Bunts Sangha's
S.M.Shetty College Of Science,
Commerce And Management Studies, Powai
Permanently Affiliated to University of Mumbai
IMC RBNQ Certificate of Merit 2019
ISO 21001:2018 Certified

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ALLIED SUBJECTS

PRESENTS

Vanijyam

2022-23

VISION AND MISSION

VISION

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

FOR

NATION BUILDING

MISSION

- ***To enable*** young minds to discover and develop their potential in an environment conducive to learning.
- ***To develop*** technically competent young individuals with practical skills.
- ***To create*** socially conscious and morally upright global citizens for a new India.

Bunts Sangha's

S.M. Shetty College of Science, Commerce & Management Studies, Powai

IMC RBNQ Certificate of Merit 2019

ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

HIRANANDANI GARDENS, POWAI, MUMBAI – 400076

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The Editorial Board

Editorial Team

Sr No	Name of the Member	Designation
1.	Dr. Sridhara Shetty	Principal
2.	Prof. Sahana Raviprasad	Co-ordinator
3.	Prof. Avneet Kaur	Assistant Professor
4.	Bhumika Sharma	Student Member

FROM THE EDITORIAL

Vanijyam is the epitome of Indian Culture, an embodiment of the philosophy of economic life in ancient India. It is the collection of concepts with regards to trade and commerce as enumerated in Arthashastra Sukraniti, Nitisutrani and Manusmriti. Every student of commerce is truly indebted to this ancient treasure of knowledge. With the sixth edition of Vanijyam, we at Bunts Sangha's S.M. Shetty College of Science, Commerce and Management Studies strive to unravel the treasure of knowledge of our students and teachers through a string of well written articles that usher a new light on the life of the Department of Commerce and Allied Subjects of the college.

Every article is a piece of art in itself that will keep the readers asking for more.

Wishing you all happy reading from the team of editors of Vanijyam.

THE EDITORIAL

FROM THE PRINCIPAL’S DESK

A student is planted in the institution, and through care and guidance, they blossom into a thriving plant. At S.M Shetty College of Science, Commerce and Management Studies, we foster an environment of growth and excellence for our students. Our annual departmental magazine VANIJYAM is a valuable platform for our students to showcase their creativity and hone their skills, as we believe in providing every possible opportunity for their development.

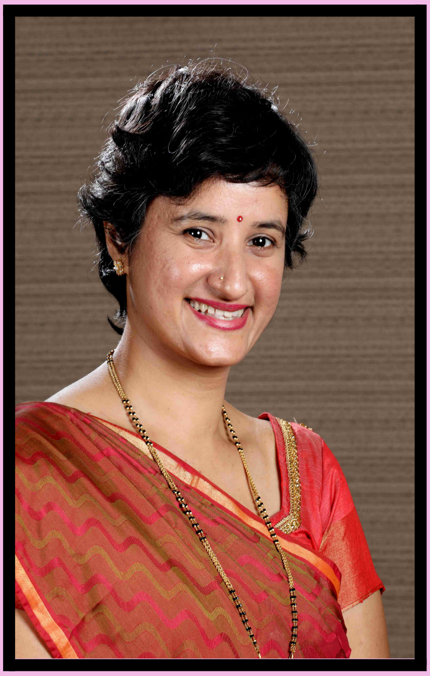
This year, the BAF & BBI Department proudly presents the sixth volume of Vanijam, a testament to the collaborative efforts of our students and teachers. Despite setbacks caused by the pandemic, our department has excelled in both curricular and extracurricular activities, experiencing tremendous growth in the past year. Our department has organised and participated in numerous intra and inter-collegiate events, bringing great pride to our college through our impressive turnout.

While our department has achieved great success, we are constantly striving to improve the quality of education and enhance the overall student experience. At our college, we believe in providing not only theoretical knowledge, but also real-world insights by inviting corporate professionals to share their expertise with our students. We also encourage students to apply their skills and knowledge through participation in various events, allowing them to gain practical experience and build their portfolios.

I would like to express my gratitude to BAF & BBI Coordinator – Ms. Sahana Raviprasad, for the exceptional efforts put towards the creation of this magazine. The leadership and guidance provided by her, and his unwavering commitment towards the college and its students is evident in the success of Vanijyam.

I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team for the successful release of the sixth edition of Vanijyam. The magazine is proof of the dedication and hard work of the team, and serves as an outstanding platform for students to showcase their creativity and talent. The team's efforts have certainly paid off, and I look forward to seeing more outstanding editions of Vanijyam in the future.

FROM THE COORDINATOR'S DESK



The Department of Commerce and Allied subjects of Bunts Sangha's S.M. Shetty College of Science, Commerce and Management Studies is proudly releasing its Seventh volume of Department Magazine "Vanijyam". The magazine contains the articles contributed by the students, departmental teachers, student enrichment activities conducted by the department and other glimpses of the year 2022 - 23.

The year started with very enthusiastic students coming to the college after two years set back at home due to Covid 19 pandemic. Students started attending the lectures offline on a regular basis with more zeal and showed a very good interest in participating in curricular activities and extra-curricular activities. Although it was a tough task for the teachers to inculcate discipline amongst students, our teachers put full effort and the department had zero disciplinary issues in the current academic year.

The pandemic made us realise that the one single area wherein reform is needed is education. There was something required to stop the children from being mentally obtused. From nothing to something ---that was the prime task. However, the shift from the traditional education system to online education mode was so sudden and unplanned that teachers did not get time for preparation or for training in it. But this transformation, despite difficulties and limitations, has paved the way for a change in the existing education system.

This difficult time has compelled us to think that only bookish knowledge which limits students only to their career is not the basic aim of our education system. To instill life skills in the future citizens of our country should be our prime aim.

Prof. Sahana Raviprasad

BAF & BBI Co-ordinator

Best Student Achievers

Mr. Dunesh Wagh (TYBAF)

- Leading HOONAR -The Creative Club of our college and has organised various events being the creative head.
- Assistant Creative Officer and an Active volunteer at the Department of Lifelong Learning and Extension (DLLE) of college received awards for being the **'Best Volunteer Male'**
- Represented DLLE in the University fest 'UDAAN' at N.E.S.Ratnam college,Bhandup.
- Creative incharge in 'NOSTALUMUS' Annual Alumni Meet and Creative head during institutional independence day celebration
- Conducted Session on Designing using CANVA for beginners as a Resource Person

Ms. Nikita Shetty (TYBAF)

- Received **Appreciation Award** for overall contribution to the college activities
- Cultural Leader Of Degree College for A.Y. 2022-23
- Being a C.L. successfully bagged 'Maximum Participation Award' in 'Theme Week 2023' by ensuring maximum participation from TYBAF.
- Acted as an Incharge of College event i.e. EMMORZEAL 2023, THEME WEEK, TALENT HUNT.
- Bagged 2nd Prize in Zonal Level and Consolation prize at Final Level - Folk Dance organised by University of Mumbai.

Mr. Aryan Sumra (TYBAF):

Participation and Won in 7 Inter college and sports events in Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai Zone colleges and Intra College Events.

- Sathe College Tug of war —2nd place at Sathe College
- SIES College Tug of war —2nd place at SIES College
- JES College Tug of war —1st place at JES College
- Pillai College Tug of War —2nd place at Pillai College
- Thakur college of engineering Tug of war —1st place at Thakur College
- KES Tug of war —2nd place at KES College
- Thakur college of management studies and research Tug of war — 3rd place at
- Thakur College
- Finmonn Stock mock event —3rd place at Finmonn
- Interclass Cricket, vollyball, basketball, Emmorzeal Cricket
- Annual sports meet shotput—1st in Annual sports meet

Department Faculty

Prof. Komal Tiwari

Prof. Sahana Raviprasad

Prof. Avneet Kaur

Prof. Virendra Singh

Prof. Niveditha Shetty

Prof. Chirag Chandan

Hall Of Fame

SR. NO.	NAME		COLLEGE NAME	EVENT NAME	POSITION
			jes	tug of war	1st
			thakur engineering	tug of war	1st
			sathaye	tug of war	2nd
1	Aryan sumra	tybaf	pillai	tug of war	2nd
			nmims	tug of war	1st
			jes	tug of war	2nd
			kes	tug of war	1st
			thakur	tug of war	1st
2	Atharva Shetty	Sybaf	raheja	tug of war	1st
			nmims	tug of war	1st
			jes	tug of war	2nd
			kes	tug of war	1st
			sydenham	tug of war	2nd
			rd national	dodge ball	1st
3	Yashraj Singh	Sybaf	somaiya	hercules	1st
			thakur	tug of war	1st
4	Prathamesh Tiwari	Sybaf	sydenham	tug of war	2nd
5	Amit amin	Fybaf	raheja	tug of war	1st
			raheja	tug of war	1st
			jes	tug of war	1st
			kes	badminton	1st
6	Mansi Shetty	Fybaf	kes	arm wrestling	3rd

7	Pratik Gavas	Sybaf	sydenham	tug of war	2nd
8	Pranav Surve	Fybaf	rd national	dodge ball	1st
			SMT. Parmeshwaridevi	call of duty	1st
			Mulund College of commerce	call of duty	3rd
			thakur	call of duty	1st
			sathaye	call of duty	1st
			chandraban	call of duty	1st
			ruia	call of duty	2nd
			somaiya	call of duty	2nd
9	Shreyas amin	Sybaf	ghanshyamdas	tattoo	2nd
			SMT. Parmeshwaridevi	call of duty	1st
			Mulund College of commerce	call of duty	3rd
			thakur	call of duty	1st
			sathaye	call of duty	1st
			chandraban	call of duty	1st
			ruia	call of duty	2nd
10	Rohan poojary	Sybaf	somaiya	call of duty	2nd
			ruia	call of duty	2nd
11	Shreyas Raut	Sybaf	somaiya	call of duty	2nd
			M L Dahanukar college of Commerce	Debate	2nd
12	Bhumika Sharma	Tybaf	Thakur college of Science & Commerce	Extempore	1st
13	Agastya Sehgal	Tybaf	M L Dahanukar college of Commerce	Debate	2nd
			SVIMS	BGMI	1st
14	Adnan siddiqui	fybaf	sk somaiya	BGMI	1st

			SVIMS	BGMI	1st
15	janak bohara	fybaf	sk somaiya	BGMI	1st
			Sk somaiya	bgmi	1st
16	Rohan shetty	Fybaf	Svims	bgmi	1st

Participation in Events

Aryan sumra	TYBAF	Ramananda Arya DAV College	Cricket	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF	Ramananda Arya DAV College	tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Aryan sumra	TYBAF		tug of war	Participated
Bhumika Sharma	TYBAF	Bhavans college	Elocution	Participated
Rahul Jindam	TYBAF	S.I.E.S college	Mock Stock	Participated
Rahul Jindam	TYBAF	Jai Hind College	Mock stock	Participated
Rahul Jindam	TYBAF	R.J College	Stock Mock	Participated
Rahul Jindam	TYBAF	H.R college	stock mock	Participated
Devanshi khemka	TYBAF	Ramananda Arya D.A.V College	Cricket	Participated
Devyani Arte	TYBAF	Thakur college	treasure hunt	Participated
Raksha Moolya	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated
Aditi Shetty	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated
Jeshma Shetty	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated

Krishi Shetty	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated
Aliza Khan	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated
Swati Shetty	TYBAF	Thakur College	Group Dance	Participated
Payal Solanki	TYBAF	Thakur college	teasure hunt	Participated
Payal Solanki	TYBAF	Thakur college	Beg,borrow,steal	Participated
Payal Solanki	TYBAF	Thakur college	minute to win it	Participated
Dunesh Wagh	TYBAF	N.E.S Ratnam College	Powada Singing	Consolation
Jeet Ganatra	TYBAF	Ramananda Arya DAV College	Cricket	Participated
Ruchi Mali	TYBAF	Thakur College of Science & Commerce	Own it, Voice it- Extemporise	Participated

Professional Course Enrolments

Sr. No.	FULL NAME	CLASS	COURSE	COURSE STATUS
1	Bhumika Sharma	TYBAF	CA - INTER	PURSUING
2	Hetvi Prakash Rampariya	SYBAF	CET	PURSUING
3	Agastya sehgal	TYBAF	CAT	COMPLETED / PASSED
4	Rohan Ramesh Poojary	TYBAF	CAT	PURSUING
5	Viraj Kotian	SYBAF	ACTUARIAL SCIENCE	PURSUING
6	Parth Hitesh Shah	FYBAF	CA - FOUNDATION	PURSUING
7	Prajwal devadiga	SYBAF	CAT	PURSUING
8	Diksha Sathish Poojary	SYBAF	CAT	PURSUING
9	Aman mishra	TYBBI	CET	PURSUING
10	Shreyas Amin	SYBAF	CAT	PURSUING
11	Dravita Patel	TYBAF	CA - INTER	PURSUING
12	Dipen Patel	FYBAF	CA - FOUNDATION	PURSUING
13	Devanshi Kedarnath Khemka	TYBAF	CFA	PURSUING
14	Adithya shetty	TYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
15	Mrugaja Chavan	SYBAF	CS	PURSUING
16	Shubham Suryakant Phadtare	TYBBI	BANK PO	PURSUING
17	Vaibhavi Vijay Rathod	FYBAF	CA - FOUNDATION	PURSUING
18	Reddy Ragavi Shanmugasundararaj	SYBBI	CAT	PURSUING
19	Stella Austin Kanekal	SYBBI	BANK PO	PURSUING
20	Prathamesh Tiwari	TYBAF	CAT	PURSUING
21	Nidhi Dilip Patel	SYBBI	BANK PO	COMPLETED / PASSED
22	Mrunal Sakpal	TYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
23	Bhavna bhogle	FYBBI	CAT	PURSUING
24	Deepak.s.pawar	TYBBI	BANK PO	PURSUING

25	Pavan Parmar	FYBBI	CS	PURSUING
26	Shaun Karakada	FYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
27	Prakhar Baheti	FYBAF	CA - INTER	PURSUING
28	Sharanya shetty	TYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
29	Tejas Mohite	TYBBI	CS	PURSUING
30	Sharanya Shetty	SYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
31	Prajana Shetty	SYBAF	CMA	PURSUING
32	Rudra	FYBBI	CA - FOUNDATION	PURSUING
33	Nidhi Surti	TYBBI	ACCA	PURSUING
34	MOULVI QAAEM RAZA	SYBBI	ACTUARIAL SCIENCE	PURSUING

TOPPERS 2021-22

FYBAF

Rank	Name	Total/Out of 1400	Percentage (%)
1	ACHARYA KAVYA KRISHNA	1114	79.57%
2	SEMWAL ANSHUL SANJAI	1104	78.86%
3	CHAVAN SAAKSHI SANTOSH	1085	77.50%
4	KOTIAN VIRAJ RAMESH	1080	77.14%
4	MAURYA AMITKUMAR KRISHNAKUMAR	1080	77.14%
5	KHATRI SAFIYA RAZZQ	1075	76.79%
6	GANATRA MAHEK MAHESH	1067	76.21%
7	POOJARY RASHMITHA JAYARAM	1061	75.79%
8	SHAIKH MOHAMMAD SAJJAD MOHAMMAD SADIQ	1060	75.71%
9	SHETTY PRAJANA PANDU	1058	75.57%
10	PARAB NIKITA JAYWANT	1057	75.50%

SYBAF

SR. NUMBER	NAME OF STUDENTS	Percentage	TOTAL
1	RASAL SAHARSH NILESH	88.07	1233
2	SWAMINATHAN IYER	87	1218
3	SHETTY ROHITHAKSHA SUDHIR	86.57	1212
4	JIJO OOMMEN	85.42	1196
5	JINDAM RAHUL RAGHU	83.71	1172
6	KHAN ALIZA JAVED	83.35	1167
6	NAIK NISHA RAMESH	83.35	1167
7	KHAMKAR VARDHAN MAHENDRA	83.21	1165
8	SHETTY NIRIKSHA PRAKASH	83.14	1164
9	PARMAR KRINAL ROHIT	82.78	1159
10	SEHGAL AGASTYA	82.5	1155

TYBAF

Rank	Name	Percentage (%)	Total/Out of 1200
1	JATIN NARESH DUDANI	93.83	1126
2	SHETTY SHLOKA HARISH	90.58	1087
3	D'SOUZA SHELDON CYRIL	90.17	1082
4	MENEZES KENIN RALPH	90.08	1081
5	FARUQUI SHIFA AKRAM	89.75	1077
6	PRANAV PRAVINKUMAR	89.50	1074
7	PAL GANGA PADAMSINGH	89.08	1069
8	COSTA AARON CONSTANCE	89.00	1068
9	SUVARNA MANISH MAHESH	88.92	1067
10	SALIAN POORVI JAGDISH	88.75	1065

FYBBI

RANK	NAME OF THE STUDENT	TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED (SEM I & SEM II)
1	SHETTY PREETHI BHASKAR	1181
2	GAIKWAD KOMAL MANOHAR	1077
3	PILLAI SAHIL ELUMALAI	1062
4	SHETTY DISHA DINESH	1053
5	REDDY RAGAVI SHANMUGA SUNDARA RAJ	1050
6	THEVAR PRAVEEN SUDALAIKAN	1047
7	SHETTY TEJAS VIJAY	1043
8	KANEKAL STELLA AUSTIN	1040
9	SHETTY RAKSHITHA SUKUMAR	1027
10 10	-SHAIKH NIDABANOO HUSSAIN -SHETTY SHAMAN SUBHASH	972 972

SYBBI

RANK	NAME	TOTAL(1400)	PERCENTAGE
1	SURTI NIDHI SANTOSH	1117	79.79%
2	JENA PRIYADARSHANI PARMANAND	1073	76.64%
3	DHINGRA KHUSHBOO RAKESH	1062	75.86%
4	KHAN ARBAZ SHAH ALAM	1046	74.71%
5	NEHAL SATRE	1044	74.57%
6	SHUSHMITA THAKUR	1030	73.57%
7	ROSHINI SUYAMBU	1026	73.29%
8	SHRIYAN PRAGATHI UMESH	1016	72.57%
9	SHUBHANGI JAIN	1000	71.43%
10	SHRUTI SINGU	991	70.79%

TYBBI

Rank	Name	Percentage (%)	Total/Out of 1200
1	SHETTY SUSHANT RAMESH REKHA	88.33	1060
2	MAURYA ANKITA KRISHNA KUMAR MADHURI	81.42	977
3	POOJARY PRANALI KOTI SHYAMALA	81.25	975
4	MAURYA SUPRIYA ANITA	81.00	972
5	GUPTA SEEMA TEJBAHADUR REKHA	79.83	958
6	SHETTY SAKSHAM HARISH USHA	79.08	949
7	SHOW SURAJ GANESH SOMA	78.83	946
8	BANSODE TANISHKA SANJAY TANVI	78.67	944
9	HALANKAR VINAYAK RAMCHANDRA SWATI	78.50	942
10	KARAJGI FATIMA ABDUL RAJAK	77.58	931

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

COMMERCE AND ALLIED SUBJECTS

The Department of Commerce of the college is working with great enthusiasm and initiative to meet the Vision and Mission of the college. The academic year began with the T.Y. and S.Y. classes reopening on 13th June, 2022 and F.Y. classes started from 25th July, 2022. Total strength of B.Com (A & F) is 208 students and B. Com (B&I) has 201 students.

MOTIVATION FOR ACHIEVING EXCELLENCE:

- F.Y. BAF and F.Y.BBI orientation - 'Deeksharambh' was conducted on 22nd July, 2022 to guide them on rules and regulations of the college, their course details and about other activities and committees of the college.
- Parent teacher meetings were conducted in the months of July and August to make parents aware of their ward's academic performance, attendance and overall conduct in the college. Coordinator Ms. Sahana Raviprasad addressed the parents along with respective class in-charges.

INITIATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT: [STUDENT ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES]

1. To mark the occasion of Bank Nationalisation Day on 19th of July the department had organised Mock Bank Competition and also inauguration of Commerce Association along with an Alumni Session on basics of Research.

2. To motivate students to write articles and to develop research culture amongst students the department had organised "Pen it Down" - An Article writing competition and Series of "Project guidance sessions" on secondary data collection, creation of google forms and project chapterisation.

3. To give practical knowledge to the students various sessions under the association such as 'Financial Independence for Personal and Professional Growth', 'Career Guidance Session in Accounting and Finance', 'Career in Chartered Accountancy', Creative explosion session - 'A session on Designing using Canva' were also conducted.

4. A visit to RBI, Bombay High Court and Industrial Visits to Udaipur was organised by the department as a part of Experiential Learning.

5. An Inter-Collegiate Moot Court Competition was also conducted to simulate a real court proceeding, allowing students to practice and improve their oral and written advocacy skills.

CERTIFICATE COURSES:

1. The department conducted 30 Hrs. Certificate Course - "Capital Market" in Collaboration with Parivartan Learning Solutions. In total 37 students got certification under the course.

2. The department conducted 30 Hrs. Certificate Course - "Networking and G-Suite Fundamentals" with department members as BOS of the Course. In total 25 students got certification under the course.

STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT 2022 - 23:

- **Total number of student's participation in Inter College events.**

	INTER COLLEGIATE WINNERS	INTER COLLEGIATE PARTICIPANTS
BAF	**60**	**134**
BBI	**15**	**53**

RESULTS:

The B.Com (Accounting and Finance) batch of 2021 - 22 secured **100%** passing percentage in University examination and The B.Com (Banking and Insurance) batch of 2021 -22 secured **98.21%** passing percentage in University examination.

- Shetty Shivaranjan Shekhar of T.Y.BAF secured first position with 94.83%
- Shetty Sushant Ramesh Rekha of T.Y. BBI secured first position with 91.17%

Prof. Sahana Raviprasad

Coordinator

GLIMPSES OF ACTIVITIES

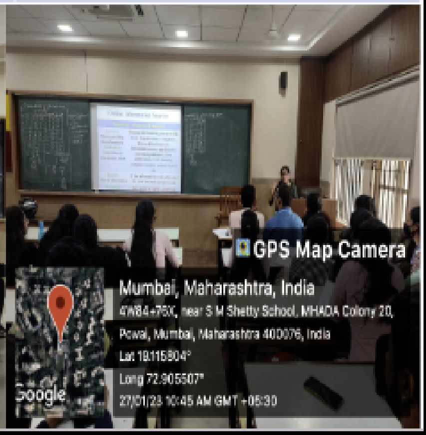
PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITIES

EVENT	DETAILS
• **Mock Bank** (Convenor: Komal T & Niveditha S)	Date:19-07-2022 - 44 students participated
• **Inter College - Moot Court Competition** (Convenor: Chirag C, Jyoti S & Niveditha S)	Date: 25-03-2023 - 15 teams participated
• **Session on Financial Independence for Personal & Professional Growth** (Convenor: Chirag C)	Date:17th August 2022 - 96 students participated
• **Session on Basics of Research** (Convenor: Komal T)	Date: 19th July 2022 - 44 students participated
• **World Photography Day** (Convenor: Niveditha S)	Date: 19th August, 2022 - 26 students participated

GLIMPSES OF EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING ACTIVITIES

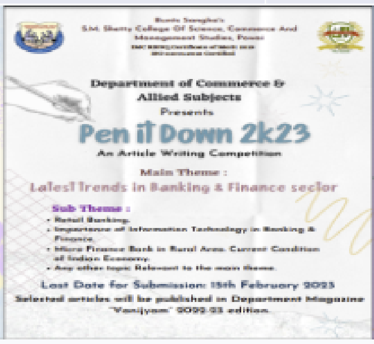
RESEARCH BASED ACTIVITIES

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
25/01/2023 27/01/2023 30/01/2023 02/02/2023	**PROJECT GUIDANCE SESSION** [CONVENER - SAHANA R AND KOMAL T]	**Three sessions** - Project Structure, Google Forms and Secondary Data Collection & Plagiarism were organised for all TYBAF & TYBBI Students with the help of Librarian - Mrs. Smitha Ravinranath.

RESEARCH BASED ACTIVITIES

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
19/7/2022	**'COVER PAGE DESIGNING COMPETITION** [CONVENER- AVNEET K]	**41 students of SYBAF & 28 students of SYBBI** have created the cover page out of which one was selected and used as the cover page of the Department Magazine.
15/02/2023	**'PEN IT DOWN 2k23'** - An Articles Writing Competition [CONVENER - AVNEET K]	In total **43 articles were collected** from students of the Department.Best Articles were awarded with Certificate and selected articles published in Department Magazine.



CERTIFICATE COURSES

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
21/2/2023 - 01/03/2023	**CERTIFICATE COURSE IN CAPITAL MARKET** [CONVENER- PROF. KOMAL T]	Certification from 'Parivartan Learning Solutions Pvt. Ltd'. Total 37 students were enrolled and successfully completed the course.
06/3/2023 - 29/3/2023	**NETWORK & G-SUITE** [CONVENER - PROF. AVNEET K]	Internal Certificate Course (Department Initiative) Total 27 Students were enrolled.




STUDENTS ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES
PRINCIPAL ADDRESS TO TYBAF & TYBBI STUDENTS
COUNSELLOR SESSION


STUDENTS ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES
FY ORIENTATION
AAGAZ - FRESHERS DAY
TYBAF & TYBBI FAREWELL - BON VOYAGE
Bon Voyage
2023
"EVERY ENDING HAS A NEW BEGINNING"
20th APRIL 2023
@12.30PM
THEME: OPEN
VENUE: AUDITORIUM


DEPARTMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS / INITIATIVES
OF THE DEPARTMENT
CLASS PRESENTATION FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR ON 23/03/2023
INTRA COLLEGE PARTICIPATION

DEPARTMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS / INITIATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT

- **Maximum Participation in Nature Club Activities:**
  - Tree Plantation Drive
  - Fort Cleaning during Shivaji Jayanti

- TYBAF secured **Maximum Participation Award** during Theme Week Celebrations and **Won Rangoli Making Competition** during Onam Celebrations organised by Students Council

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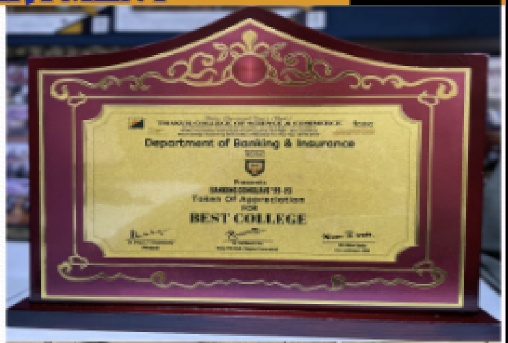
DEPARTMENTAL ACHIEVEMENTS / INITIATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT

BEST COLLEGE AWARD
FOR MAXIMUM PARTICIPATION IN BANKING CONCLAVE EVENT ORGANISED BY **THAKUR COLLEGE -**
Total Participants - 40



BEST COLLEGE AWARD AND BEST CL AWARD IN THAKUR COLLEGE FEST -
Total Participants - 63

YOUTH FEST PARTICIPATION 2022-23

- Charukesh Bangera **2nd Place in Classical Instrumental** from Youth Festival Zonal Round 2022
- Nikita Shetty and Shruti Shetty **2nd Position in Zonal and Consolation in Final** in Indian Folk Dance
- Natasha Poojari secured **1st position in Marathi Skit**

STUDENT’S

CORNER!

Boons of IT in Banking

Akhilesh Nishad,FYBBI

Banking sector is a backbone of the Indian financial market and it is affected by many challenging forces. One such force is the revolution of information technology. In today's era, technology support is very important for the successful functioning of the banking sector. Without IT and communication we cannot think about the success of the banking industry, it has enlarged the role of the banking sector in the Indian economy. For creating an efficient banking system, which can respond adequately to the needs of a growing economy, technology has a key role to play. In the past 10 years, banks in India have invested heavily in technology such as Tele banking, mobile banking, net banking, ATMs, credit cards, debit cards, electronic payment systems and data warehousing and data mining solutions, to bring improvements in quality of customer services and the fast processing of banking operation. Heavy investments in IT have been made by the banks in the expectation of improvement in their performance. But important in the performance depends upon, differences in the deployment, use and effectiveness of IT.

Information technology in the banking sector refers to the use of sophisticated information and communication technologies together with computer science to enable banks to offer better services to its customers in a secure, reliable and affordable manner and sustain competitive advantage over other banks. The significance of technology is greatly felt in the financial sector in view of the competitive advantage for banks resulting in the efficient customer service.

In the development of the Indian Economy, the Banking sector plays a very important and crucial role. With the use of technology there has been an increase in penetration, productivity and efficiency. It has not only increased the cost effectiveness but also has helped in making small value transactions viable. Electronic delivery channels, ATMs, a variety of cards, web based banking, and mobile banking are the names of few outcomes of the process of automation and computerization in the Indian banking sector.

Indian banking has undergone a total transformation over the last decade. Moving seamlessly from a manual, scale-constrained environment to a technological leading position, it has been a miracle. Such a transformation takes place in such a short span of time with such a low cost.

Entry of technology in the Indian banking industry can be traced back during the 1990s, the banking sector witnessed various liberalization measures. One of the major objectives of Indian banking sector reforms was to encourage operational self-sufficiency, flexibility and competition in the system and to increase the banking standards in India to the international best practices. With the ease of licensing norms, new private and foreign banks emerged-equipped with the latest technology. Deregulation has opened up new opportunities to banks to increase revenues by diversifying into investment banking, insurance, credit cards, mortgage financing, depository services etc. The role of banking is redefined from a mere intermediary to service provider of various financial services under one roof acting like a financial supermarket.

The banking industry is going through a period of rapid change to meet competition, challenges of technology and the demand of end users. Clearly technology is a key differentiator in the performance of banks. Banks need to look at innovation not just for product but for process also.

Today, technology is not only changing the environment but also the relationship with customers. Technology has not broken barriers but has also brought about superior products and channels. This has brought customer relationships into greater focus. It is also viewed as an instrument of cost reduction and effective communication with people and institutions associated with the banking business. The RBI has assigned priority to the upgrading of technological infrastructure in the financial system. Technology has opened new products and services, new markets and efficient delivery channels for the banking industry. IT also provides the framework for the banking industry to meet challenges in the present competitive environment. IT enables us to cut the cost of global fund transfer.

The most common media of receipts and payment through banks are negotiable instruments like cheques. These instruments could be used in place of cash. The inter bank cheques could be realized through clearing house systems. Initially there was a manual system of clearing but the growing volume of banking transaction emerged into the necessity of automating the clearing process.

Computerization of bank branches had started with installation of simple computers to automate the functioning of branches, especially at high traffic branches. Core Banking Solutions is the networking of the branches of a bank, so as to enable the customers to operate their accounts from any bank branch, regardless of which branch he opened the account with. The networking of branches under CBS enables centralized data management and aids in the implementation of internet and mobile banking. Besides, CBS helps in bringing the complete operations of banks under a single technological platform.

The major and upcoming channels of distribution in the banking industry, besides branches are ATMs, internet banking, mobile and telephone banking and card based delivery systems.

ATMs are perhaps the most revolutionary aspect of virtual banking. The facility to use ATM is provided through plastic cards with magnetic strips containing information about the customer as well as the bank. In today's world ATMs are the most useful tool to ensure the concept of "Any Time Banking" and "Any Where Banking".

Customers can now dial up the bank's designated telephone number and by dialing his ID number will be able to get connectivity to the bank's designated computer. By using Automatic voice recorder (AVR) for simple queries and transactions and manned phone terminals for complicated queries and transactions, the customer can actually do entire non-cash banking on telephone: Anywhere, Anytime.

Internet banking enables a customer to do banking transactions through the bank's website on the internet. It is a system of accessing accounts and general information on bank products and services through a computer while sitting in its office or home. This is also called virtual banking.

Mobile banking facility is an extension of internet banking. Mobile banking is a service provided by a bank or other financial institution that allows its customers to conduct financial transactions remotely using a mobile device. Unlike the related internet banking it uses software, usually called an App, provided by the financial institution for the purpose. Mobile banking is usually available on a 24 hour basis. Some financial institutions have restrictions on which accounts may be accessed through mobile banking, as well as a limit on the amount that can be transacted. Transactions through mobile banking may include obtaining account balances and lists of latest transactions, electronic bill payments, and fund transfers between a customer's or another's accounts.

Role of information technology in banking

Uzman Khan, TYBBI

Commercial Banks in India are now becoming a one-stop Supermarket. The focus is shifting from mass banking to class banking with the introduction of value added and customized products. Technology allows banks to create what looks like a branch in a business building's lobby without having to hire manpower for manual operations. The branches are running on the concept of 24 X 7 working, made possible by the use of Tele banking, ATMs, Internet banking, Mobile banking and E - banking. These technology driven delivery channels are being used to reach out to maximum number of customers at lower cost and in most efficient manner. The beauty of these banking innovations is that it puts both banker and customer in a win- win situation. Effective use of technology has a multiplier effect on growth and development.

Liberalization and Information technology has attracted many foreign banks to India, thereby opening up new markets, new products and efficient delivery channels for the banking industry. In the development of Indian Economy, Banking sector plays a very important and crucial role. With the use of technology there had been an increase in penetration, productivity and efficiency. It has not only increased the cost effectiveness but also has helped in making small value transactions viable. It also enhances choices, creates new markets, and improves productivity and efficiency. It has been noticed that financial markets have turned into a buyer's markets in India.

Internet has significantly influenced delivery channels of the banks. Internet has emerged as an important medium for delivery of banking products & services. Detailed guidelines of RBI for Internet Banking has prepared the necessary ground for growth of Internet Banking in India.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 has given legal recognition to creation, trans-mission and retention of an electronic (or magnetic) data to be treated as valid proof in a court of law, except in those areas, which continue to be governed by the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

From both customer and banking perspectives it shows that the Internet is a convenience tool available whenever and wherever customers need it. It is also found that the Internet has improved the factors in service quality like responsiveness, communication and access. It is concluded that the Internet has an important and positive effect on customer perceived banking services and the service quality has been improved since the Internet has been used in banking sector.

It’s generally secure. But make sure that the website you’re using has a valid security certificate. This lets you know that the site is protected from cyber-thieves looking to steal your personal and financial information.

It is information technology which enables banks in meeting such high expectations of the customers who are more demanding and are also more techno-savvy compared to their counterparts of the yester years. They demand instant, anytime and anywhere banking facilities.

IT has been providing solutions to banks to take care of their accounting and back office requirements. This has, however, now given way to large scale usage in services aimed at the customer of the banks.

Price- In the long run a bank can save on money by not paying for tellers or for managing branches. Plus, it’s cheaper to make transactions over the Internet by using technology.

Customer Base- The technology allows banks to reach a whole new market- and a well off one too, because there are no geographic boundaries with the help of Internet. The Internet also provides a level playing field for small banks who want to add to their customer base.

Efficiency- Banks can become more efficient than they already are by providing Internet access for their customers. With the use of technology the banks almost become paper less system.

The banking sector is also trying to wake up from sleep and become proactive till 1990, the banks have been working in a very comfortable and protected environment. However, since then they have been pushed into intense competition due to changed economic policies. The technology is lifting the competition in the banking sector. .

RETAIL BANKING

An Growing Sector in Banking Industry!!

Shubham Phadtare, TYBBI

Banks plays a major role in economic development of country. Banking is an financial institutions that accepts deposits from general public and lends that same money to earn profits. Reserve Bank of India also known as bankers banks plays an important role in regulating the banks in India. The bank that provides financial services to individual consumers is known as Retail banking or consumer banking. This services include money deposits , ATM facility, personal loans , credit card facility, account opening services, insurance services, lockers etc. Retail banking is all about services provided by bank for individual persons. Due to increase in global technology and IT sector retail banking services have also started in online portals. Consumer can easy access to their banking servies online sitting at home.New innovation leads to increase the consumer base directly increasing the growth of banks in India.Retail banking is created for the purpose of providing expert and personal financial services to retail customers.

Retail banks plays an important role for proving credit to the consumers.Banks offers different types of credit facility to its consumers to meet their needs which include purchasing car, property, consumer durable goods etc.This credit facility is given by bank by mortgageing certain valuable asstes of the consumers. This credit facility helps to create additional income in the form of fees for eg. Loan processing fees, credit card and debit card intrests,ATM uses charges etc and also provide liquidity to economy leading to growth of economy, The retail banking services are provided by most of private and public sector banks . Some of common banks in this list are

*State Bank of India

*ICICI Bank

*Kotak Mahindra Bank

*Punjab National Bank.

Banks are offering different innovative products to its customers to provide greater services to its retail clients. This innovative products include BNPL(Buy now pay later) , catchy insurance scemes,zero balance account , credit card with zero annual charges etc. This different products attracts the huge retail customers of the banks leading to increasing money supply in banks thus profits of banks increases. With the increase in technology an consumer can access to wide range of innovative products 24/7 by e-banking technology.It is expected that retail banking will be largest growing sector in the developing country like India where the customers base is very high and lots of opportunity.

Retail banks have advantages and disadvantages. Some of the common merits of retail banking includes retail banking helps to increase customer relationship with bank leading to huge customer base. Retail banks helps to contribute in economic development through providing various products to its customers.It helps the consumers to provide loans at very low intrest leading to improving standard of living of people.Retal banking helps the banks to sell various insurance products along with banking services to its customers leading to gain some income in form of commission from subsidiary insurance companies. Due to large customer base banks can easily identify the need of consumers and help them by offering various products according to their needs.

Retail banks also have some disadvatages.Some of common demerit is Non-performing assets(NPA). Long term loans are higly risky compared to short term loans as it has high chances of getting into NPA. For better services to its clients banks invest heavily in technology but sometimes this services are not used to that extent. In retail bank the transaction by a single customer is very low which leads to low profits margin among banks but in wholesale banking the profit is high due to high amount of volume of transactions.

Retail Banks and Corporate banks offers different products to customers. The Retail banks provides services to individual and small enterprise whereas corporate banks provide services to large enterprises. Both of them earn profits by charging some fees to customers by providing services. This services includes investment banking services , portfolio management services, locker facility.Retail banking is available at major cities whereas corporate banks works directly with business by providing loans facility , credit facility, account maintainance etc. Retail banks are specifically designed for public rather than companies.The loan size of retail banks is upto 5 crores whereas loan size for corporate banks is more than 5 crores.The transactions value of retail banks is lower whereas transaction value for corporate banks is high.

The covid-19 pandemic and economic slowdown had lead to impact on retail banking. However due to various measures taken by RBI and Central government lead to recover of retail banking in India. The initiative of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana sceme of providing credit and debits cards with lower transaction costs led the retail banking upwards.As stated earlier banking industry has been a revolution in upcoming years. With the increase in competition , opportunities , and emerging fintech companies there lead to various innovation among the banking sector in India. Banks are rapidly moving to transformation of digitalization which leads to easy access to banking retail services and reduce the costs of banks. AI played a major role in accessing the banking services easily and accurately. Due to increase in digital payments banks can easily identify the customer data and provide exeptional services to them by analyzing the data. Due to increase in digitalization in banks it is easy for banks for KYC and secure the data of the consumers confidential.This helps to gain trust among the banks and RBI plays a major role in monetaring the banks by adaopting various policies.AI helped bank to keep servers of banks more secure than before.

"DIGITALIZATION IS THE FUTURE OF BANKING INDUSTRY"

CONCLUSION

Retail banking has seen a dramatic growth in past few years due to changes in technology. It has become easily to access the accounts easily through e-banking .India been a developing country ,retail banking helps in economic development by offering various innovative technologies to its clients. Thus future growth of Retail banking is tremendious and had become more interesting than ever.

