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On Innovative Trends in Entrepreneurship and Economic Development

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Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (M.S), India

&

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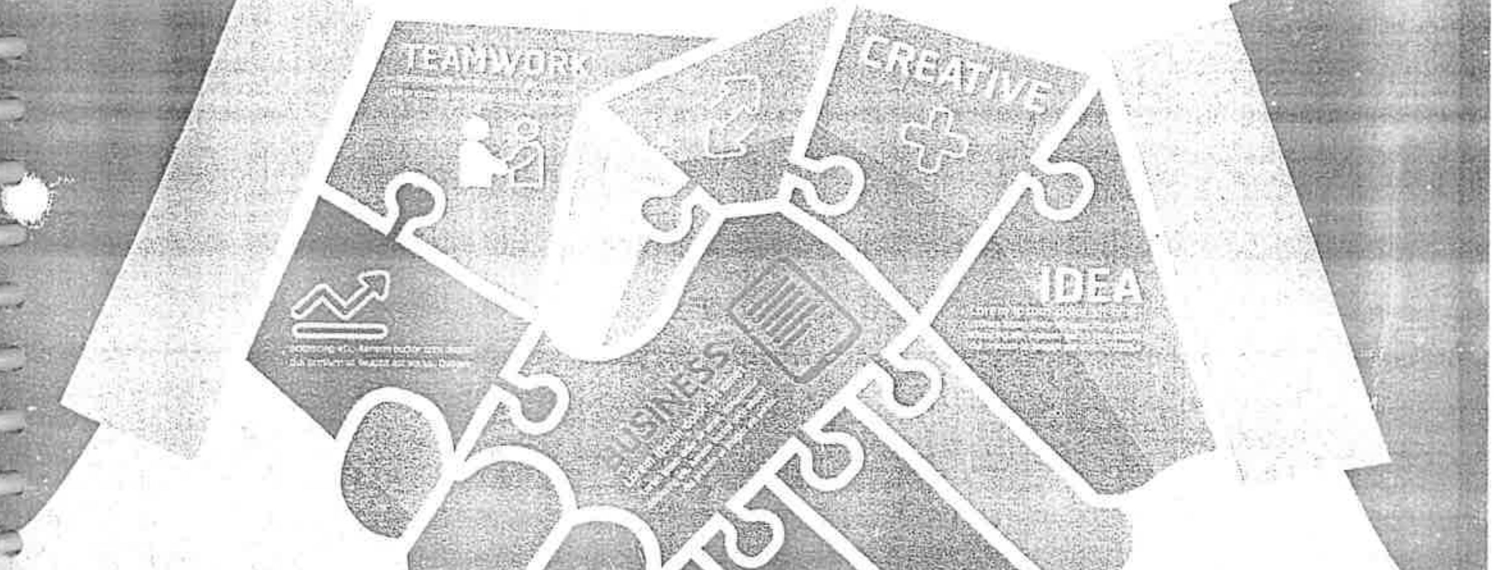

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WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP: Challenges and Opportunities

Dr. Babasaheb Nehru Mutkule
Assistant Professor in Commerce,
Art, Com. Sci.CollegeAshti, Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed

ABSTRACT

The educated Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deep rooted in Indian society where the sociological set up has been a male dominated one. Despite all the social hurdles, Indian women stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The transformation of social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of increased educational status of women and varied aspirations for better living, necessitated a change in the life style of Indian women. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance.

The present paper endeavors to study the concept of women entrepreneur–Reasons women become entrepreneurs -Reasons for slow progress of women entrepreneurs in India - suggestions for the women entrepreneurs.

INTRODUCTION

The educated women do not want to limit their lives in the four walls of the house. They demand equal respect from their partners. However, Indian women have to go a long way to achieve equal rights and position because traditions are deep rooted in Indian society where the sociological set up has been a male dominated one. Women are considered as weaker sex and always made to depend on men folk in their family and outside, throughout their life. The Indian culture made them only subordinates and executors of the decisions made by other male members, in the basic family structure. While at least half the brainpower on earth belongs to women, women remain perhaps the world's most underutilized resource. Despite all the social hurdles, India is brimming with the success stories of women. They stand tall from the rest of the crowd and are applauded for their achievements in their respective field. The transformation of social fabric of the Indian society, in terms of increased educational status of women and varied aspirations for better living, necessitated a change in the life style of Indian women. She has competed with man and successfully stood up with him in every walk of life and business is no exception for this. These women leaders are assertive, persuasive and willing to take risks. They managed to survive and succeed in this cut throat competition with their hard work, diligence and perseverance. Ability to learn quickly from her abilities, her persuasiveness, open style of problem solving, willingness to take risks and chances, ability to motivate people, knowing how to win and lose gracefully are the strengths of the Indian women entrepreneurs.

CONCEPT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Women Entrepreneurs may be defined as the women or a group of women who initiate, organize and operate a business enterprise. The Government of India has defined women entrepreneurs as —an enterprise owned and controlled by women having a minimum financial interest of 51 per cent of the capital and giving at least 51 per cent of the employment generated in the enterprise to women ‖ . Women entrepreneurs engaged in business due to push and pull factors which encourage women to have an independent occupation and stands on their on legs. A sense towards independent decision-making on their life and career is the motivational factor behind this urge. Saddled with household chores and domestic responsibilities women want to get independence. Under the influence of these factors the women entrepreneurs choose a profession as a challenge and as an urge to do some thing new. Such a situation is described as pull factors. While in push factors women engaged in business activities due to family compulsion and the responsibility is thrust upon them.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To evaluate the factors responsible for encouraging women to become entrepreneurs
- To study the policies, programmes, institutional networks and the involvement of support agencies in promoting women's entrepreneurship.

REASONS FOR WOMEN BECOMING ENTREPRENEURS

The glass ceilings are shattered and women are found indulged in every line of business. The entry of women into business in India is traced out as an extension of their kitchen activities, mainly 3P's, Pickle, Powder and Pappad. But with the spread of education and passage of time women started shifting from 3P's to modern 3E's i.e., Energy, Electronics and Engineering. Skill, knowledge and adaptability in business are the main reasons for women to emerge into

business ventures. Women Entrepreneur 'is a person who accepts challenging role to meet her personal needs and become economically independent. A strong desire to do something positive is an inbuilt quality of entrepreneurial women, who is capable of contributing values in both family and social life. With the advent of media, women are aware of their own traits, rights and also the work situations. The challenges and opportunities provided to the women of digital era are growing rapidly that the job seekers are turning into job creators. Many women start a business due to some traumatic event, such as divorce, discrimination due to pregnancy or the corporate glass ceiling, the health of a family member, or economic reasons such as a layoff. But a new talent pool of women entrepreneurs is forming today, as more women opt to leave corporate world to chart their own destinies. They are flourishing as designers, interior decorators, exporters, publishers, garment manufacturers and still exploring new avenues of economic participation.

REASONS FOR SLOW PROGRESS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN INDIA

The problems and constraints experienced by women entrepreneurs have resulted in restricting the expansion of women entrepreneurship. The major barriers encountered by women entrepreneurs are:

- The greatest deterrent to women entrepreneurs is that they are women. A kind of patriarchal- male dominant social order is the building block to them in their way towards business success. Male members think it a big risk financing the ventures run by women

- Male chauvinism is still prevalent in many parts of the country yet. Women are looked upon as —abla i.e. weak in all respects. In a male dominated society, women are not treated equal to men that act as barrier to woman's entry into business.
- Lack of self-confidence, will-power, strong mental outlook and optimistic attitude amongst wome creates a fear from committing mistakes while doing their piece of work. The family members and th society are reluctant to stand beside their entrepreneurial growth.
- Women in India lead a protected life. They are even less educated, economically not stable nor self dependent which reduce their ability to bear risks and uncertainties involved in a business unit,
- The old and outdated social outlook to stop women from entering in the field of entrepreneurship is one of the reasons for their failure. They are under a social pressure which restrains them to prosper and achieve success in the field of entrepreneurship
- Indian women give more emphasis to family ties and relationships. Married women have to make a fine balance between business and family. The business success also depends on the support the family members extended to women in the business process and management.
- The educational level and family background of husbands also influences women participation in the field of enterprise.
- Many women take the training by attending the Entrepreneurial Development programme without an entrepreneurial bent of mind. Women who are imparted training by various institutes must be verified on account of aptitude through the tests, interviews, etc.
- Lack of awareness about the financial assistance in the form of incentives, loans, schemes etc. by the institutions in the financial sector. So the sincere efforts taken towards women entrepreneurs may not reach the entrepreneurs in rural and backward areas.

Apart from the above discussed problems there may occur other series of serious problems faced by women entrepreneurs as improper infrastructural facilities, high cost of production, attitude of people of society towards the women modern business outlook, low needs of enterprise. Women also tend to start business about ten years later than men, on average. Motherhood, lack of management experience, and traditional socialization has all been cited as reasons for delayed entry into entrepreneurial careers.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

Right efforts from all areas are required in the development of women entrepreneurs and their greater participation in the entrepreneurial activities. Entrepreneurship basically implies being in control of one's life and activities and women entrepreneurs need to be given confidence, independence, and mobility to come out of their paradoxes. The following measures are suggested to empower the women to seize various opportunities and face challenges in business.

- An Awareness programme should be conducted on a mass scale with the intention of creating awareness among women about the various areas to conduct business.
- Attempts should be there to enhance the standards of education of women in general as well making effective provisions for their training, practical experience and personality development programmes, to improvise their over-all personality standards.

- Organize training programmes to develop professional competencies in managerial, leadership, marketing, financial, production process, profit planning, maintaining books of accounts and other skills. This will encourage women to undertake business.
- Skill development to be done in women's polytechnics and industrial training institutes. Skills are put to work in training-cum-production workshops.
- International, National, Local trade fairs, Industrial exhibitions, seminars and conferences should be organized to help women to facilitate interaction with other women entrepreneurs.
- Women in business should be offered soft loans & subsides for encouraging them into industrial activities. The financial institutions should provide more working capital assistance both for small scale venture and large scale ventures.
- Making provision of micro credit system and enterprise credit system to the women entrepreneurs at local level.
- Attempts by various NGO's and government organizations to spread information about policies, plans and strategies on the development of women in the field of industry, trade and commerce. Women entrepreneurs should utilize the various schemes provided by the Government.
- Self help groups of women entrepreneurs to mobilize resources and pooling capital funds, in order to help the women in the field of industry, trade and commerce can also play a positive role to solve this problem.
- Women's entrepreneurship must be examined both at the individual level (i.e. the choice of becoming self-employed) and at the firm level (the performance of women owned and managed firms) in order to fully understand the differences between men's and women's entrepreneurship.

Thus by adopting the following aforesaid measures in letter and spirit the problems associated with women can be solved. Entrepreneurship is not a bed of roses to women. Women participation in many kinds of economic activities to complement to their family income, their participation in no way reduces their family duties. The task of women has become more tedious and full of challenges. Let us all make efforts to help women rediscover her.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Development of women has been a policy objective of the government since independence. Until the 70s the concept of women's development was mainly welfare oriented. In 1970s, there was a shift from welfare approach to development approach that recognized the mutually reinforcing nature of the process of development. The 80s adopted a multi-disciplinary approach with an emphasis on three core areas of health, education and employment. Women were given priorities in all the sectors including SSI sector. Government and non-government bodies have paid increasing attention to women's economic contribution through self-employment and industrial ventures.

The First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) envisaged a number of welfare measures for women. Establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board, organization of MahilaMandals and the Community Development Programmes were a few steps in this direction.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) saw a definite shift from welfare to development. It recognized women's lack of access to resources as a critical factor impending their growth.

The Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) emphasized the need for gender equality and empowerment. For the first time, emphasis was placed upon qualitative aspects such as inculcation of confidence, generation of awareness with regards to rights and training in skills for better employment. The Eight Five-Year Plan (1992-97) focused on empowering women, especially at the Gross Roots Level, through Panchayati Raj Institutions.

The Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002) adopted a strategy of Women's Component Plan, under which not less than 30 percent of funds/ benefits were earmarked for women related sectors. The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-07) aims at empowering women through translating the recently adopted National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) into action and ensuring Survival, Protection and Development of women and children through rights based approach.

At present, the Government of India has over 19 schemes for women operated by different departments and ministries. Some of these are:

- Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY)
- Entrepreneurial Development programme (EDPs)
- Women's Development Corporations (WDCs)
- Marketing of Non-Farm Products of Rural Women (MAHIMA)
- Assistance to Rural Women in Non-Farm Development (ARWIND) schemes
- Working Women's Forum
- Indira Mahila Yojana
- Indira Mahila Kendra
- MahilaSamitiYojana
- Micro Credit Scheme
- RashtriyaMahilaKosh
- SIDBI's MahilaUdyamNidhi
- MahilaVikasNidhi
- SBI's Stree Shakti Scheme
- NGO's Credit Schemes
- Rajiv Gandhi MahilaVikasPariyojana (RGMVP)
- Priyadarshini Project- A programme for Rural Women Empowerment and Livelihood in Mid Gangetic Plains'
- NABARD- KfW-SEWA Bank project
- Exhibitions for women, under promotional package for Micro & Small enterprises approved by CCEA under marketing support

The efforts of government and its different agencies are ably supplemented by NGOs that are playing an equally important role in facilitating women empowerment. Despite concerted efforts of governments and NGOs there are certain gaps. Of course we have come a long way in empowering women yet the future journey is difficult and demanding.

CONCLUSION

1. It can be said that today we are in a better position wherein women participation in the field of

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entrepreneurship is increasing at a considerable rate. Efforts are being taken at the economy as brought promise of equality of opportunity in all spheres to the Indian women and laws guaranteed equal rights of participation in political process and equal opportunities and rights in education and employment were enacted. But unfortunately, the government sponsored development activities have benefited only a small section of women i.e. the urban middle class women.

2. Women sector occupies nearly 45% of the Indian population. At this juncture, effective steps are needed to provide entrepreneurial awareness, orientation and skill development programs to women. The role of Women entrepreneur in economic development is also being recognized and steps are being taken to promote women entrepreneurship. Resurgence of entrepreneurship is the need of the hour emphasizing on educating women strata of population, spreading awareness and consciousness amongst women to outshine in the enterprise field, making them realize their strengths, and important position in the society and the great contribution they can make for their industry as well as the entire economy.
3. Women entrepreneurship must be moulded properly with entrepreneurial traits and skills to meet the changes in trends, challenges global markets and also be competent enough to sustain and strive for excellence in the entrepreneurial arena. If every citizen works with such an attitude towards respecting the important position occupied by women in society and understanding their vital role in the modern business field too, then very soon we can pre-estimate our chances of out beating our own conservative and rigid thought process which is the biggest barrier in our country's development process.
4. We always viewed that a smart woman can pick up a job any day, but if she becomes an entrepreneur she can provide a livelihood to 10 more women at least..!! Highly educated, technically sound and professionally qualified women should be encouraged for managing their own business, rather than dependent on wage employment outlets. The unexplored talents of young women can be identified, trained and used for various types of industries to increase the productivity in the industrial sector.

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HOD, Commerce, BJS's ASC College

Dr. K. S. Desarda
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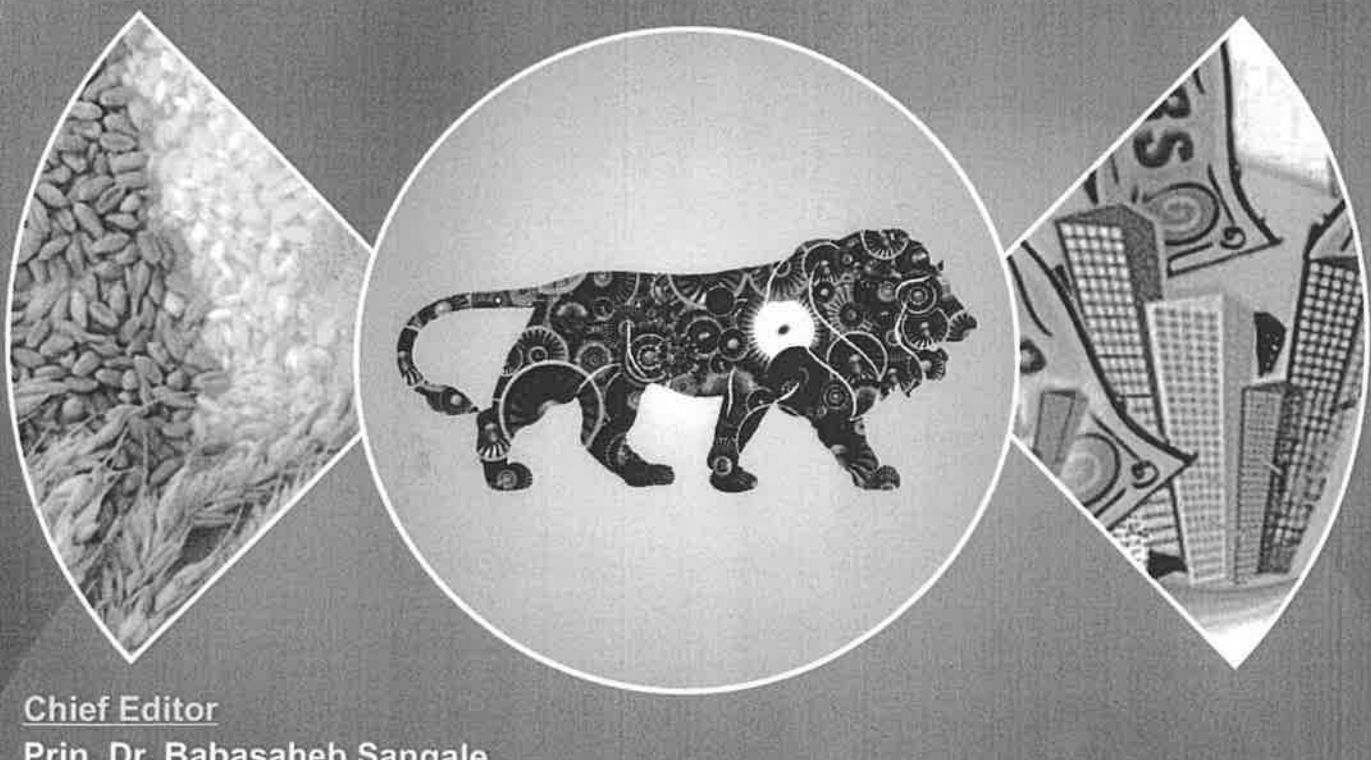

Chief Editor
Prin. Dr. Babasaheb Sangale
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FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Prof. Dr. B.N. Mutkule
H.O.D.
Dept of Commerce Arts, Commerce & Science College Ashti
Dist. Beed Mob : 9881669555

Abstract :

With the initiation of globalization, developing countries, particularly those in Asia, have been witnessing a immense surge of FDI inflows during the past two decades. Even though India has been a latecomer to the FDI scene compared to other East Asian countries, its considerable market potential and a liberalized policy regime has sustained its attraction as a favourable destination for foreign investors. This research paper aims to examine the impact of FDI on the Indian economy, particularly after two decades of economic reforms, and analyzes the challenges to position itself favourably in the global competition for FDI. The paper provides the major policy implications from this analysis, besides drawing attention on the complexities in interpreting FDI data in India.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the trends and pattern of flow of FDI.
2. To evaluate the impact of FDI on the Indian economy.'

