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APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO Ph.D. PROGRAMMES

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Department	MANAGEMENT STUDIES	Application No.	20200131
Area of Research	MARKETING	Research Mode	FULL TIME

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Qualification						
Degree	Discipline	College/university	Year Passed	AVG/CGPA	Class	Mode
GRADUATION	BBA	BIT MESRA	2009	8.14	FIRST	REGULAR
MASTERS	MBA	MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE	2011	87.2	FIRST	REGULAR
UGC-NET	MANAGEMENT		2017	52.57		REGULAR

Experience				
Organization	Designation	Experience From	Experience TO	Work Nature
GURU GOBIND SINGH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETYS TECHNICAL CAMPUS	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2011-09-01	2013-12-31	TAKING LECTURES, GD . ROLE PLAYS, PLACEMENT DRIVE
TEXCHELL SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND STUDIES	LECTURER	2014-02-02	2014-10-31	TAKING LECTURE , GD, LIVE PROJECTS

KAMAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCED STUDIES	ASSISTANT PROFESSOR	2017-12-21	2020-01-31	LECTURES, LAB RELATED TO RM, INTERNSHIP PROJECTS, EVALUATION OF ANSWER SHEETS PUBLICATION OF RESEARCH PAPERS
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Research Proposal

Impact of FDI on Rural Development:- with special reference to Bihar State

For Registration

In

PhD Programme

In

Department Of Management

Submitted By:

Rita Kumari

INTRODUCTION

Increasing Internationalization of production facilities led by Globalization and liberalization has been contributing towards foreign direct investment(FDI) inflows across countries in the world, which can lead to several economic and welfare implications for the host country. FDI inflows, which can come as a composite bundle of tangible and intangible assets can augment growth process through supplementing domestic investments increasing efficiency of resource. This composite bundle of tangible and intangible assets, among others, comprises transfer of state-of-the-art-technology;,-managerial expertise ;,-access to world market ;,-and other firm specific intangible assets. Transfer of these tangible and intangible assets are viewed as main factors behind the FDI induced growth in the host country. Thus FDI is an important determinant of output , employment and income generation of the host country.

India became a global market on the page of world economy after the Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization (LPG) move, initiated in 1991. The opening of international doors of the Indian market made India one of the most sought after countries for Investment.

Origin of Foreign Direct Investment

To understand the FDI in Indian context we have to look into our history. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea, landed in Calicut on 20 May 1498. He was impressed to see the prosperity of Indians owing to enormous cultivation of good quality spices; mainly pepper and cinnamon. He introduced India to the world. Later people across the Europe started visiting India. Portuguese, Dutch, British and French established their premises in India and started trading with Indian people and dynasties. Sir Tomas Roe was the first British who came as the ambassador of British emperor and get the permission of trading in Mughal India. After this they created the 'East India Company' and started their business. It was the initial form of FDI in India. Later it got many changes according to the world's financial status and become more popular word as foreign direct investment. But due to bad experiences of 'East India Company' at the time of independence, the attitude towards foreign capital was one of fear and suspicion. This was natural on account of the previous exploitative role played by it in 'draining away' resources from this country. The suspicion and hostility found expression in the Industrial Policy of 1948 which, though recognizing the role of private foreign investment in the country emphasized that its regulation was necessary in the national interest. Because of this attitude expressed in the 1948 resolution, foreign capitalists got dissatisfied.

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Foreign Direct Investment refers to the direct inflow from a foreign company into Indian economy. The same can be in the form of setting up manufacturing operations or setting up services by having a Joint Venture with an Indian Company which is engaged in the same business as the foreign company. Economic growth has a profound effect on the domestic market as countries with expanding domestic markets should attract higher levels of FDI

inflows. Foreign Direct Investment is made to serve the business interest of the investors in a company, which is a different nation (host country) distinct from the investor's country of origin (home country).

IMPACT OF FDI ON INDIAN ECONOMY

- Good trade relations between two countries
- Employment opportunity for domestic country
- Advent of Modern technology
- Inflow of foreign funds in Indian economy
- Provision of goods and services at best suitable price
- It creates the competition among the domestic company and MNC in this way domestic company can increase their efficiency
- Indian companies get an opportunity to work with world market Leader Company
- Development of backward areas
- Creation of good capital market in India

Key Marketing variables in FDI attraction:

1. Investors are customers: If the government considers FDI enterprises to be its customers, from the modern marketing approach, it is crucial that it truly understands customers' behaviors and desires. The Indian government always says that its policy favors all enterprises operating in Vietnam including domestic and FDI enterprises. However, FDI enterprises keep complaining that they hardly benefit from current policy instability and the dual price mechanism. In the electronic industry, for example, issues like localization requirement and tariff structure raise the concern of Japanese assemblers (Mori and Ohno, 2004). How should the government overcome this situation? As a first step, the government must listen to enterprises and find out the root cause of their worries. Its views and policies must be shared with and communicated effectively to all investors. Investors have the right to be understood by the authorities.
2. Understanding investor needs is the key to satisfy them: The government tries to achieve a large number of economic, political and social goals. These are often sets of goals pursued independently by businesses, targeted groups and executing organizations which are not always integrated or mutually consistent. The government must set priorities, coordinate among these goals and try to create a "win-win-win" situation among the three stakeholders mentioned above. In order to achieve this, the government must understand the requirements of all participants including those of foreign investors. Understanding investors' needs is the key to satisfy and retain them, and to increase the number of investors in the future. Since there are many different business motivations and models among FDI enterprises, satisfaction of the needs of FDI enterprises is not simple or easy. For example, Mortimore

(2003) shows that investors' goals vary widely and include: (i) securing raw materials; (ii) market access (national or regional); (iii) seeking efficiency; and (iv) gaining strategic elements.