2008 Financial crisis.

Shaun Karkada,FYBAF

The 2008 financial crisis, also known as the 2008 market crash, was a major global financial event that occurred from 2007 to 2008. It was triggered by the collapse of the US housing market and the subprime mortgage market, which led to the failure of many banks and financial institutions.

The subprime mortgage market involved lending money to individuals with poor credit histories, and many of these loans were packaged into securities and sold to investors. When housing prices began to decline and borrowers defaulted on their loans, the securities backed by subprime mortgages became worthless, causing a wave of losses for banks and investment firms that held them.

The crisis quickly spread beyond the US, as many global financial institutions had invested heavily in these securities. The collapse of Lehman Brothers, a large investment bank, in September 2008 was a turning point in the crisis, as it caused widespread panic and a freeze in global credit markets.

Governments and central banks around the world took unprecedented actions to stabilize the financial sector, including injecting capital into banks, guaranteeing deposits, and lowering interest rates. Despite these efforts, the crisis had far-reaching impacts on the global economy, including high levels of unemployment, reduced consumer spending, and a drop in stock market values.

In the aftermath of the crisis, there were significant changes in regulation and oversight of the financial industry. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was passed in the US in 2010, which introduced new regulations and rules to prevent another financial crisis. Other countries also implemented new regulations and increased oversight of their financial sectors.

The 2008 financial crisis had a profound impact on the global economy and demonstrated the interconnectedness of the financial markets. It exposed the weaknesses in the financial system and led to a greater emphasis on risk management and stability in the banking sector. The crisis serves as a reminder of the importance of strong regulation and oversight to prevent future financial instability.

In conclusion, the 2008 financial crisis was a complex and far-reaching event that had a profound impact on the global economy. The crisis was caused by the collapse of the US housing market and the subprime mortgage market, and it led to the failure of many banks and financial institutions. Despite government intervention to stabilize the financial sector, the crisis had significant impacts on the economy, and it resulted in significant changes in regulation and oversight of the financial industry.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND BANKING SECTOR

Priyadarshani Jena,TYBBI

In the mid 18th century modern banking in India originated . In 1949 Banking regulation was enacted which empowered the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to control , inspect , and regulate the banks in India.As banking sector is the backbone of the Indian financial system and it is affiliated by so many challenges one of the challenges is information technology .

Technology In today's era is very important for successful functioning of the banking sector . Without IT and communication we cannot think about successful banking sector . The need for computerization was felt in the late 1980's in order to improve the improve the customer service .

Banks started using information technology initially with the introduction of standalone PCs and migrated to Local area network connectivity. Core banking solutions enable banks to increase the comfort features of the customer service and promise a customer convenience of banking from anywhere anytime banking.

2021 was the year to test the resilience of the economy and businesses around the world

With organizations slowly recovering from the impact of pandemic . Through the course of the pandemic the sector witnessed a movement of retention of customer trust , though most banks displayed buoyancy with good revenue and decent profit.

A 2020 report after the lockdown found some changes in the consumer behavior with an overwhelming of 96%of respondents willing to go for digital transactions for meeting their day to day financing needs.

The pandemic of COVID-19 helped the banking sector to depend heavily on digital technology and tech enabled systems to survive.

The favorable impact of technology can clearly be felt in banking institutions even though the banking arena has made huge strides in digital immersion . That being said it remains unto the banks to maintain sanctity of customer data and serve them with better solutions .

Banks are extensively implementing Artificial intelligence (AI) and Machine learning (ML) to offer just in time personalized service to the customer AI and ML automated the banking processes and facilitate better customer service credit and loan services.

Customers are also adopting these new technologies for Better and convenient banking experience . As a result more and more customers are transacting with their banks, building an opportunity for newer technology to create space providing the customer with ultimate services.

UNION BUDGET 2023: Benefits for Middle-class

Aditi Shetty, TYBAF

The Middle-class section of India plays a huge role in the speedy development and prosperity of Indian economy. India has about 80 million taxpayers, of which the salaried employees are the biggest contributors to Indirect taxes. The Income groups between Rs.5 lakhs to Rs.10 Lakhs annually, are facing major issues due to inflation, falling income and Mass layoffs across major industries. As this section does not qualify for subsidies their situations are far worse than the others. Nirmala Sitaraman, finance Minister of India, on Wednesday presented the Union budget of India 2023-24. The finance minister made huge announcements ranging from income tax rebate to leave encashment exemptions for the middle class related to personal income tax. There are no major changes in the old tax regime. The new tax regime consists of no tax on income upto 7.5 lakhs. Government reduced the surcharge rate from 35% to 25%. In the old regime the citizens whose income ranged upto 5 lakhs were exempted from paying income tax, According to the new regime the slab has increased to 7 lakhs, the citizens with upto 7 lakh income are exempted to pay any income tax.

New Income tax slabs tax regimes are:

Rs. 0-3 lakhs : Nil
Rs. 3-6 lakhs: 5%
Rs. 6-9 lakhs: 10%
Rs. 9-12 lakhs: 15%
Rs. 12-15 lakhs: 20%
Over 15 Lakhs: 30%

The new budget even provided a major relief to the salaried class and pensioners as the budget proposed the benefit of standard deduction. The salaried person with income upto 15.5 lakhs or more will be benefited by Rs.52,500. The budget even proposed tax exemption on leave encashment to Rs. 25 Lakhs on retirement which was at present exempted upto 3 Lakhs to the non-government salaried employees and the government salaried class.

The Role of Retail Banking in the Indian Economy

Roshan Salian,TYBBI

Retail banking in India is not a new phenomenon. It has always been widely used in various forms in India. In recent years, has become synonymous with mainstream banking for many banks. Typical products offered in the Indian retail banking segment are. mortgages, consumer loans for the purchase of durable goods, auto loans, credit cards and education loans. Loans are sold under. attractive brand names to differentiate the products offered by different banks. As shown in Report on Trend and Progress of India, 2003-04, the credit value of these personal loans typically ranges from Rs.20,000 to Rs.100. Loans are typically granted for terms of 5 to 7 years, and home loans are granted for long terms of 15 years. Credit cards are another rapidly growing sub-segment in this product group. In recent years, personal lending has emerged as a major source of income for banks, with the bank's portfolio, accounting for 21.5% of total outstanding loans (as of March 2004). Total impairments for the retail loan portfolio are far less than the total NPA ratio for the entire loan portfolio. In the retail sector, mortgages were the least impaired, with total assets of 4,444.

Retail banking has a lot of good business sense. A new generation of private banks has been able to carve out a niche in this regard, but public sector banks are not far behind. Public sector banks are aggressively capturing a larger portion of the retail pie by leveraging their vast branch network and reach. However, in an international comparison, there is still a lot of room for retail banking in India. Indian retail banking is still growing from a modest base, so the growth figure may seem a bit exaggerated. As such, caution should be exercised when interpreting India's retail banking growth.

Credit cards: Since the mid-1980s, the market has only seen leaps forward since the early 1990s.Cards issued by 42 banks total number increased from 2.69 pips at the end of December 2003 to 4.33 pips at the end of December 2004. Regulates card mechanics. RBI and set of guidelines issued to pave the way for healthy growth of plastic money development in India.

Loans for Buying Homes: Loans for buying homes have increased significantly in recent years, but the base is very low. Over the 4,444 years from 1993 to 2004, mortgage loan balances from designated commercial banks and mortgage lenders grew at a trend rate of 23%. The share of mortgages in the total non-food loans of designated commercial banks increased from about 3% in 1992-93 to about 7% in 2003-04. According to the latest data, as of 18th February 2005, outstanding mortgages in the non-preferred sector were approximately Rs.4,444. 74,000 cores, which is only 8.0% of total bank lending. As mentioned above, Direct Mortgage Loan is now allowed as a Senior Sector Loan with a shortfall of up to Rs.15 irrespective of location.

Supporting the Indian Middle Class: The rise of India's middle class is a key factor in this regard. % Of middle and high-income Indian households are expected to continue to grow. India's retail banking segment is benefiting from increased consumer purchasing power combined with a more generous attitude towards personal debt.

Rising Purchasing Power of the Middle Class: The rise of India's middle class is a major factor in the proportion of middle to high-income Indian households is expected to continue to rise. Increasing consumer purchasing power coupled with a more generous stance on a personal debt has made his contribution to retail banking in India.

Financial Market Reform: The retail banking issue is paramount. In recent years, commercial banks around the world have witnessed developments in the form of personal loans. The growth in personal lending is mainly due to rapid progress in the IT sector, the development of the macroeconomic environment, numerous demands at the micro level and his Factors on the Supply Side and Financial Market Reform. This criterion is based on the Retail Banking Market Research Report

Drivers of Economic Growth: Retail banks play an important role in their economies, and their activities also influence the global economy. They provide an important credit function that greatly drives the engine of economic growth in their country. When problems occur in the retail banking sector, they often wreak havoc on the economy.

Volume-oriented business: Retail credit ensures that your business is broadly dispersed across a large customer base, unlike corporate credit where risk may be concentrated in a few selected plans. A bank's ability to manage a large portfolio of personal lending products depends on factors such as Strong credit research capabilities, solid documentation, strong capabilities, regular ongoing follow-up, qualified personnel, and technical support.

Bank Process Automation: Growth in retail banking is fuelled by growth in banking technology and Bank Process Automation to extend the reach and streamline costs. ATMs have emerged as an alternative banking channel to enable lower-cost transactions to traditional branch/loan initiation methods.

Changing consumer demographics: Population size, both qualitatively and quantitatively, indicates significant potential growth in consumption. India is one of the countries with the highest proportion (70%) of its population (4,444 young people) under the age of 35. In his BRIC report for Goldman Sachs, which predicted a bright future for Brazil, Russia, India and China, India's demographic advantage of 4,444 was mentioned as a key positive factor for India.

Increase bank liquid cash: Bank finance income, which has strengthened bank earnings over the past years, has declined over the past two years. In such scenarios, retailers offer an excellent means of maximizing profits. Apart from the diversification of income sources, Retail Loan entails a relatively small reserve burden for banks, given that the proportion of impaired assets in retail banking is much smaller than in total bank loans.

Retail banking requires constant innovation. Preparing for tomorrow requires a paradigm shift in bank lending through innovative products and mechanisms that involve constant improvement and revalidation of banks' internal systems and processes. Banks must now use retail as a growth engine. This requires product development and differentiation, innovation and business process redesign, micro-planning, marketing, prudent pricing, customization, technology upgrades, electronic/mobile home banking, cost reduction, and cross-selling. Retail offers tremendous growth opportunities, but 's challenges are just as difficult.

The ability of retail banking to lead the growth of the banking industry in the future will depend on banks' ability to meet challenges and build capabilities to capitalize on opportunities. However, the technology and operational efficiencies employed to provide a much-needed competitive advantage for success in the consumer business. Moreover, the interests of all these customers are paramount. It is therefore important that banks improve their customer service and stop predatory lending strategies, especially in the area of credit card rates. In conclusion, retail banking contributes 7% of GDP and 14% of 4,444 jobs, making it one of the biggest areas the banking industry must tackle these days.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN ADANI AND HINDENBURG

Agastya Sehgal, TYBAF

This article is being written in relation to the recent developments between the adani group and hindenburg research company which includes how the research company has accused the adani group of fraud and how asia's richest man lost his crown in just a few days.

Hindenburg is a research company named after the 1937 airship disaster and a short seller(short selling is the act of betting against a company's stock).hindenburg was founded in 2017 by nathan anderson. Hindenburg does not just bet against stocks but they also release a very detailed report afterwards outlining why they are shorting the stock in the first place. They do this in the hope that others can join in on the bandwagon and further beat the stock down. In the past they have called out companies like nikola and eros international. Nikola's founder was eventually convicted of fraud.

Their recent target is adani and they released a massive report last week outlining allegations of corporate fraud and stock market manipulation. Their report can be accessed here- https://hindenburgresearch.com/adani/.

In it's adani investigation, hindenburg said it had taken short positions in the group's firms through us traded bonds and non indian traded derivative instruments. The research firm questioned the "sky high valuations" of adani and said their substantial debt puts the entire group on a precarious financial footing. Hindenburg company ended its report with 88 questions which range from asking details on adani's offshore entities to why it has such a convoluted, interlinked corporate structure.

Gautam adani, a 60 year old college dropout, has been compared to business magnates such as cornelius vanderbilt, who built vast monopoly businesses in the 1800s. Much of his fortune is tied up in the sprawling adani group, which he founded over 30 years ago. The last week has seen more than 40 billion dollars wiped from his personal net worth due to the allegations from the hindenburg company making him lose his title as asia's richest man. Adani is seen as a close ally of prime minister narendra modi, and investors have been betting on his ability to grow his businesses in sectors that the prime minister has prioritized for development.

Since the report's release, there has been furious back and forth between the adani group and hindenburg, with the indian conglomerate saying that it was considering legal action. It followed that on with a long and angry rebuttal running to more than 400 pages https://www.adani.com/-/media/project/adani/invetsors/adani-response-to-hindenburg-january-29-2023.pdf, in which it called hindenburg's allegations baseless and discredited and said the research firm had an ulterior motive. It also portrayed the us short seller's report as an attack on india, its economy and investors.

Hindenburg responded to adani's rebuttal by saying "fraud cannot be obfuscated by nationalism". " adani group has attempted to conflate its meteoric rise and the wealth of its chairman, gautam adani, with the success of india itself", it said in a twitter post. India's stock market regulator(sebi- securities and exchange board of india) has not yet made any statements on the allegations, but life insurance corporation (lic), the country's largest insurer with over 4 billion dollars invested in the adani group will hold talks with the group.

Hindenburg's claims came at a sensitive time for adani, as he sought to raise 20000 crore rupees by issuing new shares in adani enterprises. The offer was touted as india's biggest ever public share offering by a listed company. After a tepid start, the offer was fully subscribed shortly before the deadline set for close of trading in mumbai. It's success offers adani some respite after the relentless stock market battering of recent days.

According to latest news, adani group have called off the 20,000 crore follow on public offer, fpo(also known as secondary offering, is a process in which an existing company listed on the stock exchange issues new shares to

the existing shareholers as well as new investors). The reason for calling off the fpo was the research posted by the hindenburg research company which has led to the downfall of the adani group stocks. The adani group has promised to refund the proceeds it had received as a part of the fpo, which was bailed out largely by corporates and foreign investors.

Despite the ael share's market price quotig below the issue price, the fpo was subscribed 1.12 times on the last day of the issue following a strong response from qualified institutional buyers(qib), including foreign institutional investors(fii's) and non- institutional investors (nii's) such as family offices of big industrialists that manage their personal wealth and ultra high networth individuals. The qib portion was subscribed 1.26 times and nii's 3.32 times. Corporates bid for 1.66 crore shares worth rs 5438 crore and fii's applied for 1.24 crore shares worth rs 4127 crore, however the retail investors' portion was subscribed only 0.12 times with investors bidding for only 27.45 lakh shares as against the quota of 2.29 crore shares. The employees' quota also remained undersubscribed with only 55 percent of the quota getting bids.

The meltdown in adani group stocks and bonds was very high which continued for almost 5 trading days with shares in adani enterprises plummeting 28% and adani ports and special economic zone dropping 19%, the worst day on record for both these shares.the share price of adani enterprises nosedived more than 34 percent to hit a days low of rs 1942 against a previous close of rs 2975, just shy of its lower circuit(lower circuit is the lowest the lowest the stock price can trade on a particular trading day) of rs 1933.75. The stock eventually settled 28.45 percent lower at rs 2128.70.

It was also reported that credit suisse group ag has stopped accepting bonds of the adani group companies as collateral for margin loans to its private banking clients. The credit suisse action signalled that scrutiny of adani's finances was growing. When a private bank cuts lending value to zero, clients typically have to top up with cash or another form of collateral and of they fail to do so, their securities can be liquidated.

Sebi even sought to shore up investor confidence in the market by saying they have been viewed positively by investors but some analysts feel that investors might want to rebalance their portfolio in favour of other asian markets like china.

SHARE FREE FALL

Adani Enterprises	-28.45
Adani Ports	-19.69
Adani Power	-4.98
Adani Transmission	-2.46
Adani Green Energy	-5.78
Adani Total	-10
Adani Wilmar	-5
Ambuja Cements	-16.56
ACC	-6.35

Gautam Adani slipped to 15th spot on the Forbes billionaires list. On Wednesday, his net worth dipped by $ 14 billion to $74.7 billion

SECURITY PROTOCOLS OF BANKS.

Tejas Shetty, SYBBI

Why do banks need to maintain high security?

1. Data leakage prevention:- banks have valuable personal details such as name, address, aadhar number, etc.

To ensure that this data does not get into wrong the hands banks need to be vigilant and keep the data of the customer safe with them

0. Protecting customers money:- this is major or we say the most important security reason for any bank.

   0. Assuring safe transaction:- in India somewhere around 28 crore digital transactions are performed in a day. Banks need to keep their system/servers safe and secure so that the transactions can be carried out smoothly.

Banks keep their system safe using firewalls, intrusion detection and anti malwares. Firewalls is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. It actually establishes a barrier for trusted and untrusted networks and will only allow trusted ones to pass through it.

Intrusion detection is actually a software or a device application that monitors a network or systems. Any suspicious activity or any kind of violations is reported to the system administrator or the management.

Malware is a program or file that is intentionally harmful to a computer or to the whole network.

Anti malware are the software that are created to protect the systems or an individual computer from this malwares.

The security protocols that banks uses are given below:-

1. Session security:-

When you forgot to logout from the bank application or its website, this feature will automatically logout your account to protect it from any kind of misuse

- Last login:-

You can check your last login details in the applications and if you find any suspicious activity you can report it to bank immediately

0. Insta-alert

You receive instant sms and emails once your amount is debited or credited.

0. Cooling period

Transfer funds to new beneficiaries only after 30 min.

0. Captcha

These are code that can be easily read by humans but not by computer programs

Besides all these security protocols every bank has their own security teams that monitors the system and helps in safeguarding the data.

Banks have professionally skilled people for this purpose who offer round the clock protection.

Artificial Intelligence in the Finance Sector

Swaminathan Iyer, TYBAF

In this Article, We shall analyse the Positive and Negative impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the Finance Industry. While ‘Finance’ is a huge sector in itself, yet this article shall broadly deal with the sector without any Geographic Specifications.

What is Artificial Intelligence (AI) ?

As per an Article in Google Cloud, “Artificial intelligence (AI) is a set of technologies that enable computers to perform a variety of advanced functions, including the ability to see, understand and translate spoken and written language, make recommendations, and more. ”

In other words, It is an effort to make Machines and Robots do such tasks, that require complex Intelligence needs, in a swift manner, sometimes even more efficiently than what a Human mind can do and needless to say, In the fastest possible time period.

It has the potency to disrupt an entire industry, by performing complex and sophisticated tasks in the least possible time duration, Using Past data and analytics to make the most near-to-accurate predictions for basing Future Business Decisions, and the fact that it reduces the overall Costs of a Business Organization when used, in contrast to Human resources for the same task, and disturbingly, causing Job losses to many persons.

A Small example of AIs becoming the trend is ‘ChatGPT’ which, according to an Article in Hindustan Times Newspaper dated 02nd February 2023, is estimated to have reached a 100 million monthly active users in January 2023, Just 2 months of its launch on 30th November 2022. This new trend has forced Tech Giants Google, China’s Baidu to look out for increased use of AIs in their Business Operations, and Layoffs to cut down costs, in order to sustain in the Industry.

What exactly Comprises the Finance Industry?

Finance can be defined as the Management of Money, which involves activities such as Investing, Borrowing, Lending, Budgeting, Saving and Forecasting of Money.