Introduction :

When a firm controls (or have a strong say in) another firm located abroad, e.g. by owing more than 10% of its equity, the former is said "parent enterprise" (or "investor") and the latter "foreign affiliate". For a country, attracting an inflow of FDI strengthen the connection to world trade networks and finance its development path. However, unilateral substantial FDI to a country can make it dependent on the external pressure that foreign owners might exert on it. Foreign investment plays a significant role in development of Indian economy. Many countries provide many incentives for attracting the foreign direct investment (FDI). Need of FDI depends on saving and investment rate in any country. Foreign Direct investment acts as a bridge to fulfill the gap between investment and saving. In the process of economic development foreign capital helps to cover the domestic saving constraint and provide access to the superior technology that promotes efficiency and productivity of the existing production capacity and generate new production opportunity.

Review of The Literature:

Agarwal and Khan conducted the study on "Impact of FDI on GDP: A Comparative Study of China and India", the study found that 1% increase in FDI would result in 0.07%increase in GDP of China and 0.02% increase in GDP of India. We also found that China's growth is more affected by FDI, than India's growth

Kumar and Karthika found out in their study on "Sectoral Performance through Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)", that Foreign Direct Investment has a major role to play in the economic development of the host country. Most of the countries have been making use of foreign investment and foreign technology to accelerate the place of their economic growth. FDI ensures a huge amount of domestic capital, production level and employment opportunities in the developing countries, which a major step towards the economic growth of the country.

Balasubramanyam and Sapsford stated in their article "Does India need a lot more FDI" compared the levels of FDI inflows in India and China, and found that FDI in India is one tenth of that of china. The paper also concluded that India may not require increased FDI because of the structure and composition of India's manufacturing, service sectors and her endowments of human capital and the country is in a position to unbundle the FDI package effectively and rely on sources other than FDI for its capital requirements

Bajpai and Jeffrey stated attempted the paper on "Foreign Direct Investment in India: Issues and Problems", to identify the issues and problems associated with India's current FDI regimes, and also the other associated factors responsible for India's unattractiveness as an investment location. Despite India offering a large domestic market, rule of law, low labour costs, and a well working democracy, her performance in attracting FDI flows have been far from satisfactory.

Foreign direct investment in India:
FDI and Economic Growth :

The historical background of FDI in India can be traced back with the establishment of East India Company of Britain. British capital came to India during the colonial era of Britain in India. After Second World War, Japanese companies entered Indian market and enhanced their trade with India, yet U.K. remained the most dominant investor in India. Further, after Independence issues relating to foreign capital, operations of MNCs, gained attention of the policy makers. Keeping in mind the national interests the policy makers designed the FDI policy which aims FDI as a medium for acquiring advanced technology and to mobilize foreign exchange resources. With time and as per economic and political regimes there have been changes in the FDI policy too. The industrial policy of 1965, allowed MNCs to venture through technical collaboration in India. Therefore, the government adopted a liberal attitude by allowing more frequent equity.

In the critical face of Indian economy the government of India with the help of World Bank and IMF introduced the macro-economic stabilization and structural adjustment program. As a result of these reforms India open its door to FDI inflows and adopted a more liberal foreign policy in order to restore the confidence of foreign investors. Further, under the new foreign investment policy Government of India constituted FIPB (Foreign Investment Promotion Board) whose main function was to invite and facilitate foreign investment

Starting from a baseline of less than USD 1 billion in 1990, a recent UNCTAD survey projected India as the second most important FDI destination (after China) for transnational corporations during 2010-2012. As per the data, the sectors which attracted higher inflows were services, telecommunication, construction activities and computer software and hardware. Mauritius, Singapore, the US and the UK were among the leading sources of FDI to the country.

According to GYANPRATHA – ACCMAN (Journal of Management, Volume 5 Issue 1, 2013) FDI for 2009 10 at US$ 25.88 billion was lower by five per cent from US$ 27.33 billion in the previous fiscal. Foreign direct investment in August dipped by about 60 per cent to approx. US$ 34 billion, the lowest in 2010 fiscal, industry department data released showed. In the first two months of 2010-11 fiscal. FDI inflow into India was at an all-time high of $7.78 billion up 77%from $4.4 billion during the corresponding period in the previous year. In 2013, the government relaxed FDI norms in several sectors, including telecom, defense, PSU oil refineries, power exchanges and stock exchanges, among others. In retail, UK-based Tesco submitted its application to initially invest US$ 110 million to start a supermarket chain in collaboration with Tata Group's Trent. In civil aviation, Malaysia-based Air Asia and Singapore Airlines teamed up with Tata Group to launch two new airline services. Also, Abu Dhabi-based Etihad picked up a 24 per cent stake in Jet Airways that was worth over Rs 2, 000 crore (US$ 319.39 million).

India has received total foreign investment of US$ 306.88 billion since 2000 with 94 per cent of the amount coming during the last nine years.

In the period 1999–2004, India received US$ 19.52 billion of foreign investment. In the period 2004–09, foreign investment in the country touched US$ 114.55 billion, further increasing to US$ 172.82 billion between 2009–September, 2013.

During FY 2012–13, India attracted FDI worth US$ 22.42 billion. Tourism, pharmaceuticals, services, chemicals and construction were among the biggest beneficiaries. The January–November period in 2013 witnessed mergers and acquisitions deals worth US $ 26.76 billion in India, according to a survey by tax advisory firm Grant Thornton.

Recent Developments :

New Zealand is looking to establish an office in Mumbai to broaden its education footprint in India. It plans to set up an education promotion and market development role within the New Zealand Consulate General, Mumbai. There was an increase of more than 10 per cent in student visas issued to Indian nationals in 2013, making India among the fastest growing student markets for New Zealand. Korean South-East Power Company (KOSEP), part of South Korean state-owned power generator Korea Electric Power Corporation, has signed an initial agreement with Jinbhuvish Group, Mumbai, for technical support for its Rs 3, 450-crore (US$ 549.31 million) project in Maharashtra. The 600 megawatt (mw) power plant, which will be set up in Yavatmal district, is expected to be commissioned in 2016.

India and UAE have agreed to promote collaboration in renewable energy, focusing in the areas of wind power and solar energy. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Dr Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy of India and Dr Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of State of UAE in Abu Dhabi on January 18, 2014.

Luxury watch brand Jaeger-LeCoultre from Switzerland has filed for a 100 per cent single brand application to enter the Indian retail market. It thus became the first luxury company to apply for FDI through this route. Geneva-based Richemont SA that owns the luxury brand filed the application with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP). France's Lactalis, the biggest dairy products group in the world, will most likely buy out Hyderabad-based Tirumala Milk Products for US $275–300 million. Lactalis has a yearly turnover of about US $21 billion. Tirumala had a turnover of Rs 1, 424 crore (US$ 226.71 million) for FY 2012–13. The Hyderabad-based company, which was founded in 1998, makes dairy products such as sweets, flavoured milk, curd, ice-cream, etc.

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Recent policy initiatives :

The Ministry of Home Affairs has finally given the approval to the proposal of allowing FDI in railways. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) is expected to consider the proposal. Foreign investors can invest only in construction and maintenance of railway projects, and not in operations.

India's Prime Minister Mr Manmohan Singh has sought increased Japanese investment in the country. The two countries are already looking at the possibility of concrete cooperation in areas such as manufacturing and research and development in the electronic industry and energy efficient and energy saving technologies. "I believe there is enormous untapped potential in our business ties, " Mr Singh said following the annual summit level meeting between Japan and India. The presence of Japanese companies in India increased by 16 per cent in 2013.

The Andhra Pradesh State Investment Promotion Board has given the approval to six major investment proposals that will have a total investment of Rs 6, 500 crore (US$ 1.03 billion). The proposals include those by multinational companies such as PepsiCo, Cadbury, Colgate, Johnson & Johnson, Gerdau Steels and ITC. PepsiCo's unit will be the largest beverages plant in India with an investment of Rs 1, 200 crore (US$ 191.06 million). Similarly, Cadbury is establishing its facility in Sri City with an investment of Rs 2, 500 crore (US$ 398.07 million).

In an effort to improve capital flows into the country, the Indian government has allowed 100 per cent FDI under automatic route in storage and warehousing, which includes warehousing of agriculture products with refrigeration. The government has also set up National Centre for Cold Chain Development (NCCD) which will look at standards and protocols for cold chain infrastructure.

Based on the recommendations of Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) made on December 30, 2013, the Indian government has agreed to five FDI proposals amounting to Rs 1133.41 crore (US$ 180.16 million) approximately. On November 13, 2013, it had approved 12 proposals of FDI amounting to Rs 821.63 crore (US$ 130.73 million) approximately. The FIPB has also approved Swedish clothing major Hennes & Mauritz (H&M) AB's proposal to open 50 stores across India. The investment will be around Rs 720 crore (US$ 114.61 million).

Evaluation of FDI and GDP in India during (2000-2001 to 2011-2012)

The following table depicts the picture of FDI inflow and its impact on GDP.

FDI inflow, GDP and FDI/GDP ratio in India (2000-01 to 2011-2012) Years	FDI Inflow (in rupees crore)	Growth rate of FDI inflow (%)	GDP	Growth rate of GDP (%)	FDI as a percentage of GDP
2000-2001	12645	22.63602	1864301	4.35348	0.67827
2001-2002	19361	53.1119	1972606	5.809416	0.981494
2002-2003	14932	-22.8759	2048286	3.836549	0.729
2003-2004	12117	-18.8521	2222758	8.517951	0.545134
2004-2005	17138	41.43765	2388768	7.468649	0.717441

2005-2006	24613	43.61652	3254216	36.22989	0.756342
2006-2007	70630	186.9622	3566011	9.581263	1.980644
2007-2008	98664	39.69135	3898958	9.336679	2.530522
2008-2009	122919	24.58343	4162509	6.759524	2.953003
2009-2010	123378	0.373417	4493743	7.759556	2.745551
2010-2011		88502		-28.2676	
2011-2012		173947		96.5458	
Total		577002		42598695	

The above table shows the FDI inflow and GDP in India from the year 2000-2001 to 2011-2012 (post-liberalization period). The table states that India had showed a large amount of FDI inflow. It showed that FDI inflow has been increased by more than 210 times during the study period because the FDI Inflow has been increased from

Rs. 12645 crore in 2000-2001 to Rs. 173947 crore in 20011-2012. Due to technological up gradation, access to global managerial skills and practices, optimal utilization of human and natural resources, making Indian industry internationally competitive, opening up export markets, providing backward forward linkages and access to international quality goods and services the Indian Government has used many steps to attract more FDI. The highest amount of FDI was received in the year 2011-2012, amounting to Rs. 173947crore. The highest growth rate of FDI inflow is in the year 2006-07 i.e., 186.9622 percent. The table also shows that FDI as a percentage of GDP was less than one until 2005-06 after then it is increasing year after year.

Future Outlook :

India is estimated to require around US$ 1 trillion during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2012–17), to fund infrastructure in sectors such as roads, airports and ports. The government is in the process of liberalising FDI norms in construction activities and railways, which could bring in investments to meet the target. The government is also relaxing FDI norms in other sectors for foreign investors to invest. FDI in multi-brand retail has been allowed up to 51 per cent. The minimum requirement for the FDI is US$ 100 million, of which at least 50 per cent must be invested in 'back-end infrastructure' within three years following the initiation of the FDI. FDI limit in single-brand retail has been increased to 100 per cent; 49 per cent will be under the automatic route and the rest through the FIPB route.

Conclusion :

India's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy has been gradually liberalised to make the market more investor friendly. The results have been encouraging. These days, the country is consistently ranked among the top three global investment destinations by all international bodies, including the World Bank, according to a United Nations (UN) report.

For Indian economy which has tremendous potential, FDI has had a positive impact. FDI inflow supplements domestic capital, as well as technology and skills of existing companies. It also helps to establish new companies. All of these contribute to economic growth of the Indian Economy.

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Current Challenges and Improvement Areas :

India is definitely a lucrative place for FDI, but there are certainly some challenges and areas for improvement still present. Until, these areas are honed to perfection, India will not become the number one place for FDI.

India is focusing on maximizing political and social stability along with a regulatory environment. In spite of the obvious advantages of FDIs, there are quite a few challenges facing larger FDIs in India, such as:

Resource challenge: India is known to have huge amounts of resources. There is manpower and significant availability of fixed and working capital. At the same time, there are some underexploited or unexploited resources. The resources are well available in the rural as well as the urban areas. The focus is to increase infrastructure 10 years down the line, for which the requirement will be an amount of about US$ 150 billion. This is the first step to overcome challenges facing larger FDI.

Equity challenge: India is definitely developing in a much faster pace now than before but in spite of that it can be identified that developments have taken place unevenly. This means that while the more urban areas have been tapped, the poorer sections are inadequately exploited. To get the complete picture of growth, it is essential to make sure that the rural section has more or less the same amount of development as the urbanized ones. Thus, fostering social equality and at the same time, a balanced economic growth.

Political Challenge: The support of the political structure has to be there towards the investing countries abroad. This can be worked out when foreign investors put forward their persuasion for increasing FDI capital in various sectors like banking, and insurance. So, there has to be a common ground between the Parliament and the Foreign countries investing in India. This would increase the reforms in the FDI area of the country.

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on
E- Governance for Emerging India

17th & 18th February 2017

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E-Governance and Change Management

15

- Dr. B. N. Mutkule
H.O.D., Dept of Commerce, Arts,
Commerce & Science College Ashti, Dist. Beed

Abstract - Any e-Governance project will bring tremendous change, in terms of processes, people, departmental structures and use of technologies. The changes to be brought in by e-Governance, the expected responses and the suggested measures have to be clearly identified and accordingly handled with utmost care in the whole process. Achieving successful change management with e-government requires one to use both individual and departmental change management approaches - the same way one would use both of these disciplines to manage the change associated with other new processes, systems, technologies or job roles.

Introduction

E-Governance is the application of information and communication technologies in the processes of Government interaction with citizens and business as well as in government's internal operations. The objective is to ensure the highest standard of services to the citizens by providing instant access to information, and interfaces for communicating with the various government functionaries. The stakeholders in e-Governance are the Government, Investors, Employees, Vendors and Intermediaries, and Citizens.

Various environment variables exert an impact upon e- Governance. e-Governance also includes the aspects of internal working which covers application of IT to increase efficiency and effectiveness of internal functions and internal communications and internetworking. Internal aspects cover the overall transformation of government hierarchy to adapt to the new requirements and expectations of efficient and improved services, simplification and rationalization in the business process to better serve the stake-holders in a transparent and cost-effective way.

In spite of the world-wide diffusion of e-government initiatives, getting the claimed benefits of e-Governance has not been easy for various technological as well as organizational reasons in both developed and developing countries.

E-Governance issues

There are hindrances in implementation of e-Governance projects: paucity of funds, infrastructural issues, inadequate manpower, citizen readiness, data backlog, legal framework readiness, maintenance, etc. Several pro-active steps need to be taken by governments to address the operational, economic, personnel, planning and implementation issues, which are the bottlenecks to effective implementation of e-Governance projects. Modern technologies demand a new way of thinking about service and business process design, new ways of working, the development of new skills, the application of traditional skills more effectively and a more flexible approach to working patterns and practices. Structural inertia (built-in mechanisms) is a big hindrance to any change process. Another impediment is people's resistance to any change. It becomes essential to design such employee-oriented Human Resource policies as would enable the department to prepare employees for change and also help them absorb the changed systems. There are cultural barriers - values, beliefs, mindset, practices and customs of people - which pose the biggest challenge in installing a new system. Cultural barriers exist at the level of employees, officers and politicians. The need is to create a rich and adaptable culture that encourages values such as team work, empowerment, trust, and sharing which is opposed to closed, rigid and mechanistic bureaucratic structure of the government departments. The shift from being an 'department' to becoming 'e-department' affects department structure and management styles as it results into re-distribution of power and control. It also changes the orientation of the department. Keeping the above requirements in view, key issues that need to be addressed in the context of personnel include:

- Doing analysis to redefine responsibilities and other dimensions of jobs affected by the change
- Redesigning the recruitment and selection process in view of the changing manpower needs
- The identification of competencies of technological environment to enable all employees to operate effectively in a fully electronic working environment
- Developing a performance management program that would incorporate changes in job

  responsibilities and requirements and which is development oriented.

- Educating employees about their new responsibilities and obligations
- Evolving an environment that would encourage and reinforce any positive behaviour

exhibited by employees

- Focus on better coordination of efforts between various government agencies as it will

effect program effectiveness and efficiency

- In addition, effective implementation necessitates changes in decision making processes

involving faster decision mechanisms, changes in department structure making it flatter and higher delegation of authority.

Change Management

Departments introduce change, those changes impact how individuals do their work, and the degree to which individuals adopt the changes to their work determines the success of the departmental effort. Change management is the processes and tools for encouraging individuals to make successful personal changes. Prosci's formal definition of Change Management is:

- The application of a set of tools, processes, skills and principles for managing the people

side of change to achieve the desired outcomes of a change project or initiative

Two other working definitions are:

- The art and science of encouraging individuals to adopt a change to their work resulting

from an departmental effort (i.e. a `change')

- A system used to anticipate, activate and accelerate people's engagement in a changing

environment aimed at a particular objective

Change Management focuses on the people side - the human element - of bringing that change to life within the department. It is applied to projects because changes impact how people do work, and success comes from people making those necessary changes.

Need for Change Management

Any e-Governance project will bring in tremendous change, in terms of processes, people, departmental structures and use of technologies. The changes to be brought in by e-Governance, the expected responses and the suggested measures have to be clearly identified and accordingly handled with utmost care in the whole process. These changes will directly impact someone in the system Change Management is the 'people side' of projects. The main drivers for applying Change Management in any e-Governance project are to:

- Increase probability of project success
- Manage employee willingness or resistance to change
- Build change competency into department

Achieving successful change management with e-government requires one to use both individual and departmental change management approaches - the same way one would use both of these disciplines to manage the change associated with other new processes, systems, technologies or job roles.

The major obstacle to success for change projects is employee or stakeholders resistance and the ineffective management of the people side of change. The key finding of the Prosci benchmarking report on Best Practices in Change Management study are:

- The biggest contributor to project success is active, strong and visible sponsorship throughout the project.
- The top obstacles to successful change are employee resistance at all levels: front-line, middle managers, and senior managers and inadequate senior management sponsorship.
- Employees want to hear messages about change from two people: the top-most leader of the organization and their immediate supervisor - the message they want to hear from each individual is very different.
- When asked what they would do differently next time, most teams would dedicate resources to Change Management.
- The prime reason for employee resistance is a lack of awareness about the change.

When to start Change Management Initiatives?

One of the most common starting points for applying Change Management is seen to be after the project has been conceptualized, designed and implementation has begun. Change management is often initiated after the project implementation has started. This initiative again is mostly not taken with a holistic understanding of Change Management, and is taken as a reactive measure rather than pro-active measure. It is most effective to address the Change Management issues at a high level during the project feasibility and conceptualization study. The Change Management process activities should be included as part of the project plan. It should be developed by an in-house team having the required level of competency, and recommended to be facilitated by an external consultant team.