3. Five marketing variables for FDI attraction: Textbooks on marketing usually start with the general concept of marketing followed by discussions on the strategies for product, pricing, distribution, promotion and so on. Each policy is discussed separately. In practice, this approach is not effective in creating a marketing plan unless they are integrated. Professor Philips Sidel (2002) at the MBA program of the International University of Japan uses five strategic variables to build and analyze a marketing plan: product, positioning, target audience, scope of distribution and scope of communications. In the case of FDI attraction, these five variables can be described as follows.

Product: Product is what satisfies customers' need. The modern marketing theory shows that customers buy a product not because of its goodness as perceived by producers but for the benefit of the product as perceived by customers. What is the product when we talk about FDI attraction programs? Is it the policy, the benefits of the policy, or the resulting business environment?. It states that the product of FDI policy is not the policy itself but the investment environment.

Positioning: According to Prof. Sidel, "Positioning is what we say to our customers. It helps shape the image of what need, want or desire our product meets, and the value that should be placed on our 6 solution" (Sidel 2002). In other words, positioning is concerned with what perception we would like customers to have about the product. It is important for the government to know the evaluation of investors on the investment environment of India (which is the product). For effective positioning, the government ought to objectively know the present strengths and weaknesses of India vis-à-vis its rival countries and define a realistic direction toward which India can travel in order to dramatically improve its investment environment in the minds of investors. "Appropriate positioning" is more important than "high positioning." Setting goals that are too ambitious will reduce feasibility in implementation and credibility in the eyes of potential investors.

Target Audience: Since foreign investors are not uniform, they must be categorized into different segments. They can be divided into groups by country origin, by industry, by company type (MNCs or non-MNCs), or by the strategy they follow (domestic market-oriented versus globally-oriented). The government cannot satisfy all investors at the same time. The benefits of investment environment should be geared to the targeted foreign investors.

Scope of Distribution: In marketing terminology, the scope of distribution is the process and location in which customers can purchase the product. With respect to FDI attraction, the scope of distribution should be understood as the place and process in which investors can register and implement their investment projects in India.

Scope of Communications: The scope of communications is how and where positioning is delivered to the target audience. As noted above, foreign investors consist of different groups. After deciding the target audience, the government should work out communication programs that deliver its message.

Table 1. Investment Promotion Techniques

Primary Image Building Technique	Primary investment generating techniques	Investment Service Techniques
1. Advertising in general media. 2. Participating in investment exhibitions. 3. Advertising in industry- or sector-specific media. 4. Conducting general investment missions from source country to host or from host country to source country 5. Conducting general information seminars on investment opportunities	6. Engaging in direct mail or telemarketing campaign 7. Conducting industry or sector specific investment missions from source country to host country or vice versa 8. Conducting industry or sector specific information seminars 9. Engaging in firm specific research followed by sales presentations	Providing investment counseling services 11. Expediting the processing of applications and permits 12. Providing post investment services

LITERATURE REVIEW

A review of literature is likely to provide a view of the studies conducted on the subject matter. Some studies have been made on “Impact of FDI in Rural Development”, yet some gaps still exist, some of these reviews are highlighted as follows:

Most of the studies reported in literature have been conducted in foreign country. Although, a few studies have been reported in Indian context but they focused on FDI and economic growth. There are no such studies in India.

Somesh Kumar & Nishant Chaturvedi (2016) in their paper FDI IN RETAIL: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE investigated that India has a high potential market with accelerated retail growth of 15-20% expected over the next five years. However, a significant decrease of 60% (amounting to \$24.2 billion) of FDI was noticed in 2010, when compared to 2009. This appeared to be mainly because most the Indian rural and small towns' retail markets were unorganized (Moghe, 2012). The market size is growing at 10% each year but 90% of it is unorganized. However, 70% of India is still rural and lacks proper infrastructure. Government has encouraged by the economic policy 1991, has adopted retail reforms mainly as 100% FDI in the retail sector in India. It may benefit by bringing investment in complete backend infrastructure and helps rural and agricultural sectors with a better go to market scenario.

Anjali Chaudhary(2016) in her study **“Role of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Growth of Indian Agricultural Sector: A Post Reform Study”** studied **Impact of FDI Inflows to Agriculture Services on Rural Infrastructure:**

- To connect 66,800 habitations with population over 1000 with all weather roads.
- To construct 1, 46,000Km of new rural roads.
- To upgrade and modernize 1, 94,000 Km of existing rural roads.
- Total investment of 1, 74,000 crore envisaged under "Bharat Nirman", investment on rural roads estimated to be at 48,000 crore.
- To provide corpus of 8000 crore to Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF).

Neeraj Aswal(2015) in thepaper **“Foreign Direct Investment and Its Impact on Employment in Agriculture Sector of Indian Economy”** studiedthat InIndia; agriculture was a sector from the Indian economy and made up almost19percent of Indian Gross Domestic Products (GDP). Agriculture was the main staywith the Indian economy since it formed the backbone of rural India which inhabitants over 70percent of total Indian population. If the entry of FDI is permitting in agriculture retailing, it will ensure adequate flow of capital into rural economy in a manner more likely to promote the welfare coming from all parts of society, particularly farmers and consumers. Reconstituting the poverty stricken and stagnating rural sphere right into a forward moving and prosperous rural sphere generally was the justifications for introducing FDI in agricultural retailing but the government should execute a special regulatory framework.

