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**RAMNATH GULZARILAL
KEDIA COLLEGE OF
COMMERCE**

**Taradevi Girdharilal Sanghi
School of Business Management.**

**Bhagwatibai Jagdish Pershad
Agarwal PG College of
Computer Applications.**

MSS Law College

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HOMAGE to our beloved Former President:
Bharat Ratna Dr. Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen "A. P. J." Abdul Kalam (born: Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu; 15 October 1931), the 11th President of India, aerospace scientist and teacher, and "Missile Man of India" passed away on 27 July 2015, Shillong. May his soul rest in peace.

BUSINESS WAVES

Quarterly Newsletter of Management and I.T.

Editorial

ECONOMIC REFLECTIONS



Prof. DVG Krishna
Director & Editor

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) Government has been in power at the Cer 2014. Many structural changes are being brought about and the social parameters have to be adjusted for the betterment of the society and to justify the development. Transforming the whole command economy to private sector is a long process which affects the economic structure and leads to many contradictions. However keeping the goal of "Make in India" in mind, it is a challenge for the NDA Government. Their responsibility is to balance the past and the future perspectives, otherwise the common man and the working class feel that the present Government is anti poor. Hence it should concentrate on providing employment and incentives to make the dream of "Make in India" realizable. The logic should be free economy and promotion of business and to bring about social welfare.

A large number of innovative economic initiatives have been taken for development of the economy and amelioration of the conditions of the weaker sections of the society. The most notable among these are Swacchh Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Shramev Jayate Karyakram, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Health Mission, Sukanya Samridhi Account (Girl Child Prosperity Account), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (Amrut), and many others. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (Prime Minister's People Money Scheme) is a scheme for comprehensive financial inclusion launched by the Prime Minister in August 2014 for financial inclusion of the deprived. Among the industrial initiatives, the most notable are Make in India- Zero Defect, Zero Effect, Digital India and Smart Cities.

On the economic front the greatest achievement has been the containment of inflation. Data released by the Central Statistics Office shows that Consumer Price Index inflation stood at 5.17%. In the rural areas, the retail inflation rate was 5.58%, while in the urban areas it stood at 4.75%. Continuing the deflationary trend, Wholesale Price Index (WPI) based inflation touched a record low of (-) 2.33 % on cheaper manufactured goods and food items. Inflation in manufactured items slipped in to the negative territory for some time. This has resulted from following conservative monetary policies and improved the purchasing power of the common man. However it is to be seen whether the promised GDP growth of 7.5% will be achieved in the fiscal 2015-16. However, the stress in foreign policy is on maintaining and strengthening bilateral and multilateral relationships with super powers, regional countries, neighbouring countries and other countries. The presence of the US President Barrack Obama at the Republic Day parade 2015 in New Delhi was a first in the history of India. The present Prime Minister was the first to invite all South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) leaders to attend his swearing-in ceremony to strengthen ties among its member states. In order to promote closer relationships with neighbouring countries, his first foreign visit as prime minister was to Bhutan. Shri Modi visited Nepal and Japan in August 2014. In September 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in India and financial memoranda of understanding and cooperation agreements were signed. The prime minister had a successful visit to the United States of America in September 2014, which led to an improvement in relations between India and the USA. India's trade deficit with China climbed to a whopping US\$ 37.8 billion in 2014 whereas bilateral trade stood at US\$ 65.85 billion in 2013-14. India has taken up the issue of a widening trade deficit and greater market access for domestic products with China. A Japanese delegation led by Minister for Economy, Trade and Industry Yoichi Miyazawa and comprising top executives of companies such as Suzuki, Toyota, Honda, Toshiba, Hitachi Tsumitomo, Mitsui and Mitsubishi met Prime Minister to present a paper on increasing that country's direct investment in India. All these initiatives are highly commendable. The tangible results in terms of economic and trade gains Continued on page No. 7ade Policyn Trade thcare to the entire population, the amount needed is at least 10 times more.ctions are now to be witnessed.