Change Management - Framework and Model

No two projects have similar changes. Therefore, following a recipe for Change Management is not useful. Changes can fail even when a standard Change Management process, which succeeded in one project, is followed in another. However, it is important to understand the basic structure for Change Management in a systematic way, using a framework that helps to construct an approach that will succeed in a particular initiative. A Change Management Framework is a structured process and set of tools for managing the people side of change in any e-government project. It may be mentioned here that a Change Management Framework is not:

- A rigid set of instructions
- A complete set of training materials
- A substitute for hands-on experience
- A detailed guide to Change Management issues and procedures

ADKAR - A model for Change Management

Effective management of the people dimension of change requires managing five key goals that form the basis of the ADKAR model:

Awareness of the need to change

Desire to participate and support the change

Knowledge of how to change (and what the change looks like)

Ability to implement the change on a day-to-day basis

Reinforcement to keep the change in place

ADKAR is a goal-oriented Change Management Model that allows Change Management teams to focus their activities on specific business results. The ADKAR model for individual Change Management was developed by Prosci with input from more than 1000 organizations from 59 countries. The model was initially used as a tool for determining if Change Management activities like communications and training were having the desired results during departmental change. The model has its origins in aligning traditional Change Management activities to a given result or goal. The ADKAR model can be used to:

- Diagnose employee resistance to change
- Help employees transition through the change process
- Create a successful action plan for personal and professional advancement during change
- Develop a Change Management Plan for the employees

The ADKAR Model has the ability to identify why changes are not working and help project managers take the necessary steps to make the change successful. The project managers are able to break down the change into parts, understand where the change is failing and address that impact point.

The ADKAR Model works on the premises that change is a two dimensional process viz. Business dimension of change and People dimension of change. Successful change happens when both dimensions of change occur simultaneously.

Business dimension of change: The business dimension of change includes the typical project elements:

- Business need or opportunity is identified.
- Project is defined (scope and objectives).
- Business solution is designed (new processes, systems and departmental structure).
- New processes and systems are developed.
- Solution is implemented into the department.

People dimensions of change: Research shows that problems with the people dimension of change are the most commonly cited reason for project failures.

The design of the Change Management strategy is done in 3 phases:

Phase 1 is an 'asis' study to understand the current readiness for change of the departments and to identify the key issues;

Phase 2 is developing the Change Management strategy around the BPR exercise and

Phase 3 is designing specific interventions for managing change and Capacity Building initiativefor effective implementation of the e-Governance project.

The re-defined processes, post Business Process Re-engineering, would have several change implications - process and procedural, technical and technological, people and departmental. To effectively manage such changes, 3 key interventions have been suggested: **Training, Communication** and **Creating an Incentives and Rewards Scheme**.

Under **Training**, the following methods have been suggested: computer, on the job, self learning

and checklist. Similarly, an effective communication strategy has been suggested using print, electronic and face to face mediums to allay the common concerns of employees and provide reassurance that change is beneficial. As the messaging to Senior Management and other employees would be different, separate change communication plans have been suggested. It is also suggested that a specialized agency be engaged to conceptualize, design and develop an integrated communications plan, across the department. Incentives and rewards can be used as an effective means of increasing motivation and engaging employees in the change process.

Hence, rewards have been suggested under categories like early adaptors, noteworthy performance, peer recognition and team incentives.

Training Interventions

Training can be used as an effective tool for skill building and creating an interest around the project. Training is a crucial component of the Change Management Plan, especially where processes have changed or new skills are required. Some of the possible mediums of training can be e-learning. Tie-ups with Universities, panel discussions, checklists, videos, classroom training, on the job training, interactive fore, and expert speak etc.

Computer Training: This is the most critical training required for the staff of all four departments across all levels. Both basic and advanced computer training is required for all staff members. Since all the processes are moving to an automated environment there is an increased emphasis on computer training, which will include training on applications

&modules, re-orientation to new work processes and methodologies.

On the Job Training: On the Job Training is one of the best training methods because it is planned, organized and conducted at the employees own work area. The Departments would require delivering On the Job Training for new processes and computer applications.

Self Learning: Self learning methods allow employees to learn at their own pace. Self learning modules can be delivered using multiple mediums like computer based e-learning programs to paper based self-learning toolkits. Computer-based self learning where an employee learns by executing special training programs on a computer relating to their occupation is highly effective for training people to use computer applications because the training is integrated with the applications they use and can practice them while training.

Checklist: Checklists are learning aids which facilitate reinforcement of adherence to certain processes, service levels or behaviors.

Communications Interventions

Effective communication mechanism can be an excellent tool for any Change Management exercise. During a change process employees are undergoing a transition phase and are resisting the changing environment for a multitude of reasons. Employees are the central focus of the Change Management and communication plan. For successful project implementation, Change Management strategies should particularly aim at supporting those who will be most affected by the change of processes and systems. The objectives of the communication in a Change Management Plan are to:

- Use communication mechanisms for providing the employees with critical information,feedback mechanisms and support during change of system.
- Ensure least resistance from employee's with regard to proposed changes in the processes and systems.
- Provide confidence to the employees about the change process and its benefits.

The communication process should be robust enough to provide employees with the assurance that change is beneficial for them. The following messages are some of the benefits that employees gain from the Business Process Re-engineering study:

- Uniform work procedures/system for employees leading to rationalization of workload.
- Skill enhancement through training of the employees (procedures and technology)
- Higher productivity and more efficiency

- Work incentives for higher productivity
- Recognition to efficient employees through a recognition program
- Higher growth opportunity for the employees
- Better officer environment and infrastructure due to proposed changes.

The vision to change and next steps needs to be communicated through various mediums. The various mediums that can be used are as follows:

- Print Media – Pamphlets, posters, newsletters, magazines, information booklets, checklists, story boards
- Electronic Media – Websites updates, information CDs
- Face to face interactions – One-on-one meetings, tutorials workshops, all hands meet

(Department- wide sessions) and leadership interaction meetings.

The following elements need to be ensured in the communication planning:

- Conceptualization of a communication campaign with appropriate branding. The branding

would have a common project logo, project vision and mission statement, standardized communication templates. This initiative will need to be carried out at a central level the Central PMU, to ensure that the same has campaign feel to it and is standardized across the departments.

- The communication messages should rely on story-boards, events all hands meets, contests and other innovative mediums
- Consistency of messages across all the four pilot departments

Use of regional languages wherever applicable (ensuring message consistency)

- The elements mentioned above would ensure high recall of key messages in each communication. All office material used by the officials/staff at their workplaces should have some element of the branding. This approach ensures high visibility of the project creates excitement for change and emphasizes its importance to the department.

Incentives & Rewards Scheme Interventions

Incentives and Reward mechanism can be used as an effective means of increasing the motivation levels of the employees and also effectively engaging them by making them feel involved in the Change Process. Employee Reward and Recognition Programs are a proven method of achieving sustained employee participation in large scale intervention projects. The purpose of employee recognition award programs is to say "thank you", "well done", "we value you're an employee". Building linkages around the initiative will result in creating seriousness and interest among the employees for the same. The Departments can run several employee recognition award programs like the following:

Noteworthy Performance

This program may focus on identifying a particular type of exemplary or noteworthy individual

performance. For example,

- Identifying employees adding quality to the work process.
- Identifying and rewarding the early adaptors of change

Noteworthy performance

can be recognized by giving certificates of achievement to the employees monitory incentives, introducing a credit system by which if an employee received more than 3 credits in a quarter, he/she would be eligible for special benefits which are otherwise not available to them. Performance parameters need to be clearly defined.

Peer Recognition

Many employees consider this as a very important reward. Role of department heads are critically important in this type of recognition program. Using their staff meetings to thank employees who have made outstanding efforts is both inexpensive and effective. Peer recognition can be done by bringing in a practice to vote or nominate peers who have made significant contribution towards driving excellence in particular areas of work. This can be done every six months and the number of people who can get nominated across the levels can be10% of the population of that level.

Team Incentives

Team incentives can be introduced to drive change across groups in the Department or interdepartmental as well. This will help people to work towards achieving a common and also get rewarded for it. The possible criteria can be achievement against target in terms of relevant performance metrics like the number of proposals closed in a month, the number of quality of parliamentary questions reverted to, the number of files closed, rewarding clean work spacesetc. It can be awarded at the Ministry levels as this would stimulate a sense of accomplishment is-à-vis other regions. The types of incentives that can be provided are cash awards or gift coupons, trophies and certificates. The frequency can be on an annual basis.

Conclusion

Key Steps to Implement a Change Management Plan: Creating sub-department level

forums for exchange of ideas, involving the Leadership as communicators and creating a core team of Change Agents who will be responsible for departmental redefinition, developing department capabilities, providing functional support and implementing Capacity Building measures, group-wise.

Manpower Planning: Job analysis comprising job description and job specification, needs to be reviewed. New responsibilities, tools, changed relationships etc. have to be determined. Restructuring and redefining job responsibilities would also necessitate determination of additional skills and qualifications required for the job. Number of employees required must be determined to avoid work overload/ under load. Re-allocation of existing manpower to the new department structure is a challenge. Reshuffling of workforce can be done on the basis of their skills and competences. This process needs to be supported by a good career planning and performance management system which helps in identification of employee potential and hence placement of right person at the right job.

Levels of Decision Making: For quick decision making, levels of decision making should be reduced to three, leading to re-engineering. Quick decision making also necessitates employee empowerment.

Leadership: The e-Governance implementation leader should have strong conceptual and man-management skills. The leader will be required not just to direct but to also act as mentor and coach. Leaders need to change their styles and will have to adopt different approaches to manage people in new work settings in the departments that are characterized by use of modern technologies, and continuous change.

Training and Development: Training and acclimatization of the personnel at all levels more so at the lower rung of Government departments are required. It is essential to train all employees in basic computer usage. There should be workshops and seminars for all levels. The employees need to be trained regularly for learning new skills and updating skills to keep in tune with the rapidly changing ICT technology.

Performance Management: The performance management system should be modified to incorporate new competences and skills expected from employees. Periodic reviews of employee performance must be conducted to get desired results. Technology that has restructured work will force those who are responsible for employee development to create ever more flexible and responsive learning and performance solutions.

Reward System: Departments need to be creative in designing a reward system for employees who are new to the use of ICT to motivate them. Any positive behaviour that is in consonance with the requirements of the new job must be re-enforced. Any outstanding efforts, suggestions and innovations can be rewarded/ recognized to boost morale of employees.

Team Work and Motivated Change Management Team: Last but not the least, the human aspects of the change management initiatives are more important than the technology innovations. Wherever there is team work, with a good and sound human networking, the possibility of adaptation to the needs of change would be stronger. In any given work situation, a motivated team of change management leaders should be identified, who by their persuasive skill would be able to inspire all others, and build up a cohesive teamwork.

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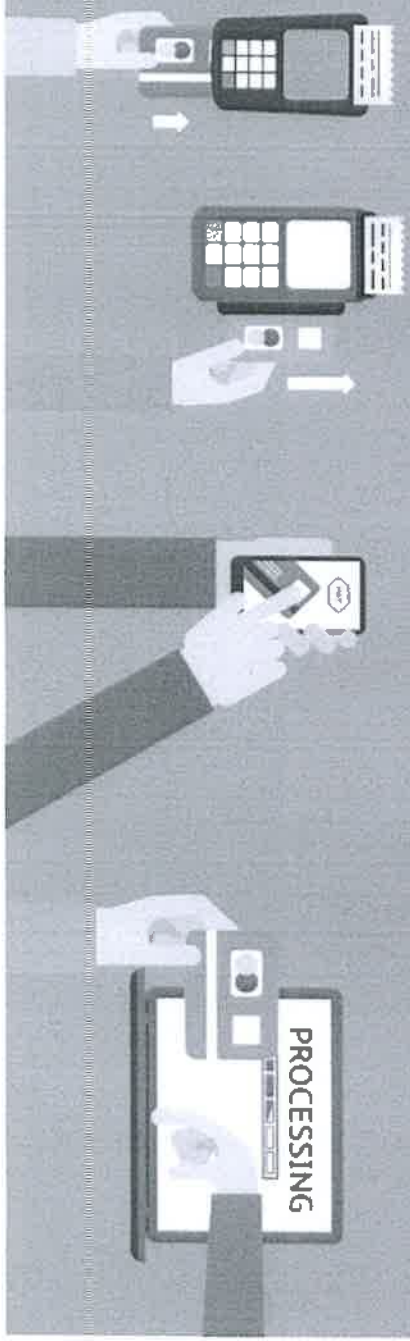

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He/She presented/submitted his/her Research paper entitled "A Critical Analysis of Digital Payment System" and his/her Paper has been included in the conference proceedings bearing the GENIUS - ISSN-2279-0489- IMPACT FACTOR - 4.248.

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A Critical Analysis of Digital Payment System

Yogesh B. Puri

Dept. of Commerce, S.S.M.M. College Pachora, Dist Jalgaon (M.S.)

Dr. Mutkule B. N.

HOD Dept. of Commerce, Arts, Commerce College, Ashti, Dist - Beed.

Abstract

In thesis research paper to view various types of cash to cashless transaction and there problems and also to focus difference types of problems regarding cash to cashless transactions such as technological problems and electricity educational etc and also to focus objectives and scopes of cash to cashless transactions and I have taken some overview regarding advantages and disadvantages of cash to cashless transaction when a was collect data regarding cash to cashless transaction at that time same people and some responded don't response to cash to cashless transaction but all the people be response to cashless transaction then improve the GDP and to collect the

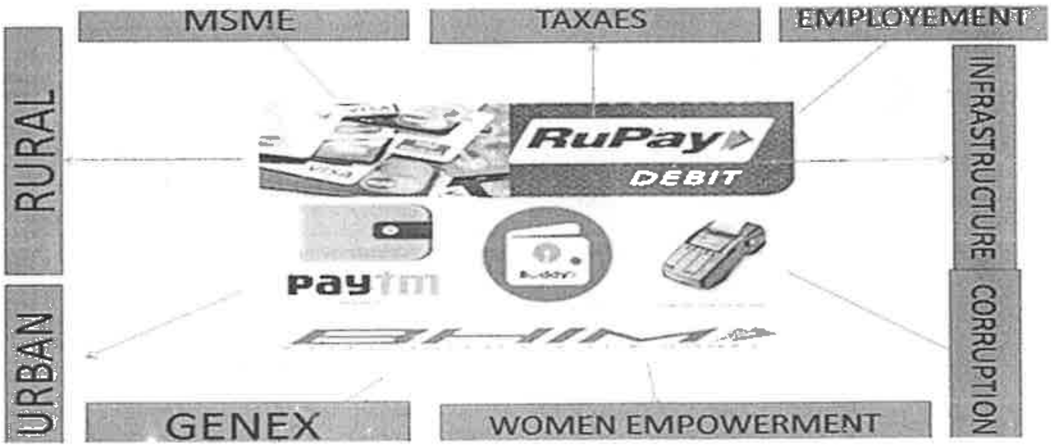
Keywords:- ATM, Internet, Digital Payment, Banking

Introduction

Indian is very large country, and also Indian present situation regarding currency circulation Rs. 17.97 lakh crore according on November 2016 and annual population growth rate of around 1.2% therefore the need of currency transaction increase and also in India society use of cash to cashless transaction on electronically around 5% told financial mister there speed on 2016 of beget speed and also he talked about the idea of making through criteria all the transaction do it online and also there are get various types of advantages to the buys and sellers their time and cost deducted and also their business expansion, all the types of business he get their profit and loss hurry up, and also he is very easy to pay his income tax, and also find out his profit and loss regarding his financial year Therefore cash to cashless transaction is very essential to development our country cash to cashless transaction use a very easy and very systematically but new customers cash to cashless transaction is a very complicated because suppose uneducated customer and employees he use a very complicated and another think during the cashless transactions go to power, and also electricity problems machine problems new technology problems there are many problems available regarding use of cash to cashless transactions, but such types of problems and barriers is very easy in the present situation there are many tools available to help such types of barriers bur in the modern age cash to cashless transactions is very essential India a cashless society, with the aim of curbing the flow of black money and in India use of cash to cashless transaction at that time all of transaction will be a very systemic so in the present situation cash to cashless transaction is a very essential a cashless economy is one in which all the transactions are done using cards or digital transaction in the word highest ratio of cashless transaction around 2.42% in 2014, compared with 9.47% in China or 4% in Brazil and compared to other country to India around 5% use of cash transaction that's why in India to increases cash to cashless transaction is very importance suppose in our India increase the cash and cashless transaction at that time in our all transaction all types of barriers will be reduced therefore present prime minister shri Narendra Modi he announced all the transactions. There are many applications available in India regarding cashless transaction such as ATM, Debit Card, Credit Card, Internet, Net Banking, M. Banking, Demat account, etc. , as well as the year of 2020 nearly increase cash to cashless transaction 500 billion in India will happen online payment digital transaction and digital payment system according to 10 time the level currently report by Google India. In this study to analysis difference type of online payment systems and method, as well as to focus several types of advantages and disadvantages of cash to cashless transaction and also to focus problems regarding cash to cashless transaction economy, when I was collecting data form difference types of responded at that time there opinion about cash to cashless transaction some positive and some negative. In this research paper I have analysis to various types' online payment method and modes of cash to cashless transaction and I have observed about the tax when the absolutely implemented cash to cashless transaction that time to collected large according to tax therefore in the present dyes cash to cashless transaction is very important Cash to cashless transaction is the most importance think but in our large business man and Indian same marchand alike to use of cashless transaction and cash less transaction do not found therefore our Indian customer unlike to cash to cashless transactions these is a reality suppose India customers to take and purchased a particular product at that time he want give many through the payment online but same marchand and small business man do not use cashless transaction these is reality in the cashless transactions does not need to carry him money according there need to take product and paid money there for in the cash to cashless transaction there various advantages and various disadvantages.

What is cash to cashless transactions economy

Cash to cashless transaction it included to all types of transaction do not for cash, all the transaction only doing on online such as ATM card, Debit Card. Credit Card. Internet, M. Banking all the transaction be use these types of application. Means cash to cashless transaction economy all payment doing on online. Suppose we use online payment methods at that time to get various types of advantage to customer and buyer, and also to deducted time and cost to both factors, as well as to paid proper and Wright income tax, and any person do not avoid income tax, and therefore in the Indian economy to find out various types of crime, burglars, economic crime such of factor proper to control through the cash to cashless transaction and proper in India to expansion of cash to cashless transaction therefore to develop our country that's why to use cash to cashless transaction is very essential regarding these image cash to cashless transaction.



Source: Internet

Objectives of the Study

1. To reduce the various types of corruptions.
2. To transfer money one place to another palce.
3. To review several banking and financial institution sector regarding their NPA
4. To find out various barriers about the cashless transaction.
5. To increase cash to cashless transaction.

Advantages and Disadvantage of Cashless transaction

There are various types of advantages and disadvantages of cash and cashless transactions, similarly same advantage and disadvantages of cash and cashless transactions as follows.