AamirHasan(2015) in his study **“Impact Analysis Of FDI On Insurance Sector In India”** examined **that** the government was looking primarily on how much funded the insurance companies can bring with them, and not on the amount of business which these companies could generate as it was expected that their rural penetration would be low. The four public sector general insurance companies, required as per the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (GIBNA, 1972) to be 100% government owned, were allowed to raise capital, keeping in view the need for expansion of the business in the rural and social sectors, meeting the solvency margin for this purpose and achieving enhanced competitiveness subject to the Government equity not being less than 51% at any point of time.

Jesper Karlsson (2014) in his research **“Challenges & Opportunities Of FDI in Development Country Agriculture For Sustainable Development”** **found that** both donors and developing country governments might therefore considerfulfilling their pledges to increase expenditure on agriculture and rural development related activities and tailored these to specific needs of different local contexts. Relatively larger farmers with proximity to water and infrastructure were also more likely to be engaged as out growers than smaller farmers in remote areas. In the best cases, increased cash incomes in rural economies could also lead to development of decent off-farm livelihood opportunities for marginalized groups and individuals as increased cash-flows trigger demand for different goods and services. As one example, an agency

designated to defend the interests and develop the capacity of the rural poor, such an “Agrarian Ombudsman”, may be established.

Vandana Dwivedi (2014) her study “**FDI in Indian Retail Industry: Challenges & Prospects for Agrarian Economy**” would help to build rural infrastructure especially backend infrastructure. This would help in reducing wastage of agriculture produce. India has only 5,300 cold storages. FDI had driven 'modern retailing' being a direct interface between farmers and retailers triggers a series of reactions which in the long run improved supply chain and transport sector of the rural economy in India. Allowed foreign capital in the retail marketing of primary products will lead to fill the gap between demand and supply of capital flow in agrarian economy. This would help in building strong infrastructure in rural India, use of modern technology of production, managerial and marketing expertise.

Sandeep Kumar & Kavita (2014) in their research paper “**Foreign Direct Investment in Indian Agricultural Sector: Opportunities and Challenges States**” studied that The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Rural Infrastructure, and the Planning Commission of India were the main governing bodies that defined the future role of agriculture in India and it aimed at developing agricultural sector of India. The FDI Inflows to Agriculture Services were allowed up to 100% and allowed through the automatic route covering horticulture, floriculture, development of seeds, animal husbandry, Pisciculture, aqua culture, cultivation of vegetables, mushroom and services related to agro and allied sectors. Permitting foreign investment in agricultural retailing was likely to ensure adequate flow of capital into rural economy in a manner likely to promote the welfare of all sections of society, particularly farmers and consumers. It will bring about improvements in farmer income and agricultural growth and assisted in lowering consumer price inflation.

Phanpakit & Terukazu (2013) in their paper “**Chinese Outward FDI in Agriculture and Rural Development: Evidence from Northern Laos**” examined that investment in leasing and business service, banking, and energy/mining sectors created fewer jobs. The small amount of investment in agriculture sector could have larger impacts on agriculture and rural development. There was a very limited existing study on how Chinese investment affected agricultural transformation and inequality in the process of rural development. This paper aimed to fill knowledge gap through a case study of Laos, a country where China's FDI has played a key role in economic development since 2000s. The investment from Chinese merchants in a form of contract farming could contribute in income generation and poverty reduction, but there was also a growing concern that uneven development is a key obstacle for sustainable development of rural areas.

Ajit Jadhav in his paper “**FDI IN RETAIL SECTOR- A BOON TO FARMERS IN INDIA**” studied that **Organized** retailing was a tool to overcome the problem of wastage of farm produce and they also purchased farm product directly from farmers by eliminating long supply chain and distribution of farm goods as per the survey the farmer will get 10-30% of agricultural produce, that will definitely improve the

economic conditions of farmers in rural India, giving them fair returns and prosperity. Rural infrastructure must be developed in order to give boost to rural as well as retail development. Opening up of retail sector to FDI would help to improve rural infrastructure, reduced wastages of farmers produce and enabled farmers to get better prices for their crops.

RENUKA SAGAR, & P. LALITHA PRAVEENA (2013) in their study “AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FDI IN INDIAN HEALTH CARE SECTOR” examined that to encourage investment in the health care sector, government of India has allowed 100% FDI under the automatic route. Government has also accorded the infrastructure status to the hospitals and Lower tariffs on medical equipment. Government has also announced tax holiday for five years for the hospitals in rural areas. Some of the leveraged that the government will employ to achieve this: - A broader vision for National Rural Health Mission. According to the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2010, there were shortage of 19,000 sub-centres; 4,000 primary health centres (PHCs) and 2,000 community health centres (CHCs). A focus on the various factors that might help in understanding the need and relevance of encouraging FDI inflows in Untapped Rural Markets

Anusha Chari & T.C.A. Madhav Raghavan (2011) in their paper “Foreign Direct Investment in India’s Retail Bazaar: Opportunities and Challenges” investigated that expansion in the retail sector could also generate significant employment potential, especially among rural and semi-urban youth. The discussion paper considered the possibility of reserving 50 per cent jobs in FDI-funded retail outlets for rural youth. Evidence from the United States suggested that FDI in organized retail could help tackle inflation, particularly with wholesale prices. Inflation was a politically sensitive subject, particularly for incumbent governments in a democratic country such as India, in particular because rising food prices tend to be regressive in their impact. This was underscored by the fact that the weight of food in rural and agricultural household consumption baskets is approximately 65-70%.

Sheetal Mundra, Mukesh Mundra & Manju Singh in their research study “A Review of the Impact of Foreign Direct Investment on Indian Retailing” investigated that Investment in rural infrastructure has increased. With the growth of organized retailing, new supply chain structures using global technologies and best practices and offering customized product and services will be the order of the day minimizing wastage at each stage of the supply chain through improvements in handling, packing, transportation and storage. This will help in Non-agricultural employment to rural youth.

