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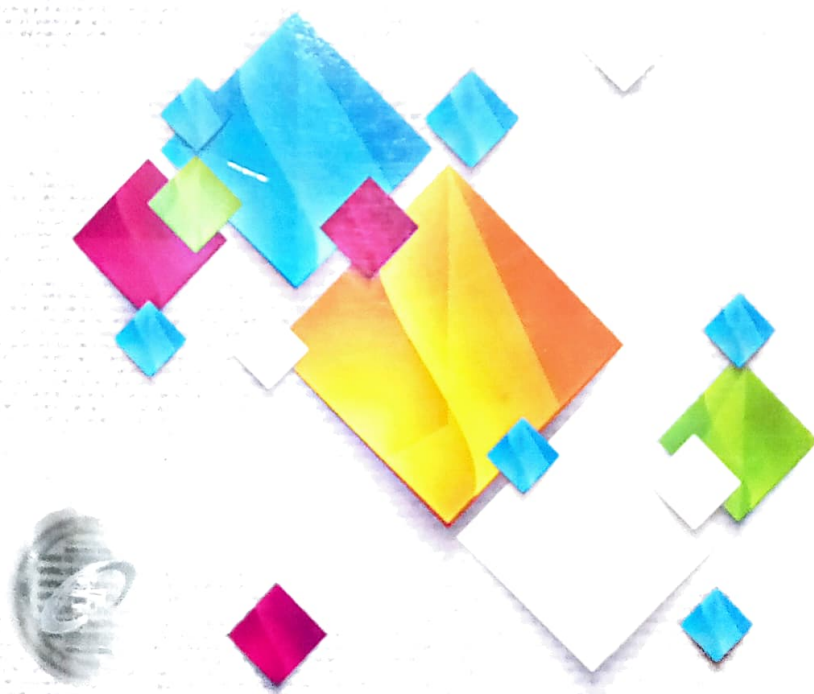


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sil (716.39). Compact type of settlements are observed in fertile tahsils mainly in Latur and Chakur, Whereas semi-compact settlements are found in Aura and Nilanga tahsils. Sprinkled and semi-sprinkled settlements are noticed mainly in the area where physical conditions are not suitable—Sprinkled settlements are found in Jalkot and Ahmdpur tahsils. These tahsils cover mostly hilly areas. Semi-sprinkled settlements are observed in Deoni, Renapur and Shirur Anantpal tahsils. These tahsils are characterized by adverse physical conditions.

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## New Technological In Banking Sector

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### Abstract:

India is developing largest domestic economy in a world. Also India is one of the faster growing economic in the world today. Banking has been considered as an important aspect of daily life. The benefits provided by e-banking medium have resulted into swift growth in banking sector worldwide. Online transaction that it can be utilized to facilities growth through its advantages online transaction and technological transfer. Information technological is one of the most important facilities for the transaction the Indian banking industry terms of its transaction processing as well as for various other internal systems and processes.

### Introduction:

After the industrial revolution the information revolution has been hailed as the most significant development in this country. Some of the developments in the information technology revolution were the invention of the microprocessor, invention of the personal computer, evolution of the software and the rapid advances in the field of telecommunications. Banking is gradually changing its course. The use of computer of the fast developing information technology has started changing the structure of banks. Banks provide a wide range of financial service to their customers by branch expansion new schemes of low interest credit, development banking etc. The use of technology

mechanisation and computerisation can contribute significantly towards achieving this quickness and improvement in banking service. Technology helps banks to keep pace with increase in the volume of business. Information technological enable sophisticated product development better market infrastructure implementation of reliable techniques for control of risk and help financial intermediaries to reach geographical distant and in markets. Internet has significantly influenced delivery channel of the banks. The customers can be view the account statements transfer funds and purchase drafts over the internet by login into reach bank window. Continuous development internet facilities provides exceptional opportunities for the banks to reach out to its customers.