Recently, Dr. Raghuram Govind Rajan, Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), while addressing the 'Perspectives' conference organised by AQR Asset Management Institute at the LBS campus, London on the subject of 'The Central Banker Perspective' cautioned that the global economy may be slipping into problems similar to the Great Depression of the 1930s. Devaluation of currencies, fall in value of money and the persistent fall of growth rates are clearly a warning for the World Bank and other financial agencies to bring back the world economies towards sustenance and development. Bailing out 1 or 2 countries cannot revive the world economies. The central banks and the lead money markets should take this pointer seriously and the present Government should adopt the balancing act of maintaining growth rate, self- sustenance and fulfilling the objectives carefully.

The Economic Policy is not just an exercise in balancing revenue and expenditure. It is a vision, policy and strategy for development and welfare

GREECE - DEBT CRISIS, DEPRESSION & BAILOUT

The introduction of Euro as a common currency in 1999 reduced trade costs among Eurozone countries and increased the overall trade volume, the labor costs increased more in the weaker peripheral economies such as Greece than in core countries such as Germany, making Greek exports less competitive. Greek GDP growth rate was lower than what the Greek National Statistical Agency had anticipated. Greek Ministry of Finance emphasized on the need to improve competitiveness by reducing salaries of the bureaucracy, and to redirect more of Governmental spending from non-growth sectors such as military into growth-stimulating

than it produced and required borrowing from other countries. Both the Greek trade deficit and budget deficit rose from below 5% in 1999 to 15% in the 2008–2009. Fears developed about Greece's ability to meet its debt obligations. It led to a crisis of confidence,



ALEXIS TSIPRAS
Prime Minister, GREECE

sectors. Soon Greek current account (trade) deficit rose significantly.

A trade deficit meant that Greece was consuming more - indicated by a widening of bond yield spreads and the cost of risk insurance on credit default swaps with other countries. In 2012, Greece had the largest sovereign debt default ever. In 2015, Greece failed to make an IMF loan repayment. At that time, Greece's government had debts of \$323 Billion. Meanwhile, Russian President Vladimir Putin's aggressive leadership sent a shiver down throughout Europe's spine.

The crisis in Greece itself does not pose any risk for Indian investors/traders, but a Europe-wide crisis could. Since 2009, there has been a flight of capital from India to Europe. There are also business opportunities for Indian investors arising out of the decline in asset valuations in Europe. However the structural weaknesses in the Greek economy and a sudden crisis in confidence among lenders may pose the risk of dealing with a shaky Europe.

Fortunately, Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President Francois Hollande and EU president Donald Tusk hammered out the proposal to bail out Greece with serious reforms and financial support.

MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOREIGN TRADE POLICY 2015-2020 (Announced by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)

A. SIMPLIFICATION & MERGER OF REWARD SCHEMES Export from India Schemes:

Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

(a) This replaces 5 different schemes, Focus Product Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Agricultural Infrastructure Incentive Scrip, and Vishesh Krishi Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) for rewarding merchandise exports with different kinds of duty scrips with varying conditions. Now all these schemes have been merged into a single scheme.

Rewards for export of notified goods to notified markets shall be payable as percentage of realized FOB value (in free foreign exchange).

Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)

(a) Served From India Scheme (SFIS) has been replaced with Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS). SEIS shall apply to 'Service Providers located in India' instead of 'Indian Service Providers'. Thus SEIS provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India, regardless of the constitution or profile of the service provider. Incentives (MEIS & SEIS) to be available for Special Economic Zones.

Status Holders - Business leaders who have excelled in international trade and have successfully contributed to country's foreign trade are proposed to be recognized as Status Holders and given special treatment and privileges to facilitate their trade transactions, in order to reduce their transaction costs and time. The nomenclature of Export House, Star Export House, Trading House, Star Trading House, Premier Trading House certificate has been changed to One, Two, Three, Four, Five Star Export House.

BOOST TO "MAKE IN INDIA" - Reduced Export Obligation (EO) for domestic procurement under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) scheme.

TRADE FACILITATION & EASE OF DOING BUSINESS : Online filing of documents/ applications and Paperless trade 24x7. The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) now provides facility of Online filing of various applications by the exporters/importers. Online inter-ministerial consultations for approval of export, Norms fixation, Import Authorisations, Export Authorisation, in a phased manner, with the objective to reduce time for approval.

Simplification of procedures/processes, digitisation and e-governance : Obtaining and submitting a certificate from an independent Chartered Engineer, confirming the use of spares, tools, refractory and catalysts imported for final redemption of EPCG authorizations has been dispensed with.

