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A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLE OF MAHARASHTRA STATE POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED (MSPGCL), KHAPERKHEDATPS IN SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KHAPERKHEDA AND KORADI TEHSIL.

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ABSTRACT: -

The present study is about the role of power sector in today's world. Every aspect of human life is affected by power generation and its utilization. Due to time constraint the researcher has selected the khaperkheda and koradi tehsil for his research. The Khperkheda TPS has a responsibility for generating the power required for the district. The khaperkheda and koradi tehsil is mix of developed and developing community. The city is one of the top most developing city in India while one can see huge disperency in terms of development in rural part of khaperkheda and koradi tehsil. This study will focus on four types of customers viz farmers, industrial , residential and commercial customers.

KEYWORDS: Khparekheda TPS, Economical Activities, social Activities

INTRODUCTION: -

India's power market is the fifth largest in the world. The power sector is high on India's priority as it offers tremendous potential for investing companies based on the sheer size of the market and the returns available on investment capital.

MSPGCL

Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited - MSPGCL is the major power generating company in the state of Maharashtra, India. It has been incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956 pursuant to decision of Govt. of Maharashtra to reorganize Erstwhile Maharashtra State Electricity Board. Mahagenco has been incorporated in June 2005



Khaperkheda TPS

Khaperkheda is the oldest Power Station in Mahagenco. The first thermal Power Station at Khaperkheda had an installed capacity of 3 x 10 MW. This was handed over to the nation by the first president of India Dr.Rajendra Prasad on 27th Dec. 1950. With the increasing demand in the state, 4 units of 210 MW capacity were proposed. Of these 2 units of 210 MW capacity each were erected and commissioned on 26th of Mar' 1989 and 8th Jan' 1990. Further two units of 210 MW capacity each were erected and commissioned on 31.05.2000 & 07.01.2001 respectively. The old power stations of 3 x 10 MW capacity were disposed off in the year 1976 and 3 x 30MW units were closed on 22nd Jun'

91. Construction of new 500MW sets is in progress. Khaperkheda TPS environment is maintained effectively by massive plantation of 51.19% with 1,34,104 number pf trees planted. Khaperkheda TPS has been certified for ISO 9001: 2000 and ISO 14001 – 2004. Continual improvement in the effectiveness of environment

Review of literature

According to Jan Drewnowski , "development is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality which we can call either society or economy. Because of the close inter-relation of economic and social elements no 'purely' social or 'purely' economic development is possible. Consequently, it is better not to speak of social development separately. It is a single process which is best called simply development". In the above definition, Drewnowski identifies socio-economic development with change in the quality of life and quantitative growth of various values. Quality of life can be improved by improving the conditions of health, nutrition, education, transport and communication and so on.

According to Mabogunje (1980), "there are four main ways in which the term development has been used: development as economic growth, as modernization, as distributional justice and as socio-economic transformation. He argues for a long time following the Second World War, development was seen simply as economic growth, it implied a rapid rise in per capita productivity and a changed in economic structure.

UNRISD (1970) development identified with the levels of standard of living and levels of welfare. These in turn are identified with the presence of better conditions of nutrition, housing, health, education, transport and so on. Thus, in essence they also talk of the availability of goods and services.^^ The objective of development is to raise the level of living of the masses of the people and to provide all human beings with the opportunity to develop their potential. Thus, the definition clarifies that the development implies not only expansion in quantitative terms but also structural changes in the society and its economy as expansion proceeds. Structural change includes institutional, social and economic (sectoral and spatial) aspects.

Manohar et al. , (1989) have carried out the study on effects of thermal power plant emissions on atmospheric electrical parameters, as emissions from industrial stacks may not only cause environmental and health problems but also cause substantial deviation in the fair weather atmospheric electric parameters. Observations of the surface atmospheric electric field, point discharge current and wind in the vicinity of a thermal power plant were found to be affected.

Mebra et al. (1998) examined the consequence on dispersal of various toxic metal contaminated with fly-ash in Delhi region. Dasgupta (/999) illustrated the attempts to expose the means to surmount the problems of disposal of huge quantities of ash generated by TPPs by producing different value added products, like bricks, etc. Only most effective use of the solid waste has been observed here, ignoring its social impact.

Objectives of study

- 1) To study the power generation sector.
- 2) To study the profile of MSPGCL, khaperkheda TPS
- 3) To study the profile of Kharperkheda tehsil and koradi tehsil
- 4) To study the profile of functioning of MSPGCL in Kharperkheda tehsil
- 5) To study the role of MSPGCL in socio-economic development of Kharperkheda tehsil and koradi tehsil
- 6) To study the weakness in working of MSPGCL.
- 7) To suggest remedial measures to improve working of MSPGCL so as to achieve better result in terms of socio economic development of Khaperkheda and koradi tehsil.