### What is the E-Banking?

“Electronic banking can be defined as the use of electronic delivery channel machine telephones for banking products and service and is a subject of electronic finance. The most important electronic delivery channels are the internet, wireless communications network, automatic teller machine and phone banking.”

#### Objective:

- 1) To Improve facilities of customers
- 2) To make available banking service 24X7 hours
- 3) TO The customers can download their account statement
- 4) To offers Net banking new facilities to all its customers.
- 5) To Can Customers pay their credit cards dues through this option.
- 6) To identify various e- banking service adopted by Indian banks.
- 7) To study the challenges faced by Indian banks in adoption of technology.
- 8)

#### Need and Importance of E- banking

- 1) Technology has played an important role in the working of banking institutions
- Information technology enables devel-

opment better market infrastructure.

2) The various of banks in India have joint venture with commercial companies to pursue e-commerce.

3) The changing role of the technology has enabled the banking sector to go beyond its traditional role.

4) The new technology with easing the changing customers needs are being devised as customers analytics.

5) The key to the success in banking industry lies in managing it with simplicity and complexity at the same time.

6) The shift form traditional banking to e-banking changing customers expectations.

7) The customers can view the account get account statements and transfer funds

8) No doubt banking service have undergone drastic changes.

9) It provides quality of customers service and wide range of products. Important role in its key areas of operation as securitisation, risks preferences and liquidity management.

10) Continuous development in internet facility provide exceptional opportunities for the banks to reach out to its customers.

#### New Technology In Banking sector:-

##### 1. Automated Teller Machine(ATM):-

In India ATM was introduced by Hong Kong and Shanghai banking corporation introduction the ATM concept in India in 1987. According 800 ATMs in the country. The latest ATM in India 2.13 lakh. The banks has given an ATM card to all the user and allot a separate and distinctive identification number for each customers. His is also knows as permanent identification number. In case banks having intersconnectivity among branches. The important service offered are cash withdrawals and cheque deposits, account balance statement, request cheque book and standing instructions, fund transfer to beneficiaries by account number. The customers to use withdraw their money 24\*7 days a week. It is a device that allow cus-

customers who has an ATM card to perform routine banking transaction without interacting with a human teller ATM system can be most useful payment utility bills, funds transfer account and deposit cheque on to account. The customer is identified at ATM by inserting a plastic ATM card with a magnetic strips with a chip that has a unique card number issued to the customer with the help of ATM can cheque his last transaction and current balance cheque their mobile number through ATM. Most use money transfer form on account to another account is possible with help of ATM.

### 2. Cash Deposit Machine:-

The cash deposit machine is an ATM like machine and self service terminal that lets customers make deposit and payment transaction by cash. The transaction receipt also gives updated account balance. Cash deposit machine of SBI does not allow to deposits cash into account to maintain in ICICI.

### 3. Cheque Deposit Machine:-

This cheque deposit machine works 24X7, it is free of cost so cost saving and no need to wait at counter for acknowledgement so time is saved. The cheque deposit machine is a self service Kiosk designed for Automation of cheque collection operation and issuing receipts to the users. This cheque deposit machine can be used for cheque payment collection centre. Most of the bank or in the premises of the bank.

### 4. Passbook Printing Machine:-

Passbook printing machine is an automated KIOSK wherein customers can print their passbook on their own. Machine recognize the account details from the magnetic strip placed on the passbook through these details fetches the account transaction details and prints it on passbook. Customers can use this facilities 24X7 from the SSPBP machine installed in ATM.

### 5. Credit Card:-

In process of evolution, different forms of banks money came into existence. On the latest form of bank money to enter into the

India financial system is than credit card. The quality of these forms of money is the convenience in carrying and effecting the transaction. It is an instrument devised by a bank to provide credit facilities to its holder for purchasing goods and service. These cards are acceptable to business establishments whose names are notified by the bank to the cardholder. The credit card issued by the concerned bank are accepted by many establishments like shops, hotels, departmental, mall market, stores, bus, railway and airlines have started credit cards.