Adnan Hussain in his paper “Role of FDI in Insurance Sector” studied that Rural and social sectors offered huge potential for improving insurance penetration for the uninsured sections of our population and this called for innovations on product design and distribution, better risk management, introducing superior technology and greater investments. Currently, domestic insurance companies covered only two million people out of the total population of 1.25 billion, whereas in developed nations like the US, three-fourths of the total Populations are covered by one company or the other. Larger

FDI would mean that the rural and social sector obligations can be better met by insurance companies. Not only rural penetration of insurance will increase but with greater investments and enhanced efficiency, insurance will also become cheaper, which would be in the larger interest of the *aam-aadmi*.

Ana Popa in his study “The FDI on the Rural Area” investigated that the statistical data showed that the agricultural and rural areas were less attractive for the foreign investors, even in the developed economies. The dilemma was that the national and international strategies for rural development should include actions in order to respect the foreign investors and transnational corporation’s decisions, but in the same time they should solve the rural development social problems. The national and international policy with full regard for the right of each country to determine its own national policies and priorities were required to maximize the contribution of foreign investments to the goals of rural development.

David Hallam in his paper (2009) “Foreign Investment in Development Country Agriculture – Issues, Policy Implication and International Response” studied complex and controversial economic, political, institutional, legal and ethical issues were raised in relation to food security, poverty reduction, rural development, technology and access to land and water. Appropriate domestic agricultural and rural development policy measures need to be in place to ensure that local agriculture could benefit from new technologies and the local economy could respond to new demands for inputs and services. Policy towards foreign investment needed to be an integral part of comprehensive agricultural and rural development strategies. The case for an international code of conduct or guidelines which highlighted the need for transparency, sustainability, involvement of local stakeholders and recognition of their interests and emphasized concerns for domestic food security and rural development appeared to have broad political support.

Tran Hao Hung (2006) in his study “Attracting FDI in agriculture and rural development- status and solutions for improvement” examined during the past time, foreign investment in agriculture and rural development has been still limited, not equal to the potentials as well as the advantages of Vietnam and seemed to be decreased. In addition, the efficiency of FDI projects in this field is lower than that of other fields. Thus, this report was aimed to assess the status of foreign investment in agriculture and rural development, and to recommend measures to improve the competitiveness and efficiency of attracting and using foreign investment in this sector and also studied policies to attract foreign investment in agriculture & rural development, related international commitments, and experiences of some regional countries (ASEAN members, China) Status of FDI in Agriculture and Rural Development, Viewpoints, objectives, requirements, orientation and major measures to improve efficiency of attracting FDI in this field.

Dan Marius Voicilas in his investigation “Romanian rural development and foreign direct investments” analyzed of the Romanian agri-food sector, together with the regional policy and foreign

capital flow's evolution in economy, in different regions and especially in rural areas, by sources and destinations, will strengthen the above-mentioned arguments and then needed to accelerate the investment in agriculture, food industry and rural tourism, given that the local labor force was cheap. Conclusions of his study were that there was a weak investment potential, there was a weak capacity of investment absorption, the under-investment syndrome was still

present, especially in rural areas and there was no positive impact on the Agri-food sector rural development and mountains area.

Mai The Cuong Vietnam Development Forum and National Economics University February 2005

:This paper has examined FDI attraction activities in Vietnam. Five key strategic marketing variables and five marketing steps have been introduced for the purpose of leveling up FDI attraction. Vietnam has made a significant progress in simplifying administrative procedure and narrowing the cost gap between domestic and foreign firms. However, investors wish to see even more aggressive official actions beyond removing current obstacles. After receiving investment approval, they expect to be assisted in starting and running business and overcoming any hindrance by responsive post-investment services. They are also waiting for realistic and informative industrial master plans and development strategy for supporting industries to guide their business operation. If the government succeeds in providing them, current investors will surely expand their business and invite other investors to Vietnam.

Need for the present study and research gaps

Most of the studies reported in literature have been conducted in foreign country. Although, a few studies have been reported in Indian context but they focused on FDI and economic growth. There are no such studies in India.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are :

- (1) To analyze the needs and advantages of FDI for rural development.
- (2) To examine Govt. Policy related to FDI in rural areas.
- (3) To study the marketing strategies adopted by FDI in accessing local markets.
- (4) To judge the impact of FDI on rural development specifically on education, health & infrastructure.

NULL HYPOTHESES

The following null hypotheses have been formulated to be tested to achieve the objectives of the proposed study:

H01: FDI inflow does not impact quality of education in rural area.

H02: FDI inflow does not impact quality of healthcare facilities in rural area

H03: FDI does not impact infrastructure development in rural area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The following research methodology is to be followed in the present study to achieve the objectives of the study:

DATA COLLECTION

This study involves data relating to FDI inflow in Rural Sector for 10 years commencing from 2007-08 to 2017-18. This study is based on Primary and Secondary data. Primary data based on Questionnaire from Jharkhand State to achieve objectives 1, 2, & 3. Secondary data sources from reference books, magazines, journal, research papers and internet, Central Statistic Organization, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS & TECHNIQUE

The collected data would analyze with the help of the suitable statistical tools and techniques.

Tentative Chapter Plan-

The proposed study will be divided into the following chapters:

Chapter 1: The Concept and Introduction Part.

Chapter 2: Review of Literature.

Chapter 3: Objectives and Research Methodology of the Study.

Chapter 4: Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 5: Conclusion & Interpretation

- Bibliography & References
- Annexure

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Signature of Candidate:

RITA KUMARI

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Deemed University)

MESRA, RANCHI (INDIA) - 835215

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

for

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

This is to certify that *Mr. / Ms. RITA KUMARI* has passed the prescribed examinations and has completed all the requirements in the month of *June, 2009* for the award of Degree of :

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Degree will be awarded to *him/her* in the ensuing Convocation.