Finance is broadly categorized as : Personal, Corporate and/or Public Finance, and Finance Companies include Banks, Insurance Companies. Mutual Fund, Stock Markets and much more……

- The most commonly used terminologies in the Finance Industry include : Interest rates and spreads, Yield (coupon payments, dividends), Financial statements (balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement), Profit (net income), Return and Cost of Capital, etc.

Scope of using Artificial Intelligence in the Finance Sector

Now Let us see the **scope of using Artificial Intelligenc**e in the Finance Sector :

1. **Credit Management** : In the business of Credit lending, Artificial Intelligence helps in faster, with greater accuracy and at less cost, assessment and Analysis of a potential borrower, after considering a wide variety of factors, which a human mind may, at times, tend to ignore or forget.

Also, Use of AI, helps in eliminating Subjectivity or biased behaviour, as Machines are believed to strictly work based on Algorithms and Past data and not in an arbitrary or biased fashion.

Digital Banks and loan-issuing apps are increasingly using machine learning algorithms to evaluate loan eligibility and provide personalized options.

2. **Fraud Prevention** : These days, Finance-oriented companies like Banks, etc. are marred by frequent and unexpected frauds, thereby damaging its long-created Goodwill and needless to say, Financial losses.

AI-based Fraud detection systems analyze clients' behaviour, location, and buying habits and trigger a security mechanism when something seems out of order and contradicts the established spending pattern.

Basically, it keeps a continuous track of client data and behaviours, to detect as early and accurately as possible, possible frauds to the Company

3. **Personalized Banking** : No human mind can beat AIs when it comes to creating the most suitable Personalized Banking and other solutions to Clients.

A number of apps offer personalized financial advice and help individuals achieve their financial goals. These intelligent systems track income, essential recurring expenses, and spending habits of clients and come up with an optimized plan and financial tips.

A suitable example for AI for Personalized Banking is the : Erica app of Bank of America, which offers Personalized proactive insights and guides, personalized Bill reminders based on spending habits, etc. (Details as taken from the Bank of America Website)

Benefits of AI for the Finance Industry :

Artificial Intelligence, when used in the Finance Industry, can enhance Customer retention, creation and satisfaction, Reducing Costs of Human resources if not eliminating it, Preventing Frauds, Financial losses and Depletion of Goodwill, when the AI is used optimally and appropriately by the firm.

Risks of Artificial Intelligence :

Accountability : As Artificial Intelligence is majorly based on Past Data and pre-determined algorithms, There are chances of errors by the machine, which in turn raises the Question of "Who is responsible for the Incorrect decision taken based on AI and the resultant losses" since Machines cannot be held responsible or be blamed for the decision taken.

Lack of Transparency : While AIs give solutions based on the problem, It is not always clear on what basis and considerations, it has arrived at the said conclusion. Thus, There exists a lack of Transparency when AI is used in the sector.

Possibility of Bias : While Machines are known to be unbiased, There are possibilities of AI failures, where, based on pre-determined Algorithms, A few may get more benefitted by its results than the rest.

Privacy Violations : AI's functioning Primarily depend on Tracking Client Data and behaviour. In most countries, there are stringent regulations in place to protect the Privacy of Citizens. Thus, High use of AIs may be perceived as Unnecessary Intrusion into the Privacy of Individual Clients and Customers for the Business' benefit.

Success Examples of AIs in Finance

According to Forbes, 54% of financial service organizations with 5,000+ employees are using artificial intelligence.

Some such examples are :

- **JPMorgan Chase for Fraud Detection:** The bank uses key fraud detecting applications, including implementing an algorithm to detect fraud patterns, according to Business Insider. Details of credit card transactions are sent to data centres, which decide whether the transactions are fraudulent or not.

- Colossus Platform for Credit Decisions created by Enova, which utilizes AI and machine learning to provide advanced analytics and technology to both non-prime consumers, businesses and banks in order to facilitate responsible lending.

- The Erica app of Bank of America as mentioned earlier in this article as a means to provide Personalized Banking services…

CONCLUSION :

Artificial Intelligence is both a boon as well as risky for the Finance sector, in appropriate situations. It is upon the firms employing such technology, to not be over-dependent on them, while also not ignoring its Key advices at the right time, so that it proves to be optimally utilized for its pre-defined purpose.

UNIVERSAL BANKING

Komal Gaikwad

What is universal Banking? It is a system under which banks provide all kinds of financial or banking services to customers under one roof. The banks who adopt this system are known as universal banks. This system of universal banking is very popular or we can say it is successfully functioning in western countries like the US, UK etc. In INDIA it came into existence in the year 1998 on the recommendation of Narasimham committee 2 report. In 2002, this system wholly emerged when ICICI bank took the initial step to become a universal bank by merging itself with its subsidiary.

We can refer to this universal bank to those banks who provide all kinds of financial services, such as activities of commercial banks, investment banks and insurance. There are many advantages of this universal banking system in any country because first of all, it is beneficial for both bank and customers, for bank they will get more profit and for customers it will be convenient because its time saving, transaction cost will also get reduced. Second, it is beneficial for those companies whose shares are held by these universal banks because investors trust in universal banks.

This universal bank provides many services such as accepting deposits, lending loan, merchant banking, investment advisory, mutual fund, insurance and many more services. Some of the notable bank who have adopted this system around the globe are JP Morgan chase, ICICI BANK, Morgan Stanley, HSBC etc.

Microfinance

Roshan Sahoo

Microfinance has become a key tool for financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas. In many parts of the world, traditional banks are unable to serve the financial needs of small businesses and low-income households. Microfinance banks fill this gap by offering loans, savings accounts, and other financial services to people who have been excluded from the formal banking sector.

One of the biggest challenges for microfinance institutions is reaching rural areas. These areas often lack the infrastructure and resources needed to support financial services. This is where microfinance banks have a unique opportunity to make a real impact. By setting up branches in rural areas and developing innovative products and services, they can help to drive economic growth and reduce poverty.

There are several key benefits to establishing a microfinance bank in rural areas. One of the most important is the potential to provide financial services to people who have previously been excluded from the formal banking system. This can help to improve financial inclusion and reduce poverty in the region.

Another benefit is that microfinance banks can help to support local businesses and create jobs. By providing loans and other financial services to small businesses, they can help to stimulate economic growth and create new opportunities for people in the area.

Microfinance banks can also help to promote financial literacy and education. By offering workshops and training programs, they can help people to better understand financial concepts and make informed decisions about their money. This can help to promote financial stability and reduce the risk of financial shocks.

Of course, there are also challenges to setting up a microfinance bank in a rural area. One of the biggest is the lack of infrastructure and resources. Many rural areas lack the basic infrastructure needed to support financial services, such as reliable electricity and internet connectivity. This can make it difficult to establish a branch and provide services to clients.

Another challenge is the high cost of providing financial services in rural areas. Operating costs can be significantly higher in rural areas than in urban areas, due to the lack of infrastructure and the need to travel long distances to reach clients. This can make it difficult for microfinance banks to offer competitive interest rates and fees, which can limit their ability to attract and retain clients.

Despite these challenges, there are several strategies that microfinance banks can use to succeed in rural areas. One of the most important is to develop innovative products and services that are tailored to the needs of rural clients. For example, many microfinance banks offer group lending programs, which allow clients

to borrow money as part of a group. This can help to reduce the risk of default and make it easier for clients to access credit.

Another strategy is to leverage technology to overcome some of the challenges of operating in rural areas. Mobile banking, for example, can allow clients to access financial services without needing to travel to a branch. This can help to reduce the costs of providing services and make it easier for clients to access financial services.

Finally, microfinance banks can partner with local organizations and businesses to expand their reach in rural areas. By working with local community organizations, microfinance banks can tap into local networks and gain a better understanding of the needs of clients in the area. They can also partner with local businesses to offer financial services to their employees, which can help to expand their client base.

In conclusion, microfinance banks have a unique opportunity to drive financial inclusion and economic growth in rural areas. By developing innovative products and services, leveraging technology, and partnering with local organizations and businesses, they can overcome the challenges of operating in these areas and make a real impact in the lives of rural clients. With the right strategies and a commitment to serving the needs of their clients, microfinance banks can play a key role in reducing poverty and promoting financial stability in rural areas around the world.

RETAIL BANKING

Sarvesh Shetty, FYBBI

Retail banking refers to the provision of financial services and products to individuals, rather than to companies or other organizations. This sector of banking is often known as consumer banking or personal banking and encompasses a wide range of services, including savings and checking accounts, mortgages, personal loans, credit cards, and investment products.

The retail banking sector has undergone significant changes in recent years, driven by technological advancements, changes in customer behavior, and increased competition. In this article, we will examine the key trends and developments in the retail banking industry, the challenges facing the sector, and the opportunities for growth and innovation.

Trends and Developments in Retail Banking

Digital Transformation: The rise of digital technologies has had a profound impact on the retail banking sector. Customers now expect to be able to access their financial information and perform transactions online, through mobile apps, and via digital assistants. As a result, banks have been investing heavily in digital transformation initiatives, such as upgrading their IT systems, developing mobile apps, and using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to improve customer service and risk management.

Increased Competition: The entry of new players into the retail banking sector, such as fintechs and digital-only banks, has increased competition and put pressure on traditional banks to improve their offerings. These new entrants often offer customers lower fees, more convenient services, and a better user experience. To remain competitive, traditional banks are having to rethink their business models and invest in new technologies to improve their customer experience.

Greater Emphasis on Customer Experience: Retail banks are increasingly focused on providing a positive customer experience, recognizing that this is a key factor in retaining customers and attracting new ones. Banks are investing in customer experience initiatives, such as offering personalized advice and services, improving the user experience of their digital platforms, and providing more convenient and accessible banking services.

Changing Customer Behaviors: The rise of digital technologies and the increasing availability of financial information online have changed the way customers interact with their banks. Customers are more informed and expect more from their banking relationships, such as personalized services and advice, 24/7 access to their accounts, and instant gratification. Banks are having to adapt to these changing behaviors to meet the needs of their customers.

Financial Inclusion: Financial inclusion refers to the availability and accessibility of financial services to all individuals, regardless of their income or social status. Retail banks play a crucial role in promoting financial inclusion by offering basic banking services, such as savings accounts and small loans, to underserved populations. Many banks are now using digital technologies, such as mobile banking, to reach these populations and promote financial inclusion.

Challenges Facing Retail Banks

Managing Risk: Retail banks are faced with a number of risks, including credit risk, operational risk, and reputational risk. In an increasingly complex and fast-changing environment, banks need to be able to quickly identify and manage these risks to ensure their stability and resilience.

Maintaining Customer Trust: Trust is a critical factor in the banking sector, and retail banks need to be able to maintain their customers' trust in order to retain their business. This requires banks to be transparent about their operations and to demonstrate their commitment to ethical and responsible business practices.

Balancing Customer Convenience and Security: Retail banks must balance the need to provide convenient and accessible services with the need to ensure the security of their customers' financial information and assets. This requires banks to invest in the latest security technologies, such as biometric authentication and encryption, and to educate their customers about the importance of online security.

Keeping Up with Technological Advances: The pace of technological changein the retail banking sector is fast, and banks need to be able to quickly adapt to new technologies in order to remain competitive. This requires significant investments in IT systems, the hiring of skilled staff, and the development of new digital products and services.

Meeting Regulatory Requirements: Retail banks are subject to a range of regulatory requirements, including anti-money laundering (AML) laws, data protection laws, and financial reporting requirements. Banks need to be able to comply with these requirements while also meeting the needs of their customers, which can be a challenge.

Opportunities for Growth and Innovation

Digital Financial Services: The rise of digital technologies has created new opportunities for retail banks to reach customers through digital channels, such as mobile apps and digital assistants. Banks can use these channels to offer new products and services, such as digital wallets, peer-to-peer (P2P) payments, and robo-advisory services.

Financial Education and Advisory Services: Retail banks have an opportunity to provide financial education and advisory services to their customers, helping them to make informed financial decisions and manage their money more effectively. This can help to build customer loyalty and trust and increase the value of the banking relationship.

Partnership with Fintechs: Fintechs are transforming the retail banking sector by offering innovative solutions that meet the needs of customers. Banks have the opportunity to partner with fintechs to access their technology and expertise, and to offer new and improved services to their customers.

Expanding into Emerging Markets: Many emerging markets offer significant growth opportunities for retail banks, as populations in these countries become increasingly urbanized and their economies grow. Banks can expand into these markets by offering financial services to underserved populations and leveraging technology to reach customers in remote areas.

Conclusion

The retail banking sector is facing significant challenges, but also offers significant opportunities for growth and innovation. Banks that are able to adapt to the changing needs of their customers and take advantage of new technologies will be best positioned to succeed in the years ahead.

Overall, retail banks need to remain focused on providing high-quality services to their customers, while also being responsive to changing customer needs and behaviors. By investing in digital transformation, financial education and advisory services, and partnerships with fintechs, retail banks can remain competitive and ensure their continued success.

Role of Tech in Indian Banking

Prakhar Baheti , FYBAF

Technology has played a vital role in transforming the banking sector in India. Over the years, banks in India have embraced technology and have made significant investments in digital infrastructure to enhance their services, reach out to a larger customer base and increase operational efficiency. In this essay, we will explore the various ways in which technology has revolutionised the banking sector in India and the impact it has had on the Indian banking industry.

Mobile Banking: With the increasing penetration of smartphones in India, mobile banking has become one of the most popular ways of banking in India. Mobile banking enables customers to access their bank accounts, view transactions, pay bills, transfer money, and perform other banking transactions using their mobile devices. Mobile banking has proven to be a game-changer for the banking industry as it has made banking services accessible to millions of people who were previously unbanked. The convenience of banking on-the-go has made banking more accessible and has also reduced the dependency on traditional banking channels like branches and ATMs.

Internet Banking: Internet banking has been around for more than two decades in India and has become one of the most widely used digital banking services. Internet banking has revolutionised the way people bank in India, enabling them to carry out various banking transactions from the comfort of their homes or offices. Customers can view account balances, transfer funds, pay bills, and perform various other transactions through the bank's website or mobile app. Internet banking has made banking more convenient and has also helped banks to reduce the costs associated with operating physical branches and ATMs.

Blockchain Technology: Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionise the banking industry in India. Blockchain is a decentralised and secure digital ledger that enables secure and transparent transactions. The banking sector in India is exploring the potential of blockchain technology to improve the efficiency and security of banking transactions. Banks can use blockchain technology to automate and secure transactions, reduce fraud, and increase the speed and transparency of transactions.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are rapidly transforming the banking sector in India. Banks are using AI and ML to automate routine tasks, improve customer experience, and reduce costs. AI and ML can be used to analyze customer data, detect fraud, and provide personalized banking services to customers. Banks can also use AI and ML to analyze large amounts of data to identify patterns and make better-informed decisions.

Digital Payments: The growth of digital payments in India has been nothing short of phenomenal. With the growth of e-commerce, digital payments have become increasingly popular in India, and the government has taken several steps to promote digital payments. The introduction of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) has made digital payments simpler and more accessible in India. UPI enables customers to transfer money from one bank account to another instantly using their mobile devices. The growth of digital payments has not only made banking more accessible but has also helped banks to reduce the costs associated with cash handling and improve the efficiency of transactions.

Importance of Technology in Banking:

1) Increase in Efficiency : Efficient and quick service to customer can be provided with the help of modern technologies.

2) Handling of Information : Creation of up-to-date monitoring and information systems and strengthening internal control and housekeeping and reporting functions are provided. Sorting information becomes easy.

3) Cost Reduction : There is reduction in cost including floor space because of the use of modern technology.

4) Accuracy : The clearing of cheques, pass book entries, inter-branch and inter-bank reconciliation and such other functions can now be carried out quickly, correctly and legibly with modern technology.

5) Customer Service : With the internet facility, the customers need not go to the bank office. All banking transactions and updating of accounts can be done while at home or in transit. Networking means sharing of information, giving messages and being in face to face contact even when apart. It is the meeting without moving.

6) Easy Communication : The Internet connects thousands of computers which can work 24 hours a day throughout the year. There is no more the tyranny of working hours. The business of banks with customers, head office, other banks, branches is being fully computerised in western countries and India has also to move in that direction to service in international competition.

Conclusion: Technology has transformed the banking sector in India in many ways, making banking services more accessible, efficient and secure. Mobile banking, internet banking, blockchain technology, AI and ML, and digital payments are just some of the ways technology has changed the banking sector in India. The banking sector in India is continuously exploring new technologies to improve their services and reach out to a larger customer base. The growth of technology in the banking sector in India has not only benefited banks but has also empowered customers by providing them with more convenient and secure banking services.

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN BANKING & FINANCE.

Neetu Jaiswal, SYBBI

Information technology is the study of systems, especially computers and telecommunication, for storing, retrieving or sending information. In today’s world IT has become the most important part in the life of human beings.

Imagine a world without computers and smartphones – what would we do?

Millions of people wake up and go right to their phones or other digital devices to check their:

- Text messages
- Emails
- Facebook
- Investments

- Banking accounts
- Other social media

We depend on IT in our personal lives for communication, banking, social media, investments, research, and so much more. Organizations/corporations cannot exist today and expect to stay competitive without adequate Information Technology systems.

By booking tickets online to order a product online. Some people also run their small and part time business from computers and laptops.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY plays a very important role in BANKING AND FINANCE SECTOR.

We can say that the banking sector cannot survive without information technology in today’s world. Information technology is the base of the banking and finance sector.

Banking environment has become highly competitive today. To be able to survive and grow in the changing market environment banks are going for the latest technologies, which is being perceived as an ‘enabling resource’ that can help in developing a learner and more flexible structure that can respond quickly to the dynamics of a fast changing market scenario. It is also viewed as an instrument of cost reduction and effective communication with people and institutions associated with the banking business.

Information Technology enables sophisticated product development, better market infrastructure, implementation of reliable techniques for control of risks and helps the financial intermediaries to reach geographically distant and diversified markets. The Internet has significantly influenced delivery channels of the banks. The Internet has emerged as an important medium for delivery of banking products and services.

Talking about e-banking, The traditional model for growth has been through branch banking. Only in the early 1990s has there been a start in non-branch banking services. The new private sector banks and the foreign banks are handicapped by the lack of a strong branch network in comparison with the public sector

banks. In the absence of such networks, the market place has been the emergence of a lot of innovative services by these players through direct distribution strategies of non-branch delivery. All these banks are using home banking as a key “pull’ factor to remove customers away from the well entered public sector banks.

Many banks have modernized their services with the facilities of computer and electronic equipments. The electronics revolution has made it possible to provide ease and flexibility in banking operations to the benefit of the customer. The e-banking has made the customer say good-bye to huge account registers and large paper bank accounts. The e-banks, which may call as easy bank offers the following services to its customers:

- Credit Cards/Debit Cards
- ATM
- E-Cheques
- EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer)
- DeMAT Accounts
- Mobile Banking
- Telephone Banking
- Internet Banking
- EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)

Impact of IT on Privacy and Confidentiality of Data:

Data being stored in the computers, is now being displayed when required on through internet banking mobile banking, ATM’s etc. all this has given rise to the issues of privacy and confidentially of data are:

- The data processing capabilities of the computer, particularly the rapid throughput, integration, and retrieval capabilities, give rise to doubts in the minds of individuals as to whether the privacy of the individuals is being eroded.
- So long as the individual data items are available only to those directly concerned, everything seems to be in proper place, but the incidence of data being cross referenced to create detailed individual dossiers gives rise to privacy problems.
- Customers feel threatened about the inadequacy of privacy being maintained by the banks with regard to their transactions and link at computerized systems with suspicion.

Conclusion

Online banking and transactions, and mobile payments are incredibly popular in our society today. There are a ton of vulnerabilities since financial transactions are being used so much, many financial institutions have to adapt to the latest security, and updated technology in order to stay up to date. Even though there are a lot of risks that are associated with the use of information technology, there are a lot of positive aspects to the use of higher technology.

