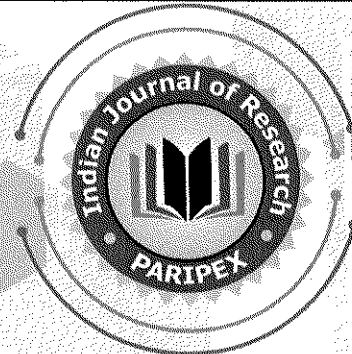


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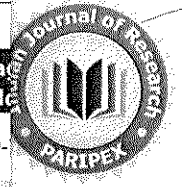
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ABSTRACT

Background: Even the adverse effects of maternal anemia on the fetus and newborn are well known. The risk of premature delivery, low birth weight, and A U - shaped relationship between maternal anemia and the babies i.e. anemia in the neonate is at increased risk. **Materials And Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted from January 2020 to December 2020. **Results And Conclusions:** The study found that the hemoglobin levels of the mothers were significantly lower compared to neonates. There was a positive correlation between the maternal hemoglobin levels and the neonatal hemoglobin levels. Iron deficiency anemia was the most common type of anemia observed in the study.

INTRODUCTION

The mean cord blood hemoglobin concentration ranges from 15.7 to 17.9 g/dl within the first 24 hours after birth. Hemoglobin concentration is both absolute as well as relative—adjusted for plasma volume and relative oxygen saturation.

Neonatal anemia is defined as a hemoglobin concentration of >2 standard deviations below the mean for gestational age. Rapid changes in hemoglobin concentration take place throughout the neonatal period. Therefore, the diagnosis of anemia in the neonate is dependent on gestation and postnatal age. Neonatal anemia is defined as hemoglobin concentration below the mean cord blood hemoglobin concentration (15.7 to 17.9 g/dl) within the first 24 hours of the neonatal period. During the neonatal period, RBC count and hemoglobin concentration are lower than at any other time of life and underestimation of hemoglobin and other red blood cell parameters may lead to diagnosing anemia in newborns.

Maternal Changes In RBC In Pregnancy: During pregnancy, the plasma volume increases by 50% and the red blood cell mass increases by 20%. This results in a dilution of hemoglobin concentration by 5%. The peripheral smear however remains normocytic. This phenomenon is known as physiologic anemia of pregnancy.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between the hemoglobin levels of pregnant women and their newborns. The objectives of the study are to study the hematologic and biochemical parameters and to identify iron-deficiency anemia.

Objectives

To find the correlation between the hemoglobin levels of pregnant women and their newborns.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Commerce

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH AND SUBSIDIZED POWER SUPPLY – FARMER CONSUMER'S PERSPECTIVE

KEY WORDS: Agricultural Sector, Power, Electricity Production, Electricity Consumption, GDP.

Naveen, G.V

Assistant Professor, Department of Studies and Research in Commerce, KSOU, Mysuru-06.

ABSTRACT

There is a growing demand of electrical energy for agricultural usage requirements in India. Electrical Utilities of many states have been facing acute power shortage which led to unrest in the farmers in many states. It is observed in the last few decades, the underground water levels have been falling down drastically and cultivated area has been increasing by cutting the forests. Hence, there is growing demand for electricity consumption for the purpose of irrigation. The generation is not growing proportionately to the growing demand. On the other side, the available energy is also not properly utilized for Agricultural purposes. The farmers have to be educated in the area of energy conservation and effective utilization of available resources in the country. This paper highlights the role of power in agricultural development and throws light on review of literature with regard to farmers' perception on free farm electricity and groundwater extraction.

INTRODUCTION

India is mainly an agrarian nation with more than 60% of its population being reliant directly or indirectly on agriculture. The Indian agriculture sector has made considerable progress in the last few decades with its large resources of land, water and sunshine. India produces all main crops to reach the necessity of food, fodder, fiber, fuel and inputs for its agricultural industry. India is presently the world's largest producer of pulses and the second largest producer of rice and wheat in the world. The country is also the second largest producer of sugar, after Brazil. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India is the nodal organization responsible for the growth of the agriculture sector in India. The organization is accountable for formulation and implementation of national policies and programs intended at achieving quick agricultural augmentation through minimum utilization of land, water, and soil and plant resources of the nation.

Role of subsidized Power supply in India

India is the world's third largest producer and third largest consumer of electricity. The national electric grid in India has an installed capacity of 374.2 Gigawatt hours (GWh) as of 31 December 2020. Renewable power plants, which also include large hydroelectric plants, constitute 36.17% of India's total installed capacity. During the 2019-20 fiscal years, the gross electricity generated by utilities in India was 1,383.5 Terrawatt hour (TWh) and the total electricity generation (utilities and non utilities) in the country was 1,598 (TWh). The gross electricity consumption in 2019-20 was 1,208 Kilowatt hour (KWh) per capita. In 2015-16, electric energy consumption in agriculture was recorded as being the highest 17.89% worldwide. The per capita electricity consumption is low compared to most other countries despite India having a low electricity tariff.

India has a surplus power generation capacity but lacks adequate distribution infrastructure. To address this, the Government of India launched a program called "Power for All" in 2016. The program was accomplished by December 2018 in providing the necessary infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply to all households, industries, and commercial establishments. Funding was made through collaboration between the Government of India and its constituent states.

The power sector exerts a critical influence on the performance of the agricultural sector in India as it influences farmers' access to and use of electricity for a variety of agricultural operations, Particularly for pumping groundwater

Review of Literature

The attempt has made to study the few research articles which

are published in various journals of repute.