Advantages

- To deducted time and cost.
- Maximum risk on the cashless transaction.
- Paid accurate income tax.
- No need individual cash carry him or her to purpose a particular purchase and sale
- Will increase the tax base and add to tax revenues regarding various components.
- Discount on purchase, sales
- Discount rail ticket, bus highway
- Regarding Insurance premium
- Mobile phone and cell phone
- Increase GDP

Disadvantages

- Maximum time
- Maximum risk
- High corruptions
- Low mobile phone and cell phone
- Risk in insurance premium
- Income tax
- Moral and ethics
- Electricity problems
- Uneducated people regarding cash to cashless transaction
- Don't proper communication

Different modes of cashless transaction in India:-

- Pint to sale
- Debit card
- Credit card
- Mobile, Internet, Banking and financial Institution

- Tax
- Various types of sales and discount
- Computer
- Dimat
- **Online Transfer- NEFT or RTGS**
- **Cheques**
- **Demand Draft**
- **E-Wallets**

Hypothesis

- To find out various types of barriers corruption in the cash to cashless transaction
- To review regarding banking transaction
- To maximum increase cash to cashless transaction
- Moral and ethics regarding Income tax
- To find out various problems regarding online payment

Research Methodology

At the Fist stage in the primary data was collected from the responded through the questionnaire and personal interview. And second stage was collected from the published source. The secondary data has been published government report, website and varies other publication and also frame personal discussion with the people of varies government department manager's worker and society.

Conclusion

In the research paper I have taken some overview regarding advantages and disadvantages of cash to cashless transaction when a was collect data regarding cash to cashless transaction at that time same people and some responded don't response to cash to cashless transaction but all the people be response to cashless transaction then improve the GDP and to collect the difference types of tax therefore cashless transaction is a very essential in the present day.

In thesis research paper to view various types of cash to cashless transaction and there problems and also to focus difference types of problems regarding cash to cashless transactions such as technological problems and electricity educational etc and also to focus objectives and scopes of cash to cashless transactions and

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Innovations in Indian Banking Sector

Dr. B. N. Mutkule
Assistant Professor,
Head, Department of Commerce
Arts,Commerce & Science
College, Ashti. Tq. Ashti Dist.
Beed

Abstract:

Indian banking system touches the lives of millions of people and it is growing at a fast pace. Banking industry in India is facing number of challenges like changing needs and perceptions of customers, new regulations from time to time and great advances in technologies. The pressure of meeting these challenges have compelled banks to change the old ways of doing business. The research paper focuses on how the technology has transformed the face of banking in India. India's banking system has seen some major financial innovations in the past decades which lead to tremendous improvements in banking services and operations. The various innovations in banking and financial sector are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ATM, Retail banking, Debit and Credit cards, free advisory services, online banking, mobile banking and many more value added products and services.

Keywords: Indian Banking, Financial Innovations, Technological Changes, New innovations, Banking products and services, Digital technologies, E-economy

Introduction

The banking industry in India has a huge canvas of history, which covers the traditional banking practices from the time of Britishers to the reforms period, nationalization to privatization of banks and now increasing numbers of foreign banks in India. Therefore, Banking in India has been through a long journey. Indian Banking Sector has witnessed a number of changes. It has undergone a huge transformation in the years since Independence. The rate of transformation was particularly high in the 1990s and 2000s, when a number of innovations changed the way banking was perceived and it was the result of autonomous and induced necessities of the environment. In the 1990s, the banking sector in India pronounced greater emphasis being placed on technology and innovation. Banks began to use technology to provide better quality of services at greater speed. Information technology has made it convenient for customers to do their banking from geographically diverse places which earlier remain uncovered.

Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to highlight the new innovations in the banking sector at the national international level banks.

To study how innovations have contributed to the development of Indian banking.

To study the challenges faced by Indian banks in the changing scenario.

Research Methodology

The research is mainly based on secondary data. Data has been collected from different sources like scholarly articles, annual reports of the selected banks, newsletters, and various web sites.

Financial Innovation

Financial innovation is key to survival of banks in contemporary banking environment. The importance of financial innovation is widely recognized. Many leading scholars, including Miller (1986) and Merton (1992), have highlighted the importance of products and services in the financial arena. Innovative ideas are manifest in diverse industries and in different forms. For example innovation in product development is one of the forms of innovation that has been used by banks. Right from the beginning stage of financial modernization innovations have been playing major roles in curtailing financial exclusions and improving the ways banking services are rendered to people. Financial innovation is one of the commonly used banking terminologies. It has been used to describe any change in the scale, scope and delivery of financial services.

The deregulation of financial service industry and increased competition with in investment banking undoubtedly led to increased emphasis on the ability to design new products, develop better process, and implement more effective solution for increasingly complex financial problems. These financial innovations are a result of number of Government regulations, tax policies, globalization, liberalization, privatization, integration with the international financial market and increasing risk in the domestic financial market. Financial innovation is the process through which finance managers or intermediary institutions in financial markets add value to existing plain vanilla products that satisfy the user needs. According to John Finnerty, "Financial Innovation involves the design, the development, and the implementation of innovative financial instruments and processes, and the formulation of creative solutions to problems in finance". The various innovations in banking and financial sector are ECS, RTGS, EFT, NEFT, ATM, Retail Banking, Debit & Credit cards, free advisory services, payments of utility bills, fund transfers, internet banking, telephone banking, mobile banking, selling insurance products, issue of free cheque books, travel cheques and many more value added services.

Intense competition among the banks has redefined the concept of the entire banking system. The banks are looking for new ways not only to attract but also to retain the customers and gain competitive advantage over their competitors. The banks like other business organizations are deploying innovative sales techniques and advanced marketing tools to gain supremacy. The main driver of this change is changing customer needs and expectations. Customers in urban India no longer want to wait in long queues and spend hours in banking transactions. This change in customer attitude has gone hand in hand with the development of ATMs, Mobile phone and net banking along with availability of service right at the customer's doorstep. With the emergence of universal banking, banks aim to provide all banking product and service offering less than one roof and their endeavor is to be customer centric. While banks are striving to strengthen customer relationship and move towards 'relationship banking,' customers are increasingly moving away from the confines of traditional branch banking and seeking the convenience of remote electronic banking.

Information technology and the communications networking systems have revolutionaries the working of banks and financial entities all over the world.

Innovations in Banking Sector

Banking industry in India has also achieved a new height with the changing times. Customer services and customer satisfaction are prime responsibilities of banks now days. Information technology has given rise to new innovations in the product designing and their delivery in the banking and finance industries. Technology offers a chance for banks to build new systems that address a wide range of customer needs including many that may not be imaginable today. Banking through internet has emerged as a strategic resource for achieving higher efficiency, control of operations and reduction of cost by replacing paper based and labor intensive methods with automated processes thus leading to higher productivity and profitability. Financial innovation associated with technological change totally changed the banking philosophy and that is further tuned by the competition in the banking industry. Challenging business environment within the banking system create more innovation in the fields of product, process and market.

ATM

An automated teller machine (ATM) is a computerized telecommunications device that provides a financial institution's customers a secure method of performing financial transactions in a public space without a human clerk or bank teller.

ATM can be interior (i. e., located in the branch premises) or exterior (located anywhere outside the branch premises). Banks need not obtain permission of the RBI for installation of ATMs at branches and extension counters for which they hold licenses issued by the Reserve Bank. They can also install offsite ATMs without RBI approval.

However, they should obtain a license from the regional office of DBOD (Department of Banking Operations and Development) of RBI, before operationalizing the ATM, so as to be in conformity with section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act.

The penetration of ATMs across the country increased in 2015-16 with the total number of ATMs crossing 3, 00,000, clocking a double digit growth during the year This growth was driven primarily by private sector banks, with their share in total ATMs picking up rapidly to about 32 percent. Also Over the years, the relative growth in off-site ATMs has been much more than that of on-site ATMs. As a result, by 2015-16, off-site ATMs accounted for more than half the total ATMs in the country as shown in Table 1.

Table No 1

ATMs of Scheduled commercial Bank (As at end –March 2016)

Sr. No	Bank group	On-site ATMs	Off-site ATMs	Total number of ATMs
I	Public sector banks	65,365	45,126	1,10,491
1.1	Nationalized banks	31,405	22,465	53,870
1.2	SBI Group	27,106	20,562	47,668
II	Private sector banks	23,915	42,652	66,567
2.1	Old private sector banks	7,995	5,465	13,460
2.2	New private sector banks	19,945	31,609	51,554
III	Foreign banks	1,069	1994	3,063
Total (I+II+III)		**1,76,800**	**1,69,873**	**3,46,673**

Source: - report of trend and progress of banking 2015-16

Debit Card and Credit Card

A debit card is an electronic card issued by a bank which allows bank clients access to their account to withdraw cash or pay for goods and services. This removes the need for bank clients to go to the bank to remove cash from their account as they can now just go to an ATM or pay electronically at merchant locations. This type of card, as a form of payment, also removes the need for cheques as the debit card immediately transfers money from the client's account to the business account.

A credit card is issued by a financial company giving the holder an option to borrow funds, usually at point of sale. Credit cards charge interest and are primarily used for short-term financing. Interest usually begins one month after a purchase is made and borrowing limits are pre-set according to the individual's credit rating.

There has been growth in issuance of debit and credit cards by public and private sector banks. However Debit cards are a more popular mode of electronic money than credit cards. So far, debit cards have been a more popular mode of electronic money than credit cards in India as shown in Table2. While public sector banks have been frontrunners in issuing debit cards, new private sector banks continue to lead in the number of credit cards issued Table2.

Table2

Credit and Debit Cards Issued by Scheduled Commercial Banks (As at end-March 2016)

(in millions)

Sr. No.	Bank group	Outstanding No. Number of Credit Cards 2015	2016	Outstanding Number of Debit Cards 2015	2016
	1	2	3	4	5
I	Public sector banks	6.4	7.0	429.2	521.2
1.1	Nationalized banks	1.6	1.8	192.4	236.2
1.2	SBI Group	4.4	5.2	224.0	272.8
II	Private sector banks	18.4	22.2	120.0	134.6
2.1	Old private sector banks	0.8	1.0	27.8	30.8
2.2	New private sector banks	18.6	22.2	90.0	101.9
III	Foreign banks	9.8	10.0	7.6	6.6
IV	**All SCBs (I+II+III)**	**60.0**	**69.40**	**1091.0**	**1304.1**

Source:- report of trend and progress of banking 2015-16

NEFT

According to Reserve Bank of India, National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) is a nation-wide payment system to facilitate one-to-one funds transfer. Under NEFT, individuals, firms and corporates can electronically transfer funds from any bank branch to any individual, firm or corporate having an account with any other bank branch in the country participating in the Scheme. The funds under NEFT can be transferred by individuals, firms or corporates maintaining accounts with a bank branch. Even individuals not having a bank account can deposit cash at the NEFT-enabled branches with instructions to transfer funds using NEFT. However, such cash remittances will be restricted to a maximum of Rs.50, 000/- per transaction. Such walk-in-customers have to furnish full details including complete address, telephone number, etc. NEFT, thus, also help in transfer of funds even without having a bank account. This is a simple, secure, safe, fastest and cost effective way to transfer funds especially for Retail remittances.

RTGS

Real Time Gross Settlement system(RTGS), introduced in India since March 2004, is a system through which electronics instructions can be given by banks to transfer funds from their account to the account of another bank. The RTGS system is maintained and operated by the RBI and provides a means of efficient and faster funds transfer among banks facilitating their financial operations. As the name suggests, funds transfer between banks takes place on a 'Real Time' basis. Therefore, money can reach the beneficiary instantaneously and the beneficiary's bank has the responsibility to credit the beneficiary's account within two hours.

Facial recognition technology

A facial recognition system is a computer application capable of identifying or verifying a person from a digital image or a video frame from a video source. There are many types of authentication for banks and payment firms to consider though, and Chinese e-commerce firm Alibaba believes that payments could be made with a smile. HSBC is the first bank who adopt the facial recognition technology.

Smart Watches

Now banking transactions can be done on smartwatch—be it an Apple Watch, Android Wear or Samsung Gear. It's not only global financial institutions and banks like Scotia bank, Barclays, Nationwide, Deutsche Bank, Stanchart and Citigroup that have developed apps for smartwatches that run on all major mobile operating systems. But some Indian private sector banks like HDFC, AXIS, ICICI banks have introduced smart watches apps.

Table No. 3

Smart watch apps launched by Indian banks

Name of the Bank	Name of the Smart watch app
HDFC Bank	Watch Banking
ICICI Bank	I wear

Source: compiled from different websites

Cheque Truncation

Cheque truncation is the conversion of a physical cheque into a substitute electronic form for transmission to the paying bank. Cheque truncation reduces the physical movement, time and cost of processing the cheque clearance system. Britain with Barclays and Lloyds trialling the tech, allowing payment information to be desposited digitally using a mobile device.

Table No.4
Latest apps launched by Indian banks

Name of Bank	Apps launched by bank
AXIS Bank	Airtel Money, Kisan Card
SBI	BOUTIQUE FINANCING SCHEME, twitter Handle account, E-KYC
ICICI Bank in Odisha	Branch on wheel
Canara Bank	M-wallet
ICICI Bank	Tap and pay) M-pesa, Student Travel Card iwear
HDFC Bank	Chilar, watch banking
Kotak Mahindra Bank	Facebook-based fund transfer platform "kaypay"
BIO	Instant money transfer
Indusuld & federal Bank	Video conferencing
Laxmivilas Bank	LVB Mobile app
Yes Bank	Yes Mobile 2.0 mobile app

Conclusion

1) India is one of the top 10 economies in the world, where the banking sector has tremendous potential to grow. The number of ATMs has doubled over the past few years, with more than 3,00,000 in the country at present (60 per cent in urban areas). They are estimated to further double by 2018, with over 50 per cent expected to be set up in small towns. Also, the scope for mobile and internet banking is big. At the start of 2016, only 2 per cent of banking payments went through the electronic system in the country. Today, mobility and customer convenience are viewed as the primary factors of growth and banks are continuously exploring new technology, with terms such as mobile solutions and cloud computing being used with greater regularity. However, Indian banking industry faced the numerous challenges such as increasing competition, pressure on spreads, and systemic changes to align with international standards have necessitated a re-evaluation of strategies and processes in order to remain competitive in this dynamic environment. This analysis plays a very important role in devising new strategies, products and services. Due care will have to be made while embracing technology and transforming traditional touch points to electronic ones, so that human touch with customers is also not lost. In the end, it can be rightly said that productivity and efficiency will be the watch words in the banking industry in the years ahead. Strategizing organizational effectiveness and operational efficiency will govern the survival and growth of profits; besides bringing changes in the mindset of the employees, which is imperative with the changing times.

2) To conclude, Banks have to understand that survival in the new e-economy depends on delivering all of their banking services on the Internet with help of the latest technology. From the above discussion it is clear that most of the foreign banks adopted the new technology very earlier than Indian banks. Some of the private banks in India like ICICI, AXIS and HDFC bank has taken initiative the the field of innovative banking. The technological advancement in banking sector can be made effective only when a simple,

flexible and modular approach is considered and implemented in Indian Banks. So to meet the demands of the growing customers public sector banks will need to upgrade their technology and pursue digitisation with greater willingness and enthusiasm.

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CONTENTS OF PART - I

3. Impact of Digital Payment System on Indian Economy

Dr B. N. Mutkule
H.O.D. Department of Commerce, ATSPM's Adv. B. D. Hambarde Art, Commerce and Science College, Ashti, Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed.

Abstract

This research paper focuses on the impact and importance of digital payment in India. According to the Government of India the digital payment will increase the employment, reduces risk related to cash like corruption, robbery, and carrying or storage of large amount of cash and made all transactions to be done cashless or digitalized which helps the people to transfer the money with security and safety at high speed. This step of the indian government even attracted various investors in the country. The impact of this policy is a step towards the modernization and globalization by making the economy cashless. In digital payment, banking sector plays a major role by providing digital instruments like debit cards, mobile banking, mobile wallets etc. A major obstacle for the adoption of this digital payment system in India is slow internet connectivity and the additional charges over the digital transactions. No matter India started following digital payment policy over a year ago but still some of the sectors in India are still at the predominance of cash transactions which is acting as a big hurdle for the economy to grow itself.

Introduction

The term digitalization means to deal money digitally with less use of hard form of money or in a layman's language using computerized or digitalized modes of transactions is digitalization. India is a growing economy where 67% of the population is still from rural areas (World Bank, 2016). No doubt we have achieved the literacy rate of 74% but still a huge mass of population lacks technological knowledge and so the problem of digitalization is big in India as compared to other countries in the world. Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) are the first form of digitalization that was introduced in India in the 1987. It took more than twelve years by the people to accept it as a mode of transaction. But as the time has passed people understood how to use it and its importance increased gradually.

As the population increased in India the need of ATMs also increased in various parts of the country so in order to reduce the rush of ATMs, RBI focused on introducing E-banking in the country. The main focus of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was to ensure safer and authorized payment system to the people. With this objective Electronic Clearing Service (ECS) was introduced 1990s. In the year 2008 National Electronic Clearing cell was launched to handle multiple transactions of individuals and corporate. It came as boon for the economy as many people find it as easy, quick and fastest mode of transaction to transfer their funds to any part of the world. During this transformation a national level e-Governance plan was initiated in 2006. So keeping the focus on rural areas to expand the e-banking and better internet facilities "Digital India" campaign was launched on 1st July 2015. The objective of the campaign is to develop secure and digital infrastructure, delivering government services digitally and universal digital literacy.

As the country moves towards a cashless environment after demonetization, the initial panic and confusion have given way to a flurry of concerns. Will the emphasis on online transactions provide convenience and substantial benefits or just add to stress and additional charges?

The Digital India program is a flagship agenda of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Faceless, Paperless, Cashless‖ is one of professed role of Digital India.

According to Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and Kantar IMRB report out of 918 million rural population of India only 186 million are using internet and leaving out 732 million potential users. The ratio of male to female Internet users is 64:36. No matter these digital changes have taken place about ten years ago but it is unable to reduce dependency of the people on paper currency in the economy. To reduce the burden of printing more currency and dependency of people on paper currency demonetisation of Rs.500 and Rs.1000 was done on 8th November 2016. Apart from this in order to inculcate the habit of using digital currency government unveiled two schemes namely Lucky Grahak Yojana for customers and Digi Dhan Vyapaar Yojana for traders. The Indian government and Reserve Bank of India is trying very hard to promote mobile banking and e-payments. Along with these efforts recently various small finance banks and payments banks have also been brought to fulfill the motto of financial inclusion and innovative banking solutions. While Digital India is trying its way in rural India but the digital literacy one of the biggest hurdle in making it a great success.

The IAMAI report finds that an estimated 281 Million daily Internet users, out of which 182.9 million or 62% access internet daily in urban area, as compared to only 98 million users or 53%, in rural India. Almost double the proportion of Rural Users access internet less than once a month in rural India as compared to Urban India. Therefore, to make economy digitalized a joint effort of banks, government, educated youth and telecom industry will be required to spread the knowledge. They have to gain the trust of the people that their money is safe if they are doing transaction digitally. There is a requirement of making strict rules regarding cybercrime, online frauds and strengthen the internet security.

Objective

The objectives of this study are:-

1. To analyse the impact of digital payment system in India.
2. To understand the consequences of digital system.
3. To check the adoption of technology by the people.