There are billions of financial transactions that are happening on a day to day basis, this is why information technology is perfect for the way the financial systems are set up. The software tools and computer systems that are in place for automation, create a huge importance for the use of information technology in finance.

LATEST TRENDS IN THE BANKING SECTOR OF INDIA

Ruchi Mali, TYBAF

Banking has evolved a lot in India. From the good olden cash withdrawals at counters, to now 24X7 availability of all bank services, to Fintechs revolutionizing payments and lending, Banking has been at the forefront of change brought in by the latest technology and rapid strides taken by the Industry and the Regulators.

The banking sector has gone through some major changes in recent years, and it's only going to continue to change in the years to come.

EMERGING BANKING TRENDS IN 2023

Listed below are three major trends in the Banking Sector of India for the year 2022-2023

- **Artificial Intelligence**

  Artificial Intelligence or AI is the latest and vastly used technology in many different areas of work. It has now made its way towards the banking sector as well. The application of AI in banking is predicted to grow in the coming years as banks look for ways to improve efficiency and reduce costs.

  Banks are using AI for a variety of tasks. A few of them includes-

  1. Fraud Detection
  2. Mortgage Approval
  3. Personalized Customer Services
  4. Improving Risk Management
  5. Investment in FinTech Start-ups
  6. Automating Repetitive Tasks, etc.

- **Digital Payments**

  Apart from equipment of AIs and advanced technologies, Digital payments are on the upswing. Banks and other financial institutions are guaranteeing the best technologically equipped infrastructure and systems to support digital payments. This includes things like net banking and mobile banking, as well as payment processing platforms.

  Some of the steps taken by the banks so as to support the digital payments are-

  1. Increased Security
  2. More International Options for Payments
  3. Simplified Checkout Processes

- Improved User Interface

  Interface means the way a computer program presents information to or receives information from the person who is using it, in particular the layout of the screen and the menus. A good user interface is one that is both easy to use and visually appealing. A well-designed user interface will make it easy for users to find the information they need, navigate their way around the site and complete tasks quickly and easily. In recent years, there has been a trend toward simplifying web interfaces and removing unnecessary clutter. This has made sites easier to use and has improved the user experience.

Banks are now starting to follow this trend, with many of them redesigning their online banking portals and mobile apps to enhance the customer experience through-

1. A streamlined and simplified interface that is easy to access with assistance tools like Chatbots, Quick links, etc.
2. A user-friendly layout that helps users find what they need quickly and easily.
3. Attractive visuals that are pleasing to look at.

RETAIL BANKING- MEANING AND LATEST TRENDS IN 2023

Retail banking is everyday banking that happens between consumers and their personal banks. A retail bank offers consumers basic banking services, including checking accounts, savings accounts, and loans. Retail banking is typically provided by commercial banks, which are regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Retail banks handle financial needs for everyday spending and life events, such as buying a home.

Some of the current market trends in Retail Banking

1. MORE BANKS COMMIT TO DRIVING CIRCULAR ECONOMY SUSTAINABILITY: More and more retail banks are constructing a high-profile sustainability presence by promoting green business practices, processes, and digital finance.
2. DIGITAL IDENTITY TO UNLOCK EFFICIENCY GAINS FOR BANKS: Digital IDs will boost productivity and improve risk management to make customer journeys seamless, secure, and inclusive.
3. A BOOM IN SYNTHETIC DATA WILL CATALYZE DATA ECOSYSTEM GROWTH: A mature cloud infrastructure, coupled with a rising inflow of synthetic datasets, will democratize artificial intelligence and pave the way for intelligent digital transformation.
4. BANKS UNLOCK VALUE AT SCALE BY MIGRATING WORKLOADS TO THE CLOUD: During COVID-19, banks enthusiastically considered cloud adoption to maintain business operations. Yet today they face obstacles in transitioning core workloads from legacy systems to multi-cloud infrastructure.

5. INCUMBENTS SCOUT FOR MATURE FINTECHS TO COMPLEMENT CAPABILITIES AND BOOST BANK PROFITABILITY: Declining FinTech valuations make them attractive candidates for banks seeking purpose driven acquisitions and partnerships.

EMERGENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT) IN BANKING

Information technology in the banking sector refers to the use of sophisticated information and communication technologies together with computer science to enable banks to offer better services to its customers in a secure, reliable and affordable manner and sustain competitive advantage over other banks. The significance of technology is greatly felt in the financial sector in view of the competitive advantage for banks resulting in the efficient customer service.

Listed below are some of the up-and-coming trends of Information Technology in banking-

1. Mobile Banking- Mobile banking is seen as a key trend that will take off in the next few years and the reason is that more and more people are using smartphones for everything. There are several reasons why mobile banking will be a trend in the banking industry in 2023.First, it is a convenient way for customers to access their accounts and carry out financial transactions. Second, it helps banks save on costs associated with physical branches and ATMs. Finally, mobile banking allows banks to reach new customer segments that may not have traditional bank accounts.

2. Block chain- The banking industry is under constant pressure to reduce costs, increase transparency and efficiency, and comply with changing regulations. In response, many banks are turning to block chain technology to help them meet these challenges. Block chain is a distributed database that enables secure, transparent and tamper-proof transactions. In addition, block chain can help reduce costs by eliminating the need for intermediaries and increasing operational efficiency.

3. Contactless Payments and e-Wallets- Contactless payments make it easier and more convenient for people to pay for things using their mobile devices, which is why they are likely to become more popular in the coming years. E-wallets allow people to store their money electronically, without having to carry cash or physical credit cards. This is not only more convenient, but also reduces the risk of fraud or theft. For these reasons, e-wallets are expected to gain popularity in the banking industry.

4. Cybersecurity- One of the most effective ways for banks to protect themselves against cyber-attacks are through the use of cloud computing technology. Cloud computing provides a cost-effective and scalable way for banks to store, process and manage data. It also offers enhanced security features such as data encryption and user authentication. As a result, cloud computing is expected to be a major trend in the banking industry.

CONCLUSION: THE OVERALL CONDITION OF INDIAN BANKING SECTOR IN 2023

The Banking Sector in India will continue to evolve and grow spontaneously, adapting to the latest trends and making it even more flexible and more accessible for people to use all over the world. Apart from Artificial Intelligence and IT Sectors boom in banking, we can also expect Fintech companies entering almost all the areas within banking. They started with Payments sometime around 2015-16, which got a tremendous boost due to demonetization. Prominent among payments, fintechs include PayTM, RazorPay, PhonePe. With the advent of UPI, Google Pay has now become a huge success in the Payment Market. We can anticipate additional developments in the banks as the time comes.

Go Cashless: Future of UPI around the world

Bhumika Sharma,TYBAF

Before beginning with UPI firstly one should know what is the concept of Going Cashless.
A cashless society is one in which cash, in the form of bodily banknotes and coins, is not generic in any economic transaction. alternatively, people and businesses transfer cash to each other digitally—through credit score or debit playing cards, digital cash transfers, cryptocurrency, Unified Payments Interface, or on-line and cell charge services, inclusive of PayPal and RazorPay. Even though no current society is cashless, many economists believe that customer preferences, competitive pressures on businesses, earnings searching for by using banks, and government guidelines designed to facilitate cashless transactions will soon lead to at least some cashless societies. There are numerous measures of cash lessness, yielding exceptional ratings of countries alongside a "cashless continuum," but most specialists agree that Sweden is now closest to the cashless ideal. coins are now utilized in less than 15 percent of transactions in that us of a, and the value of cash in flow has declined significantly in the twenty first century, now representing approximately 1 percent of GDP. Swedish shops and restaurants are now permitted to refuse cash bills simply through posting a sign, and greater than half of all Swedish financial institution branches now do not deal with cash. To facilitate the transition to cash lessness, primary banks in a few countries have delivered government-subsidized virtual currencies to replace or complement banknotes and cash.

Moving ahead to knowing one of the finest modes of Cashless payments in India i.e., UPI payments that almost everyone of us is used to now especially post pandemic. UPI or Unified bills Interface is a right away real-time price system that enables in immediately moving the funds among the two financial institution accounts thru a mobile platform.therefore, UPI is a concept that lets in a couple of financial institution money owed to get right into a unmarried cell application. This concept changed into developed by means of the national bills enterprise of India and is controlled with the aid of RBI and IBA

In 2021, UPI processed around 39 billion transactions totalling $940 billion, equivalent to 31% of India's GDP. As if on cue, in August 2020, the country wide bills enterprise of India, which operates UPI, released NPCI global payments, a subsidiary tasked with exporting NPCI's indigenously advanced services like UPI and the RuPay card network to overseas markets. Over the past years, NPCI worldwide payments, or NIPL's attempt to widen the attainment of UPI in global markets has borne fruit. NIPL entered into a partnership with european fee services facilitator Worldline to permit Indian travelers to pay via UPI at the latter's factor-of-Sale machines throughout Europe the primary goal markets for the power are Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Switzerland. it is going to be accelerated as Worldline's QR code-based mechanism is rolled out in greater european nations. comparable collaborations have been lately announced with British payments answers issuer PayXpert, UAE's Neopay and France's Lyra network. NIPL's largest fulfillment came while Nepal became the primary usa outside India to undertake India's interoperable real-time virtual bills version in advance this yr, bolstering its individual-to-individual and merchant payment transactions. remaining yr, Bhutan opted to installation UPI-specification QR codes whilst Malaysia's Merchantrade Asia allowed sending remittances to India via UPI.critical banks of India and Singapore had also introduced plans to link Singapore's PayNow and UPI, which could permit users to make instant fund transfers at once from a bank account to every other

between Singapore and India.
Therefore UPI can be a great success around the world if utilized properly.

Evaluation of Information Technology in Banking Sector

Nidhi Surti TYBBI

The trend of globalization around the world makes it difficult for developed and developed countries, large and small, to remain isolated from what is happening around them. In a country like India, one of his most promising emerging markets, such isolation is almost impossible. The uniformity of absenteeism and global trends cannot be maintained as India is firmly ahead of its competitors, especially in the area of information technology. The financial sector in general, and the banking industry, is the largest donor and beneficiary of information technology. This seeks to link its international trends to his banking industry in India. The final lot could include all foreign banks and newly established private banks that have fully computerized all their operations. Given these fluctuations in the level of information technology in Indian banks, it makes sense to consider international trends in information technology and to see the comparative position with Indian banks. This article begins with perceptions of banks as they enter the IT Ascension stage. Next, we discuss all trends in the IT- sector and see their relevance to the Indian banking landscape.

The Recent Developments in the Banking Sector

(1.) Internet:

The Internet is a network of computers. This marketing message can be sent and received worldwide. Data can be sent and received anywhere in the world. In a very short amount of time, the Internet Function can do many tasks for you.

(2.) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT):

SWIFT was founded in May 1973 as a cooperative with 239 banks from 15 countries based in Brussels. It started its activities in May 1977. RBI and other 27 public sector banks in India and 8 foreign banks have acquired his SWIFT membership. SWIFT provides a fast, secure, reliable and cost-effective way to send financial messages worldwide. SWIFT is an internationally renowned and sophisticated way of messaging, this is a very affordable, reliable and secure way of sending money.

(3.) ATM (ATM):

An ATM is a customer-operated electronic ATM that allows deposits, withdrawals and other financial transactions. The ATM is a step towards improving customer service. ATMs are available to customers 24 hours a day. This card is magnetically encoded and can be read by this machine. Each cardholder receives a secret personal identification number (PIN). If the customer wants to use the card, they must insert the plastic card into the slot of the machine. After detecting the customer's authorization, the ATM follows the customer and enters the amount to withdraw from the customer. After has processed this transaction and found sufficient funds in his account, the ATM 's payment slot provides him with the cash he needs. Once the transaction is complete, the ATM ejects the customer's card.

(4th) Bank Network:

Bank Network is India's first national level network, launched in February 1991. This is a communications network established by the RBI on the recommendation of the appointed Committee and chaired by the T.N.A. lira. Bank net has two phases. Bank net-I and Bank net-II.

(5.) Telephone Banking:

customers will now be able to dial a bank-specified phone number and be connected to a bank-specified computer by dialling an ID number. The software on board the machine interacts with the computer, asking her to dial the required service code number, and responds in the appropriate manner. By using automated voice recorders (AVRs) for simple queries and transactions and manned telephone terminals for complex queries and transactions, customers can do all their cashless banking over the phone. You can: Anywhere, Anytime.

(6.) Telebanking:

Telebanking is another innovation that offers customers the possibility of banking around the clock. Telebanking is based on voice processing in the bank's computer. Callers (usually customers) can call the bank at any time to ask for account balances or other transaction history. In this system, the bank's computer is connected to his telephone line using a modem. Audio processing functions provided in software. This is only his system with answering machines and telebanking. Telebanking is becoming more popular because ATM query is getting too long.

(7.) Internet Banking:

Internet Banking allows customers to conduct banking transactions through their bank's website on the Internet. This is a system for accessing accounts and general information about Bank products and services from your computer while you are sitting in your office or at home. This is also known as Virtual Banking. It breaks your computer bank quite a bit. All these types of transactions can now be carried out on your computer through your bank's website. All these transactions are encrypted. Uses advanced multi-layered security architecture, including firewalls and filters. Rest assured that transactions are secure and confidential.

(8.) Mobile Banking:

Mobile Banking is an extension of Internet Banking. Banks are in contact with mobile operators that offer this service. For this service, the mobile phone must be SMS or WAP capable. These features are available even for customers with only credit card accounts at their bank.

(9th) NRI Banking Service:

This technology was introduced in countries such as India, the United States and the United Arab Emirates and was named. Many people go abroad to work, so they must support their families. Technology has made it easy to send money to loved ones.

(10.) Banking Anywhere:

Advances in technology have made it possible to obtain financial details from banks remotely. ATMs play an important role in providing long distance services to customers. station-to-station connections from ATMs allowed withdrawals from other stations. The Rangarajan Board has also proposed to install his ATMs in locations other than branches, airports, hotels, railway stations, office computers, and remote his banking furthermore to customers' offices and homes. extends up to Indian Public Sector Bank with about 75% market share is the leader in the IT sector.

Awareness and evaluation of IT are very high. What is needed is the kind of "big push" that was given in the post-nationalization era for a wide range of activities' information technology offers great potential and many unlocked opportunities for bank. We provide cost-effective, prompt and systematic service to customers. Banking IT applications enable sophisticated product development, reliable risk management techniques, bring transparency to systems and help the banking sector reach geographically diverse and diverse markets. IT and communication network systems have a decisive impact on the currency, capital and foreign exchange markets. Banks must have a clear top-led strategy and have effective policies, procedures and controls in place to adequately manage the risks associated with internet banking. Policy makers and regulators need to continuously assess existing frameworks and introduce necessary changes to them.

India’s Budget

Shivanshi Tiwari

Is the government wasting your hard-earned money?

Where is the tax money going?

How is this money spent by the leader?

Despite having so many rich people, why is there so much poverty in India?

These questions might have crossed your mind sometime or the other.

We, the citizens of India can answer these questions by just reading a document that is

India's Budget!

1st February is the most important day of the year for the economy of India.

But the budget might seem complicated to many of us as it was never taught to us in school.

So let me make it easier for you all and let's understand, how is India's Budget made? And why is it important for us?

First things first: **How is the Budget made?**

We basically have 3 major points in the budget :-

1) How much money does India earn? i.e. Revenue

2) How much money is India going to spend? i.e. Expenses

3) In the upcoming financial year i.e. from 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024, where is our focus going to be? What are we going to do to make India better.

These questions might seem simple but it takes 6 months to prepare the answers. The work for this year's Budget was started last year in August 2022 itself.

Step 1: Firstly, the Finance Ministry issues a circular for all the other Ministries asking to give an estimate about how much money they will need in the upcoming year?

All these ministries look at their expenses from April 2022 to August 2022. Then they will estimate how much additional money will be required for the projects in the coming year, add it up and send it to the Finance Ministry.

Step 2: The Finance Ministry also comes out with an estimate as to how much GDP should grow in the next year?

Then these two figures reach the top officials for the approval. After getting the approval, the making of the budget begins.

If we look into it deeply this process can be finished in a months time but our Finance Ministry consults to many other stakeholders like businesses, trade bodies, farmer unions, etc. They consider their suggestions and then the final budget is made.

Step 3: In the end, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister discuss and create a final budget.

This document is presented in the Parliament on 1st February and before that, it is kept confidential.

Think, if how the whole country is going to spend, this news gets leaked in the market, then the people in the market will invest in those areas only where the profit chances are high. If this information gets leaked in the market, our country will be in danger. That's why the people who have worked on the budget, they are locked and once the budget is presented, only then they are allowed to get out.

Secondly: **How is the budget presented?**

Every year the budget is presented on 1st February but a day before that i.e. 31st January, updates about what is happening in India's economy? How India's economy performed last year? These things are mentioned in the Economic Survey and are placed in front of the people. In this, how much, inflation was there last year? What where the figures for foreign trade? How much loan did we take? These things are disclosed publicly. We can access the economic survey on: indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/

On 1st February our Finance Minister presents the budget to the parliament. There are two parts to this budget:

1. The Budget speech and Announcements

2. Accounts

Part 1: In announcements, India's roadmap is announced. This is a general direction in which India's policy will be framed or made. There are two types of Announcements that are general announcements and specific announcements. For example, last year India had promised to provide broadband internet connection in all the villages. Through Bharatnet Project the work of laying broadband cables has been started. India is willing that by 2025 every village should have broadband internet. India wants to become a leader in solar power and wants to make 280 Gigawatts of energy from solar energy by 2030. For this, Rs. 19,500 Crore were additionally allocated in last year's Budget.

Part 2: In the second part, we talk about Accounts. We all have an eye on this part. Have the taxes been reduced? Did we get other ways to save tax? All these details are there in the Finance Minister's speech.

The two important questions that:

1. How much money is India going to earn?

2. How much money is India going to spend?

These two questions are the base from which our taxes are made.

In accounts based on these questions three documents are made

1. Receipt Budget

2. Expenditure Budget

3. Demands for grants of central government

Difference between capital and revenue? Let's recap these terms to get a better understanding.

Capital is basically one time. If it is Capital Expenditure it is one time expense and if it is Capital Receipt it is one time receipt.

For example, the cost of making a new airport will be done once, so that is Capital Expense. If we take a loan from some bank the money is deposited once, so this is Capital Receipt.

Revenue is the opposite of this. Revenue means recurring. Electricity Bill has to be paid every month therefore it is Revenue Expenses . Every year the government earns money in the form of taxes this is a form of recurring income for them which means, these are Revenue Receipts.

In Receipt Budget, a complete list comes out that in the coming year, the country must get how much money and from where i.e. it's source. This includes Income Tax, GST and Custom Duty, Fees and Penalties, Loans and Grants.

In Expenditure Budget, where our money is going to be spent in this financial year is mentioned.

In Demands on Grants of Central Government, presents that how much money is asked for by which ministry and for what work.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution distributes food grains among poor people at Rs.1 to Rs. 2. Now these food grains are bought on MSP and is distributed at just Rs. 1 or Rs. 2. Next year, over 80 crore people will get food grains for free from the

Government. This year, this Ministry asked for Rs 2.3 lakh crore and Rs. 2.05 lakh crore were allocated to them.

Money is limited in India so there is a competition in every Ministry as to how much money is allocated where. From all the Tax Announcements of this Budget a Finance Bill is made and once this Bill is passed in Parliament, an Act is formed. Without Parliament's permission the Government cannot use our money. The Government needs Parliament's approval which they get through the Appropriation Bill. Through this Bill, money is given to every Ministry.

Thirdly: **Why is Budget important?**

Budget is an excellent source for understanding how is the money that we pay to the government in form of income tax, GST used. Through Budget we know where most of our money is spent?

India creates a deficit Budget which means, our expenses are more than our income and this gap is filled by the Government by taking loans. On these loans interest is to be paid every year which means, even after paying so much tax still, India never has the amount of money required.

