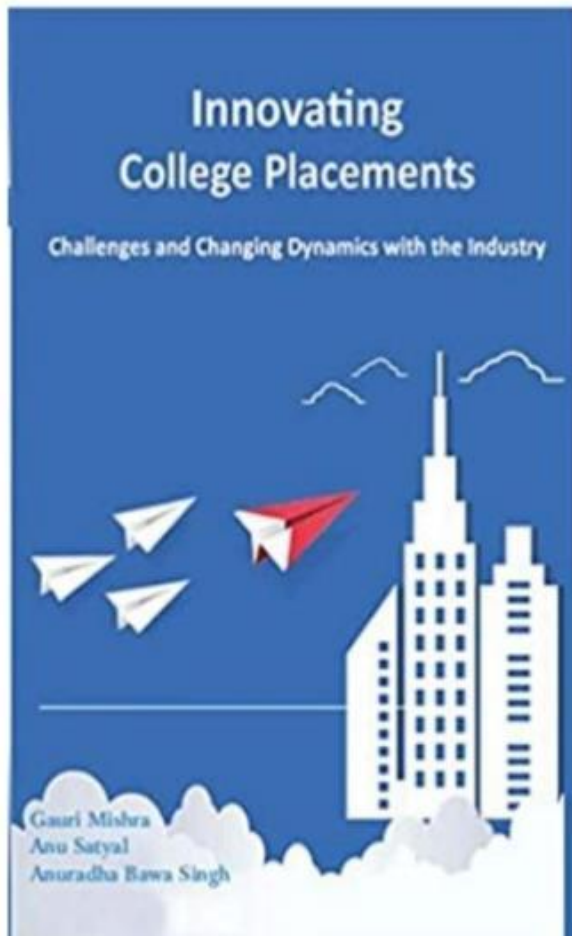


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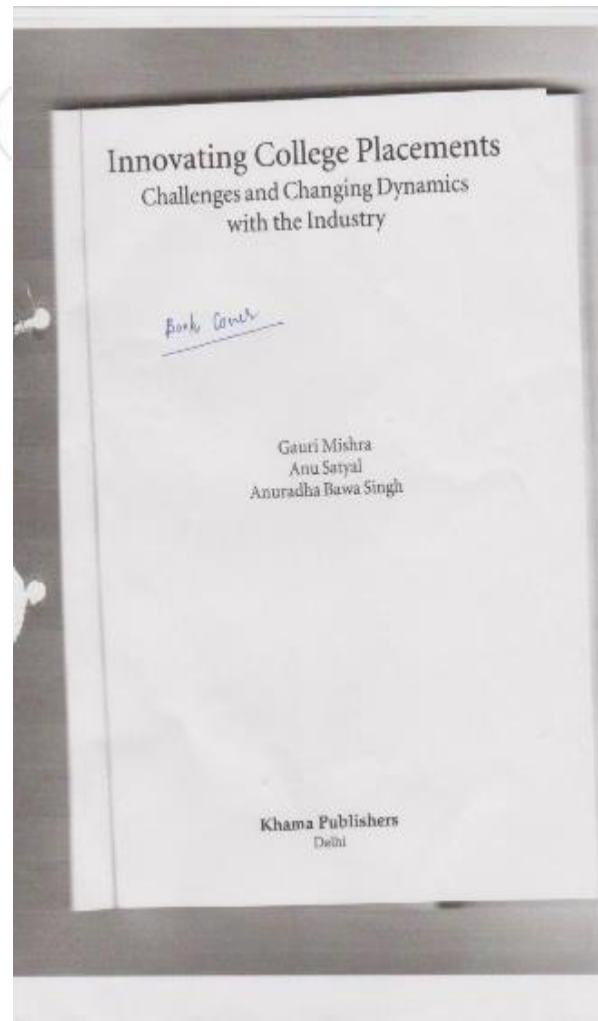
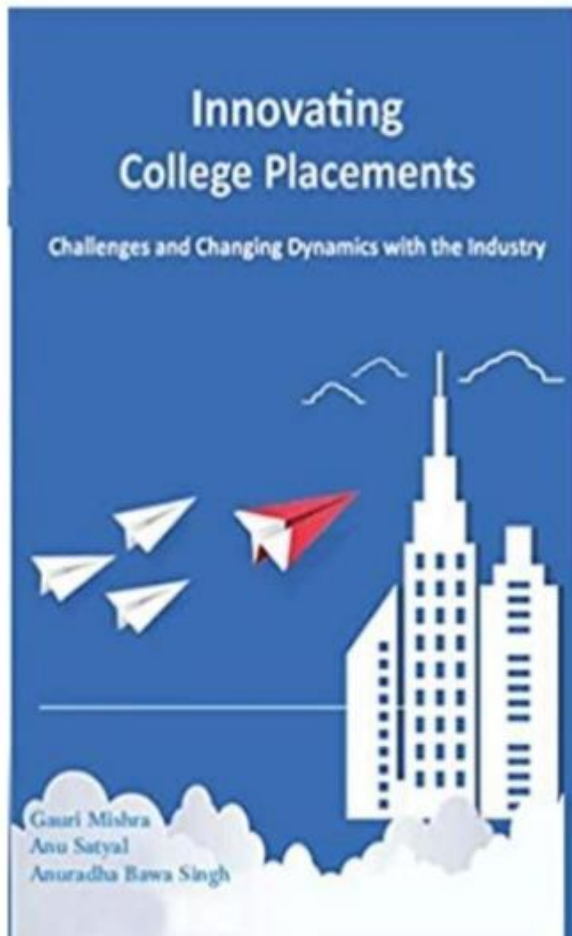