Digital Wallet Payment System

Through this platform money is loaded in wallets. Similarly with the launch of e-wallets you can add money using digital wallet apps. However, the constraint is you can transfer fund to the same wallet only. It means that if you have PayTM or SBI's Buddy app on your phone then you can only transfer money to another person's PayTM wallet or SBI's Buddy app who is having these app's installed respectively. Simply in another way round, you cannot transfer money from PayTM wallet to SBI buddy wallet app. There are some other e-wallets available in the digital marketplace such as Mobikwik, Freecharge, Oxigen, Reliance Money, Paypal, Buddy Lime, Payzapp, Pocket, Yes Pay, etc.

Research Methodology

This study is carried out to estimate the status, potential and importance cashless economy in the country. The study focuses on extensive study based on secondary data. The data has been collected with help of e-books magazines, newspapers, research article, research journal, e-journals. The research will be conducted with objective to find out the extent towards cashless transaction.This study is based on primary data , that have been collected through means of well structured questionnaire. In order to study the impact of digitalization secondary data from different research papers, reports & government data has been studied and analysed.

Results and Discussion

The government took initiative of linking Aadhar number of the customers to catch the culprits. But many people reduced their bank accounts in order to make them safe from paying any kind of tax to the government. With every new implementation of rule people find new methods or ways to save themselves. In first view it is important to change the perception of the people that whatever is being implemented is basically for their own betterment. It might seem difficult and illogical to do today but it will be fruitful in longer terms. It a combination of individual perceptions and lack of financial literacy among the people. To spread these information the role of banks are very crucial and for that the employees need to keep themselves up to date.

Indian economy is growing very fast and the literacy rate of the people is also growing but it is calculated on the basis of number of people enrolled in the schools and colleges. But actually how many people have the knowledge of operating a desktop, laptop, mobile or any kind of operating system cannot be assessed through literacy rate. Nowadays we will find even a labor class possess good quality android mobile phones but they do not have complete knowledge of operating it in a better manner. Even though if some of the people know how to use it but, they fear from using banking through online due to online frauds, cybercrimes, limited literacy, unaware of online rules, etc. Moreover population residing in rural areas still trusts on visiting banks to make any kind of transactions rather than performing it online because they believe that face value of an employee is more important to them. If by chance they face any kind of trouble they know whom to catch but while doing transaction online does not bound any particular person.

Another problem that can be seen as great hurdle to turn paper economy into digital economy is poor or no internet connectivity. When we talk about internet connectivity still there are number of government banks where there is no internet connectivity. These problems are much more in the higher altitude areas. So without internet facilities it is completely impossible to meet the target of making economy digital. Many times ATMs have money but unable to dispense the amount as it is unable to read the card without proper internet connectivity. Due to these prevailing issues customers feel safe to directly visit the banks and perform their tasks.

Apart from these problems it has been observed that people thinks that by using net banking, ATMs or any other e-banking facilities they have to face unnecessary burden of paying various charges. Hence, they try to avoid using these facilities.

Moreover when it comes at implementation of these facilities in the rural areas the other problems like lack of infrastructure facilities, tough terrain, and electric power are the common issues found in rural India.

Discussion and Conclusion

1. Digital payment helps India in every sector by providing security and safety in relation to cash and also by advancing the lifestyle by adoption of latest technologies for globalization and modernization of our country which leads to the development. All the steps and policies creation by government of India helps Indian society to get knowledge and awareness.
2. The first and foremost issue of literacy needs to be tackled by the government and for that we need to make our education system strong right from the starting. For the elder people, bank personals need to play very important role. There is a need to set up information centers from where any kind of query regarding programs, policies, new applications, or any technological information can be taken. Moreover the educated youths should also play a role by helping others and passing on their knowledge to those who cannot perform their task on their own. Another issue of cybercrimes and cyber security need to be tackled by the implementing and creating more strict rules regarding cyber security.
3. Education and training in terms new and latest technology for its advancement in urban as well rural areas can help the economy to be digitalized with its use in everyday life. Banking sector could also initiate in this training policy by giving knowledge and supporting people with less awareness or no knowledge in relation to its use can leads to a drastic change by adoption of digital payment system by people with its full knowledge in their everyday life like withdrawal of cash, deposit of cash and cheaque.
4. India government taking all the steps and polices as digital india, digitalization, demonetization, better infrastructure etc. leads to the development of India. So.Indian society should also help governmentto adopt these system and policies as per Indian for our nation development and growth. Even slowly and gradually change is taking place

but how much time it will take it cannot be judged at this hour when technology and digital payment market has just started in the country.

5. Digital payment is one of the empowering system in India promoting digital India started by our honorable Prime Minister Narender Modi, which leads to transparency of cash in the country and directly control the black money in India by tax payment and transparent cash flow of every individual.

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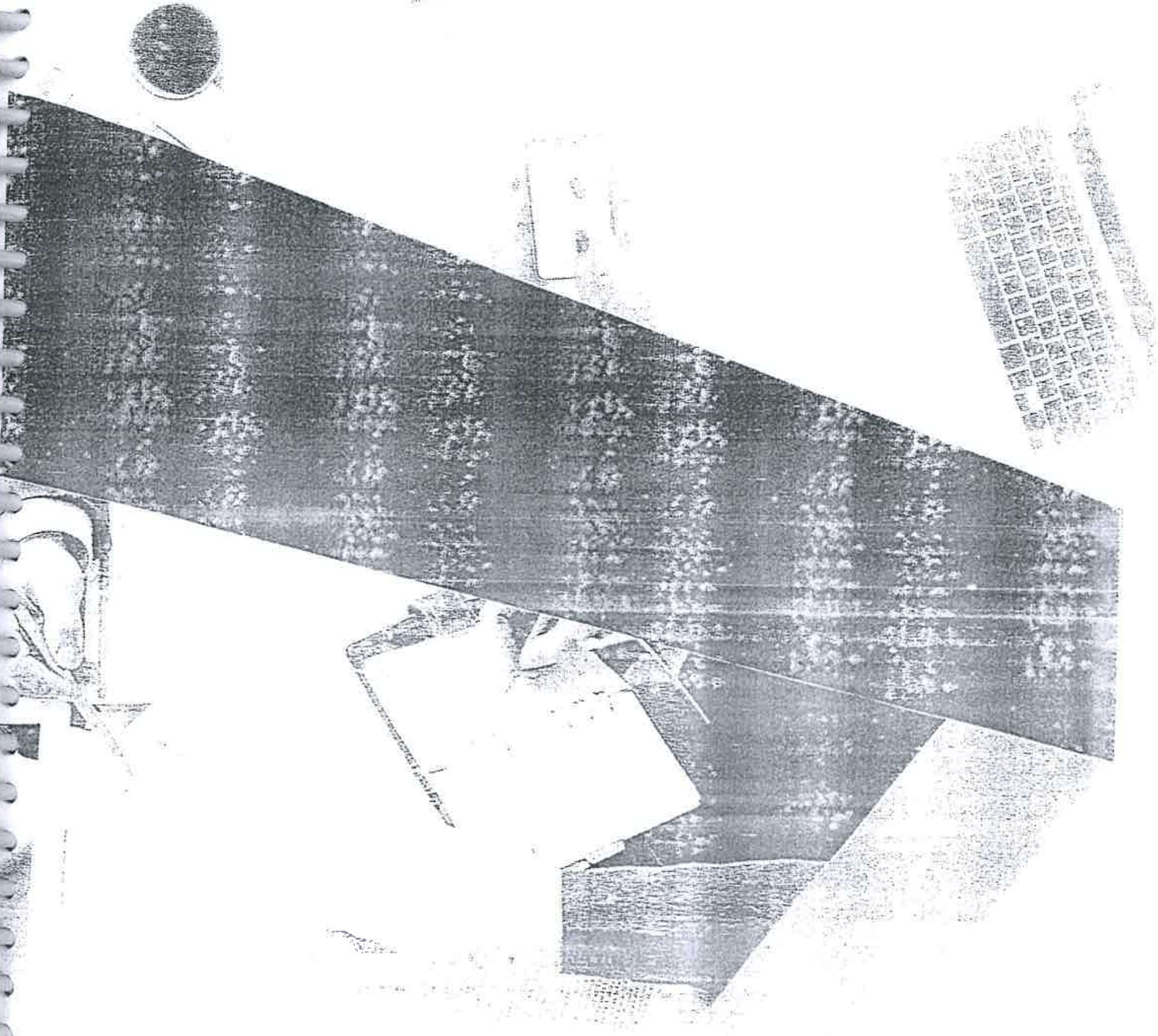

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E-Commerce Challenges and Opportunities in India

Dr. B.N.Mutkule
Head, Dept. of Commerce
ATSPM's Art, Commerce and Science College,
Ashti, Dist. Beed

Research Paper - Commerce

ABSTRACT

E-commerce is trading of products and service through the medium of internet. In this paper we present factors that are fuelling growth in ecommerce sector in India. The methodology of my study is from secondary sources such as articles, journals, reports, papers ,blogs and conference proceeding . Ecommerce one of the highest growing business, with India having great market potential for investments. There has been huge surge in investment since last year and more is expected in coming years. The rapid growth in use of mobile and internet users has facilitated ecommerce business in both urban and rural cities. The topics covered include the terms study of commerce, key drivers of growth, market growth potential, investment, retail market, logistics infrastructure, internet regulations, key challenges and future of ecommerce.

Keywords: E-commerce, Online retail, Increasing internet users, Electronic fund transfer

Introduction

E-commerce stands for electronic commerce. It means dealing in goods & services through the electronic media & internet. The rapid growth of e-commerce in

India is being driven by greater customer choice & improved convenience with the help of internet the vendor or merchant who sells products or services directly to the customer from the portal using a shopping basket system or digital cart & allows payment trough debit card, credit card or electronic fund transfer payments. In the present scenario e-commerce market & its space is increasing in demand as well as an impressive display or range of a particular type of services. E-commerce is already appearing in all areas of business, customer services, new product development & design. E-commerce business is growing in India because of wide range of product with minimum price wide range of suppliers & customers internet. in this modern era every business units want to join online business because increasing ratio of internet users in India. E-commerce in India is still in growing stage but it offers considerable opportunity.

Definition:

The buying & selling of products & services by businesses & customers through on electronic medium, without using any paper documents. E-commerce is widely considered the buying & selling of products over the internet, but any transaction that is completed solely through electronic measures can be considered e-commerce. E-commerce is subdivided into three- categories: business to business or B 2 B (Cisco), business to consumer or B 2 C (Amazon) & Consumer to consumer C 2 C (eBay).

Objectives of Study

1. To analyze the present trends & opportunities of e-commerce in India.
2. To examine the barriers of e-commerce in India.

Research methodology:

The Process used to collect information & data for the purpose of making business decisions. The methodology may include publication research, interview, surveys & other research techniques & could include both present & historical information. Research design: The researcher has used only secondary data that has been collected from various articles, journals, books, websites etc. It have been used to study the evaluation, conceptual framework, definition, key players, present trends, future prospectus & barriers of e-commerce. The researcher also used quantitative research that is the systematic empirical investigation of variables phenomena via statistical & mathematical, theories pertaining to phenomena All the data included is the secondary base & proper references have been given wherever necessary

Result & discussion :

India has an internet user base of about 354 million as of June 2015. Despite being third largest user base in world, the penetration of e-commerce is low compared to markets like the United States, United Kingdom or France but is growing much faster, adding around 6 million new entrants every month. The industry consensus is that growth is at an inflection point.

In India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities. Demand for international consumer products (including long tail items) is growing much faster than in-country supply from authorized distributors and e-commerce offerings.

As of first Quarter, 2015, seven Indian e-commerce companies have managed to achieve billion-dollar valuation. Viz. Flipkart, Snapdeal, InMobi, Quikr, Amazon India, OlaCabs, and Paytm.

Market size and growth :

India's e-commerce market was worth about $3.8 billion in 2009, it went up to $12.6 billion in 2013. In 2013, the e-retail segment was worth US$2.3 billion. About 70% of India's e-commerce market is travel related. According to Google India, there were 35 million online shoppers in India in 2014 Quarter 1 and is expected to cross 100 million mark by end of year 2016. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) vis-à-vis a global growth rate of 8-10%. Electronics and Apparel are the biggest categories in terms of sales.

Key drivers in Indian e-commerce are

1) Large percentage of population subscribed to broadband Internet, burgeoning 4G internet users.
2) Explosive growth of Smartphone users, soon to be world's second largest Smartphone user base.
3) Rising standards of living as result of fast decline in poverty rate.
4) Availability of much wider product range (including long tail and Direct Imports)

compared to what is available at brick and mortar retailers.

5) Competitive prices compared to brick and mortar retail driven by disintermediation and reduced inventory and real estate costs.

6) Increased usage of online classified sites, with more consumers buying and selling second-hand goods.

7) Evolution of Million-Dollar startups like Jabong.com, Saavn, Makemytrip, Bookmyshow, ZomatoFlipkart, Snapdeal Etc.

E-commerce trends and opportunities

E-commerce has come a long way since its inception and is only getting bigger. As technology continues to grow rapidly, e-commerce retailers are adopting newer techniques to facilitate sellers and buyers to sell and buy online more efficiently, thanks to ever dropping rates of internet surfing-- both for web and mobile interfaces -- which is complimenting to the soaring population of internet users. it has hence become the key force behind driving the trend for e-commerce. The rise of social networks and mass adoption of mobile devices is acting as a catalyst to accelerate this drive further, shaping the e-commerce trends for the Indian market.

Consumers are more connected than ever before and have more information and choices at their fingertips today. They are leaving behind their preferences, behaviour and interests, which create a knowledge ground for e-commerce companies to analyze behaviour pattern and offer more interesting and competitive products.

The proliferation of this digital activity and resulting data is a stimulating factor for devising e-commerce strategies, thus affecting the business model and driving growth for e-commerce players in the Indian market. Let us establish more understanding considering the current scenario and in-sighting some of the upcoming trends in this space.

Retailer's own logistics

Logistics have been a major issue for online retailers in India, which leads them to build their own strategies in the absence of established systems to handle cash-on-delivery (CoD) and same-day shipments. Online market leaders are choosing to build their own logistics such as Flipkart, who has launched eKart that is open to its rivals as well.

Cod rules in India

The Indian market is yet not comfortable to adopt payments through credit or debit cards. Cash-on-delivery (CoD) accounts for up to 60 per cent of transactions, according to Internet and Mobile Association of India and audit firm KPMG. Overdependence on cash-on-delivery mode of payment remains worrisome as the transactions add about 3 per cent additional costs. Also, the additional processes required for cash-on-delivery orders, longer payment cycle, higher instances of returns and associated costs are hurting margins.

Improving customer experience with varied offerings and options With the advent of technology, online retailers are devising attractive delivery options such as same-day delivery or delivery within an hour, perks on buying from mobile apps, and try @ home @ your door for consumers that are leading improved customer experience. To further improve customer experiences, we might also see adoption of international practices such as digital or experiential stores and showrooms, pop-up and fulfillment stores and drones that will fascinate the Indian market. The other technologies that will affect these trends and help shape the e-commerce business include:

Big data

To gain, retain and attain more customers, online retailers would have to leverage technology to the fullest, and by developing strategies through analytics produced using big data will help in making customers feel special and increase brand loyalty. With the increasing adoption and use of Smartphone's, businesses are able to collect large amount of data on consumers, which can be further utilized to do target-based marketing and advertising.

–Mobile

Brands have taken the mobile advertising route and are gradually picking up. Online retailers have realized the potential increase of online shoppers through their mobile phones in future. And as consumers grow more comfortable with using mobile devices for browsing and shopping, they are now more open to getting messages from brands via their mobiles. Businesses are implementing strategies for integrating mobile into their marketing campaigns and before they do that, they will have to make efforts to optimize legacy websites for mobile in order to improve customer experience. This is where responsive design will come into play. Fixing the mobile clicks is imperative as an unresponsive design may lead to the customer abandoning the site in a few seconds causing a low conversion rate and poor return on investments.

Advantages of e-commerce

(i) To Consumers The distinct advantages e-commerce can offer to the consumers include but are not confined to the following only: (i) Consumers have a much wider choice available on the cyber market.

(ii) They bear lower costs for products due to increased on-line competition among sellers.

(iii) Because of wide-scale information dissemination, consumers can compare products, features, prices and even look up reviews before they select what they want.

(iv) They enjoy wider access to assistance and to advice from experts and peers

(v) They enjoy saving in shopping time and money.

(vi) Consumers also avail of fast services and delivery of products and services.

(vii) They also have the convenience of having their orders delivered right to the door step.

(viii) Finally, consumers are driven to e-shopping in hordes as even branded goods cost less on the Net.

Key Challenges

Ecommerce companies need to address many issues

1. Strengthening logistics infrastructure and service levels in ecommerce market as warehousing requirement will increase in coming years with increase in ecommerce activity in coming years. In case of cross border ecommerce there exist problem of reverse logistics.

2. Security, privacy breaches and fictitious transaction issues need to focused as ecommerce is moving to mobile platform.

3. Rules and regulations for taxation and pricing of product for international and local companies .There should be throughout discussion regarding complexities

of tax evasion, FDI, and loopholes in commerce between government and various competent ecommerce companies.

Future of E-Commerce

Mobile commerce is finding increased infiltration in ecommerce market. Mobile transactions are increasing every year, the value of these transactions are estimated to be Rs36,000crore according to Forester research. According to Google India managing director India adds five million internet users a month which are mobile users. Recently Myntra decided to shut down its website and moved all its operations to its mobile app. Gartner says that digital business means co-opetition: which means companies interact with competitors with partial congruence of interest. They cooperate with each other to work in same market to acquire global reach. In coming years more high profile mergers and acquisitions are expected to take place in digital commerce sector. Future of ecommerce looks promising because more and companies will be investing in small business startups. E-Commerce investment list was big in India last year, more investment are expected in coming years. Social media has become marketing place for merchants where they can advertise and promote their product freely. The expansion of mobile networks and social media in commerce will take ecommerce to new horizons that will change online retail markets in future.

Conclusion

E-commerce is changing the way of buying & selling of product & services in India. E-commerce is future of shopping. Due to E-commerce the gap has been reduced between manufacturer & consumer. According to Indian population their vast scope for e-commerce because currently in India only 19% people using internet for selling & buying goods & services so remaining percentage we can considered that we having scope in Indian Market. There is weak Cyber security Law in India that is why Indian People are facing challenges toward e-commerce. The future of e-commerce e in India would be bright in the upcoming years if all essential factors would be implemented, by establishing cyber & have their benefits as per people wish. The role of government is to provide a legal framework for e-commerce so that while domestic & international trade are allowed to expand their horizons, basic right such as privacy, intellectual property, prevention of fraud, consumer protection etc. are all taken care of. The expansion of e-commerce has been developed in rural as well as urban area in reign able cost for consumption, because of that more people are getting linked with e-commerce & the ratio of that is getting increase day by day.

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5. Challenges before Indian Foreign Policy

Dr. Babasaheb N. Mutkule
H.O.D., Department of Commerce, Arts, Commerce and science College Ashti
Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed.

Abstract

Promoting national interest is the basic objective of foreign policy. From this perspective this paper tries to analyze the India's foreign policy. In 21st century, world's scenario has been changed to a great extent. What changes and challenges come in the way of India's foreign policy, this paper discusses upon them.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Perspective, Analysis.