### 6. Electronic Payment Service

E-banking is a term that includes the entire information technology revolution that has taken place in the banking industry. India has a harbinger to the introduction of a e-cheque. E-banking has helped banks to retain the current customers delivering service to the customers. E-banking helps the customers as well as banks by overcoming the drawbacks of manual system as computer are capable of storing the data as per the requirement of customers. E-payment service be unfit for banks to help in reducing the cost of delivering the service to the customers website reduce the workload on employees and need to invest more on relevant infrastructure and most benefit to customers online purchase of goods and service, can account balance check the progress of their investment and E-banking delivers 24\*7 service to customers so easy cheque to account information quickly.

### 7. Telephone Banking / Phone banking

Telephone banking is a service that provides customers with fast, anytime transaction and account information via telephone access. These systems use technology that keeps the cost of delivering the service very low. Telephone banking allows the customers to access their account 24\*7 days in week. They can dial in and get the current account information. A password is set for customer verification. Most Telephone banking service use. As well as customers can be phone use phone banking for

blocking of internet banking user ID. Phone banking provide easy access for customer to have large business through telephone. Tele banking phone has gone a long way in providing maximum customers satisfaction within the limited infrastructure.

#### 8. Electronic Clearing Service (ECS)

This facility is meant for companies and government department to make large volumes of payment rather than for funds transfer by individuals. Now a days we are hearing about e-governance, e-cheque, e-commerce and e-mail is a new technology is being developed in India. This system is most useful and popular in transaction so a retail payment system that can be used.

#### 9. Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

Electronic Funds Transfer is a system whereby anyone who wants to make payment to another person or companies can approach his bank and make cash payment to transfer funds directly from his own account to the bank account of the receiver. Electronic funds transfer is a electronic payment method which system made through this cost effective and quick system. The latest in this process are the debit card system, charge, digital cash and so on.

#### 10. Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS)

Real time gross settlement system, introduced in India since march 2004. The RTGS system is maintained and operated account within two hours. The RBI and provides a means of efficient and faster funds transfer among banks facility their financial operation. Therefore, money can reach the beneficiary instantaneously. The bank has the responsibility to credit the account within two hours.

#### 11. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Electronic Data Interchange is the electronic exchange of business document like purchase order, invoice, shipping notice, receiving advices. EDI can also be used to transmit information and payment in electronic form.

#### 12. Credit Cards (CC)

In India new trends in banking sector most useful and popular credit cards. These plastic cards enable customers to spend wants within the prescribed limits and pay later. It is seen that spending is higher through debit cards than with credit cards currently now other banks are also other own cards for example point of sale and D-mat accounts.

#### 13. Point Of Sale Terminal (PST):

Point of sale terminal is a computer terminal that is linked online to the computerised customer information files in bank during a transaction the customers account is created by computer for the amount of purchase. customers account is automatically debited with the amount of purchase and it credit the retailers account.

#### 14. D-Mart

Investor opens an account called D-Mart Account with DPS. They get share in electronic form this has reduced the paper work D-Mart account good start for the growth and scope of electronic system in India.

#### 15. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)

Electronic Fund Transfer is a system of processing and communication of payment through electronic method. The latest in this process are the debit system, charge, digital cash and electronic purse. Inter and intra bank transfer of funds are how made through this EFT.

#### 16. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Electronic data interchange is the electronic exchange of business document like computer processed accepted format between trading partners. EDI can also be used to transmit financial. Formation and payment in electronic form.

#### 17. Mobile Banking (MB)

Mobile banking is a new e-banking system in India is popular. Most people useful in India the mobile banking. Mobile technology is well accepted and widely available at an affordable price. Internet banking has helped the customers by accessing their account anytime, any-

where and any places. Customers can check their account details and get their bank statement so the mobile banking score over interest banking is that mobile banking anywhere any time.