E-GOVERNANCE INITIATIVES : DGFT is currently working on the following EDI initiatives: Message exchange for transmission of Bills of Entry (import details) from Customs to DGFT; Online issuance of Export Obligation Discharge Certificate (EODC), Message exchange with CBDT for PAN etc.

Additional Ports allowed for Export and import - Calicut Airport, Kerala and Arakonam, Tamil Nadu have been notified as registered ports for import and export.

Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme - India has already extended duty free tariff preference to 33 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) across the globe.

Quality complaints and Trade Disputes - For resolving such disputes at a faster pace, a Committee on Quality Complaints and Trade Disputes (CQCTD) is being constituted.

Vishakhapatnam and Bhimavaram added as Towns of Export Excellence

Defeat doesn't finish a man, quit does. A man is not finished when he's defeated. He's finished when he quits - RICHARD M. NIXON

IT & E-BUSINESS IN HEALTHCARE for Better Patient Care and Higher Profits

Mr. Kuldip Rai



During the past few decades the medical facilities in India have improved enormously, especially with the establishment of corporate hospitals. These hospitals provide state-of-the-art treatment. Many patients from far off countries now visit India for treatment and surgical procedures as these are more economical here than in USA and Europe. The corporate hospitals acquire and utilize the best of know how and equipment available globally. They also constantly upgrade their internal working and coordination systems by utilization of Information Technology and E-Business practices. This eliminates the red tape, improves patient care and results in faster recovery of patients. This also enables the hospitals to provide facilities such as tele-consultation and tele-diagnosis for use by patients in far flung areas of our vast country. However this obviously needs communication infrastructure which is also improving with the introduction of mobile networks, broad band, 3G/4G spectrum etc. They also have tie ups for providing Air Ambulance Aviation, which is the flying ICU around the world with all multi speciality medical care with experts, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year any where any time. This includes air ambulance helicopter, air ambulance flights, and commercial stretcher facility in passenger aircraft for patients transfer; facilities for cadaver organ transfer, search and rescue program, and disaster works etc.

The corporate hospital prices are rather high and a majority of the population in our country is unable to afford treatment there. However through Government funded schemes such as AYUSH, Arogyasri, and medical insurance, many patients from the weaker sections of the society are able to avail their services now. The Plan outlay for 2015-16 of the Department of Health & Family Welfare is Rs.24,549 crores. However in order to provide quality healthcare to the entire population, the amount needed is at least 10 times more.

The World Health Organization (WHO) statistics published in 2014 show the following figures:

Country	USA	UK	CHINA	INDIA
Total expenditure on health as % of GDP	17.7	9.4	5.1	3.9
Life expectancy at birth - females	81	83	77	68
Life expectancy at birth -males	76	79	74	64

The life expectancy figures are improving in all the countries. India needs to achieve further improvement in health services and for that; it needs to spend more too. This is the importance of medical industry.

The medical industry is always in high demand as



**Block diagram of Hospital Information System –
The access is through personal computers**

people get hurt or sick; this makes the healthcare professionals very important. The patients are usually in pain and frustrated. The medical professionals have to do everything in their power to make patient comfortable and better. They carry out diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments. They face risks ranging from working closely with contagious patients, medications, needles, and radiation from X-rays. Health care is delivered in providing primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, in corporate hospitals and in public health institutions (e.g. AYUSH, Arogyasri Scheme). The various systems of medicine practiced are as follows :

Allopathic	Homeopathy
Ayurveda	Yoga/ Siddha
Unani	Naturopathy

Healthcare Electronic Business/ e-business solutions are provided by corporations such as Oracle, Siemens, Accenture and many others. E-business in HealthCare includes two components:

- Collaborative Commerce i.e. electronically enabled interactions among the organization's internal personnel, suppliers, business partners and customers.
- e-commerce - electronic administrative and financial transactions (including referrals and authorizations).