Fourthly: **Where does our money go?**

Let’s look into our Budget closely and let’s understand where does our hard-earned money go?

As we look into the Union Budget’s Accounts, as per the Receipt Budget we will earn Rs. 33 lakh crore through taxes, out of which 10 lakh crore will be distributed among the States so that they can work on their projects. Overall center will get tax revenues of Rs. 23.3 lakh crore. This is estimated by the Central Government. Non tax revenues are Rs. 3 lakh crore. So in total 26 lakh Crore can be spent by us. Now in the budget it is stated that our expenses will be 45 lakh crores. The remaining 19 lakh crores we will have to borrow.

Now we’ll at the expenditure Budget, the highest allocation is made to Ministry of Finance and in which interest payment on loan is around 10.79 lakh crores. On the second position is Ministry of Defense with Rs. 5.93 lakh crores which includes Army, Navy, Air Force.

Next is Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution which procures food grains on MSP and gives it for public distribution.

There is one more important Ministry that is Ministry of Fertilizers because we give subsidies on fertilizers too for this Ministry it is Rs. 1.75 lakh crore.

Let’s look upon Home Ministry under this comes all the Union Territories and Police Forces Rs. 1.9 lakh crores are sanctioned for this.

Ministry of Railways And Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have got a high allocation for Capital Expenditure in this Budget i.e. 2.4 lakh crores and 2.5 lakh crores respectively.

One good thing about this Budget is that our Capital Expenditure is very big. When we spend on infrastructure then their returns are more and over a longer period. Experts say that for every Rs. 1 spent we get Rs. 2.5 in return. That's why if we want to take the country ahead then we have to increase our capital expenditure and decrease our revenue expenditure as much as possible.

Conclusion:

The main problem of India is that India's tax paying base is very small. When it comes to paying taxes India stands on 116th rank. Only 2% people pay direct tax. This number is 15% in China and 80% in US. This is the reason that these countries can make rapid progress.

Which means, the number of people earning are less and number of people consuming are more. As a result, we have to take loans.

Once we understand the Budget we can understand how does a country work. A democracy is called a healthy one, only when common people like us give special attention to things like the budget, understand the data and finance.

Everything You Need to Know About E-Banking!!

Dipen Patel – F.Y.BAF

Today, a person is freer and has saved a few extra hours from his weekly routine. One of the reasons for this is 'E-Banking'. In the olden days (before 1995), people had to loiter around banks or any financial institution, for that matter, to do some or other paperwork. Electronic Banking, abbreviated as E-Banking, has been a relief to human beings. It helps you to contact the bank right at the click of your finger or mouse. E-Banking, as we all know, is the use of the internet to conduct transactions through or with banks or any financial institution.

E-Banking is synonymous with Online Banking, Web Banking, Virtual Banking, Web-Based Banking and many other such names. Many banks have started to offer E-services through their official websites and special applications which can only be accessed by the authorized user through given credentials. Currently, a number of services like fund transfer, application for loan, obtaining information for financial products and services, locating Automated Teller Machines (ATM), checking current or savings account statements, debit and credit card statements and much more are provided by various banks. E-Banking was introduced in India almost a year later, while it was already introduced in the world. In 1998, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) rendered its online services in India, followed by other banks like HDFC Bank, Citibank, etc. When we talk about the services provided online, some of the prime services that are offered are Automated Teller Machine (popularly known as ATMs), Debit Card, Credit Card, etc. Additionally, Mobile Banking, which is usually used interchangeably with E-Banking but is not the same, is a form of banking which is especially conducted through smart phones, tablets and other small devices. Another very famous service is the 'Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT)' which introduced various methods of fund transfer through mobile or desktop, like National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT), Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), etc. These payment systems are a success in India since these are the most used sources for Net

Banking, which helps in transferring funds from one account to another without going to the bank physically. Though these services are still accessible and working in India, new services have emerged around the world which have also proved successful and helpful to banks and people.

The foremost thing is that the number of online transactions conducted has increased drastically due to the increase in the number of people accessing the banks and their services. Various banks and financial institutions are planning to go fully digital. The particular reason for this was 'The COVID-19 PANDEMIC', which hit the world and forced us to do all things, big or small, sitting at our home. For example, before, consumers had to visit a bank branch for every simple thing like getting KYC, bank statements, etc. but now everything is digital. In the last few years, customer data has increased. Banks have been looking for a solution which would handle all this important data which assures the consumer of the security and privacy of its data. Banks have started to use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to help customers to solve their queries, which helps the customer to access those services 24/7. With the advent of the trend of social distancing, the use of applications like Google Pay, PhonePe, Paytm, PayPal, etc. has increased for real-time payments. We see these mediums in our entire day-to-day life for even the smallest transactions, like from payments to local grocery stores to even traveling expenses, etc.

Basically, any type of banking transaction performed in electronic mode comes under E-banking. Whenever we think of online banking, we may always see its positive side, since the advantages are relatively more than the disadvantages. The obvious benefits of E-Banking are increased efficiency, time-saving, less work, and easy convenience for customers. The additional benefits of Online Banking are lower transaction costs, easy availability of all the notifications and updates at your fingerprints, transparency related to payments and transactions, 24/7 availability to consumers, etc.

However, there are a few shortcomings of the same which result in doubts in the minds of people. Some of the common disadvantages are: Inaccessibility - since many people who do not know how to operate a phone efficiently are not able to avail the benefits of these services, which reduces the number of users of the

services. Another issue of concern are technical issues, like problems with connecting to the internet, server crashes, messy URLs, slow page loads, etc. Furthermore, lack of personal relationships is one more limitation of E-Banking because in the case of a request for loan there are many documents which need to be presented in front of the banker, which are too hectic in the online mode due to issues like unclear or blurred pictures, large-sized files, etc. The biggest disadvantage of E-Banking is 'Privacy and Security Concern'. We have all heard about cases of Financial Frauds, Online Scams, Phishing, Insecurity, Hacking, etc. This leads to financial loss and leak of personal financial information which may result in further fraud in the future. This eventually leads consumers to feel uneasy and tensed and they may lose their trust in the bank and the entire digital process.

In a nutshell, E-Banking, also known as Online Banking, is a great invention in the banking sector which has helped more than a million people throughout the entire world. Shakespeare has very wisely said: "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so." In spite of the fact that it has some limitations like safety and technical issues, other optimistic features like convenience, automation, 24/7 availability, etc. have proved it to be a success. We have seen many unique trends in this sector which prove that E-Banking is surely a boon. Nevertheless, this is an ever-growing field where new technological advancements will be seen which will help not only this sector but also the customers and economy to grow. Consumers will be more relieved due to the invention of futuristic services. Covid- 19 has successfully established a new dimension to the future of digital banking in India. It is anticipated that by the next era we may see Robotic Process Automation (RPA) which will reduce cost, time, human errors and increase efficiency. To conclude, E-Banking will truly be beneficial to society with its growth and expansion in technological and automation aspects.

Digital revolution in the Indian banking sector

Nisha Ramesh Naik, TYBAF

Banks in India have witnessed a radical change from 'conventional banking to convenience banking'. Today, they are poised for 'digital banking' at a rapid pace

Where it all began,

The need for computerization was felt in the Indian banking sector in the late 1980s, in order to improve the customer service, book-keeping and MIS reporting. In 1988, Reserve Bank of India set up a Committee on computerization in banks headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan.

Banks began using Information Technology initially with the introduction of standalone PCs and migrated to Local Area Network (LAN) connectivity. With further advancement, banks adopted the Core Banking platform. Thus branch banking changed to bank banking. Core Banking Solution (CBS) enabled banks to increase the comfort feature to the customers as a promising step towards enhancing customer convenience through Anywhere and Anytime Banking. Different Core Banking platforms such as Finacle designed by Infosys, BaNCS by TCS, FLEXCUBE by i-flex gained popularity.

The process of Computerization gained pace with the opening of the economy in 1991-92. A major driver for this change was propelled by rising competition from private and foreign banks. Several commercial banks started moving towards digital customer services to remain competitive.

Banks have benefitted in several ways by adopting newer technologies. E-banking has resulted in reducing costs drastically and has helped generate revenue through various channels. As per last available information, the cost of a bank transaction on Branch Banking is estimated to be in a range of Rs.70 to Rs.75 while it is around Rs.15 to Rs.16 on ATM, Rs.2 or less on Online Banking and Rs.1 or less on Mobile Banking. The number of customers has also increased because of the convenience in 'Anywhere Banking'. Digitization has reduced human error. It is possible to access and analyse the data anytime enabling a strong reporting system.

RBI has been a guiding force for the banks in forming regulations and giving recommendations to achieve various objectives. Commercial Banks in India have moved towards technology by way of Bank Mechanization and Automation with the introduction to MICR based cheque processing, Electronic Funds transfer, Inter-connectivity among bank Branches and implementation of ATM (Automated Teller Machine) Channel have resulted in the convenience of Anytime banking. Strong initiatives have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India in strengthening the Payment and Settlement systems in banks.

E-Banking:

The e-banks, which may call as easy bank offers the following services to its customers:

- Credit Cards/Debit Cards
- ATM
- E-Cheques
- EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer)
- DeMAT Accounts
- Mobile Banking
- Telephone Banking
- EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)
- **Benefits of E-banking:**

To the Customer:

- Anywhere Banking no matter wherever the customer is in the world. Balance enquiry, request for services, issuing instructions etc., from anywhere in the world is possible.

- Anytime Banking — Managing funds in real time and most importantly, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- Convenience acts as a tremendous psychological benefit all the time.
- Brings down "Cost of Banking" to the customer over a period of time.
- Cash withdrawal from any branch / ATM
- On-line purchase of goods and services including online payment for the same.

To the Bank:

- Innovative, scheme, addresses competition and present the bank as technology driven in the banking sector market
- Reduces customer visits to the branch and thereby human intervention
- Inter-branch reconciliation is immediate thereby reducing chances of fraud and misappropriation
- On-line banking is an effective medium of promotion of various schemes of the bank, a marketing tool indeed.
- Integrated customer data paves way for individualised and customised services.

Impact of IT on the Service Quality:

The most visible impact of technology is reflected in the way the banks respond strategically for making its effective use for efficient service delivery. This impact on service quality can be summed up as below:

- With automation, service no longer remains a marketing edge with the large banks only. Small and relatively new banks with limited networks of branches become better placed to compete with the established banks, by integrating IT in their operations.
- The technology has commoditised some of the financial services. Therefore, the banks cannot take a lifetime relationship with the customers as granted and they have to work continuously to foster this relationship and retain customer loyalty.
- The technology on one hand serves as a powerful tool for customer servicing, on the other hand, it itself results in depersonalising of the banking services. This has an adverse effect on relationship banking. A decade of computerization can probably never substitute a simple or a warm handshake.
- In order to reduce service delivery cost, banks need to automate routine customer inquiries through self-service channels. To do this they need to invest in call centres,

kiosks, ATM's and Internet Banking today which require IT infrastructure integrated with their business strategy to be customer centric.

D-Street Crash

Aryan Sumra TYBAF

The Indian stock market witnessed a tremendous crash the week starting from 23rd January with the BSE Sensex falling around **1541.97** points or **(-2.53%)** and the NSE Nifty 50 around **516.20** points or **(-2.85%).** The reasons behind the crash are considered to be the reports submitted by an American Research firm Hindenburg Research LLC. The company specializes in equity, credit, and derivative analysis. The company released the report on 25th January, as the markets were closed on 26th the effect of the report was seen from Friday onwards. After the report, all 9 stocks of the Adani group traded red in the further trading sessions. The report stated some strong acquisitions on the conglomerate, which include tax embezzlements, and stock manipulation is done for decades. It also accused the company of pulling the biggest scams in corporate history.

The U.S.-based research firm also stated that it had been shorting on all the stocks of the Adani group as it felt that the prices of all the stocks and their valuations were overpriced. The reason behind Hindenburg's shorting strategy on Adani groups stocks is the company's excess levels of debt in their books. The research conducted by the firm states that there are in total 38 shell corporations situated in the tax haven Mauritius. There are more such companies to be situated in some other countries as well. These companies help out in various activities which are been conducted by the firm. It is stated that under the head of these shell corporations, the Adani group has been embezzling taxes. These companies are also thought of as helping the Adani group in doing stock manipulation and money laundering. These companies are also used to maintain the solvency and financial health of the Adani group's publicly traded companies.

All the shell corporations are considered to be handled by Vinod Adani, Gautam Adani's elder brother. It has been in the news previously that the group has been in focus in 4 major government-led investigations relating to money laundering, theft of tax payments, and corruption to the extent of $1.7 billion dollars. After the report, the downfall began for the Adani stocks leading to falling in the market indices. All the stocks of the Adani group were red in the trading sessions. Adani's total Gas was down by **-17%** followed by Adani Green energy and Adani transmission down by over **-12%.** The next was Adani power and Adani Wilmar were down by **-5%** each. Adani enterprises was around **-3.5%**. The company lost a total of 5.65 lakh crores of Market Capitalisation from all the companies.

The major changes in the market capitalisation are as follows

Company Name	**Amount (in crore rupees)**
Adani Total Gas	1,95,463
Adani Green	1,11,692
Adani Transmission	1,12,340
Adani enterprises	53,449

According to the report, the seven listed Adani stocks went up by **819%** in a course of 3 years.

Before the report went public, Gautam Adani had a total net worth of $120 billion dollars. As the news hit the market and after the tremendous crash in the company stocks, the net worth was brought down to $84.4 billion dollars. Gautam Adani is just $2.2 billion dollars ahead of Mr. Mukesh Ambani, Chairman and managing director of Reliance Industries. Mukesh Ambani has a net worth of $82.2 billion dollars. As per the Bloomberg billionaire index, Gautam Adani has slipped from Third position to seventh position in the global rich list. Other research firms are considering reassessing the creditworthiness of the conglomerate after the stocks of the company wiped out $70 billion dollars of market capitalisation.

Adani enterprises are coming up with an FPO of Rs. 20 thousand crores, which was fully subscribed by the investors even after the steep change in the market capitalisation. The group is planning to buy back shares of two of its companies including Ambuja cement and Adani Ports SEZ. The shares of these companies fell to around 32.6% and 33.07% respectively. The action of buyback comes after the report stated a question on the company's creditworthiness, the board feels that buyback may increase confidence amongst investors about the group.

The result of this was the loans taken by the Adani group from various banks started hitting the market as soon as its stocks went down. The Nifty bank was seen tumbling with a fall of **2204.35** points or **(-5.16%).** The banking stocks have seen to be volatile since then.

Another reason considering the market crash was the union budget for the financial year 2023-24. The budget might be the highest amount ever presented, around 39.44 lakh crores. There were expectations from the government since it is their last budget before assembly elections for the center which is to be conducted next year. The expectations from the middle class regarding tax slabs made the market volatile. Followed by this, the US Federal Reserve policy meeting was also considered to be the reason for the crash, the central bank will be seen hiking the Fed funds rate by 25bps or (0.25%).

Blockchain

Nidabanoo Hussain

Blockchain is a technology that allows transactions to complete transactions without dealing with online wallets, banks or third-party applications. This technique was described in 1991 by a group of researchers. However, it went by mostly unused until it was adapted by Satoshi Nakamoto in 2009 to create the digital cryptocurrency Bitcoin.

Let us understand this concept with an example: There are four friends; Alex, Jack, Ram and Priya. They go to lunch and after that, Alex pays the bill and all of them decide to divide the expense amongst them equally. Firstly, Jack pays his share to Alex via online wallet and the transaction goes through smoothly. The next day Ram and Priya also send their share but the transaction fails. Why did it happen? There are several reasons for that, for example; There may be technical issues at the bank server, The account is hacked, transaction limits have exceeded, etc.

To solve these problems, there is a concept called cryptocurrency which is a form of digital or virtual currency which runs on a technology known as the blockchain. Cryptocurrencies are not affected by any fraud, do not require a central authority like banks and are protected by a strong and complex set of encryption rules.

There are more than thousand cryptocurrencies in the market, for example; Litecoin, Ethereum, Zcash and so on, but Bitcoin is the King of them. Now, let us go back to our previous example; Jack, Ram and Priya each send two bitcoins to Alex. Let us assume that Jack, Ram and Priya have three bitcoins and Alex has five. First, Jack sends Alex two bitcoins and this record is created in the form of a block. The transaction details between them are permanently inscribed in this block. This record also holds the number of bitcoins each of them have. Each block contains some data, hash and the hash of the previous block. The data that is stored in a block depends on the type of blockchain. A block also has a hash. It identified the block and all of its content. We can understand this hash concept with the example of DNA. Just like DNA, each hash is unique and a small change in the block can cause the change in hash. It is useful to detect changes to blocks. The third element inside of a block is the hash of the previous block. This effectively creates the chain of blocks and it's this technique which makes the blockchain strongly secured

Now, Ram and Priya also send 2 bitcoins each as their share and the transaction gets recorded in a block. These blocks are linked to each other like a chain. This chain is called Ledger and this ledger is shared among all the friends. No hacker will be able to alter the data in the blockchain because each of the users have the copy of the data and the data is strongly protected.

Blockchain can be described as the collection of data, the blocks linked to each other, it is strongly resistant to alterations and it is protected using cryptography. These transactions are taking place all over the world. They are validated and added block by block. This process is called mining. The people who validate them are called miners. They need to solve the complex mathematical problems which are called the Proof of Work.

BANKING TECHNOLOGY

Kavya Shettigar

Banking technology refers to the use of technology in the banking industry to provide financial services, manage operations, and engage with customers. This includes a wide range of technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, cloud computing, mobile and digital banking, biometric, and cybersecurity.

Banking technology has changed the way financial services are delivered and has had a significant impact on the industry, enabling banks to streamline operations, improve customer experience, reduce costs, and increase security.

In recent years, advancements in technology have dramatically changed the banking industry, making it more convenient and accessible for customers. Banks are using digital platforms and mobile apps to offer new services and provide customers with 24/7 access to their accounts. Additionally, the use of data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) is helping banks to improve risk management, detect fraud, and make more informed decisions.

Examples of banking technology include mobile banking apps, online banking portals, digital wallets, and automated financial advisors. By embracing technology, banks are able to offer new and innovative financial products and services, meet the evolving needs of their customers, and stay ahead of competition.

There are several technology trends currently shaping the banking industry:

1. Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML): Banks are using AI and ML to automate routine tasks, reduce operational costs, improve customer experience, and detect fraud.
2. Blockchain: Blockchain technology is being used in the banking industry to increase transparency, security, and efficiency in financial transactions.
3. Cloud Computing: Banks are increasingly using cloud technology to store and process data, as well as to develop and deploy new applications and services.
4. Mobile and Digital Banking: With the growing number of smartphone users, mobile and digital banking is becoming more prevalent. Banks are offering mobile apps and online services to provide customers with access to their accounts, transfer money, and pay bills from anywhere.
5. Open Banking: Open banking refers to a model where customers can securely share their financial data with authorized third-party providers, enabling new financial products and services to be developed.
6. Biometrics: Biometrics, such as fingerprint and facial recognition, are being used to improve security and simplify the customer experience in banking.

These technology trends are helping banks to improve their services, increase efficiency, and remain competitive in a rapidly changing financial landscape.

- In India, the government has taken several initiatives to promote the development and adoption of banking technology:

1. Digital India: The government has launched the Digital India initiative to promote the use of digital technologies and to make government services more accessible and efficient. As part of this initiative, the government is promoting the use of digital payment systems and mobile banking.

2. Jan Dhan Yojana: This is a financial inclusion program aimed at providing access to banking services to every household in India. The program uses technology such as mobile banking and biometric authentication to reach undeserved communities.

3. Unified Payments Interface (UPI): UPI is a real-time payment system that enables instant money transfers between bank accounts using a mobile phone. The government has promoted the use of UPI to increase the convenience and accessibility of financial services in India.

4. Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS): BBPS is an integrated bill payment system that enables customers to pay bills for utilities such as electricity, water, and gas, as well as other services such as insurance premiums and mutual funds.

5. Cybersecurity: The government is taking steps to improve the cybersecurity of banking systems, including the implementation of regulations and the development of a national cyber security policy.

Overall, the government of India is playing an active role in promoting the development and adoption of banking technology, with the goal of improving the financial services offered to customers and promoting financial inclusion.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the banking industry in India has made significant progress in adopting technology and digitizing its operations. The government's initiatives, such as Digital India and Jan Dhan Yojana, have played a critical role in promoting financial inclusion and improving the accessibility of banking services.

The widespread adoption of mobile banking and digital payment systems, such as UPI, has made it easier for customers to access and manage their finances. The use of data analytics and artificial intelligence is also helping banks to improve risk management, detect fraud, and make more informed decisions.

However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as ensuring the security of digital systems, increasing financial literacy, and improving the digital infrastructure in rural areas. The government and the banking industry must work together to overcome these challenges and continue the progress towards a fully digitized banking sector.

Overall, the future of banking in India looks promising, with technology playing a crucial role in improving the customer experience, increasing efficiency, and promoting financial inclusion.

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in the Banking and Financial sectors.

Kenneth Monis

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are rapidly transforming the banking and financial sectors. These technologies have the potential to dramatically improve the speed, efficiency, and accuracy of financial transactions, while also reducing costs and mitigating risks. As a result, banks and other financial institutions are investing heavily in AI and ML, in order to stay ahead of the curve and remain competitive in the rapidly changing landscape of finance.

One of the key applications of AI and ML in the banking and finance sectors is fraud detection. AI and ML algorithms can analyse large amounts of data in real-time, looking for patterns and anomalies that might indicate fraudulent activity. This can help financial institutions to detect and prevent fraud more quickly and effectively than traditional methods, reducing the risk of financial losses and improving customer protection.

Another important application of AI and ML in the financial sector is loan underwriting. AI and ML algorithms can analyse vast amounts of data, such as credit reports, income statements, and other financial information, to determine the creditworthiness of borrowers. This can help financial institutions to make more informed lending decisions, while also reducing the risk of loan defaults.

In addition to fraud detection and loan underwriting, AI and ML are also being used to provide personalized financial advice to customers. By analysing customer data and preferences, AI and ML algorithms can recommend financial products and services that are tailored to each individual's unique needs and goals. This can help customers to make more informed financial decisions and achieve their financial goals more effectively.

AI and ML are also being used to improve the efficiency and accuracy of financial transactions. For example, AI and ML algorithms can automate routine tasks, such as data entry, reconciliation, and settlement, freeing up staff to focus on more complex tasks. This can improve the speed and efficiency of financial transactions, while also reducing the risk of errors and inaccuracies.

Despite the many benefits of AI and ML in the banking and finance sectors, there are also some challenges that need to be overcome. For example, there is a risk that AI and ML algorithms could perpetuate existing biases and inequalities in the financial system, such as discrimination based on race, gender, or socioeconomic status. To address this issue, financial institutions need to ensure that their AI and ML algorithms are transparent, fair, and unbiased.

In conclusion, AI and ML are rapidly transforming the banking and financial sectors, offering a wide range of benefits and opportunities. By leveraging the power of these technologies, financial institutions can improve the speed, efficiency, and accuracy of their operations, while also reducing costs and mitigating risks. However, they need to ensure that they are using AI and ML in a responsible and ethical manner, in order to achieve the best possible outcomes for their customers and the broader financial system.

<u>Latest trends in banking and finance sector</u>

<u>Importance of Information Technology in banking and finance sector</u>

Hitanshi Mohit Desai

FYBBI

"Ignoring technological change in a financial system based upon technology is like a mouse starving to death because someone moved their cheese" – Chris Skinner

Banking environment has become highly competitive today. To be able to survive and grow in the changing market environment banks are going for the latest technologies, which is being perceived as an 'enabling resource' that can help in developing learner and more flexible structure that can respond quickly to the dynamics of a fast changing market scenario. It is also viewed as an instrument of cost reduction and effective communication with people and institutions associated with the banking business. Many of the IT initiatives of banks started in the late 1990s, or early 2000, with an emphasis on the adoption of core banking solutions (CBS), automation of branches and centralisation of operations in the CBS. Over the last decade, most of the banks completed the transformation to technology-driven organisations. When you look at financial services currently, they are all molded based on creating a faster, more efficient service for customers which focusses towards more mobile-based quicker options.

OBJECTIVES

The IT revolution has set the stage for unprecedented increase in financial activity across the globe. The progress of technology and the development of worldwide networks have significantly reduced the cost of global funds transfer. It is information technology which enables banks in meeting such high expectations of the customers who are more demanding and are also more techno-savvy compared to their counterparts of the yester years. They demand instant, anytime and anywhere banking facilities. The main objectives of are

1. The main objective of is to review the implementation of information Technology in the banking sector.
2. IT has been providing solutions to banks to take care of their accounting and back office requirements
3. IT also facilitates the introduction of new delivery channels—in the form of Automated teller Machines, Net Banking, and Mobile Banking to provide large services to customers.
4. Taking the help of IT to meet the challenges posed by the new economy changes.

BANKING TECHNOLOGIES

In the same way that technology has impacted other industries, it has also had a major impact on the banking sector. People's daily interactions and business practices are being transformed by the widespread adoption of digital technology. When it comes to digitisation and technology utilisation in the banking industry, both the epidemic and technological advancements have had a role in the process. According to the Reserve Bank of India's annual report for 2020-21, India's total digital transaction volume was around 4,371 crores in 2020-21, whereas it was 3,412 crores in 2019-20. Technology and digitalisation in banking have created a wide range of innovative and speedier solutions for clients' banking-related challenges.

Following are some of the current technology trends driving the banking sector:

Open Banking

Banks in open banking systems employ third-party software to integrate their financial solutions, giving their clients a single point of entry to all their banking needs and the bank's services. In order for financial institutions to compete and expand, open banking is an essential approach. Fintech businesses and banks work together to make it easier for clients to make quick and easy payments using mobile apps. Online payments for buying meals from Zomato or reserving an Uber with an online payment are just a few examples of this type of transaction.

Blockchain

When numerous parties need access to the same data at the same time, they can use blockchain technology to ensure the integrity and immutability of the data are preserved. Banks are increasingly relying on blockchain technology to keep their critical information safe from hackers. In order to increase efficiency, boost security, and speed up transactions, banks are continually experimenting with this new technology.

Artificial Intelligence And Machine Learning

These days, AI and ML don't require an introduction, and banks are quickly adopting them in order to provide consumers with just-in-time, personalised service. They automate banking operations to improve customer care and credit services as well as prevent fraud.

Information technology has many uses in finance. From trading financial instruments to keeping records of personal budgets to reporting the earnings of a business, computer technology is used by financial companies daily. Information technology allows the rapid calculation of financial statistics, as well as electronic transfers of money.

Trading

Financial trading is enhanced with information technology. Some computer systems even trade for the users. A system is programmed to enter buy and sell orders when the price of a stock or bond reaches a certain level, and automatically closes the order when the target price or the stop-loss is reached. Computer based trading is useful when a trader has a system that allows profitable trading and does not want to enter each order individually. Information technology provides instant information for stock traders to make decisions, and allows them to enter orders that are immediately executed.

Function

Financial data can be easily transferred with information technology. Instead of using checks and checking accounts, information technology can clear a transaction instantly. A debit or credit card purchase is rapidly compared with the user's account balance, allowing a bank to decide whether to allow a transaction. Information technology allows transactions during weekends and holidays, when there is no staff working at the bank.

Budgeting and Bookkeeping

Information technology is also helpful for companies that are considering financial transactions. Computer systems calculate and display the interest and principal of a loan, and estimate the returns on investment when the company borrows money to expand its operations. Companies can securely transfer data online, and the computer system records all transfers, which simplifies bookkeeping.

CONCLUSION

The arrival of technology and the escalating use of mobile and smart phone devices, has given the banking industry a new platform. Connecting a customer anytime and anywhere to their money and needs is a must have service that has become an unstoppable necessity. This worldwide communication is leading a new generation of strong banking relationships. They have a unique challenge to keep their customer alliances and keeping up with the new technologies, and competitive strategies that other banks also have to offer the public. Conveniences of services plus outside locations like ATMS are crucial to every banks success. Meeting all challenges including safety and security are perfect examples of good banking strategies. In order for the financial institutions to effectively grow they must embrace the new technologies and customize them to suit their economic success and the public's success. Online banking is a necessity for the bank's that we studied and others in order for them to stay in business. While its existence doesn't necessary give them a competitive edge because it is so common place, it is truly a cost of doing business. As a tool of modern living and as a lifestyle aid, it is absolutely indispensable. The fact is that many services that are now being offered with online banking are almost impossible to do conveniently with regular banking. As we venture into the future, the internet will undoubtedly continue to change the banking industry.

IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN BANKING & FINANCE

KHUSHI ARVIND

Banks are the oldest, biggest and fastest growing financial sector in India. Banks meet the needs of farmers, businessmen, entrepreneurs, Government and other segments of the society. Banks provide the contribution to the banking industry in India has

a huge canvas of history. Bank accepts the deposits for the purpose of lending or investment, withdrawal either by cheque, draft or otherwise

Indian banking industry is going through an IT revolution. A combination of regulatory and competitive reasons have led to increasing importance of total banking automation in the Indian Banking Industry. Information Technology is basically used in two different ways in banking, firstly in Communication and Connectivity and secondly in Business Process Re-engineering.

It is becoming increasingly imperative for banks to assess and ascertain the benefits of technology Implementation. Banks should use technology with precautions and safety nets The increasing use of technology in banks has also brought up „security‟ concerns. To avoid any pitfalls or mishaps on this account, banks ought to have in place a well-documented security policy including network security and internal security.

The passing of the Information Technology Act has come as a boon to the banking sector, and banks should abide by such rules and regulations. An effort should also be made to cover e-business in the country’s consumer law

CURRENT CONDITION OF INDIAN ECONOMY

DHRUV P.DHOKE.

As of February 2023, the Indian economy is in a state of recovery and growth after facing a slowdown and contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic in the previous years. The Indian government and central bank have implemented several measures to revive the economy, and these efforts are starting to yield positive results

India, one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, has been in the midst of a significant economic slowdown for the last few years. The country has been grappling with various structural issues, including the ongoing liquidity crisis, a rising fiscal deficit, and high unemployment rates. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation, hitting the economy hard and leading to further economic decline.

The Indian economy had started showing signs of stress even before the pandemic, with GDP growth rates declining from a peak of 8.3% in FY16 to 4.2% in FY20. The country has been facing multiple economic challenges such as the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the shadow banking crisis, and the decline in consumer demand. These issues were already pushing the Indian economy into a slowdown, which was further amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic has hit the Indian economy hard, and its impact is visible across various sectors. The stringent lockdown measures implemented to curb the spread of the virus led to a massive decline in economic activity, with many businesses forced to shut down. The manufacturing and services sectors were severely impacted, with many firms facing cash flow problems and a decline in demand. The agricultural sector has been relatively resilient, but it has also been affected by the pandemic.

One of the key indicators of the health of the Indian economy is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate. The GDP growth rate for India has been declining over the past few years. In FY 2019-2020, the GDP growth rate was 4.2%, which was the lowest in the last 11 years. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has predicted that India's GDP will contract by 10.3% in 2020-2021 due to the pandemic.

The unemployment rate in India has also been a cause for concern. The unemployment rate rose to a 45-year high of 6.1% in 2017-18, and it has been steadily increasing since then. The pandemic has worsened the unemployment situation, with many people losing their jobs. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) estimated that the unemployment rate in India rose to 27.1% in the week ending May 3, 2020, due to the lockdown.

The Indian government has taken several measures to revive the economy. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has cut interest rates several times, and the government has announced various fiscal stimulus measures, including the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY) and the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The PMGKY provides relief to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society, while the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan aims to boost the economy by promoting local manufacturing and reducing imports.

However, some experts have criticized these measures, stating that they are insufficient to revive the economy. They believe that the government needs to take more significant steps, such as increasing public investment in infrastructure projects, reducing bureaucratic red tape, and simplifying the tax system.

The Indian government has also initiated various reforms to improve the business environment in the country. The government's "Make in India" initiative aims to encourage domestic manufacturing and attract foreign investment. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced in 2017 to simplify the tax system, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was implemented to provide a time-bound and efficient resolution process for insolvent companies.

Inflation: Inflation has been on the rise in recent months, driven by factors such as supply-side constraints and increase in food prices. The consumer price index (CPI) inflation rose to 5.5% in January 2023, compared to 4.59% in the previous month. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is closely monitoring the inflation situation and may take necessary measures to control inflation if it exceeds the target range.

Employment: The Indian job market has started to recover, with the unemployment rate declining to 6.5% in December 2022, compared to 7.7% in November 2022. However, the employment situation is still far from pre-pandemic levels, and the government and private sector are taking steps to create more job opportunities.

Foreign Trade: India's exports have recorded strong growth in recent months, driven by increasing demand for Indian goods in foreign markets. The country's trade deficit has reduced, and the current account balance has improved

Investment: Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India has been increasing, driven by the country's growth potential and favorable business environment. The Indian government has also announced various measures to promote investment, including simplifying business procedures and providing tax incentives.

Overall, the Indian economy is showing signs of a robust recovery, and the government is taking steps to ensure sustained growth in the future. However, the situation remains dynamic, and the economy is facing several challenges, such as rising inflation and a sluggish job market. The government and central bank are closely monitoring the situation and taking necessary measures to address these challenges and support the growth of the economy.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN BANKING

Saharash Rasal, TYBAF

A variety of financial institutions that accept deposits from individuals and other entities and use those funds to issue loans, make investments, and generate profits are available for you to conduct a variety of banking-related operations through. In accordance with the kind of business they carry out, banks can be classified into several groups. Business and private customers of commercial banks can use their services. Individuals and families can manage their money through retail banking and receive credit, deposits, and other services. The use of advanced data analytics by artificial intelligence will transfigure banking in the future by reducing fraud and enhancing compliance. Anti-money laundering tasks that would generally take hours or days can now be completed in a matter of seconds thanks to AI algorithms. Banks can manage massive quantities of data at lightning-fast pets in order to gain perceptive information from it thanks to AI. With the help of features like AI bots, digital payment counsels, and biometric fraud discovery systems, a larger consumer base may profit from advanced- quality services. All of this results in advanced earnings, lower charges, and advanced gains.

Advantages

Enhanced Client experience: AI develops a better understanding of guests and their gestures. This enables banks to customize fiscal products and services by adding substantiated features and intuitive relations to deliver meaningful client engagement and make strong connections with its guests.

Future Outcomes and Trends: With its power to prognosticate unborn scripts by assaying once actions, AI helps banks prognosticate unborn issues and trends. This helps banks to identify fraud, money laundering pattern and make client recommendations. plutocrat launderers, through a series of conduct, portray that the source of their illegal plutocrat is legal. With its power of Machine literacy and Cognition, AI identifies these retired conduct and helps save millions for banks. also, AI is suitable to descry suspicious data patterns among humungous volumes of data to carry out fraud operation. Further, with its crucial recommendation machines, AI studies past to prognosticate unborn of data points, which helps banks to successfully over- vend and cross-sell.

Cognitive process robotization: This point enables robotization of a variety of information-ferocious, expensive and error-prone banking services like claims operation. Cognitive process robotization unnaturally automates a set of tasks that improvises upon their former duplications through constant machine literacy.

Realistic interactive interfaces: Chatbots identify the environment and feelings in the textbook converse and respond to it in the most applicable way. These cognitive machines enable banks to save not only time and ameliorate effectiveness, but also help banks to save millions of bones as a result of accretive cost savings.

Effective decision- making Cognitive systems that suppose and respond like mortal experts, give optimal results grounded on available data in real- time. These systems keep a depository of expert information in its database called knowledge database.

Robotic automation of processes: AI reviews and transforms processes by applying Robotic Process robotization (RPA). This enables robotization of about 80 of repetitious work processes, allowing knowledge workers to devote their time in value- add operations that bear high position of mortal intervention.

Disadvantages

1. Costly prices

The most cutting-edge and sophisticated AI technologies are rather pricey. Many organizations, especially the smaller ones, cannot afford them.

2. Threat to employment of humans

Human employment is at risk due to how machines are replacing labour and people. Even well-known specialists in other domains have made the same cautionary statement regarding this.

3. Intricate algorithms

The AI uses sophisticated ML and NLP algorithms for decision-making, which are extremely challenging for the average person to comprehend and process.

4. Absence of regulatory oversight

Regulation of AI is not sufficiently scrutinized. The absence of laws and regulations in these domains raises the possibility of cybercrime. Technologies and equipment could put client personal information at danger.

Challenges

1. A problem that many banks have is a resistance to change or improvement. Some places in tier two and three cities around the nation encounter this difficulty because they are standardised with predetermined procedures in conventional methods. Additionally, these units lack the level of dedication necessary to improve the skills of their labour force and human resources.

2. Due to a gap between customer demand and customer reaction, the banking industry is unable to undertake operational improvements due to a lack of supporting data. The banks adjust to a transition that doesn't meet the actual needs of the general public.

3. The current workforce has a clear lack of training in relation to the sophisticated tools and applications of the usage of AI in banking. A trained workforce is clearly needed given the rise in artificial intelligence application. To give legitimacy to the available data, professional engineers with expertise in fields like data science and machine learning are required.

Conclusion

Artificial intelligence is gradually altering human behaviour and raising the bar for human thought. Imagine a machine with the capacity to reason, pick up knowledge, innovate, and develop original ideas and concepts. The advantages and potential of such a platform have greatly enhanced computer power.

Today's common uses of AI include unlocking doors or access points with face recognition, fingerprints, or retina scans. With continued study, there is almost no end to the potential and potential for advancement in this area. Banks and financial institutions who are willing to change their traditional business models will undoubtedly reap the most benefits from AI.

Consumers without credit scores or credit cards are also eligible for lending. Fintech has made it accessible to everyone and is revolutionising lifestyles. By utilising the power of technology and creativity, fintech companies in the nation are bridging the vacuum left by the traditional banking sector.

These lending businesses are helping consumers who were never seen as being serviceable by the traditional banking industry. Additionally, Fintech, which is powered by AI, assists in evaluating credit scores of users based on various factors like digital footprint and other alternative data points, lending to NTC customers and thereby significantly increasing the number of "creditworthy" people in the nation by introducing them to the market, safely and securely.

FINANCIAL SERVICES BASED ON TRADITIONAL APPROACHES AND MODERN APPROACHES

Sneha Nadar, TYBAF

Financial services are the services provided by the finance industry, which is a broad range of business that manages money, including credit unions, banks, credit card companies, insurance companies, accountancy companies, consumer-finance companies, stock brokerages, investment funds, etc. Financial services are limited to the activity of financial services firms and their professionals, while financial products are the actual goods, accounts, or investments they provide.

Have you ever tried financial services in your life?

Let’s see what all are the advantages we getting using financial services:

- Expands activities of financial markets
- Benefits of government

🎬 Economic growth

🎬 Ensure greater yield

🎬 Maximizes return

🎬 Minimizes risk

🎬 Promotes savings

🎬 Promotes investment

Disadvantages of financial services:

🎬 The unbanked

🎬 Global financial literacy

🎬 High costs and slow transactions

🎬 Lack of trust

🎬 Rising global inequality

Types of financial services:

🎬 Tax / Audit consulting

🎬 Capital restructuring

🎬 Portfolio management

🎬 Banking

🎬 Professional advisory

🎬 Wealth management

🎬 Mutual funds

🎬 Insurance

🎬 Stock market

🎬 Treasury / Debt instruments

In this we will see the traditional approaches and modern approaches

☔ Traditional approach:

The traditional approach neglected the issues relating to the allocation and management of funds and failed to make financial decisions. According to this approach, the scope of the finance function is restricted to procurement of funds by corporate enterprise to meet their financial needs. The term procurement refers to raising of funds externally as well as the inter related aspects of raising funds.