Bikash Chandra Dash and Sangita (2011) examined the impact of governance reforms on efficiency, equity and service delivery in order to identifying the factors responsible for the success/failure of reforms in the power sector in Orissa. It is found from their study that the success of reforms depends not on mere change of ownership from public to private. It depends on so many factors like to what extent the stakeholders involved in the process are benefited and how the institutions implement the policies in reality.

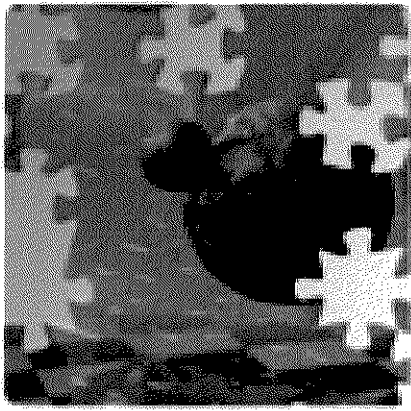
Elumalai Kannan (2013) Do Farmers Need Free Electricity? Implications for Groundwater Use in South India, The study analyses farmer's perception on free farm electricity and groundwater extraction based on survey data collected from two South Indian states, viz., Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The study is impelled by lack of pragmatic substantiation on farmers' perception on free power and groundwater over use and its connection with public policy formulation. The study reveals that benefit from free electricity differed for different groups of farmers, and at the same time most farmers reported excess use of electricity leading to over-exploitation of groundwater. A high proportion of farmers did not want free electricity due to its poor quality and frequent power cuts, and hence expressed willingness to pay for its use.

Pachauri, (2006) pointed out that past election, Punjab has announced to implement the provision of free electricity for farmers and for some other sections like scheduled caste and below poverty line consumers. This policy of free electricity is imposing additional financial burden on the Punjab Government. However, free power to farmers, leads to installation of inefficient pump sets, which use excessive energy, wastage of energy, for given output. Therefore, if India has to attain a level of economic success globally, then a strong policy to install power stations is an essential pre-requisite and urged the Prime Minister of India putting an end to politicians promising free electricity to the farmers which has not remained a demand of farmers.

Jain, (2006) made an attempt to analyse the provision of agricultural subsidies, which have burdened Punjab's exchequer heavily. This study highlighted the existence of disparities in the flow of electricity subsidy between the progressive and backward areas. The author conducted a primary survey in two districts viz. Mansa and Ludhiana to make a comparative study of the flow of electricity subsidy to different classes of the farmers. The results showed that the proportion of farmers having electricity connections in the progressive area was 51 per cent higher than the backward areas. The author also observed that the provision of

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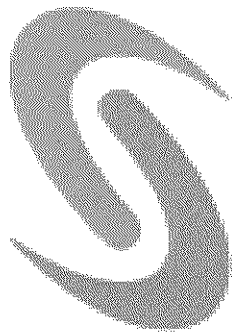
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IMPACT OF GST ON SMES - OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The present study aims to find out the impact of GST on Small and medium scale enterprises. These are very much heard GST will revolutionize the whole Indian tax system. In India at present, the tax collection is around 14.5 lakh crore, of which 34% is from indirect tax. It includes customs, value added tax (VAT), service tax and stamp duty etc. In developing countries the contribution of indirect tax is more than the direct tax. However, in the developed countries the contribution of indirect tax is very low to the government revenue. Therefore, the new GST implementation will allow the government to have better hold on the taxpayers. Many experts in field expressed that GST is not bringing every indirect form of tax under one common roof. For small and medium scale enterprise owners or manufacturers have to take care of different taxes and have to run to various departments to fulfil all the tax related formalities like documentations. Some of them file different taxes biannually, annually, half yearly. The more the tax departments, the more is the harassment to the business people. Currently, the total tax levied by the central and the state governments add up to 32% with the implementation of GST, the tax burden has come down to around 18-22%. Moreover, business owners do not have to pay different taxes to various departments. It makes the job very much easier for business enterprises.

Keywords: GST, Small and Medium Scale enterprises, challenges, opportunities

Introduction

The Union Government of India finally implemented GST effective from 1st April 2017. The implementation came after 3 months and debates by various stakeholders of GST in the country. Looking at the global level, GST has been successfully introduced in more than 116 countries across the world¹.

The tax came into effect from July 1, 2017 through the implementation of One Hundred and Twenty Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Government of India. The tax replaced existing cascading taxes levied by the central and state governments. The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the Goods and Services Tax Council which comprises finance ministers of central government and the states. GST simplified a slew of indirect taxes with a unified tax and is therefore expected to dramatically reshape the country's 2 trillion dollar economy.²

One of the biggest tax revolutions of India is underway as businesses and tax payers are gearing up for the change. These enterprises and individuals are assessing how the GST rollout will make a difference to them. One such segment is the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) segment, which contributes significantly to India's GDP and exports. The positive effects from GST are expected to be the decentralization of opportunities and provide an impetus to India's GDP. However there is a concern that some of its policy implications could slow down business, and that is what small and medium enterprises must prepare for. Gaining know-how on GST rules and implications is the first step towards becoming GST-compliant and becoming tax-savvy³.

This research article focuses on impact of GST on SMEs Opportunities and Challenges from Indian Perspective with specific aim to examine the pre and post implementation impact of GST on SMEs. Under GST implementation, business do not required to pay additional tax as long as they are registered for GST. However, the process of collecting and paying tax and keeping all records in order to comply with GST requirements could be tedious and complex process for SMEs. GST implementation will not only give the direct effect on the cash flow of the business it also needs every company to change their practice in the good accounting records and personnel and proper software to ensure success. Therefore, this research work will examine the possible impact of the introduction of GST on Indian SMEs in the context of the experiences of their counterparts' in other countries that implemented GST.