Hypothesis

- 1) Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS are alleviating rural poverty and economic development of koradi and khaperkheda region family.
- 2) Socio Economic activities of khperkheda TPS are instrumental in socio-economic empowerment of koradi and khperkheda region
- 3) Socio Economic activities of khperkheda TPS are crucial for the overall rural development of koradi and

khaperkheda region

The primary Data:

Sr. Number	Particulars	Khaperkheda tehsil.	koradi tehsil.
1	Residential customers	80	80
2	Agricultural customers	80	80
3	Commercial customers	80	80
4	Industrial customers	25	17

Hypothesis testing

Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS are alleviating rural poverty and economic development of koradi and khaperkheda region family.

RESULT: This hypothesis is validated.

Question No. 20 and 21, from the questionnaire deals with the income level of the respondents before and after availing Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS. Question No.22 and 23, from the questionnaire deals with the saving level of the respondents before and after availing Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS.

These questions tells about the income and saving level of the respondents before and after availing the schemes under Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS and directly helpful in validating HYPOTHESIS 1 Regression analysis is carried out to validate the hypothesis.

Model Summary of Question No. 20 and 21

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.867 ^a	.751	.751	.55463
a. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00023				

ANOVA Table of question 22 and 23

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	482.948	1	482.948	1569.988	.000 ^b
	Residual	159.958	520	.308		
	Total	642.906	521			
a. Dependent Variable: VAR00022						
b. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00023						

The next part of the output reports an analysis of variance –ANOVA. The most important part of the table is the F-ratio. For these data, F is 1569.988, which is significant at p<.001, because the value in the column labelled sig. Is less than .001. this result tells us that there is less than a 0.1% chance that an F-ratio this large would happen by chance alone. Therefore we can conclude that our regression model results in significantly better prediction the income level of the respondents, before and after availing Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS. In short regression model over all predicts income level significantly well.

Values of regression coefficient of Question 22 and 23

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.741	.070		10.529	.000
	VAR00023	.884	.022	.867	39.623	.000

a. Dependent Variable: VAR00022

Output of Question No. 22 and 23

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.708 ^a	.501	.500	.69097

a. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00025

ANOVA table of Question 22 and 23

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	248.893	1	248.893	521.312	.000 ^b
	Residual	248.266	520	.477		
	Total	497.159	521			

a. Dependent Variable: VAR00024
 b. Predictors: (Constant), VAR00025

The next part of the output reports an analysis of variance, 'ANOVA'. The most important part of the table is the F-ratio. For these data, F is 521.312, which is significant at $p < .001$, because the value in the column labelled sig. is less than .001. This result tells us that there is less than a 0.1% chance that an F-ratio this large would happen by chance alone. Therefore we can conclude that our regression model results in significantly better prediction in the saving level of the respondents, before and after availing Socio-economical activities of khaperkheda TPS schemes.

From the above output and its discussion it is proved that the HYPOTHESIS 1 is validated.

HYPOTHESIS 2

Socio Economic activities of khperkheda TPS are instrumental in socio-economic empowerment of koradi and khperkheda region

The table below shows the descriptive statistics of the data. It shows the mean and standard deviation values along with total responses. The second table of Test shows the calculated t value with df and significance level.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
VAR00036	522	3.1188	1.10368	.04831

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	t	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
VAR00036	64.562	521	.000	3.11877	3.0239	3.2137

In the given table, the t value is 64.56 and the significance level is 0.00, hence null hypothesis is rejected and concluded are instrumental in socio-economic empowerment of koradi and khaperkheda region

HYPOTHESIS 3

Socio Economic activities of khperkheda TPS are crucial for the overall rural development of koradi and khperkheda region

The table below shows the descriptive statistics of the data. It shows the mean and standard deviation values along with total responses. The second table of Test shows the calculated t vale with df and significance level.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
VAR00037	522	3.1398	1.10902	.04854

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
VAR00037	64.685	521	.000	3.13985	3.0445	3.2352

In the given table, the t value is 64.68 and the significance level is 0.00, hence null hypothesis is rejected and concluded Socio Economic activities of khperkheda TPS are crucial for the overall rural development of koradi and khperkheda region

Recommendations

- 1) The better awareness of socio-economic activites of Khaperkheda TPS must be created.
- 2) The extra source of income specially housewife must be provided.
- 3) The Khaperkheda TPS must make effort to improve educational level of its members. It can take help of various government scheme for this purpose.
- 4) Khaperkheda TPS should try to give microfinance so that the better housing condition of its members is maintained.
- 5) There should be a common platform where all the Khaperkheda TPS authorities and local citizen should meet.
- 6) Local citizen’s opinion must be asked before spending any amount on social or economical activities.
- 7) Khaperkheda TPS must concentrate on creating more and more job.
- 8) A body must be formed which will supervise the work done specially regarding social activities. The top official, workers, the government official, local citizen can be the part of such team.
- 9) The maintenance of work done should be undertaken.
- 10) The drinking water facility in the region is poor. Khaperkheda TPS can work towards betterment of it.
- 11) Khaperkheda TPS must launch campaign against tobacco and wine disadvantages.
- 12) Follow up should be increased and unity should be improved

13) Information on banking and marketing aspects should be given

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