Introduction

The world in twenty first century is remarkably different from the cold war period. The nd of ideological clash and strategic competition between the superpowers, which had emendous role in accentuating conflicts across the world generated new hope for building a ceful and cooperative world order. Instead there is a great deal of uncertainty in the emerging al order. New conflicts and issues have surfaced in the form of ethnic conflicts, refugee blem, environmental degradation, terrorism; etc. Foreign policy of a country is determined by e times in which it is conducted. In twenty-first century, foreign policy of India is going to be y different from what it was when country became independent. At that time there were well-own two blocs, the USA and the USSR. India's foreign policy rightly did not wish to become rt of either of two blocs and evolved what is known as a non aligned group of nations. The politics after 1991 emphasizes the need for a fundamental rethinking in India's foreign .

Foreign policy is an instrument at the disposal of a country to protect and promote its al interests. The core of the national interest is constant defend the territorial integrity and eignty, enhance the economic and social well-being of the people, promote opportunities ofitable trading relations with other countries, and exploit the „soft power' through ation of the cultural assets. While the national interest would be forever, its content will ith time and circumstances. It follows that the policy has to be flexible and must keep in

... with changing international as well as national environment. a modest attempt ... India's foreign policy as an instrument for protecting national interest, what success it has g... and what challenges it is facing in the 21st century.

Historical Background

When India became free the world scenario was quite changed. It was the time of cold war. World politics was divided in two blocs: the first one was led by USA under the capitalist ideology and another was by USSR under the communist ideology. India, under Nehru, did not wish to become a part of any bloc and adopted a new policy, which is known as non-alignment policy. Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy. Non alignment aimed at maintaining national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance formed by the USA and USSR in the aftermath of the Second World War. Nonalignment was neither neutrality nor non-involvement nor isolationism.

The policy of non-alignment won many supporters among the developing countries as it provided an opportunity to them for protecting their sovereignty as also retaining their freedom of action during the tension ridden cold war period. Under this policy India had chosen an independent path for foreign policy and became a natural leader of newly independent Afro-Asian countries in the surcharged atmosphere of cold war bloc politics between USA and USSR. In justifying this policy Nehru observed, India is too big a country. India is going to be and is bound to be a country that wants in world affairs, while remaining quite apart from power blocs We in better position to cast our weight at the right moment in favour of peace and meanwhile our relation can become as close as possible in the economic or other domain with such countries with which we can easily develop them.‖ India has always opposed colonialism, imperialism and racism. Whenever any injustice happened, India raised her voice, for instance in favour of Indonesia's nationality fighting against the Dutch colonialism in 1947, against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and the infamous apartheid policy in South Africa. India fully supported inclusion of communist China in the United Nations. India had a lot of experiences of British colonialism so India always opposes this evil naturally. On this behalf India supported to the freedom struggles of Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Malaya and other third world countries.

Changing Paradigms

The end of cold war generated new challenges and created many options for foreign policy makers of India. In a unipolar world, there were so many challenges came in the way of policy makers in terms of foreign policy. The challenges included balancing the relations with global powers, building a new partnership with regional organization, expanding the influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America, making NAM more relevant according to new conditions, enhance India's economic and energy security, to deal with environmental and human security threats, UN reforms and permanent membership of Security Council and active pursuit for multipolar world.

Challenges to Foreign Policy from Third World Countries

India acquired a new face in the beginning of twenty first century with her vibrant economy and geopolitics. India becomes a big trade and strategic partner with superpowers. At the same time India's position at an economic and strategic nexus in Asia, Africa and Latin America was also gaining significance. India has realized that if it wishes to expand its global influence, then it must continue to diversify its engagement in the international sphere. This realization will propel India to deepen and widen its relations with third world countries.

As Asia consists of several regions, India's foreign policy is formulated according to the engagement with each region. Although India expands her influence in South Asia but one major challenge remains, that is, to manage the uncertainties with her immediate neighbours. A solution of border disputes between India and its neighbours such as: China, Pakistan and Bangladesh, is major challenge to India's foreign policy. In the age of liberalization these issues stands a barrier to economic ties. Learning lesson from the past it is very much desirable on the part of India's foreign policy to concentrate on mending her mutual ties and finding a solution to the territorial disputes. Without a mutual solution of this problem India cannot expand her global aims.

India's relation with South-East Asian countries is consequence of Look East Policy, which was adopted in 1991. The Look East Policy now provides the direction for India's foreign policy towards East Asia. The Look East Policy focusing on India's engagement with ASEAN countries to include economic, security and political cooperation. This policy has been considerably successful from India's perspective, but once again China's economic, security and political clout in these region posses strong challenges to India's foreign policy in 21st century.

After successful exercise of the Look East Policy, India adopts the Look West Policy for engagement with West Asian countries. West Asia has big storage of petroleum and natural gas. The Look West Policy is an instrument for India's energy security. India extended its influence into the distant neighborhoods of Southeast Asia and the Middle East. The tenure of Prime Minister Rao witnessed burgeoning economic and political relations.

For engage with African continent, India adopted Focus Africa Policy. In Africa, India will continue to leverage on the economic development aid it provides to these countries to gain access into key oil and gas sources. In Latin America as well, India will look into sourcing key resources from the regions it seeks to develop economic ties with Brazil.

Three E-Concerns of India's Foreign Policy

Three E-concerns mean India's efforts to economic, energy and environmental security. These securities are the demand of the age to become global power. These are, in 21st century, those component which will help to expanding India's global status and to achieve these security are another challenge to its foreign policy.

Due to the shift in priority from military competition to economic competition, strong economic ties become necessity of states. India, with the superpowers and also with third world countries, has turned to a primarily trade-driven relationship. India has big economic ties with US, Britain, Russia, France, China, Japan and EU. India has free trade agreement (FTA) with ASEAN and other regional forums. India's economic strategy should be make closer linkages with developing countries and work on common agenda at international platforms like WTO talks, IMF and the World Bank.

Planning Commission's Integrated Energy Policy document asserts that India would need to sustain an economic growth rate of 8-10% over the next 25 years, in order to eradicate poverty and meet its human development needs. This would require augmentation of primary energy supplies by nearly 4 times, and an increase in power generation from current level of 1, 60,000 megawatts to about 8,00,000 megawatts by 2030-31. Economic growth is based on energy; so energy security is another factor which clearly influence India's foreign policy. India should be rethinking and close to deepen its engagement with oil and gas rich countries for energy security point of view. Recant 123 treaty with America and other civilian nuclear energy treaties with several countries like France and Russia will be fulfil India's energy requirement in future. But India should deepen its relationship with West Asian and Gulf countries for her energy security and also diversify her own traditional sources of energy like solar energy.

Another area of critical importance in foreign policy in 21'st century is environmental security. The environmental degradation is questioned to human existence. India is aware about the environmental issues. Global warming and climate change requires all societies to work together. While the major responsibility for the accumulation of green house gasses in the atmosphere lies with the developed countries. its adverse affects are felt most severely by developing countries like India. On the issue of climate change and global environmental degradation, India adopted the principle of —common but differentiated responsibilities|| enshrined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Differentiated responsibilities on climate change include the international community's shared responsibility to de-carbonization with ensuring the right to development of the developing countries. In ShivshankarMenon's view, —this issue cannot be viewed in isolation and must be seen in the context of the developmental needs of developing countries||

Disarmament, CTBT, NPT and India's Foreign Policy

India's foreign policy, in its early years, was shaped by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's idealistic world view. He opposed any kind of nuclear programme in India. Global disarmament was his dream. But, after China's war in 1962 and China's nuclear test in 1964, set the stage for India's nuclear weapons programme. Prime Minister LalBahadurShastri gave the green signal for a peaceful nuclear explosion in 1964, yet, in his speech in Parliament he also maintained that India would never make the bomb. India conducted its first nuclear test in May 1974, it was India's attempt to obtain minimum security guarantee from the nuclear power holders. Following Pokhran-I, India continued to defend its goal of nuclear disarmament. In 1998. Pokhran-2, India tested its own nuclear capability and justified this on the basis of threats to national security. After the second nuclear test India show her commitment to nuclear disarmament which was subsequently included as India's principle objective in her nuclear policy.

India is one of the four countries to have never signed the NPT. It tested nuclear weapons twice (in May 1974 and May 1998), but makes a distinction between vertical and horizontal proliferation. Simply put, it regards itself as a domestic but not an international proliferator. India has opposed the NPT and CTBT for their discriminatory structures which (a) favour the nuclear haves over the have-nots, and (b) focus on disarming de-proliferating the have-nots at the cost of reducing nuclear weapons capabilities and stockpiles of the nuclear haves.

India opposes CTBT because it allows subcritical and simulation tests in the name of stockpile stewardship. "India's refusal to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) was in part, a reaction to (fusion) research by the nuclear weapons states. In turn, its subsequent decision to conduct underground nuclear tests was partly related to its conclusion that the CTBT had changed from a non-discriminatory instrument designed to promote both non-proliferation and disarmament into a tool for non-proliferation alone." India believes that the objective of CTBT was not merely to end test explosions but to end the qualitative development and refinement of nuclear weapons whether through explosive or other means. Yet, CTBT leaves the door open for building leaner and meaner warheads – to compensate for quantitative cuts in P-5 arsenal.

According to India Non- Proliferation Treaty (NPT) attempts to maintain the post-second world war power structure unto perpetuity by privileging the P-5 and continues to focus on strengthening ever more intrusive measures against the non P-5 without any attempt to rein in the P-5 arsenals or even to move toward eventual disarmament. India is not a party to the NPT, but its conduct "has always been consistent with the key provisions of the Treaty as they apply to nuclear weapon states. Article I of the NPT obliges a nuclear weapon state not to transfer nuclear weapons to any other country or to assist any other country to acquire them. India's record in this regard is impeccable and a matter of public knowledge. This is in contrast to the poor record of some of the nuclear weapon states who have been active collaborators in, or silent spectators to, continuing clandestine and illegal proliferation, including export of nuclear weapon components and technology. Article VI commits the parties to the Treaty to pursue negotiations to bring about eventual global nuclear disarmament. India is not only committed to commencing negotiations for a Nuclear Weapons Convention, it is also the only nuclear weapon state ready to do so."

Conclusion

Foreign policy is changeable; it changes with time and circumstances. With the end of cold war, world politics became totally change and many challenges emerged in front of nation-states in terms of their foreign relations. India's policy planner brought changes in foreign policy according to changed world scenario. With her long-term and short-term national interest, India's foreign policy becomes closer to realistic approach. But it is hard to say that, the idealistic components of India's foreign policy are just irrelevant. In the new form, colonialism and imperialism are exist in the world, pseudo war, drug trafficking, nuclear armaments and other threats to human security are incredibly grown. To eliminate these problems, the idealistic components of India's foreign policy are relevant.

Since the end of cold war, India has been deepening its relations with super powers. US become focal point of India's foreign policy. Although it is necessity of age that, to make closer relation with super powers but India's tend to US is questioned to its independent foreign policy. For instance, while India has historical relation with Iran, it has voted against Iran in IAEA. Due to this the Indo-Iran gas pipeline project has been failed. Such kind of diplomatic failure will be stands the barrier in the way of India's energy security process.

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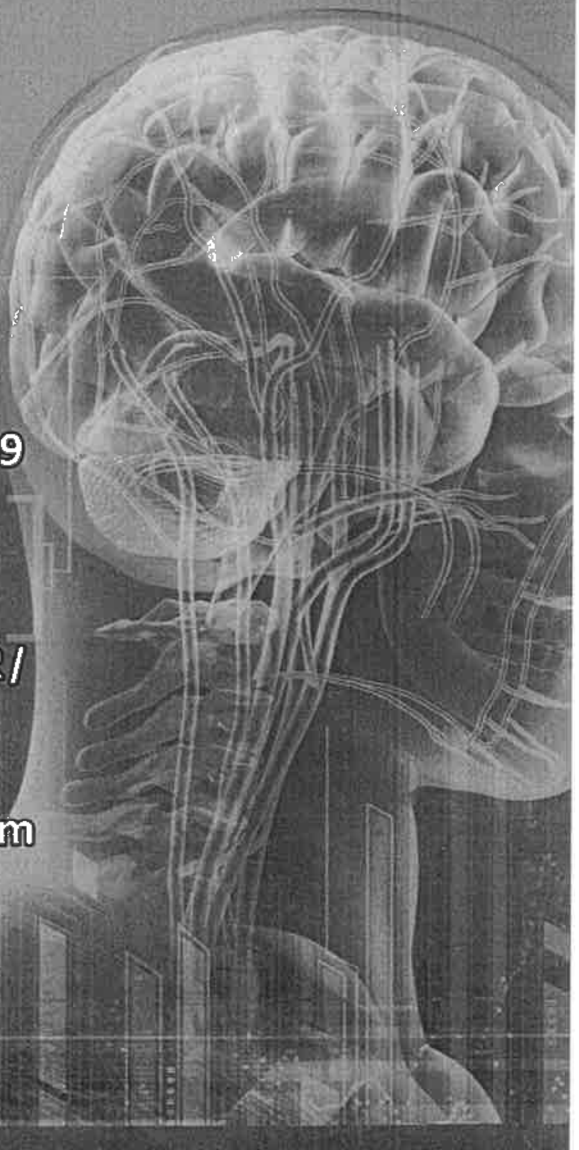

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CONTENTS OF ENGLISH PART - I

3. Challenges of GST in India

Dr. B. N. Mutkule
H.O.D., Department of Commerce, ATSPM's Art, Commerce and Science College, Ashti
Tal-Ashti, Dist-Beed.

Abstract

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an all-inclusive tax charge on manufactures, sale and consumption of goods and services. The basic fundamental aim of GST is to make uniform the scattered indirect tax system in India and avoid the cascading effect in taxation. The impact going to make by GST will be a transformation in the entire tax system in India. GST is termed as biggest tax reform In Indian Tax Structure. The Taxation power has been well defined in Indian Constitution. The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill that seeks to usher in a Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in the country will finally be taken up for discussion in Parliament. Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has been affirming that India will implement GST from 1st April 2016. This paper reveals an outline of GST concept, explains main features and what are problems created for effective implementation. The paper is more focused on advantages of GST and challenges faced by India in execution.

Keywords: goods and services tax, feature, tax

Introduction

The word tax is derived from the Latin word "taxare" meaning "to estimate". "A tax is not a voluntary payment or donation, but an enforced contribution, exacted pursuant to legislative authority" and is any contribution imposed by government whether under the name of toll, tribute, impost, duty, custom, excise, subsidy, aid, supply, or other name."

The first known system of taxation was in Ancient Egypt around 3000 BC - 2800 BC in the first dynasty of the Old Kingdom. Records from that time show that the pharaoh would conduct a biennial tour of the kingdom, collecting tax revenues from the people. Other records are granary receipts on limestone flakes and papyrus. Early taxation is also described in the Bible. In Genesis, it states "But when the crop comes in, gives a fifth of it to Pharaoh. The other four-fifths you may keep as seed for the fields and as food for yourselves and your households and your children." Joseph was telling the people of Egypt how to divide their crop, providing a portion to the Pharaoh. A share1 of the crop was the tax.

In India, the tradition of taxation has been in force from ancient times. It finds its references in many ancient books like 'Manu Smriti' and 'Arthasastra'. The Islamic rulers imposed jizya. It was later on abolished by Akbar. Reasons for this are cited to be financial stringency and personal inclination on the part of the emperor, and a petition by the ulema.

The period of British rule in India witnessed some remarkable change in the whole taxation system of India. Although, it was highly in favor of the British government and its exchequer but it incorporated modern and scientific method of taxation tools and systems. In 1922, the country witnessed a paradigm shift in the overall Indian taxation system. Setting up of administrative system and taxation system was first done by the Britishers. Broadly, there are two types of Taxes viz.

Direct and Indirect Taxes

Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the State Governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as Municipality or Local Council. The authority to levy tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between Centre and State.

Taxes in India are levied by the Central Government and the State Governments. Some minor taxes are also levied by the local authorities such as Municipality or Local Council. The authority to levy tax is derived from the Constitution of India which allocates the power to levy various taxes between Centre and State. Some of the important Central taxes, eg. CENVAT, Customs Duty, Service Tax etc.

Some of the important State taxes are, eg. State Sales Tax, CST, Works Contract Act, VAT, Entry tax, other local levies etc. Originally, the taxes on the sale of goods were levied in terms of the respective Sales Tax/Trade Tax enactments and the 'entry of goods' was subject to tax under the respective State Entry Tax enactments and this scenario prevailed till the reform process set in whereupon these levies were replaced by VAT. The levy of tax on provisioning of services was introduced for the first time in 1994 and has been subjected to persistent vigorous legal challenges. Thus it is evident that the transition to VAT did not remedy the issue of non-creditable duties and the consequent cascading effect requiring further reform in the area and consequently GST arose. Despite of existence of multiple taxes like Excise, Customs, Education

Cess, Surcharge, VAT, Service Tax etc. GDP of India is much lower than GDP of countries like USA, China and Japan. India has miles to go to achieve this level.

The reference of GST was first made in the Indian Budget in 2006-07 by the then Finance Minister Mr. P. Chidambaram as a single centralized Indirect tax. The Bill was introduced on December 19, 2014 and passed on May 6, 2015 in the Lok Sabha and Passed in Rajya Sabha on 3rd August 2016. The Government wants to implement GST Bill From 1st April 2017. Clause 366(12A) of the Constitution Bill defines GST as "goods and services tax" means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption. So GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level.

Need of the Study

This study will help us to examine the problems and challenges of GST after its implementation, it will show the gap between present indirect taxes and GST, & also the study will show benefits and challenges which GST may face after implementation in India.

Objectives of the Study

To study the advantages and challenges of GST in India

Research Methodology

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various books, National & international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service tax. The accessible secondary data is used only for study.

Need for GST Model in India

Following are the supporting reasons to adopt GST:

- Present system allows for multiplicity of taxes, the introduction of GST is likely to rationalize it.
- Many areas of Services which are untaxed. After the introduction of GST they will also get covered.
- GST will help to avoid distortions caused by present complex tax structure and will help in development of a common national market.
- Existing taxes i.e. Excise, VAT, CST, Entry Tax have the cascading effects of taxes. Therefore, we end up in paying tax on tax. GST will replace existing taxes.

- GST will lead to credit availability on interstate purchases and reduction in compliance requirements.
- Introducing GST will do more than simply redistribute the tax burden from one sector or Group in the economy to another.
- Achieves, uniformity of taxes across the territory, regardless of place of manufacture or distribution.
- Provides, greater certainty and transparency of taxes.
- Ensure tax compliance across the country
- GST will avoid double taxation to some extent.
- The implementation of GST would ensure that India provides a tax regime that is almost similar to the rest of world. It will also improve the International cost competitiveness of native Goods and Services.
- GST will provide unbiased tax structure that is neutral to business processes and geographical locations.
- If the Goods and Service Tax is implemented in the true spirit, it will have many positives for the stakeholders and will lead to a better tax environment.