This mobile banking is a system that allows customer of a financial institutes to conduct a number of financial transaction through a mobile device such as a mobile phone. The scope of offered service may include facilities to conduct bank stock market transaction mobile banking user are specially concern with security issues like financial frauds. Mobile banking transaction can two push type and pull type is a one-way transaction where our banks sends us information pertaining to our account via sms. Pull type is a two way transaction where we send a request to bank replies.

### 18. Internet Banking

E-banking has been liberalization and regulation process which started in 1991-92 has made a drastic change in the Indian banking system. Latest development in information technology have also brought along a whole set challenges to deal challenges faced by commercial banks in India. The success of internet banking operation totally depends upon the well designed website of the bank. E-banking has been prevailing in India around sometime in the form of automated teller machine.

### 19. Current Trends in Banking Technology :

- Using data and AI for personalization at scale.
- Block Chain
- Cloud based Solution
- Digital Only Bank

### Advantages to the E-Banking:

- 1) E-banking helps in reducing the cost of delivering the services to the customers.
- 2) It reduces the use of paper money that helps the central bank in printing less paper notes.
- 3) Through website, bank's can earn revenue by promotional activities.
- 4) Customers can avail e-banking facil-

ity from anytime, anyplace, therefore there is need to invest more and more on relevant infrastructure .

5) E-banking delivers 24\*7 services to customer.

6) with e-banking, customers can check account balance, can get statement of their account, apply for loans, check the progress of their investment and collect relevant information.

7) Customers can request the bank to stop payment of a particular cheque by using phone banking service.

8) Customers can get the latest information about the interest rates prevailing with the forging exchange rates.

9) Statement of bank account can be received On emails.

10) Dmart account detail and transaction can be provided.

11) Booking of railway and air tickets can be done with the help of Internet banking account, customer can make online payment service tax, income tax, house tax etc.

### Disadvantages of E-banking:

- 1) If the bank's server is down, customer can't use it.
- 2) To use internet banking, customer is compelled to have computer with internet access.

3) There is always the possibility of a hacker gaining access to customer's account.

4) Many banks don't show customer's account to use online banking very well and those usually the ones with the non-intuitive interface & cluttered design, which makes it easy for customer to screw up something.

5) Banks bears heavy costs to maintain high firewall.

6) It leads to missing of personal services.

7) E-banking promotes lack of shopping or social contacts.

**Conclusion:**

Indian banking system will further grow in size and complexity as an important agent of economic growth. The banking today is re-engineered with use of information technology the further of banking will offer more sophisticated services to the customers with the process innovation. The economic growth of the country is an indicator for the growth of the banking sector. All the commercial banks these days are delivering these service to their valuable customer.

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## A Study on Impact of GST on Indian Economy

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**Abstract**

GST the biggest tax reform in India founded on the notion of "one nation, one market, one tax" is finally here. The moment that the Indian government was waiting for a decade has finally arrived. The single biggest indirect tax regime has kicked into force, dismantling all the inter-state barriers with respect to trade. The GST rollout, with a single stroke, has converted India into a unified market of 1.3 billion citizens. Fundamentally, the \$2.4-trillion economy is attempting to transform itself by doing away with the internal tariff barriers and subsuming central, state and local taxes into a unified GST. The idea behind implementing GST across the country in 29 states and 7 Union Territories is that it would offer a win-win situation for everyone. Manufacturers and traders would benefit from fewer tax filings, transparent rules, and easy bookkeeping; consumers would be paying less for the goods and services, and the government would generate more revenues as revenue leaks would be plugged. Ground realities, as we all know, vary. So, how has GST really impacted India? Keeping in view the paper primarily focused on the present status of GST and its impact on different aspects of Indian economy and also impact on GDP.

**Keywords:** Goods and Service Tax (GST), Indian Economy, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) etc.

**1. Introduction:**