He / She has obtained a C.G.P.A. of *8.14* in a 10.00 Point Scale which, according to Regulations, is equivalent to *81.4 %* marks. He / She has been placed in *First Class with Distinction*.

Roll. No. **BBA/3026/06**


Checked By

Dated : 22-07-09


Registrar

Registrar
Birla Institute of Technology
Mesra, Ranchi

**MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE
LAKSHMANGARH**




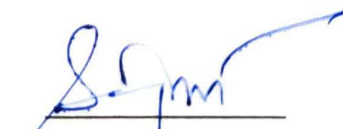
Provisional Certificate

Certified that *Ms.Rita Kumari* (Enrolment No. 090670) D/o *Mr.B P Gupta* has cleared all requirements of *Master of Business Administration* Programme at the end of the *Spring Semester, 2010 - 2011* with 8.72 CGPA.

She has qualified and has become eligible for the award of degree. Course-wise performance is given in Transcript issued to her along with this Provisional certificate.

Date of Issue: 18-June-2011


Prepared by


Dean


Registrar



University Grants Commission

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TESTING BUREAU



NATIONAL ELIGIBILITY TEST FOR ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

UGC Ref. No.: 13100/(OBC)(NET-JAN 2017)

Roll No.: 15028682



Certified that RITA KUMARI

Son/Daughter of B.P.GUPTA

and SHANTI DEVI

had applied for the UGC-NET for eligibility for Assistant Professor held on 22-01-2017 in the OBC category and qualified by securing marks at par with the qualifying cut-off for OBC category in the Subject MANAGEMENT

As per the information provided by the candidate, he/she had completed his/her Master's degree or equivalent examination at the time of applying for NET.

The date of eligibility for Assistant Professor is the date of declaration of NET result, i.e., 29th May 2017, OR the date of completion of Master's degree or equivalent examination with required percentage of Marks within two years from the date of declaration of NET result, i.e., by 28th May 2019, whichever is later.

This is an electronic certificate only and its authenticity should be verified from the UGC by the employer. This electronic certificate can also be verified by scanning QR Bar Code printed on the electronic certificate.

Validity of this electronic certificate is forever.

Date of Issue: 31-07-2017

Head
NET Bureau

Note: a) UGC has issued the electronic certificate on the basis of information provided by the candidate in his/her Application Form. The appointing authority should verify the original records/certificates of the candidate while considering him/her for appointment, as the Commission is not responsible for the same. The candidate must fulfil the minimum eligibility conditions for NET as laid down in the notification for UGC-NET.

b) Wherever SC/ST/OBC/PWD is shown in the UGC Ref. No., the institution/recruitment body should check the relevant documents of that category.

MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE
(A Deemed University under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)
Lakshargarh-332311, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan)



GRADE CARD

Year: Second **Semester:** Spring **Academic Year:** 2010 – 2011
Enrollment No.: 090670 **Name:** Ms. Rita Kumari
Programme of Study: Master of Business Administration
Faculty: Faculty of Management Studies

Course Code	Course Title	Grade	Credits
GM 614	Comprehensive Project	A	6
GM 604	Corporate Governance & Social Responsibility of Business	B+	3
HR 604	Compensation Systems	A	3
HR 614	Human Resource Development Systems	A	3
RM 604	Merchandise Management	A	3
RM 614	Store Management	B+	3

Semester Credits: 21.0 **Semester Grade Point:** 183.0 **SGPA:** 8.71
Cumulative Credits: 99.0 **Cumulative Grade Point:** 864.0 **CGPA:** 8.72

17-June-2011
Date of Issue

Arjun Roy
Prepared by

[Signature]
Checked by

[Signature]
Registrar

For details of Grading system, SGPA and CGPA see overleaf.



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION: 2006-2007

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI
SEMESTER : FIRST ROLL NO.: BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA101	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT	1.00	A
BBA102	BUSINESS STATISTICS	1.00	A
BBA104	BUSINESS ECONOMICS	1.00	B+
BBA105	INTRODUCTION TO BUSINESS ACCOUNTING	1.00	B
BBA107	PROGRAMMING LAB.I (BDP)	1.00	B+
BBA108	BUSINESS COMMUNICATION I	1.00	A+
BBA 109	FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTING	1.00	B+

No. of Points : 52.00

No. of Units : 7.00

G. P. A. : 7.43

Special remarks, if any

Examination held in : NOV, 2006

Result published on : JAN, 2007

P. Anand
Tabulator

P. Anand
Controller of Examinations

Notes:

- Full Marks for One Unit 100
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Grade Ex | : 10.00 pts. per unit | Full Marks for Half Unit 50 | |
| Grade A | : 8.00 pts. per unit | Grade At | : 9.00 pts. per unit |
| Grade B | : 6.00 pts. per unit | Grade B+ | : 7.00 pts. per unit |
| Grade D | : 4.00 pts. per unit | Grade C | : 5.00 pts. per unit |
| | | Grade F | : 0.00 pts. per unit |
- To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of 'C' or above

** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH

MO/2006



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION: 2006-2007

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI
SEMESTER : SECOND ROLL NO.: BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA201	ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	1.00	A+
BBA203	QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN MANAGEMENT	1.00	B+
BBA205	BASIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	1.00	A
BBA208	PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING I	1.00	A
BBA209	BUSINESS COMMUNICATION II	1.00	A
BBA210	INTRODUCTION TO C PROGRAMMING	1.00	A
BBA207	PROGRAMMING LAB.II	1.00	A