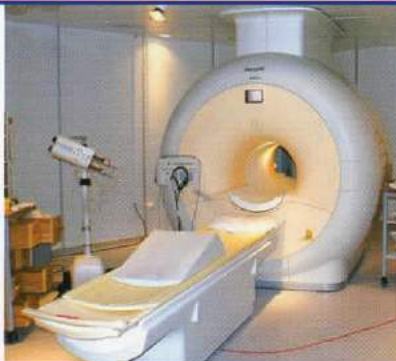
The IT applications in healthcare include the following :

Health wrist bands for monitoring	Embedded sensors/ chips
Patient registration in clinic/hospital	Radio frequency patient identification tags
Tele-consultation	Remote diagnostics
Robotic surgeries	Online pharmacies
Online medical insurance	Clinical drug trials
Diagnostic equipment software updates	Equipment warranty support & spares
Medical transcription	Online birth / death certificates etc.

This builds on the transaction data collected from e-commerce initiatives and then engages the patient (i.e. healthcare consumer), with other stakeholders, to interact through a shared information environment. Creating the technology environment and fostering stakeholder technology adoption to achieve a collaborative commerce environment is a strategic effort which can take considerable time, because of differing IT ecologies, their ongoing evolution and disparate user adoption rates. Business logic layer describes the sequence of operations associated with a database to carry out the business transactions. Business logic programming manages communication between end user interface and the database. Business logic layer consists of business procedures, rules and workflows which in turn consist of the tasks, procedural steps, required input and output information, and tools needed for executing each step of that procedure. Mobile apps and World Wide Web interface are needed for access by external stakeholders including vendors, suppliers, service providers, insurance companies, customers/ patients, pharmacies, media and the general public. This needs up to date databases. : Data is created and stored on real time availability of the experts and facilities (such as No. of rooms/ beds, operation theatres, surgical equipments, pacemakers, wheel chairs, stretchers, coffins etc.) in all the specialties.

Day to day data is also to be captured on the procedures carried out on individual patients e.g.

A leader does not deserve the name unless he is willing occasionally to stand alone - Henry A. Kissinger



Hospitals, Philips MRI Scanner, Narayana Hridayalaya & Kamineni Hospital

IM/IV Injections
Endoscopies
Tubectomy
Angiogram
Liposuction

Medication
Vasectomy
Hysterectomy
Angioplasty
Dialysis etc.

Healthcare is a complicated and heavily regulated industry. Information Technology (IT) and E-Business Systems are an integral part of hospitals, accumulating information relating to the following:

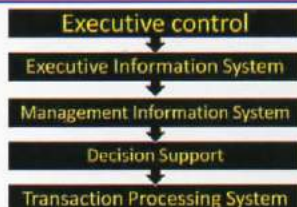
Patient admission process
Surgeries
Patient billing/ payments

Diagnosis
Treatments/ procedures
Patient discharge process

The Computer-Aided Systems require that the electronic data should be integrated carefully with manual processes. Menus and files display variables, parameters and options that can be selected to complete a task using data. IT healthcare system provides most of the needed data. This is true whether the hospital purchases software or designs the system itself. The hospital should freeze what it has and gradually augment the capabilities later after it has received considerable return on the time and money invested. E-business can do for healthcare what Amazon.com did for e-commerce. Commercially available software suites such as Cognizant, e Clinical Works etc. utilize IT to connect doctors, patients and insurance companies to make healthcare more efficient and consumer-friendly. Technology is a catalyst to transform care at the delivery side by making it more streamlined, prevent errors, avoid duplicates and make access to information better.

The data captured and created by the E-Business system is to be shared seamlessly with the following agencies:

Human Resource Department	Accounts/ Finance
Access Control	Attendance/ Wage administration
Birth/ Death Registration Department	Pharmacy
Families of patients	Insurance companies
Police (for medico legal cases)	Media (for VIPs)



For e-Business in healthcare, purchasing and selling online is the most advanced application. It includes both the perspective of the healthcare providers and that of the suppliers, showing the interdependencies and synergistic cooperation. This raises awareness of and interest in electronically mediated business processes in healthcare to a large audience including healthcare informatics, medical business managers, clinicians, pharmacists and scientists. The national healthcare systems and their rules differ from one country to another. In USA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Gateway (HIPAA), an EDI gateway monitors the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). This has helped assimilate HIPAA regulations into corporate hospital culture, making them an element of customer focus. However, there are similarities of e-Business problems and their solutions among different countries. Clinicians gain significant insight which demonstrates the interconnection between patient care processes and management issues right down to the level of medical supplies. It is a multidisciplinary effort, to enable the right product to be procured for the right patient and a rather new discipline. Medical transcription (MT) is an allied health profession dealing in transcription, or converting voice-recorded reports as dictated by physicians or other healthcare professionals into text format.