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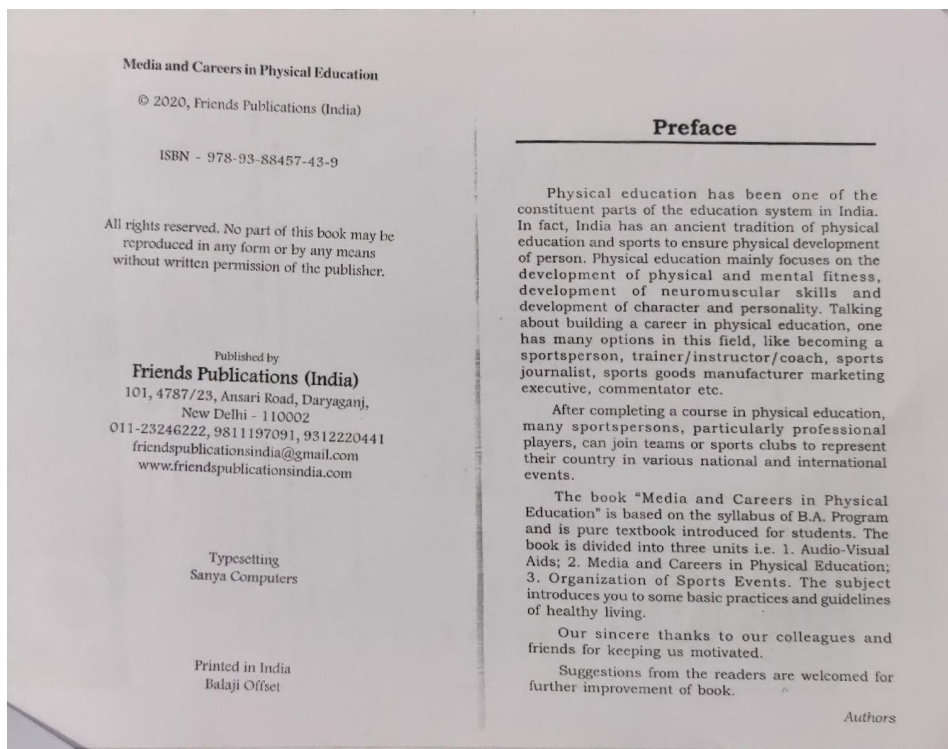
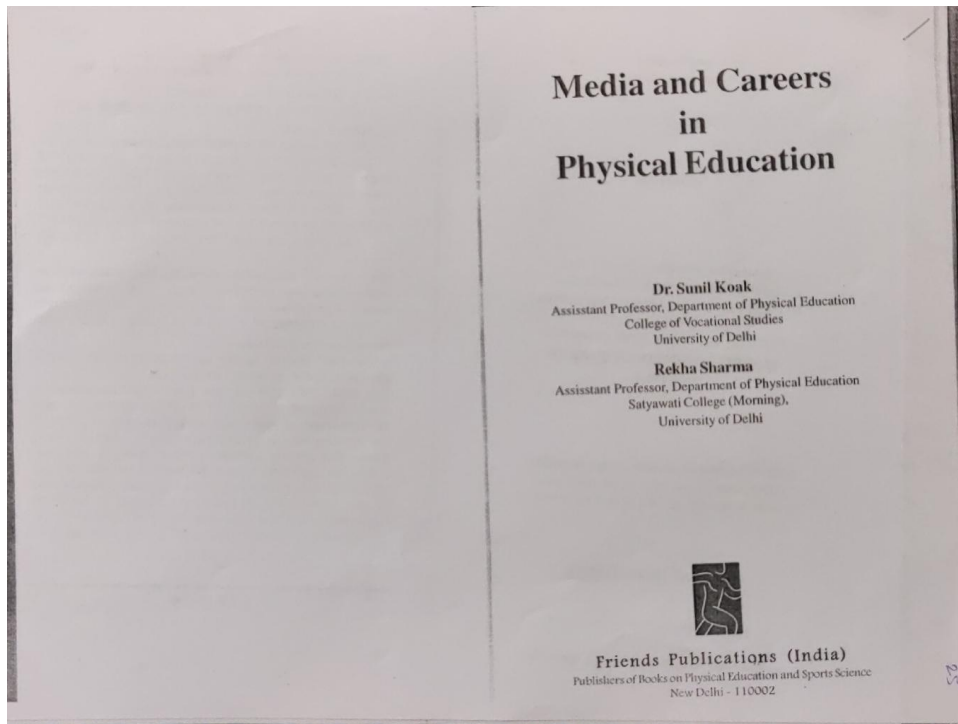
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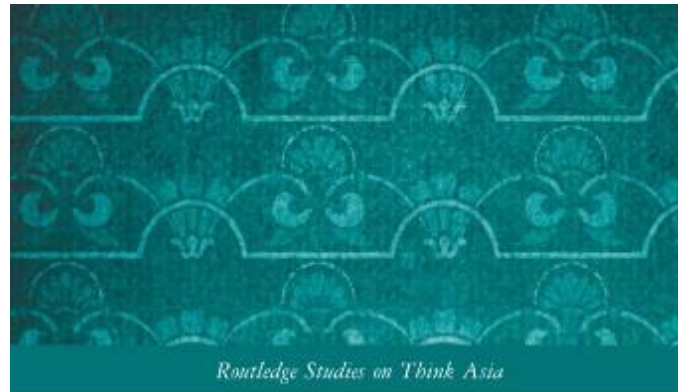