No. of Points : 56.00 No. of Units : 7.00 G. P. A. : 8.00

Special remarks, if any

Examination held in : APRIL, 2007

Result published on : MAY, 2007

S. S. Roy
Tabulator

S. S. Roy
Controller of Examinations

Notes:

- (1) Full Marks for One Unit 100
- (2) Full Marks for Half Unit 50
- Grade Ex : 10.00 pts. per unit
- Grade A : 8.00 pts. per unit
- Grade B : 6.00 pts. per unit
- Grade D : 4.00 pts. per unit
- (3) To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of 'C' or above
- ** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH

SP/2007



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION: 2007-2008

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI

SEMESTER : THIRD ROLL NO. : BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA301	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	1.00	A
BBA302	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1.00	A+
BBA303	LEGAL ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT	1.00	A+
BBA304	INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL MARKETS	1.00	B
BBA305	INTRODUCTION TO JAVA PROGRAMMING	1.00	A
BBA306	PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING II	1.00	A
BBA307	LAB. IN JAVA	1.00	A

No. of Points : 56.00 No. of Units : 7.00 G. P. A. : 8.00

Special remarks, if any

Examination held in : NOV, 2007

Result published on : DEC, 2007

S. Samal
Tabulator

S. Jain
Controller of Examinations

Notes:

- (1) Full Marks for One Unit 100
- (2) Full Marks for Half Unit 50
- Grade Ex : 10.00 pts. per unit
- Grade A+ : 9.00 pts. per unit
- Grade A : 8.00 pts. per unit
- Grade B+ : 7.00 pts. per unit
- Grade B : 6.00 pts. per unit
- Grade C : 5.00 pts. per unit
- Grade D : 4.00 pts. per unit
- Grade E : 3.00 pts. per unit
- Grade F : 0.00 pts. per unit

(3) To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of 'C' or above

** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH

MO/2007



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION: 2007-2008

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI
SEMESTER : FOURTH ROLL NO.: BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA402	INTRODUCTION TO MULTIMEDIA & INFO.TECH.	1.00	A
BBA403	MANAGEMENT & CONTROL OF COST	1.00	B+
BBA404	FUNDAMENTALS OF OPERATION RESEARCH	1.00	A+
BBA405	INTRO.TO MATERIAL MGT.& PRODUCTION MGT.	1.00	A
BBA408	SALES & DISTRIBUTION MANAGEMENT	1.00	A+
BBA409	BUSINESS ETHICS	1.00	A+
BBA406	LAB.ON COMPUTER APPLICATION & MULTIMEDIA	1.00	A+

No. of Points : 59.00 No. of Units : 7.00 G. P. A. : 8.13
Special remarks, if any

Examination held in : APRIL, 2008

Result published on : JUNE, 2008

[Signature]
Tabulator

[Signature]
Controller of Examinations

Notes:

- (1) Full Marks for One Unit 100 Full Marks for Half Unit 50
 - (2) Grade Ex : 10.00 pts. per unit Grade A+ : 9.00 pts. per unit
Grade A : 8.00 pts. per unit Grade B+ : 7.00 pts. per unit
Grade B : 6.00 pts. per unit Grade C : 5.00 pts. per unit
Grade D : 4.00 pts. per unit Grade F : 0.00 pts. per unit
 - (3) To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of 'C' or above
- ** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH SP/08



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION: 2008-2009

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI
SEMESTER : FIFTH ROLL NO.: BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA501	ENTREPRENEURSHIP & SMALL BUSINESS	1.00	A
BBA502	INTERNATIONAL TRADE & BUSINESS	1.00	A
BBA505	DATABASE DESIGN & MANAGEMENT	1.00	A
BBA509	HOSPITALITY MANAGEMENT	1.00	A
BBA506	PROJECT FEASIBILITY REPORT	1.00	A+
BBA507	ORACLE LAB.	1.00	A
BBA620	PROJECT I	1.00	Ex

No. of Points : 59.00 No. of Units : 7.00 G. P. A. : 8.43

Special remarks, if any

Examination held in : DEC, 2008

Result published on : FEB, 2009

Tabulator

Addl. Controller of Examinations

Notes:

- (1) Full Marks for One Unit 100
- (2) Full Marks for Half Unit 50
Grade Ex : 10.00 pts. per unit
Grade A : 8.00 pts. per unit
Grade B : 6.00 pts. per unit
Grade D : 4.00 pts. per unit
- (3) To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of 'C' or above

** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH

MO/08



BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

MESRA - 835215, RANCHI, INDIA

GRADE REPORT
SESSION : 2008-2009

COURSE : BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION NAME : RITA KUMARI
SEMESTER : SIXTH ROLL NO. : BBA/3026/06

SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECTS	UNITS	GRADE
BBA508	E-COMMERCE	1.00	A
BBA601	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM	1.00	A
BBA609	INDUSTRIAL RELATION	1.00	A+
BBA615	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	1.00	A
BBA621	PROJECT II	1.00	A+
BBA622	SERVICE MARKETING	1.00	A+
BBA608	MANPOWER PLANNING	1.00	A+

Total no. of units : 7.00 Total no. of points : 60.00 G.P.A. : 8.57
C.G.P.A. : 8.14 % MARKS IN AGGREGATE : 81.40 CLASS: FIRST WITH DISTINCTION
Examination held in : APRIL, 2009 Result published on : JUNE, 2009

Sumit Prakash
Tabulator

Sarabjit Kumar
Addl. Controller of Examinations

CGPA = AGGREGATE OF POINTS OBTAINED IN ALL SEMESTERS

TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS TAKEN

PERCENT OF MARKS IN THE AGGREGATE = (CGPA) x 10

- (1) Full marks for one unit 100 Full marks for half unit 50
- (2) Grade Ex : 10.00 pts. per unit Grade A+ : 9.00 pts. per unit
- Grade A : 8.00 pts. per unit Grade B+ : 7.00 pts. per unit
- Grade B : 6.00 pts. per unit Grade C : 5.00 pts. per unit
- Grade D : 4.00 pts. per unit Grade F : 0.00 pts. per unit

(3) 1st class distinction : CGPA 7.0 and above 2nd class : CGPA 5.0 to 5.99

(4) 1st class To earn academic credit in a subject a student should get a grading of C or above

(5) To qualify for the degree a student should earn minimum of 42 units of academic credit, two units of NCC/NSS/PT and GAMES and Non-credit course.