BENEFITS

- (1)E-business in healthcare promotes better customer service, enabling earlier recovery and treatment customization, and improving overall health outcomes.
- (2)It reduces paper work, improves quality and speed of administrative, commercial, communication and logistic processes and improves profitability.
- (3)The use of electronic business practices enables the hospital to extend its services to patients in far flung areas of our country. All that is needed is the communication infrastructure in the form of broadband internet, mobile networks and 3g/4g spectrum. With continuous improvement in the infrastructure being witnessed, vast sections of our population can benefit from these technologies in the near future, say in about 3 to 5 years or earlier.
- (4)According to global estimates, IT and IT Enabled services are expected to create about 1-2 million jobs every year for the next decade. Out of these, at least 7-13% are likely to be in the healthcare sector.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR TRANSFORMING INDIA (NITI) AYO

In accordance with a key announcement made by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi on the Independence Day 2014, and after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders, NITI Aayog (literally "Policy Commission") or

Block Diagram of Healthcare E-business, Pharmaceutical Companies: Sanofi SA, Dr. Reddy's Labs, Proctor and Gamble and Drug Manufacture in a Reactor

Relevance of education depends on whether students and society look to education for money, values or self- emancipation!

National Institution for Transforming India Aayog, a policy think-tank of Government of India has replaced the Planning Commission, (Hindi: Yojana Aayog). Planning Commission had been headed by Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy chairman and formulated India's Five-Year Plans, among other functions. NITI Aayog aims to involve the states in economic policy-making. It will provide strategic and technical advice to the central and the state Governments.

The Prime Minister heads the Aayog as its chairperson. The Governing Council consists of Chief Ministers of States and union territories & legislature and lieutenant governors of other Union territories. It will also include Regional Councils to address specific issues and contingencies. It is hoped that this will improve the



Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister, Chairman, NITI Aayog and Shri Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman

States' role in devolution of funds and improve the Centre- State relations. The Hon. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley observed: "The 65-year-old Planning Commission had become a redundant organization. It was relevant in a command economy structure, but not any longer. India is a diversified country and its states are in various phases of economic development along with their own strengths and weaknesses. In this context, a 'one size fits all' approach to economic planning is obsolete. It cannot make India competitive in today's global economy." Shri Arvind Panagariya, the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog holds a Ph.D. degree in Economics from Princeton University and is an Indian-American economist and Professor of Economics at Columbia University and an ex-Chief Economist at the Asian Development Bank. He was the Chief Economist of the Asian Development Bank and a Professor of Economics and Co-director, Center for International Economics, University of Maryland at College Park. He also worked for the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in various capacities. Panagariya has written/edited ten books. His book, India: The Emerging Giant—was published in March 2008 by the Oxford University Press, New York and has been described as the 'definitive book on the Indian economy' by Fareed Zakaria and 'a tour de horizon and a tour de force' by Jagdish Bhagwati. His previous books include The Economics of Preferential Trade Agreements, 1996, AEI Press (with Jagdish Bhagwati) and Lectures on International Trade, 1998, MIT Press (with J. Bhagwati and T.N. Srinivasan).

The Government of India announced formation of NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015. The first meeting of the Aayog took place at Delhi on 7 February 2015. It was decided that NITI Aayog would be a group of people with authority entrusted by the government to formulate/regulate policies concerning transforming India, help

government in social and economic issues and also be a think tank of experts.

NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. Its other functions will include, among others, the following:

1. To put an end to slow and tardy implementation of policy, by fostering better Inter-Ministry coordination and better Centre-State coordination and help evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, and foster cooperative federalism, recognizing that strong states make a strong Nation.
2. To formulate credible plans to the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government. It will ensure special attention to the sections of society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
3. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and partners. It will offer a platform for resolution of inter-sector and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
4. The centre-to-state one-way flow of policy, that was the hallmark of the Planning Commission era, is now sought to be replaced by a genuine and continuing partnership of states.
5. To Leverage India's demographic dividend, and realization of the potential of youth, men and women, through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment.
6. An administration paradigm in which the Government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort."