Impact of GST on Indian Economy

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) bill is expected to have wide ranging ramifications for the complicated taxation system in the country. It is likely to improve the country's tax to GDP ratio and also inhibit inflation. However, the reform is likely to benefit the manufacturing sector but may make things difficult for the services sector. Though there are expectations that the GDP growth is likely to go up by 1 to 2 %, the results can only be analysed after the GST implementation. The response is mixed from countries around the world. While the New Zealand economy had a higher GDP growth, it was lower in case of Canada, Australia and Thailand after the GST was implemented. The one per cent tax that has been proposed as a sop to appease the States for compensating their loss of revenue from the inter-state CST is likely to play a spoil sport. It is probable that it may affect the GDP adversely. The Congress is already opposing the 1 per cent tax. The GS Tax rate is expected to be around 17-18% and can be assumed as a tax neutral rate. This tax rate is not likely to give any incremental tax revenue to the government. The rate will prove beneficial for the manufacturing sector where the tax rate is around 24% at present. The major manufacturing sectors that will benefit the most are FMCG, Auto and

Cement. This is because they are currently reeling under 24 to 38 per cent tax. The sector which is going to be adversely affected is the services sector. Already there has been a hike from 12 to 14% from the 1st of June this year. Another 4 per cent increase will break their backs. The uniformity in the taxation rate is fine but it should not result in disparity for the goods and services sectors. Nobody has thought of the implications it will have in the services sector if the government moots a higher GS Tax rate like 20% or 24%. The higher GST rate will definitely boost the tax to GDP ratio, while giving financial muscle to the government for increasing the capital expenditure. This is likely to spur growth in the economy. There is definitely a silver lining to the whole exercise. The unorganized sector which enjoys the cost advantage equal to the taxation rate can be brought under the GST bill. This will bring a lot of unorganized players in the fields like electrical, paints, hardware etc. under the tax net. It is easier said than done. It will take a lot of meticulous planning in the implementation of the GST reform for capturing the unorganized sector under its ambit. For one it will widen the tax reach and secondly it will benefit the organized players who lose out revenue to the unorganized sector at present. There are still a lot of unchartered territories which need to be looked into through parliamentary discussions in the sessions. This will bring sanctity to the taxation system without hurting any of the sectors adversely. To The Individuals and Companies - With the collection of both the central and state taxes proposed to be made at the point of sale , both components will be charged on the manufacturing costs and the individual will benefit from lowered prices in the process which will subsequently lead to increase in consumption thereby profiting companies

Advantages of GST

In this paper we were focused on at GST's benefits less developed states get a lift as the current 2% inter-state toll means production is kept within a state. Under the GST national market, this can be dispersed, creating opportunities for others. Investment boost as for many capital goods, input tax credit is not available. Overall tax credit under GST will mean a 08-10% drop in the cost of capital goods. Expected: A 6-7% rise in capital goods investment, 2-3% overall. Instead of maintaining big records by manufactures and others, returns and reporting under various different issues, all assesses will find comfortable under GST as the compliance cost of some important or daily uses goods may be fall. These reduced documentation and clear transformation will also help to build a transparent and corruption-free tax administration in India. Presently, a tax is levied on when a finished product moves out from a factory, which is paid by the manufacturer, and it is again levied at the retail outlet when sold. According to experts, after implementing the GST, India will gain approx $15-20 billion a year. This is because; it will help to promote more exports, create more employment opportunities and boost growth of country. It will divide the burden of tax between manufacturing and services. It will lead to development of common national market. Leakages can be controlled with the GST as tax structure.

Challenges for GST

There are few aspects with disagree with the growth story and might be seen as hurdle. The aviation industry was witnessing the much awaited growth with increasing domestic traffic since from establishment; the GST implementation might slower the rate at which the industry is expecting growth as flying will become expensive. Service tax on various fares currently ranges between 6% - 9% (depending on traveling class). With GST, the rate will surpass 15%, if not 18%, effectively doubles of the tax rate. India, on one hand, has the lowest insurance percentage in the world and on the other GST will further make the insurance products popular. Life, health & motor insurances will begin to cost more from July 2017 as taxes will go up by up to 300-320 basis points. If the rate of GST will be over 15 % the all the services will be costlier. It is really required that all the states implement the GST together and that too at the same rates, It will help to stay service charge constant. Different tax analysts say that real estate market will be 12 % down by GST and may affect demanded of new houses because of increased cost up to approx 10%. As per the Constitutional Amendment Bill placed in the Lok Sabha, it was proposed that all state government would be allowed to an additional 1% non vatable tax on interstate supply of goods for the initial two years, in order to compensate the states for loss of revenue while moving to GST. This was supported by a few states, while a few others criticised the same. The success of GST mainly depends upon major factor the Revenue Neutral Rate, is the rate at which there will be no revenue loss to the government after implementation of GST. These are some of the major challenges for the central and state government with the industry, ahead of the actual implementation of GST.

Other Issues

- Central government need to coordinate with all states for "input credit" due to transfer of credit in SGST.
- State tax requires officials training and development before Implementation of GST.

- Effective credit mechanism between central and state government is essential for GST.
- Effective implementation also requires for peoples who are directly and indirectly part of GST.

Conclusion

The GST System is basically structured to simplify current Indirect Tax system in India. A well designed GST is an attractive method to get rid of deformation of the existing process of multiple taxation also government has promised that GST will reduce the compliance burden at present there will be no distinction between imported and Indian goods & they would be taxed at the same rate. Many Indirect Taxes like Sales Tax, VAT etc., will be finished because there will be one tax system i.e. GST, that will reduce compliance present burden. GST will face many challenges after its implementation and will result to give many benefits. In overall through this study we conclude that GST plays a dynamic role in the growth and development of our country. All challenges in way of GST implementation as discussed above in paper.

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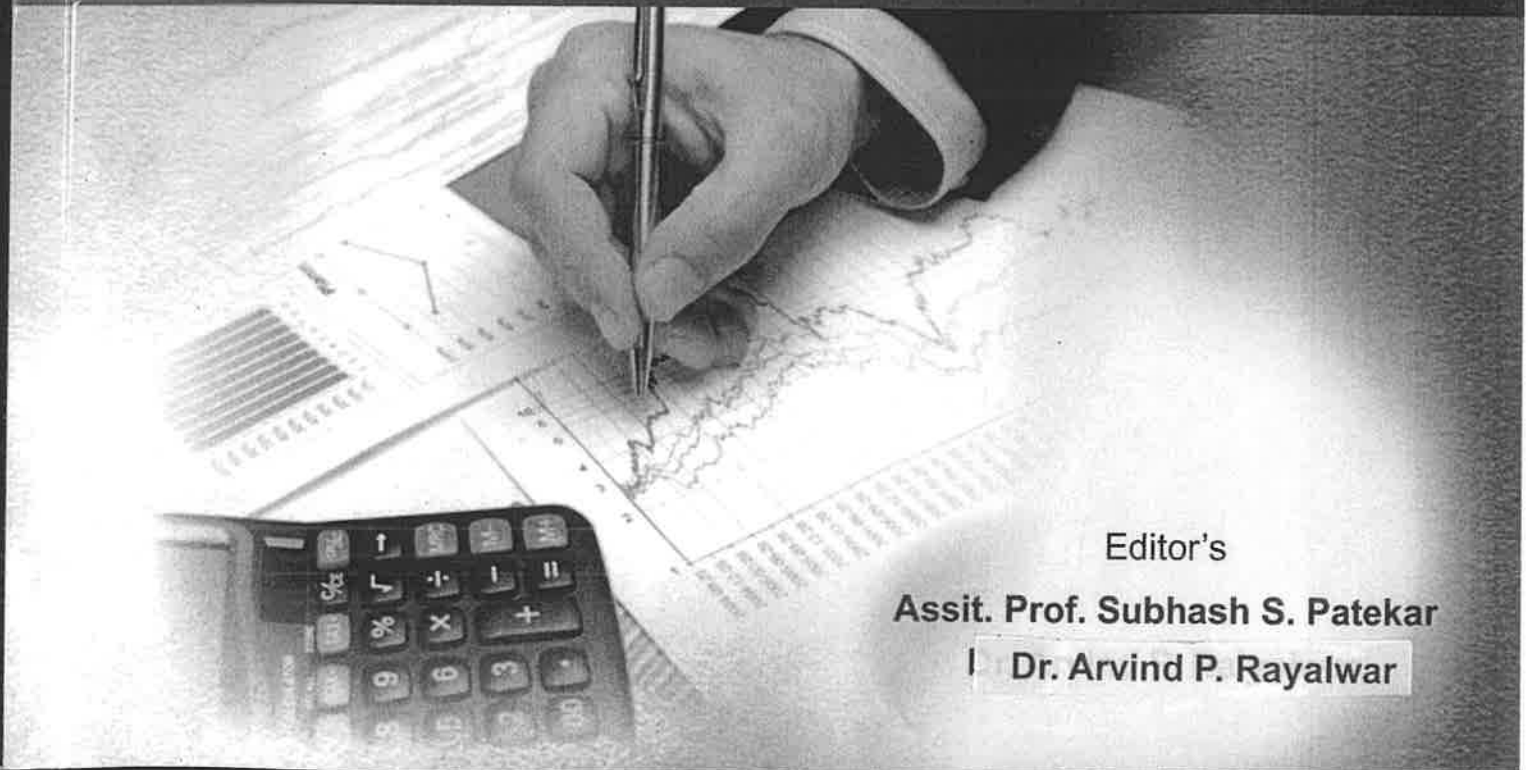
On

Recent Trends and Issues in Economics, Commerce & Management in India



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between conservation and consumer demand. Balancing environmental responsibilities with economic considerations is not an easy task, but it's one that many corporations are struggling with well into the 21st century. Making social responsibility a part of the corporate environment is not always a matter of black-and-white, but is filled with fields of gray. While many people believe the decisions regarding business ethics and social responsibility should not be that difficult, the implications and results of various decisions may have a huge impact on local consumers, communities, and even global ramifications. Making positive choices and decisions may also create a positive impact on business in the fields of productivity and employee rights.

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RECENT TREND IN INDIAN TAXATION SYSTEM

Dr. B. N. Mutkule
H.O.D., Department of Commerce,
Adv. B.D. Hambarde College Ashti

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Abstract: India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies.Central Government levies taxes on income (except tax on agricultural income, which the State Governments can levy), customs duties, central excise and service tax.Value Added Tax (VAT), stamp duty, state excise, land revenue and profession tax are levied by the State Governments.Local bodies are empowered to levy tax on properties, octroi and for utilities like water supply, drainage etc.Indian taxation system has undergone tremendous reforms during the last decade. The tax rates have been rationalized and tax laws have been simplified resulting in better compliance, ease of tax payment and better enforcement. The process of rationalization of tax administration is ongoing in India.

Introduction

In Indian current scenario mixed economy paly a vast role for its growth. About recant trend, the overall direction in which a nation economy are going to move through the all aspects (FDI, Infrastructure, inflations, banking, joint venture, capital etc.)

Recently introduction of GST (Goods and service tax) by the central government, is it play a important role for economy growth or GDP (Gross Domestic product). GST is defined in article 366 (12)

A) to mean "any tax on supply of goods

and service or both except taxes on supply of the alcoholic liquor, human consumption"

During the winter session of Indian parliament began with parties to help in passage of GST bill for India in challenging global times. Goods and Service tax is a key for our GDP, this should be send a strong signal to the investors (Internal & External) that India's economy can overcome serious global issues and challenges. Indian economy was affected by demand slowdown, uncertain geopolitical situations.

GST will harmonies indirect taxes by doing away with multiplicity of taxes. It will also help to reduce cost of production, which will be then passed on consumers, thus lower inflations. Timely implementation of GST would raise the GDP by 1.5 to 2 percent. Country's economic growth forecast, Indian economy is expected to register a growth of 7.5percent to 8 Percentin 2016-17 and 9 percent in 2018-19 and it will be depend upon the all economy factors.GST would help country to make 'One India rather than divide India'.

First we have need to clear the impact of economic tsunami. GST is levied on supply of goods and services at each stages on supply chain from supplier up to the retail stage (wholesaler- retailer/ Agent/Middle men) of the distribution. Even though GST is imposed at each level of supply chain, the GST does not become a part of cost of production because Input tax incurred at previous stage is always deducted by the businesses at the next level in supply chain.

GST is a extensive based consumption tax covering all sectors of the Indian economy. GST basic fundamental is itself- policing feature which allow the businesses to claim their input tax credit by way of automatic deduction in their accounting system.

Objective:-Of an overview

To understand the benefit of GST for consumers and businesses.

Understanding GST concept and fundamental

GST is to be levied and charged at the proposed rate,but in current scenario proposed lower rate are 17 percent to 18 percent by Chief economic advisor Mr. Arvind Subramanian for concessional goods and higher rate up to 40 percent for luxury goodson thetaxable value of supply on businesses is registered under GST. A Businesses can apply to be registered firstly. From the press release dated 4 December 2015, Revenue Neutral Rate (RNR) as per proposed

Silent feature of proposed GST Model

1.Consistent with the federal structure of the country- CGST and SGST.

2.CGST and SGST would be applicable to all transactions of Goods and Services except the exempted Goods and Services.

3.CGST and SGST are to be paid to the account of center as well as state government separately.

4.CGST and SGST are to be treated separately, normally taxes paid against the CGST shall allow to be taken as Input Tax Credit for CGSTand same principle will be applicable for SGST.

5.The administration of the CGST would be center and SGST with sate.

6.Assessment, enforcement, scrutiny and audit would be undertaken by the authority witch is collecting the Tax.

GST rate structure is tabulated below:

Rate of GST Vs. Other Taxes The Different Vats of taxes on goods & services is tabulated below			
Sr No	Particular	Goods	Service
1	Excise Duty	12.50 % / 6% / 2%	-
2	VAT	12.50% / 13.50%/ 14%	-
3	CST (against Form C)	2%	-
4	Local Body Tax	0.10 % to 8 %	-
5	Service Tax	-	14%

S.no	Particular	Concessional Goods	Standard Goods	Luxury goods
1	GST Rate	12 %	17 % to 18 %	40%

Rate of GST vs. other Taxes

Taxes that will be subsumed in GST:- GST would be levied on all the transactions of goods and services made for the consideration. In particular, it would replace the following indirect taxes:

At Central level:-

1. Central excise Duty (Including additional duties of excise)
2. Service tax
3. CVD (Levied on import in lieu of excise duty)
4. SACD (Levied on imports in lieu of VAT)
5. Central sale tax (CST)
6. Excise Duty levied on Medicinal and Toiletries preparations
7. Such charge and cessess

At State level:

1. VAT / sales Tax
2. Entertainment Tax (Unless it is levied by the local bodies)
3. Luxury Tax
4. Entry tax not in lieu of Octroi
5. Cesses and surcharges

Why GST instead of the other higher tax

In the month on October 2015 the government has placed in public domain four reports on key business processes (Registration, Payment, refund and return) in GST regime. From these four reports one can fairly gauge the board structure and process in GST regime. This is biggest tax reform since independence. Only few point as below.

1.Sensitize the business eco system: It is anaccepts fact that GST is not merely a tax change but a business change as it will impact all functions of an organization.

2.Lower business cost: in current scenario businesses pay multiple taxes and high levels of tax on tax. But with GST recovering input tax on raw material and incurred expenses and reducing the cost.

3.Increase the Global competitiveness: GST incurred on inputs can be recovered along the supplies chain all level.

4.Equity: With GST, Taxes are leveled fairly among all the businesses involved where they are in the manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing or service sectors.

5.Transparency: consumer will get the benefit under GST unlike the present sale tax.

Important step show Government is actively working on GST:

1) 122nd constitutional Amendment for GST is already passed by LokSabha and pending in RajyaSabha.

2) Contract to manage IT infrastructure already awarded to Infosys.

3) GST law is already drafted and available in public Domain.

Benefit of GST: - in prospectus ....

Benefit to consumer: All supply chain businesses like suppliers, manufactures, wholesalers and retailers are able to recover GST incurred on input. This will be reduces the cost of doing business, thus enabling fairer prices for consumers. Certain basic good and service are not subject to GST for socioeconomic objectives. Include basic food, residential accommodation, education, health service, public transport, domestic consumption etc.

Benefit to Industry, trade and agriculture: GST will give more relief to the industry through a more comprehensive and wider coverage of input tax set-off and service tax set-off, subsuming of several central and state tax in the GST.

Benefit to the Exporters: complete set-off of input goods and services and phasing out of CST would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services and this will increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the International marketing and give to boost to Indian exports.

Central government of India

Parliament of India

Taxes on income other than agricultural income (List I(Union List), Entry 82) 2

Duties of customs including export duties (List I(Union List), Entry 83)

Duties of excise on tobacco and other

goods manufactured or produced in India except (i) alcoholic liquor for human consumption, and (ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in (ii). (List I(Union List), Entry 84)

Corporation Tax (List I(Union List), Entry 85)

Taxes on capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on capital of companies (List I(Union List), Entry 86)

Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land (List I(Union List), Entry Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land (List I(Union List), Entry 88)

Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freight (List I(Union List), Entry 89)

Taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets 10

Taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein Taxes on sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers, where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce 12

Taxes on the consignment of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce.

All residuary types of taxes not listed in any of the three lists of Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution

State governments

Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues (List II, Entry 45)

Taxes on agricultural income (List II, Entry 46) 3

Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land (List II, Entry 47) 4

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural land (List II, Entry 48) 5

Taxes on lands and buildings (List II, Entry 49) 6

Taxes on mineral rights (List II, Entry 50)

Duties of excise for following goods manufactured or produced within the State (i) alcoholic liquors for human consumption, and (ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics (List II, Entry 51)

Taxes on entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein (see Value added tax(List II, Entry 52) 9

Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity (List II, Entry 53)

Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers (List II, Entry 54)

Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in newspapers and advertisements broadcast by radio or television (List II, Entry 55)

Taxes on goods and passengers carried by roads or on inland waterways (List II, Entry 56) 13

Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads (List II, Entry 57) 1

Taxes on animals and boats (List II, Entry 58) 15

Tolls (List II, Entry 59) 1

Taxes on profession, trades, callings and employments (List II, Entry 60) 1

Capitation taxes (List II, Entry 61)

Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling (List II, Entry 62)

Conclusions:

This paper only lightly overview about the GST and related point bases on secondary data. GST is reform of Indian taxation. We can say that after the implementations of GST, tax burden on consumer and businesses will be reduce and number of extra taxes will be cover under this model. GST help to improve the transparency in taxation and make a healthy environment to the investors and government polices implementations. GDP growth are depends upon number of aspects in nation but taxation part are main because this work as revenue model for the country and necessary for every nation. For growth of Nation and avoidance the double tax burden need to update the tax system, GST play a strong role. Before implementation the GST government have need to study all aspects related to country economy growth with the point of view of businesses and customers.

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WOMENS EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHT

PRITI GOVIND BIJAVE
M.B.A –II, Department of Management Studies,
SSVPS's B.S Deore College of Engineering Dhule

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Abstract

"Everyone has the right all human being are born free and equal in dignity and right."

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stage. Elementary education shall be compulsory .technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basic of merit.

Education is an essential part of a living being .whetherits boy or a girl .education help an individual to be smarter, to learn new things and to know about fact of world .education play one of the most important role in women empowerment . it also help to put a stop to discrimination based on gender. Education is first step to give women the power to choose the way of life she wants to lead.

Keywords: - women's empowerment, education, inequality .

Introduction

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Education is a fundamental human right for all. The right to education also enable the enjoyment of the other human right. Human right education (HRE), formal education and informal education are ways to protect and reinforce human right.