** Medium of Instruction and Examination is ENGLISH
*** Non-credit course SP/09

MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE
 (A Deemed University under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)
Lakshmangarh-332311, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan)



GRADE CARD

Year: First **Semester:** Spring **Academic Year:** 2009 – 2010
Enrollment No.: 090670 **Name:** Ms. Rita Kumari
Programme of Study: Master of Business Administration
Faculty: Faculty of Management Studies

Course Code	Course Title	Grade	Credits
FM 502	Business Finance	A	3
GM 502	Business Research Methods	B+	3
SY 502	Management Information System	A	3
HR 512	Human Resource Management	B	3
MK 502	Marketing Management	A+	3
GM 512	Operations and Production Management	B+	3
GM 522	Operations Research	A+	3
HR 502	Communication Skills and Personality Development	B	3
GM 532	Industrial Analysis	B+	3

Semester Credits: 27.0 **Semester Grade Point:** 228.0 **SGPA:** 8.44
Cumulative Credits: 51.0 **Cumulative Grade Point:** 441.0 **CGPA:** 8.64

10-May-2010

Date of Issue

Ashwini Roy

Prepared by

Ashwini Roy

Checked by

Rita Kumari

Registrar

For details of Grading system, SGPA and CGPA see overleaf

MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE
 (A Deemed University under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)
Lakshmanagarh-332311, Distt. Sikar (Rajasthan)



GRADE CARD

Year: Second **Semester:** Autumn **Academic Year:** 2010 – 2011
Enrollment No.: 090670 **Name:** Ms. Rita Kumari
Programme of Study: Master of Business Administration
Faculty: Faculty of Management Studies

Course Code	Course Title	Grade	Credits
GM 633	Internship Dissertation	A+	6
GM 602	Business Plan and Project Management	A	3
GM 613	Strategic Management	B+	3
GM 623	International Management	A	3
HR 603	Industrial Labour and Management Relations	A	3
HR 613	Negotiation and Conflict Management	A	3
RM 603	Retail Basics	B+	3
RM 613	Retail Strategy	B+	3

Semester Credits: 27.0 **Semester Grade Point:** 240.0 **SGPA:** 8.88
Cumulative Credits: 78.0 **Cumulative Grade Point:** 681.0 **CGPA:** 8.73

31-01-2011

Date of Issue

Ankur Roy
 Prepared by

Checked by

[Signature]
 Registrar

[Signature]
 Registrar

For details of Grading system, SGPA and CGPA see overleaf.



MODY INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE

(Deemed University u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Lakshmangarh-332 311, Dist. Sikar, Rajasthan.

Faculty of Management Studies

Ph. : (01573) 225001-12 (12 Lines), 225015 (Direct) Fax (01573) 225043

E-mail: dean.fms@mitsuniversity.ac.in Website: www.mitsuniversity.ac.in

Professor Saroj K. Datta

B.M.E (Hons), PGDBM (IMC), Ph.D.

Professor and Dean

F: 107/FMS/2011/-

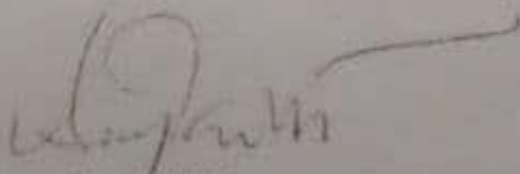
June 08, 2011

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. Rita Kumar D/o Mr. B. P. Gupta is a bonafide student of our University. She has completed all course work and has attended the Term-end Examinations of the final semester with Human Resource and Retail as her specialization that would lead to the award of Master of Business Administration. The course duration was of two years (2009-2011).

The result of her performance will be declared latest by June 2011.

As per our records she is found to be disciplined, regular in her attendance and her conduct is good.



Saroj K Datta



Techxell School of Management & Technology

(Affiliated to Vinoba Bhave University Hazaribagh & Approved by Min of H R D Govt. of Jharkhand)

JAINAMORE, BOKARO (JHARKHAND) Pin - 829301

Ph. : 06542-250010/13, 9204060459, E-mail : info@tsmtbokaro.org, Website : www.tsmtbokaro.org

Ref. No. TSMT/14/277

Date : 06/11/2014

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERIENCE

This is to certify that Ms Rita Kumari has worked in this Institution as a Lecturer in BBA department from 1/02/2014 to 31/10/2014.

During this period, she has taught the students of BBA. She has a good experience in teaching BBA students.

Her work, Conduct and attendance were satisfactory. I wish her all the best.

Chairman
Sadanand Prasad
TSMT, Jainamore





GURU GOBIND SINGH EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S TECHNICAL CAMPUS

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Ministry of HRD. Govt. of India • Affiliated to Vinoba Bhave University

Ref. No. C.G.E.S./T/AS/2013/07

Date : 27/1/14

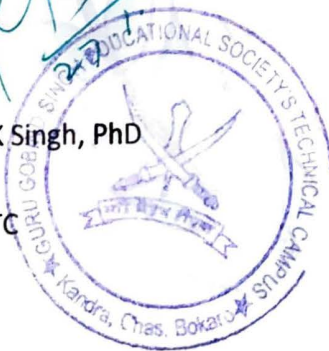
CERTIFICATE OF EXPERIENCE

This is to certify that Ms Rita Kumari has worked in this Institution as an Assistant Professor (MBA.) from 01/09/2011 to 31/12/2013.