NITI Aayog Members :

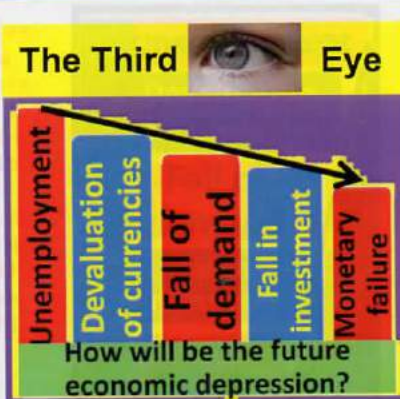
1. Prime Minister of India - Chairperson
2. Governing Council - Chief Ministers of States and union territories & legislature and lieutenant governors of other Union territories
3. Regional Councils - to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region and will consist of Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. Chaired by the Chairperson of NITI Aayog or his nominee
4. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees
5. Full-time organizational framework comprising
 - 1) Vice-Chairperson: Shri Arvind Panagariya
 - 2) Members: Two (2) Full-time: presently: economist Shri Bibek Debroy and former DRDO chief Shri V.K. Saraswat
 - 3) Part-time members: Maximum two from universities/

research organizations (ex-officio) on a rotational basis

4. Ex Officio members: Maximum four members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister

5. Chief Executive Officer: in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. Shri Sindhushree Khullar has been appointed as the Chief Executive Officer.

6. Secretariat as deemed fit



Vision Statement (from Harvard Business Review May 2015)
AMERICA. – Recognise that others may not share your action orientation.
EUROPE – Be more action -oriented

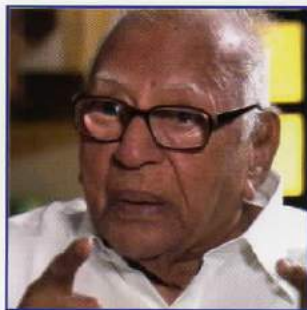
MICRO UNITS DEVELOPMENT AND REFINANCE AGENCY (MUDRA) BANK

MUDRA Bank (Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Bank), a public sector financial institution in India was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in April 2015 to provide loans at low rates to small entrepreneurs. About 5.77 crore small business have identified as target clients. The bank will have an initial corpus of Rs.20,000 crore (about US\$321,386 million) and a credit guarantee fund of Rs.2,000 crore. The bank will initially function as a non-banking financial company and a subsidiary of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI). Later, it will be made into a separate company. It will also serve as a regulator for other micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and provide them refinancing services, provide guidelines for MFIs and give them ratings. Loan amounts for various categories will be as follows: Shishu: up to Rs.50,000; Kishore: up to Rs.5,00,000; Tarun: up to Rs.10,00,000. The promise to introduce hassle-free paperless clearances and electronic bill discounting, would help the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector immensely. The Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGFTMSE) had been granted over Rs.5,000 crore in the previous budget. Initiatives of the government, if implemented properly, will help achieve double-digit GDP, say representatives of the sector.

GREAT AND WISE



STEPHEN WILLIAM HAWKING CH, CBE, FRS, FRSA (birth: 8 January 1942, British) is a cosmologist, physicist, author and Director (Research), Centre for Theoretical Cosmology, University of Cambridge. He collaborated with Roger Penrose on gravitational singularity in the framework of general relativity, and is credited with the theoretical prediction that black holes emit radiation, now termed as Hawking radiation.



Padma Vibhushan Justice **VAIDYANATHAPURAM RAMA AYYAR KRISHNA IYER** (birth: 15 November 1915, Palakkad – death: 4 December 2014, Kochi, Kerala) former Judge, Supreme Court and Former Member, Law Commission was a human-rights champion, a crusader for social justice and the environment. He was also a sports enthusiast and a prolific author. His autobiography is entitled “*Wandering in Many Worlds*”.