Women education is essential for the

- Recent trends in Administration and policy
- Recent trends in Banking
- Recent trends in Taxation
- Recent trends in Marketing
- Recent trends in Business Studies
- Recent trends in Mathematics and Statistics
- Recent trends in Business Ethics
- Recent trends in Management and HRM
- Recent trends in Business law
- Recent trends in Human Rights
- Recent trends in Business Communication
- Recent trends in Environment Issues
- Recent trends in Management
- Recent trends in Economics Practices
- Any other issues and trends in related to trade and practices

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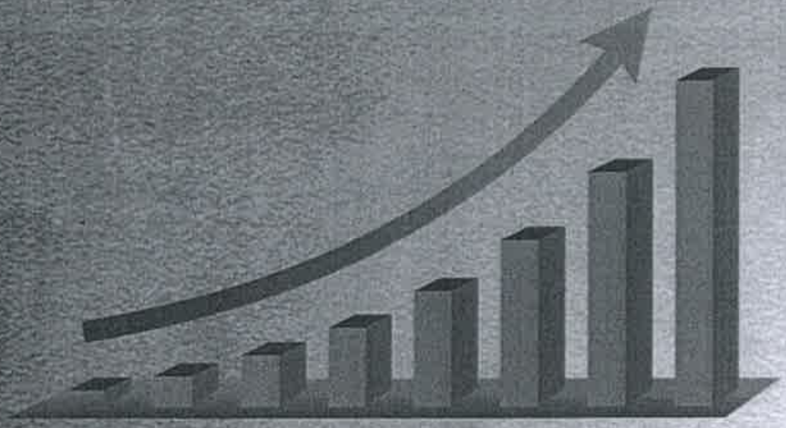

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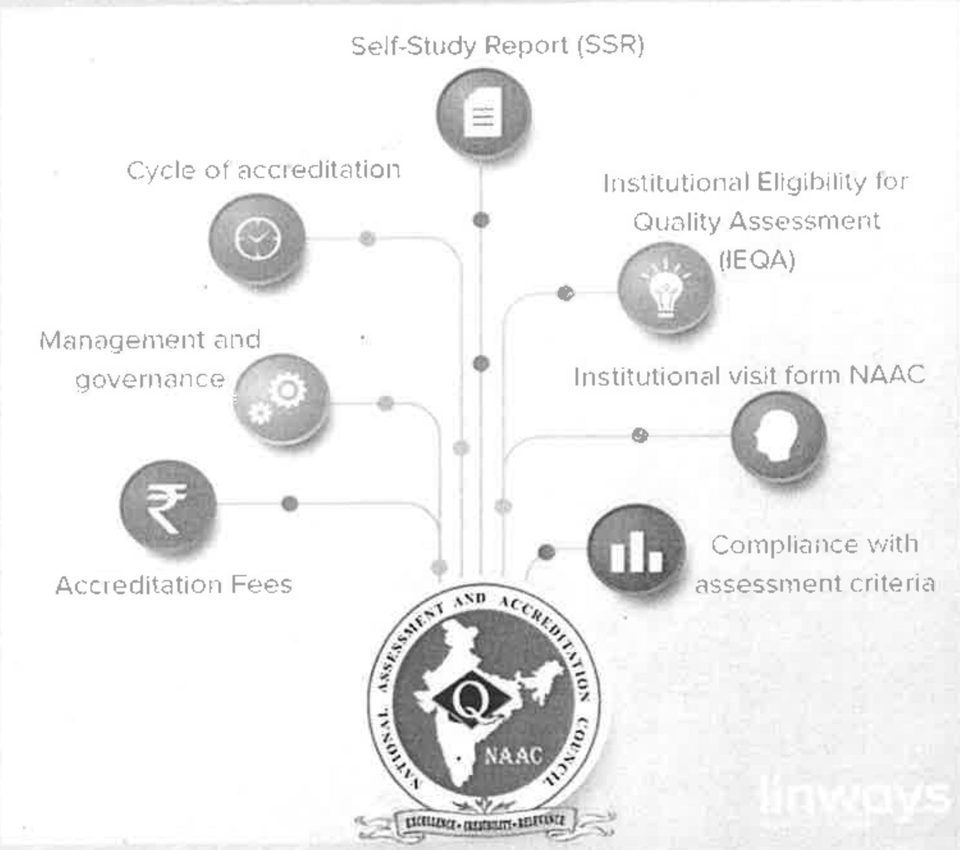

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Role of ICT in Higher Education

Dr. B. N. Mutkule
HoD
Department of Commerce
Adv. B.D. Hambarde College Ashti
E-Mail :- baba.mutkule@gmail.com
Mob :- 9421340955

Abstract :

Education is a very socially oriented activity and quality education has traditionally been associated with strong teachers having high degrees of personal contact with learners.ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. Effective use of technology can motivate students, make our classes more dynamic and interesting and renew teacher enthusiasm as they learn new skills and techniques. The role of ICT in higher education is becoming more and more important and this importance will continue to grow and develop in 21st century. The use of ICT in education not only improves classroom teaching learning process, but also provides the facility of e-learning. The adoption and use of ICTs in education have a positive impact teaching, learning and research. The use of ICT will not only enhance learning environment but also prepare next generation for future lives and careers .This paper highlight the various impacts of ICT on higher education and explores various potential future developments.

Keywords:-Information and Communication Technology, ICT initiatives, Higher Education

Introduction:

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar (Bombay ,Legislative council Debate,27 july,1927), " The university is a machinery whereby education facilities are provided to all those who are intellectually capable of using those facilities to be the best advantages but who cannot avail themselves of those facilities for want of funds or for other handicaps in life". The people in university education shape the behavior; minds and the social and human values of the student community .Effective use of technology can motivate students, make our classes more dynamic and interesting and renew teacher enthusiasm as they learn new skills and techniques. Technology is also helping the students to understand any abstract concepts clearly.ICT has become an integral part of today's teaching learning process. The integration of ICTs in teaching in general and teacher education in particular is the need of the day. The use of ICTs can make substantial changes both for teaching and training mainly in two ways; firstly, the rich representation of information changes learner's perception and understanding of the context. Secondly; the vast distribution and easy process access to information can change relationships between teachers and taught.ICT can also provide powerful support for educational innovation. In the last few decades, we have seen an increasing number of youngsters gaining access to higher education .This phenomenon reflects a trend at a global level ,which is largely due to the democratisation and development of societies, the improvement of living conditions and structures ,the demand for a more highly qualified performance both in professions and citizenships we have, therefore witnessed a change both in terms of quality as well as quality in the student population ,reflected in the gradual loss of the elitist and formal character of higher education through the admission of individuals from all social classes (Soares and Almeida,2002). "The emancipatory and transformative potentials of the ICT in higher education in India has helped increase the country's requirement of higher education through part-time and distance learning schemes. It can be used as a tool to overcome the issues of cost, less number of teachers and poor quality of education as well as overcome time and distance barriers."(MC Gorry, 2002)

Review of related literature :

Ozdmemir and Abrevaya (2007) asserted that ICT is reducing the cost per students and expanding the enrolments and makes the provisions for employers and supports enduring learners. Lalitbhushan S Waghmare, et-al (2014) studied "Role of Information and communication technology in Higher education: learners perspective in rural medical schools".They concluded that there is a need to foresee the role of technology in education and take appropriate measures to equip the stakeholders for adequate and optimum application of the same. UttamkrPegu studied "Information and communication technology in higher education in India: challenges and opportunities" (2014). The study revealed that ICT enabled education will ultimately lead to the democratization of education and it has the potential for transforming higher education in India. Mahisa, Anju studied "The role of ICT in higher education in India" (2014) .The study revealed that ICT play vital role as a strong agent for change among many educational practices.

Major ICT initiatives in Higher Education:

Various initiatives in the recent past portrayed the significant role that ICT plays in the realm of higher education development. Several projects have reduced the costs, and it also has increased transparency. India has taken up major initiatives in terms of content delivery and furthering education through Information and Communication technology. For example Gyan Darshan was launched in 2000 in broadcast educational programs for school kids, university students and adults. Similarly Gyan Vani was another such important step with broadcast programs contributed by institution such as IGNOU and IITs .Under the UGC country wise classroom intiative, education programs are broadcast on Gyan Darshan and Doordarshan national channel every day. E-Gyankosh which aims at preserving digital learning resources is a knowledge repository launched by IGNOU in 2005.Almost 95% of IGNOU's printed material has been digitized by uploaded on the repository. The national programme for technology enhanced learning (NPTEL) launched in 2001 is another joint initiative of IITS and IISC which education through technology. Sristi, the society for research and initiatives for sustainable technologies and institutions is facilitating the use of ICT for strengthening the capacity of grass roots inventors, innovations and entrepreneurs engaged in conserving bio diversity and developing eco-friendly solutions to local problems.

Benefits of ICT in Higher Education:

Use of ICT in education presents a unique opportunity to solve multitude of challenges quickly as well as at low rate. Here is an overview of advantages of an ICT:-

1.1 Motivating Factor:-

The internet can act as a motivating tool for many students. Young people are very captivated with technology. Educators must capitalize on this interest excitement and enthusiasm about the Internet for the purpose enhancing learning. For already enthusiastic learners, the internet provides them with additional learning activities not readily available in the classroom.

1.2 Fast communication:-

The internet promotes fast communication across geographical barriers. Students can join collaborative projects that involve students from different states, countries or continents.

1.3 co-operative learning:-

The internet facilitates co-operative learning, encourages dialogue and creates a more engaging classroom. For example, a LISTER V for our class will allow students to get involved in class discussions through e-mails in a way not possible within four walls of classroom.

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1.4 Locating Research materials:-

Apart from communication, research is what takes many people to the internet. There are many resources on the internet than the school library can provide.

1.5 Acquiring varied writing skills:-

If students are required to publish their work on the internet, they have to develop hypertext skills. These skills help students gain experience in non sequential writings.

Recommendations :

The quality of programs as measured by fitness for purpose should continue to grow, if the stakeholders perceive the various educational programs as meeting their needs and expectations. ICTs serve to provide the means for activities to realize the potential in human resources. Furthermore, adequate funds must be provided to initiate, develop, promote, review and implement ICT policies in the educational sector to bring about an improvement on ICT utilization, through computer apprentices courses taught in vigerian tertiary institutions. In this period of economic recession, the price of ICT equipment and materials will continue to the astronomical. It becomes highly imperative for all stakeholders of education to entice industrial establishments, politicians, big businessman and entrepreneurs, non-governmental organizations and the community at large to assist the institutions in the provision of ICT equipment and materials and well finished computer laboratories.

Conclusion:

ICT play vital role as a strong agent for change among many educational practices i,e conducting online exam, pay online fees, accessing online books and journals. Thus ICT in Higher education improves teaching learning process, provides the facility of online learning to thousands to thousands of learners who cannot avail the benefits of higher education due to several checks, such a time, cost, geographical location etc. Once again ICT serve to provide the means for much of this activity to realize the potential it holds.

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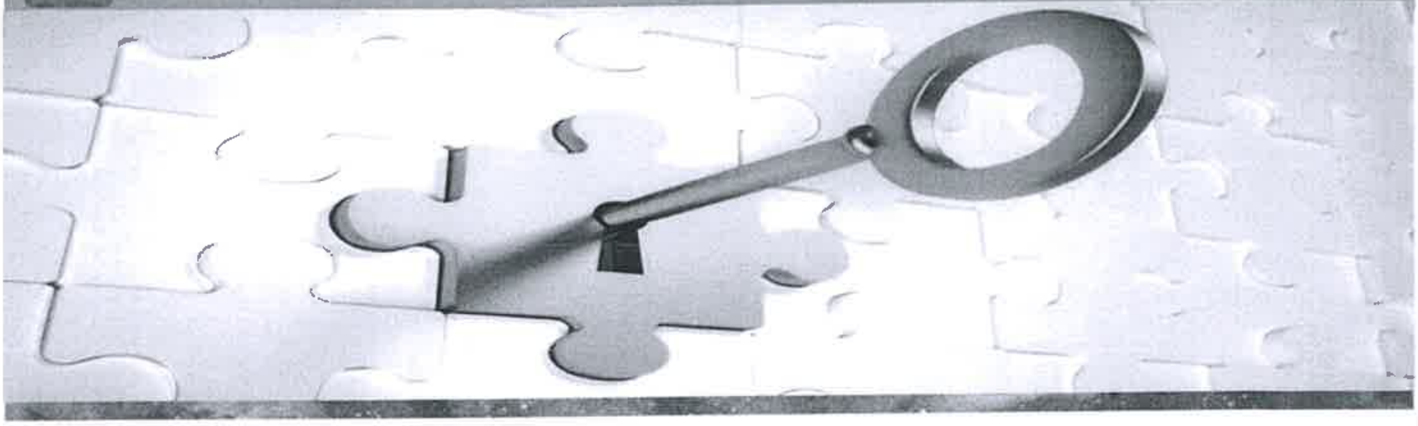

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Impact of GST on Various Sectors in India

Dr. B.N. Mutkule
H.O.D. Faculty of Commerce
Adv.B.D.Hambarde Mahavidyalaya Ashti
Tq. Ashti Dist Beed (MS)

Abstract

Goods and Service Tax is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services. GST is termed as biggest tax reform In Indian Tax Structure. It will not be an additional tax, it will include central excise duty, service tax additional duties of customers at the central level, VAT, central sales tax, entertainment tax, octroi, state surcharge, luxury tax, lottery tax and other surcharge on supply of goods and services. The purpose of GST is to replace all these taxes with single comprehensive tax, bringing it all under single umbrella. The purpose is to eliminate tax on tax. This paper will throw light on GST its features and also impact of GST on various sectors. In today's economy GST is an very important emerging factor. It has made a tremendous change in our taxation system. This paper deals with overall aspects of GST with its process, changes that occurred and the way it works. The data was collected from secondary analysis based on data available in news paper, magazine, online and offline.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction of the Value Added Tax (VAT) at the Central and the State level has been considered to be a major step – an important step forward –in the globe of indirect tax reforms in India. If the VAT is a major improvement over the pre-existing Central excise duty at the national level and the sales tax system at the State level, then the Goods and Services Tax (GST) will indeed be an additional important perfection – the next logical step – towards a widespread indirect tax reforms in the country. Initially, it was conceptualized that there would be a national level goods and services tax, however, with the release of First Discussion Paper by the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers on 10.11.2009, it has been made clear that there would be a "Dual GST" in India, taxation power – both by the Centre and the State to levy the taxes on the Goods and Services. Almost 150 countries have introduced GST in some form. While countries such as Singapore and New Zealand tax virtually everything at a single rate, Indonesia has five positive rates, a zero rate and over 30 categories of exemptions. In China, GST applies only to goods and the provision of repairs, replacement and processing services.

Objective of the Study :

1. To study about the impact of GST on Various sectors in Indian economy.

Features of GST

- GST will subsume central indirect taxes like excise duty, services tax etc and also state levies like VAT, Octroi, entry tax, luxury tax etc.
- It will have two components, central GST levied by Centre and State GST levied by the States.
- Only Centre may levy and collect GST on supplies in case of inter-state trade and collection of tax will be divided between centre and state.

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- A two-rate structure will be adopted. It means lower rate for necessary items and goods of basic importance and a standard rate for goods in general. There will also be a special rate for precious metals and a list of exempted items.
- Over-lapping of tax, tax on tax will be eliminated with GST.
- Both Goods and Services are taxed in same manner in chain of supply till they are reached to consumer. They are not distinguished under GST.

Benefits of GST

- Uniform tax rates across the INDIA
- Ensuring the compliance is improved by lowering the tax rate
- It is expected that commodity prices will decrease in the long term as the benefits of lower taxation are passed
- on to consumers.
- By lowering the tax rate, the competitive nature of Indian products in the international market is likely todevelop.

Impact of GST

I. Food Industry

The application of GST to food items will have a significant impact on those who are living under subsistence level. But at the same time, a complete exemption for food items would drastically shrink the tax base. Food includes grains and cereals, meat, fish and poultry, milk and dairy products, fruits and vegetables, candy and confectionary, snacks, prepared meals for home consumption, restaurant meals and beverages. Even if the food is within the scope of GST, such sales would largely remain exempt due to small business registration threshold. Given the exemption of food from CENVAT and 4% VAT on food item, the GST under a single rate would lead to a doubling of tax burden on food.

II. Housing and Construction Industry

In India, construction and Housing sector need to be included in the GST tax base because construction sector is a significant contributor to the national economy.

Fast Moving Consumer Goods

GST is advantageous for a few organizations, not for different organizations in the FMCG Industry, yet it will surely have long term beneficial outcomes on this sector. The lower tax on many products including logistics services has made it possible Manufacturers to handle their business transactions more freely and cost effectively.

This has also enabled ordinary people to buy more and save money on their Purchases.

Automobiles

The automobile industry was paying a tax rate in a range between 30-45% and it is expected that after the GST the rate is around 18% which will be very high positive and profitable for the automotive industry both the manufacturers / distributors and the end users. The standard and the social status of consumers is strengthened. Now There is a big boom in Automobile industry as a result of the introduction of Goods and Service tax.

Pharmaceuticals

The largest producer of generic drugs and India is the third largest producer of medicines. Implementation of GST will have a constructive impact on the healthcare industry, especially drug products. This will help industries by eliminating taxes In the pharmaceutical industry, eight different types of taxes are applied. Fusion of all taxes on a tax will make it easier to do business. GST will also develop transportation and supply chain in pharmaceutical products.

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Textiles Industry

It is said that the tax rate in GST will be higher in the textile industry than that present tax rate. Cotton and wool fibers that are currently being exempt from tax would be in GST but the textile industry can be Benefited in GST since manufacturing costs can be reduced due to Subsidization of several taxes such as Octroi, Entry Taxes, Luxury Taxes, etc. There will also be some disadvantages, but GST will help in supporting the industry in the long term and is seen to be supporting in the present scenario.

Small Enterprises

There will be three categories of Small Enterprises in the GST regime. Those below threshold need not register for the GST. Those between the threshold and composition turnovers will have the option to pay a turnover based tax or opt to join the GST regime. Those above threshold limit will need to be within framework of GST Possible downward changes in the threshold in some States consequent to the introduction of GST may result in obligation being created for some dealers. In this case considerable assistance is desired. In respect of Central GST, the position is slightly more complex. Small scale units manufacturing specified goods are allowed exemptions of excise up to Rs.1.5 Crores. These units may be required to register for payment of GST, may see this as an additional cost.

Conclusion:

- Though the GST impact has made a various change in taxation system, it may find difficult for Indian economy to cope up with the change but has definitely a good future for the economy in the later years. GST is said to increase the standard of living of people reducing the cost of living that indirectly improves the financial system of nation thereby improving the Indian economy. Thus GST has a greater affect in developing country like India.
- All sectors of economy whether the industry, business including Govt. departments and service sector shall have to bear impact of GST. All sections of economy viz., big, medium, small scale units, intermediaries, importers, exporters, traders, professionals and consumers shall be directly affected by GST... One of the biggest taxation reforms in India – the Goods and Service Tax (GST) -- is all set to integrate State economies and boost overall growth. GST will create a single, unified Indian market to make the economy stronger.

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