During this period, she has taught the students of MBA. She has a good experience in teaching MBA Students.

Her work, conduct and attendance were satisfactory. I wish her all the best.

Prof R K Singh, PhD
CEO
GGSESTC





KAMAL INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY

M: 8929756056
8929756057

(AFFILIATED TO GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY, DWARKA, NEW DELHI)

K-1, EXTENSION, MOHAN GARDEN, NEW DELHI-110059

e-mail: info@kamalinstitute.com, Kamalinstitutehighereducation@gmail.com

Visit us at : www.kamalinstitute.com

Ref. No

Dated 31-1-2020

EXPERIENCE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mrs. Rita Kumari D/o Sh. B.P. Gupta** worked as an **Assistant Professor** in Management Department in the **Pay Band** of Rs. 15600-39100 and **Grade Pay** of Rs 6000/- from 21st December 2017 to 31th January 2020.

Through her tenure she was very hard working and dedicated Faculty.

I wish her every success in her life.

Ano ho
31/1/2020

Director

for Director

Kamal Institute of Higher
Education and Advance Technol
Mohan Garden, New Delhi-1100
(Aff to GGSIP University Delhi)

आयकर विभाग

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVT. OF INDIA



स्थायी लेखा संख्या कार्ड

Permanent Account Number Card

BIQPK1687J



नाम / Name

RITA KUMARI

पिता का नाम / Father's Name

BISHWANATH PRASAD GUPTA

जन्म की तारीख / Date of Birth

21/08/1985

Rita Kumari



▲ PAN Application Digitally Signed. Card Not Valid unless Physically Signed



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
पहचान पत्र

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
IDENTITY CARD

GPV4684569



निर्वाचक का नाम : रीता कुमारी
Elector's Name : Rita Kumari
पिता का नाम : बी० पी० गुप्ता
Father's Name : B . P . Gupta
लिंग/ Sex : महिला/ Female
1.1.2010 को आयु : 25
Age as on 1.1.2010

कार्यालय अंचलाधिकारी, आरा, भोजपुर, बिहार

भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में नियुक्ति हेतु अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों द्वारा आवेदन करने संबंधी प्रमाण-पत्र

प्रमाण पत्र संख्या 2572/736

दिनांक 21/2/14

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि श्री/सुश्री/श्रीमती रीता कुमारी

पिता/पति का नाम विश्वनाथ प्रसाद गुप्ता

ग्राम/मुहल्ला मौलाबाग

पोस्ट आरा

थाना नवादा

प्रखण्ड आरा

जिला भोजपुर

प्रमण्डल पटना

राज्य-बिहार के हिन्दू/मुस्लिम धर्म अन्तर्गत रौनियार & बनिया जाति के सदस्य हैं, जिसे निम्नानुसार अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त है :-

- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/68/93 बी०सी०सी० (सी०) दिनांक 10.9.1993 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-186, दिनांक 13-9-1993 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/9/94 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 19.10.1994 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-163, दिनांक 20-10-1994 के आलोक में अनुषण्डल क्रम सं० 34/9 के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-88, दिनांक 25-5-1995 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/7/95 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 24.5.1995 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-88, दिनांक 25-5-1995 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/96/94 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 09.03.1996 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-60, दिनांक 11-03-1996 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/44/96 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 06.12.1996 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-210, दिनांक 11-12-1996 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/99/94 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 11.12.1997 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-236, दिनांक 12-12-1997 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, कल्याण मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/13/97 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 03.12.1997 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-239, दिनांक 17-12-1997 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/68/98 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 27.10.1999 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-241, दिनांक 27-10-1999 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/88/98 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 06.12.1999 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-270, दिनांक 06-12-1999 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/36/99 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 04.04.2000 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-71, दिनांक 04-04-2000 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/44/1999 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 21.09.2000 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-210, दिनांक 21-09-2000 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/09/2000 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 06.12.2001 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-246, दिनांक 06-12-2001 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/01/2001 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 19.06.2003 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-151, दिनांक 20-06-2003 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/04/2002 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 13.01.2004 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-09, दिनांक 13-01-2004 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।
- @ भारत सरकार, सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के संकल्प संख्या-12011/14/2004 बी०सी०सी० दिनांक 12.03.2007 को भारत सरकार के राजपत्र के असाधारण गजट के भाग-1 खण्ड-1 संख्या-67, दिनांक 12-03-2007 के आलोक में पहचान किए गए हैं।

यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि श्री/सुश्री/श्रीमती रीता कुमारी

एवं इनके परिवार सामान्यतः ग्राम/मुहल्ला मौलाबाग

पोस्ट आरा थाना नवादा प्रखण्ड आरा जिला भोजपुर

प्रमण्डल पटना राज्य-बिहार के निवासी हैं।

यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भारत सरकार, कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 36012/22/93 स्था० (एस०सी०टी०) दिनांक 8-9-1993, कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 36033/3/2004 स्था० (आ०) दिनांक 09-03-2004 एवं कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 36033/3/2004 स्था० (आ०) दिनांक 14-10-2008 के स्तम्भ-3 में वर्णित व्यक्ति/वर्ग 'क्रीमी लेयर' के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते/आती हैं।

ज्ञापन पत्र संख्या- 4918 दिनांक 8-02-2014

स्थान :

दिनांक :



अंचलाधिकारी
हस्ताक्षर मुहर सहित
बिहार राज्य