DRUG PRICES, TREATMENT COSTS & MEDICAL TOURISM

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) research shows that prescription drug or medicine prices in the United States are among the highest in the world, including other developed countries including India. The difference in prices between USA and India ranges from 7 to 17% in certain cases. Prices for generic drugs tend to be higher in Canada. It is true that the cost of manufacturing a drug is generally low but the cost of developing new drugs is high. The high prices in United States allow the U.S. pharmaceutical industry to invent drugs that would not be profitable in countries with lower prices. A single clinical trial can cost as much as \$100 million. The combined cost of manufacturing and clinical testing for some drugs adds up to \$1 billion. Pharmaceutical companies argue that higher prices are necessary in order to continue to fund research as only about 11% of drug candidates that enter clinical trials are successful and receive approval for sale. USA accounts for 36% of worldwide pharmaceutical research and development. Battelle Memorial Institute estimated that drug research saves more than \$750 billion in treatment costs for just five illnesses (AIDS, coronary disease, cancers, Alzheimer's, and arthritis) over the next 20 years. Schizophrenia drugs which cost \$4,500 per patient per year save more than \$70,000 per patient per year by rendering hospitalization unnecessary. Of course, some money is spent on marketing and sales administration too.

Hospital room rents, consultations, diagnostics, treatments and surgeries are also comparatively cheaper in India. As a welcome offshoot of this, Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) reported that the number of medical tourists to India rose from 150,000 in 2005 to 200,000 by 2008. ASSOCHAM reported that 2011 saw 850,000 medical tourists in India and projected that by 2015 it would rise to 3,200,000. Medical tourism is a fast growing sector in India. India's medical tourism sector expects annual growth @30%, making it over \$2 billion industry by 2016. More and more patients from western countries now prefer travelling to India for medical care. An estimated 150,000 of these travel to India for low-priced healthcare procedures every year!

India being the world's largest manufacturer of generic drugs is also a busy centre for fake, counterfeit and substandard medicines, in glossy packaging and often labelled with the names of legitimate companies as Ranbaxy, Glaxo Smith Kline, Pfizer and Novartis. The global fake-drug industry is worth \$90 billion. It causes deaths of almost 1 million people a year. The Health Ministry has launched a reward program for those who provide information about fake-drug syndicates & is also strictly implementing inspections & checking.

NEPAL EARTHQUAKE – 25 April 2015



An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 on Moment Magnitude Scale (Mw) or 8.1 on Surface Wave Magnitude (Ms) and a maximum Mercalli Intensity of IX (Violent) with epicenter east of the district of Lamjung and hypocenter at a depth of approximately 15 km (9.3 miles) (also known as the Gorkha earthquake) killed more than 8,800 people and injured more than 23,000 at 11:56 NST on 25 April 2015. It was the worst natural disaster to strike Nepal since the 1934 Nepal-Bihar earthquake. What is the policy for the future? The Governments should give a concrete perspective thought to face such disasters.

Vision Statement (from Harvard Business Review May 2015)

CHINA – Stay positive when facing setbacks
INDIA – Resist interpreting your role too narrowly

"MAKE IN INDIA" NEGOTIATES LAND ACQUISITION ACT -

Aadepu Murali LL.M., PGDADR



The Doctrine of Eminent Domain is the authority or the power of the Government to acquire the property belonging to the any private Individual or the organization either for Government use or for the purpose of delegating to third parties, who will devote it to public or civic use or, in some cases, to economic development. The Doctrine of Eminent Domain is based upon two important Principles the first is "salus populi est suprema lex" which means that welfare of the people is the paramount law and the second is "necessita public major est quam" which means public necessity is greater than private. Power of Eminent Domain is an essential attribute of Sovereign State. The following three essentials ingredients are needed to put eminent domain into force.

The Forty Fourth Constitution Amendment (1978) The 44th Constitution Amendment was passed without eliciting public opinion and without submitting the changes to the scrutiny of the Select Committee. The Amendment removed Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 from list of Fundamental Rights and a new Article 300-A, was added to the constitution which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". Through this amendment the aggrieved person shall have no right to move the court under Article 32. Thus, the right to property is diluted and power of Eminent Domain is upheld.

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 was repealed on 31 December 2013. Later "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013" was enacted and brought into force from 1st Jan 2014.

Salient features of "The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013"

- ✓ Comprehensive law with Transparency, Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement
- ✓ Concrete definition of 'Public Purpose'.
- ✓ Enhanced role of Panchayat Raj Institutions and Gram Sabhas.
- ✓ Social Impact Assessment.
- ✓ Redemption of Land to the land owner if not used in 5 years period.
- ✓ Reduction in powers of the Collector.
- ✓ Urgency Clause. (Urgency is allowed only for Defence purpose and National Calamities)

Compensation: A Comprehensive Compensation Package is described under First Schedule which may result up to 4 times the market value in case of agriculture land and 2 times over the market value in case of urban land.