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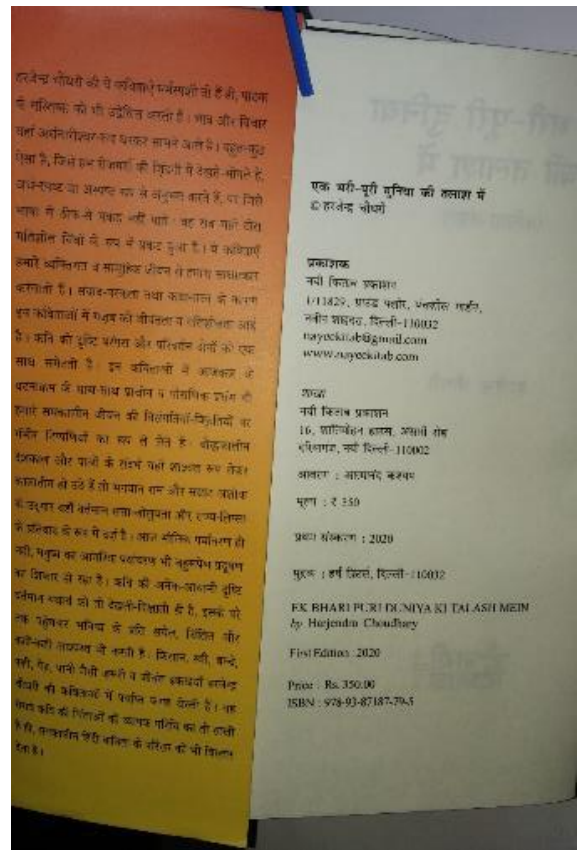
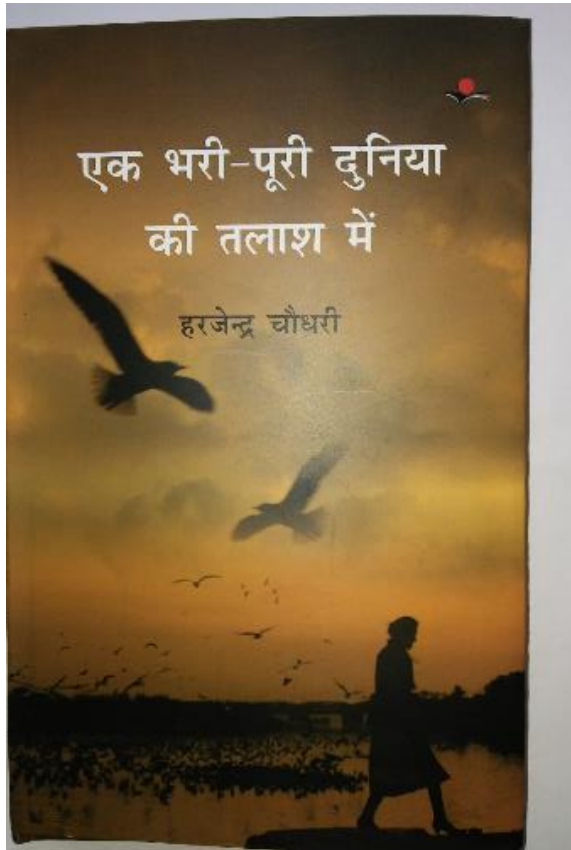
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