In 2014, the then Government was defeated in elections and the NDA alliance has formed the Government. Now the present Government is working to fulfill the promises it made and as a

result of it the 'Make In India' Project was promoted in a large scale to improve economic growth and achieve big revenue through taxes and also to provide employment to the unemployed youth. The Prime Minister within a short span of one year has visited almost all developed counties to encourage investors to invest in India. The work of the new Government has been appreciated throughout the world. But, there are lot of complication within the country to make 'Make in India' Project a grand success. There are certain stringent laws in India which are causing hurdles in the path of Make in India Scheme. To make a free passage from these difficulties the Government has enacted certain legislations reforming the existing laws. Reforms in the area of Labour Laws Relaxations in Environmental compliances and Modifications in Industrial documentation are some of the changes that are successfully put into practice by the Government. But, where as in case of the Land acquisition (Amendment) bill the Government failed to pass it in the Parliament. The bill was presented before the house for three times and for three times it could not pass through the Parliament. But, the Government has managed to bring the bill in the form of Ordinance for three consecutive times. India being an Agriculture country where nearly 65% of people depend on agriculture there is a great demand for land.

One conflict between the Government and the opposition with respect to the bill is removal of the consent clause, Social Impact Assessment and Redumption of land if failed to use within 5 years from the original Act through this amendment for certain Projects. The main reason for this change is to avoid delay and make a free passage to corporate growth.

The original Act, says the Consent of effected families is mandatory and in case of failure to get consent the land cannot be acquired. This clause has become so deterrent for acquisition of land that it is similar to that of the Right to property provided under the article 31 and 19(1) (f) of the constitution (repealed). Now there is every chance to misuse the power of Eminent Domain by the Governments if the bill results into Act. But, on the other hand there is no other go for the country except to amend the act so as to simplify the process of land acquisition.

SPORTS AND INTEGRITY

The four member Mudgal Committee headed by former High Court judge Mukul Mudgal and comprising Additional Solicitor General of India L Nageswara Rao, senior advocate and former cricket umpire Nilay Dutta and former Indian cricket captain Sourav Ganguly conducted an inquiry into the allegations of corruption against Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) chief N. Srinivasan's son-in-law Gurunath Meiyappan, India Cements, and Rajasthan Royals team owner Jaipur IPS Cricket Private Ltd. The Justice Rajendra Mal Lodha Supreme Court Committee also suspended the owners of Rajasthan Royals and Chennai Super Kings There have been allegations about betting and spot-fixing in Indian Premier League (IPL) matches and the involvement of players. The excessive involvement of money and middlemen is spoiling the sports, sports persons and the spirit of friendliness and competition internationally. This needs to be checked in the interests of sports and games.

**It takes 20 years to build a reputation and five minutes to ruin it.
If you think about that, you'll do things differently -
Warren Buffett**

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- 1) Mr. A. Cliford, CEO, Rescue Organization submitted Rescue Memorandum to Govt of India.
- 2) GENPACT Placement Meet
- 3) Sri G. Kishan Reddy, MLA, being felicitated at Haritha Haram Plantation Ceremony
- 4) Tree plantation in collaboration with Lions Club of Hyderabad
- 5) Prof. V.S. Prasad, Former Director NAAC, addressing the Forum for Higher Education seminar on "Standards of Higher Education".
- 6) Mr. Trinathrao, AGM, SBI being felicitated by Dr. DVG Krishna, Director. Shri Surendra Lunia, Hon. Secy is seen at the left.
- 7) Prof. Partha Sarathi, Dept. Business Management, O.U.
- 8) Prof. P Lakshminarayana, Former Dean, Dept. of Business Management, O.U.
- 9) Mr. Sheel Kumar Jain selected as the President of Alumni Association
- 10) Prof. Mallikharjun Reddy, Head Dept. of Business Management giving away the Mock-ICET prizes to students
- 11) MBA 2013-2015 Batch
- 12) Prof. Kalidas and Prof. B Krishna Reddy being felicitated on their retirement by Dr. DVG Krishna, Director

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