🌧 Modern approach:

The modern approach is an analytical way of looking into financial problem of the firm. The modern approach is an analytical way of looking into financial problems of the firm. According to this approach, to the finance function covers both acquisition of funds as well as the allocation of funds to various uses.

o In traditional approach it has to be divided into fund based and non-fund based.

🚍 Fund based / asset based activities:

1.Lease finance:

In lease finance the possession of the asset is transferred but not the ownership. There are two parties, owner of the asset who is called lessor and user of the asset is called lessee. It's a contract between bank and customer.

2.Hire purchase:

Hire purchase is an agreement for buying expensive consumer goods, where the buyer makes the initial payment and also pays the balance amount plus interest amount in instalment. eg: EMI basis Instalment pays by buyer is under hire purchase agreement is called hire charges.

3.Bill discounting:

Under this in case of emergency the bank takes the bill and pay them immediately deducting some amount as discount or commission.

4.Venture capital:

Venture capital is the type of financing that the investors provide to startup companies and small finances. If we have the good new ideas then the investors ready to invest.

5.Underwritting of public issue:

Underwriters is a one who agree to buy part of the company shares which are not subscribed by pubic. The fees payable to underwriter is the underwriting commission.

6.Factoring mechanism:

There are three parties involved is buyer, seller, factor. Factoring mechanism means purchase of the bad debts or conversion of credit sales in cash. Seller sells the invoice to financial

company (factor) 80% of the invoice and balance 20 % is recoverable (deducting commission) when buyer makes the payment.

7.Mutual funds:

Mutual fund is the process of collecting or mobilizing money from public in the form of investment. Instead of investing in a particular firm, in mutual fund the amount will be invested in separate way.

8.Mechanism of forfaiting:

Forfaiting is a method of trade finance (international trade) that allows exporters to obtain cash by selling their medium and long term foreign accounts receivable at a discount to a forfaiter a specialized finance firm or a department in bank. (Deducting 100% commission).

9.Insurance service:

Insurance is the contract between Insurer (selling the policy) Insured (purchasing the policy). Some assured is decided by the company and in consideration the insured has to be pay the premium amount on the policy.

🚍 Non fund based / Fee based activities:

1.Project counselling:

Project counselling is the study of the project. If the client wants to invest he don’t know where to invest so at the time he will be take the help of the project counselling. It advises or assists the client in critical decision making process.

2.Capital restructuring:

Capital restructuring is the process of operation that involves the mixture of debt and equity in a company capital structure. eg. Mr. A started a new business. Two years completed the company is not making profits. In that case he will go the capital restructuring by seeing the balance sheet he will tell to Mr. A what changes to make and what not.

Advisory service relating to merger and takeover:

Advisory service relating to merger and takeover means to increase the shareholder value.

Merger: In merger two or more companies come together and make a new company.

Takeover: In takeover big company buys small company at the cheaper rate because the small company will be introduce by the bigger company so its make more profit.

Custodial service:

Custodial is the care taker of a public property or security. For rendering these services the company gats fees called as custodial charges.

Microfinance Saga

Rohitaksha Shetty, TYBAF

Microfinance is a concept that approaches the problem of poverty as a problem of inequal financial opportunity. And is seeks to solve the same by providing these opportunities to the weakest section of the society. If it sounds complicated to you then here is a story of a man that will help explain it all.

Birth of a Dream…….

Muhammed Yunus started Grameen bank (village Bank) project in 1976 with the aim of empowering the economically weak by providing credit. Muhammed Yunus philosophy was simple, to do opposite of what the big banks do, if they aim for rich customers we at Grameen will aim for the poor, if they aim for men as their primary client base we will aim for women, if they go to city's to set up business we go to village's, if they seek for collateral then we will dismiss the collateral system, if they what to know their clients past we are only interested in our clients future, if their banks are owned by the rich then our banks will be owned by our poor borrowers. This philosophy of Mr Yunus made Grameen a bank truly for the poor.

Here a question may arise how this poor guy's will pay back this loan. Here comes Mr. Yunus important belief

"Every one is a entrepreneur"

here is a story to explain it in detail, Mr. Yunus wanted to test his philosophy so he approached

the weakest section of the society which were the beggars, he convinced them to borrow small

sums of money and start their micro business of selling goods door to door as they go to beg.

This program was a great hit and over 1 Lakh beggars joined and In a few months time more than 20 Thousand beggars quit begging completely and worked full time as door to door sales people they even returned the initial sum of borrowing back. This was a great proof of concept

for Grameen bank there are many such stories of women that took loan from the bank, started their own micro business ranging from dairy to manufacturing and uplifted their family from poverty. Grameen bank which was started with providing 27US$ loan to 47 people has now grown to10.27 million borrower members, 97% of whom are female members who have borrowed up to US$ 35,812.55 million. Mohammed Yunus with his work has improved the financial condition of millions of people across Bangladesh and for his efforts he was awarded

the Noble peace prize.

Forgotten Dream …….

After the success of the Grameen bank big money started to get in the microfinance sector.

From word bank to private philanthropy foundation all started pouring in millions of dollars to

fund microfinance operations across the globe. Looking at this growing business opportunities

several privately owned investor funded start-up started to enter the micro finance industry moving away from the original cooperative ownership structure of the industry. This privately owned enterprise’s had their investor interest in mind of maximizing profits. But it’s was in contrast of the original idea of microfinance of public well fair. Some of these microfinance operations turn predatory in nature In pursuit of profit. as they were operating in economically backward nations with low financial regulations they started predatory practices of giving loans at a higher rates putting up collection and recovery agents to harass people who were unable to pay, giving people personal loans With high interest which they know they can’t pay and in a way putting them into debt Trap. This micro finance company’s became less of credit provider for the poor and more of loan sharks exploiting the poor.

Microfinance in India

Like all Financial structures in India microfinance industry is also regulated by the Reserve Bank of India. SEWA Bank, part of the Self Employed Women’s Association (SEWA), in Gujarat in 1974 was the first bank to introduce microfinance in India. The micro finance industry is worth 270000 crore as of now and has a huge potential growth upside.

Micro finance organizations apart from providing loans also provide other financial services such as saving deposits etc. They essentially act as Bank for economically backward and not just as credit provider.

In India there are Corporative banks, private banks and other specialized financial institution that are involved in providing microfinancial services

Conclusion

Regulations and social development goals of banks involved in micro finance can lead to development of a healthy credit system for the economically backward Which will in turn lead to breaking of the vicious cycle of poverty for many individuals and result in an economically equal nation.

Article on Retail Banking

Avani Pawar, TYBAF

Retail banking, also known as consumer banking or personal banking, is banking that provides financial services to individual consumers rather than businesses. Retail banking is a way for individual consumers to manage their money, have access to credit, and deposit their money in a secure manner. Services offered by retail banks include checking and savings accounts, personal loan, credit card etc.

How a Retail Bank Generates Income

A retail bank stores the cash deposits of its retail clients. It then uses these deposits to make loans to other clients. The Federal Reserve formerly required that all banks keep 10% of their demand and checking deposits in-house overnight—this was changed to 0% in March 2020. This is known as the reserve requirement and is seen as a safety and liquidity measure. This means that the remainder of the deposits is allowed to be loaned out. The banks charge interest rates on these loans at a higher rate than they pay on customer deposits, which is how banks earn income.

In the banking industry, consumers also rely on the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) to insure their bank deposits. As of March 31, 2021, the FDIC insured 4,978 institutions, commercial banks and savings banks. The total amount of assets the FDIC insured was $22.6 trillion and the total amount of loans insured was $10.86 trillion.

Types of Retail Banks

Retail banks come in a variety of types and sizes, from local community banks, which are small, locally run banks to the retail banking services of large, global corporate banks such as JPMorgan Chase and Citibank.

As of March 31, 2021, the top five largest U.S. commercial banks by assets were:

- JPMorgan Chase
- Bank of America
- Wells Fargo
- Citibank
- U.S. Bank

All of these banks offer retail banking services, which is a large portion of their revenues.

Credit unions are another type of retail bank that works as a non-profit cooperative where members pool their assets to be able to provide loans and other financial services to other members.

What Are Retail Banking and Its Features?

Retail banking is intended to help consumers manage their money by giving them access to basic banking services, a source of credit, and financial advice. The general public can access a variety of services through a retail bank, including checking and savings accounts, mortgages, credit cards, foreign currency and remittance services, and automobile financing.

What Is the Role of Retail Banking?

The role of retail banking is to help individual consumers manage their money, gain access to credit, and deposit their money in a secure way. Retail banks offer checking and savings accounts, mortgages, personal loans, credit cards, and certificates of deposit (CDs).

What Is the Difference Between Commercial Banking and Retail Banking?

Retail banking offers deposit, access, and lending services to individuals. Commercial banking is another name for corporate banking, which offers banking services to businesses, governments, and other institutions. While retail banking offers its services to individuals for personal use, commercial banking offers its services to institutions for institutional and corporate use.

Commercial Banking

Sumitkumar Das, TYBAF

As per the commercial bank definition, "it is a financial institution whose purpose is to accept deposits from people and provide loans and other facilities". The Commercial Bank was founded in 1924 by local businessmen in Oglethorpe County with the mission of serving the financial needs of the citizens and businesses of the area. Much has changed since 1924, but The Commercial Bank's commitment to the communities that we serve remains the same. As one of the few remaining locally owned and operated community banks in the Athens area, The Commercial Bank has the unique ability to customize common sense solutions for each of our customers. This approach allows us to differentiate ourselves from the regional and national banks that often use an impersonal "one-size fits all" approach. Commercial banks provide basic services of banking to their customers and small to medium-sized businesses. A commercial bank is a financial institution that provides services like loans, certificates of deposits, savings bank accounts bank overdrafts, etc. to its customers. These institutions make money by lending loans to individuals and earning interest on loans. They give out these loans from the money deposited by their customers in different types of accounts. They use the deposits as capital for providing loans. Commercial banks are essential for the economy of a country because they help in creating capital, credit as well as liquidity in the market. These banks are generally physically located in cities but these days there are online banks are growing in numbers. Banks also earn money from interest they earn by lending out money to other clients. The funds they lend comes from customer deposits. However, the interest rate paid by banks on the money they borrow is less than the rate charged on the money they lend. For example, a bank may offer savings account customers an annual interest rate of 0.25%, while charging mortgage clients 4.75% in interest annually. Various types of loans given by a commercial bank are business loans, car loans, house loans, personal loans, and education loans. Commercial banks offer basic services of banking to the public including individual customers as well as small and medium-sized businesses. Money is made by banks by charging for services and fees. The fees depend on the products given such as overdraft fees, fees for safe deposit boxes, late fees, etc. Various loans also consist of fees other than interest on loans. Commercial banks are essential for the economy because they create liquidity in the market and create capital besides providing their customers with essential services. Banks make sure liquidity in the market by lending out loans from the deposits of their customers. There are various types of commercial banks such as public sector banks, private sector banks, and regional rural banks are the types of commercial banks. The basic functions commercial banks are accepting deposits, lending out loans, transfer of money, and discounting bills of exchange. Commercial banks are an important part of the economy.

They not only provide consumers with an essential service but also help create capital and liquidity in the market. Commercial banks ensure liquidity by taking the funds that their customers deposit in their accounts and lending them out to others. Commercial banks play a role in the creation of credit, which leads to an increase in production, employment, and consumer spending, thereby boosting the economy. As such, commercial banks are heavily regulated by a central bank in their country or region. For instance, central banks impose reserve requirements on commercial banks. This means that banks are required to hold a certain percentage of their consumer deposits at the central bank as a cushion if there's a rush to withdraw funds by the general public. Customers find commercial bank investments, such as savings accounts and CDs, attractive because they are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), and money can be easily withdrawn. Customers have the option to withdraw money upon demand, and the balances are fully insured up to $250,000. Therefore, banks do not have to pay much for this money. Many banks pay no interest at all (or at least pay very little) on checking account balances and offer interest rates for savings accounts that are well below U.S. Treasury bond (T-bond) rates. Consumer lending makes up the bulk of North American bank lending, and of this, residential mortgages make up by far the largest share. Mortgages are used to buy properties, and the homes themselves are often the security that collateralizes the loan.

Mortgages are typically written for 30-year repayment periods, and interest rates may be fixed, adjustable, or variable. Although a variety of more exotic mortgage products were offered during the U.S. housing bubble of the 2000s, many of the riskier products, including pick-a-payment mortgages and negative amortization loans, are much less common now. Automobile lending is another significant category of secured lending for many banks. Compared to mortgage lending, auto loans are typically for shorter terms and higher rates. Banks face extensive competition in auto lending from other financial institutions, like captive auto financing operations run by automobile manufacturers and dealers. Commercial banks are heavily regulated, and most deposit accounts are covered up to $250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC). Moreover, commercial banking and investment banking funds cannot be comingled by law. Commercial banks are a critical component of the U.S. economy by providing vital capital to businesses and individuals in the form of credit and loans. They provide a secure place where people save money, earn interest, and make payments through checks, debit cards, and credit cards. Commercial banks are typically in brick-and- mortar locations in cities and towns, many with extensive branch networks. A growing number have no physical location, however instead, they are accessible online and through mobile applications. In most countries, commercial banks are heavily regulated and this is typically done by a country's central bank. They will impose a number of conditions on the banks that they regulate such as keeping bank reserves and to maintain minimum capital requirements.

Latest trends in banking and finance sector

Importance of Information Technology in banking and finance sector

Hitanshi Mohit Desai, FYBBI

“Ignoring technological change in a financial system based upon technology is like a mouse starving to death because someone moved their cheese” – Chris Skinner

Banking environment has become highly competitive today. To be able to survive and grow in the changing market environment banks are going for the latest technologies, which is being perceived as an ‘enabling resource’ that can help in developing learner and more flexible structure that can respond quickly to the dynamics of a fast changing market scenario. It is also viewed as an instrument of cost reduction and effective communication with people and institutions associated with the banking business. Many of the IT initiatives of banks started in the late 1990s, or early 2000, with an emphasis on the adoption of core banking solutions (CBS), automation of branches and centralisation of operations in the CBS. Over the last decade, most of the banks completed the transformation to technology-driven organisations. When you look at financial services currently, they are all molded based on creating a faster, more efficient service for customers which focusses towards more mobile-based quicker options.

OBJECTIVES

The IT revolution has set the stage for unprecedented increase in financial activity across the globe. The progress of technology and the development of worldwide networks have significantly reduced the cost of global funds transfer. It is information technology which enables banks in meeting such high expectations of the customers who are more demanding and are also more techno-savvy compared to their counterparts of the yester years. They demand instant, anytime and anywhere banking facilities. The main objectives of are

1. The main objective of is to review the implementation of information Technology in the banking sector.

2. IT has been providing solutions to banks to take care of their accounting and back office requirements

3. IT also facilitates the introduction of new delivery channels—in the form of Automated teller Machines, Net Banking, and Mobile Banking to provide large services to customers.

4. Taking the help of IT to meet the challenges posed by the new economy changes.

BANKING TECHNOLOGIES

In the same way that technology has impacted other industries, it has also had a major impact on the banking sector. People’s daily interactions and business practices are being transformed by the widespread adoption of digital technology. When it comes to digitisation and technology utilisation in the banking industry, both the epidemic and technological advancements have had a role in the process. According to the Reserve Bank of India's annual report for 2020-21, India's total digital transaction volume was around 4,371 crores in 2020-21, whereas it was 3,412 crores in 2019-20. Technology and digitalisation in banking have created a wide range of innovative and speedier solutions for clients' banking-related challenges.

Following are some of the current technology trends driving the banking sector:

Open Banking

Banks in open banking systems employ third-party software to integrate their financial solutions, giving their clients a single point of entry to all their banking needs and the bank's services. In order for financial institutions to compete and expand, open banking is an essential approach. Fintech businesses and banks work together to make it easier for clients to make quick and easy payments using mobile apps. Online payments for buying meals from Zomato or reserving an Uber with an online payment are just a few examples of this type of transaction.

Blockchain

When numerous parties need access to the same data at the same time, they can use blockchain technology to ensure the integrity and immutability of the data are preserved. Banks are increasingly relying on blockchain technology to keep their critical information safe from hackers. In order to increase efficiency, boost security, and speed up transactions, banks are continually experimenting with this new technology.

Artificial Intelligence And Machine Learning

These days, AI and ML don't require an introduction, and banks are quickly adopting them in order to provide consumers with just-in-time, personalised service. They automate banking operations to improve customer care and credit services as well as prevent fraud.

FINANCE SECTOR

Information technology has many uses in finance. From trading financial instruments to keeping records of personal budgets to reporting the earnings of a business, computer technology is used by financial companies daily. Information technology allows the rapid calculation of financial statistics, as well as electronic transfers of money.

Trading

Financial trading is enhanced with information technology. Some computer systems even trade for the users. A system is programmed to enter buy and sell orders when the price of a stock or bond reaches a certain level, and automatically closes the order when the target price or the stop-loss is reached. Computer based trading is useful when a trader has a system that allows profitable trading and does not want to enter each order individually. Information technology provides instant information for stock traders to make decisions, and allows them to enter orders that are immediately executed.

Function

Financial data can be easily transferred with information technology. Instead of using checks and checking accounts, information technology can clear a transaction instantly. A debit or credit card purchase is rapidly compared with the user's account balance, allowing a bank to decide whether to allow a transaction.

Information technology allows transactions during weekends and holidays, when there is no staff working at the bank. Budgeting and Bookkeeping

Information technology is also helpful for companies that are considering financial transactions. Computer systems calculate and display the interest and principal of a loan, and estimate the returns on investment when the company borrows money to expand its operations. Companies can securely transfer data online, and the computer system records all transfers, which simplifies bookkeeping.

CONCLUSION

The arrival of technology and the escalating use of mobile and smart phone devices, has given the banking industry a new platform. Connecting a customer anytime and anywhere to their money and needs is a must have service that has become an unstoppable necessity. This worldwide communication is leading a new generation of strong banking relationships. They have a unique challenge to keep their customer alliances and keeping up with the new technologies, and competitive strategies that other banks also have to offer the public. Conveniences of services plus outside locations like ATMS are crucial to every banks success. Meeting all challenges including safety and security are perfect examples of good banking strategies. In order for the financial institutions to effectively grow they must embrace the new technologies and customize them to suit their economic success and the public's success. Online banking is a necessity for the bank's that we studied and others in order for them to stay in business. While its existence doesn't necessary give them a competitive edge because it is so common place, it is truly a cost of doing business. As a tool of modern living and as a lifestyle aid, it is absolutely indispensable. The fact is that many services that are now being offered with online banking are almost impossible to do conveniently with regular banking. As we venture into the future, the internet will undoubtedly continue to change the banking industry.

LATEST TRENDS ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL SECTOR

ROHAN RAVAL

About Banking Sector

As per my study on the field 2023 will be a challenging year for financial institutions. Innovative new technologies are redefining the sector, shaping the services that financial organisations offer, the ways in which they interact with consumers, and the ways in which they apply new sources of data across departments. But the onset of growing economic instability is putting entire markets in jeopardy and threatening to yield mounting uncertainty for lenders and borrowers alike.

Nevertheless, the evolution of financial services is set to continue.

Let’s examine the 4 top trends for financial organisations in 2023:

1. Open banking will dominate the future

2. Cloud-native systems will replace legacy alternatives

3. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) will increase in importance

4. Cybersecurity continues as a top priority

About Financial Sector:

The financial services sector is rapidly evolving. The 4 trends outlined above will only accelerate this evolution, dramatically redefining the industry over the next 12 months. The pace of change is so quick that financial organisations cannot afford to fall behind,even for a moment.

Conclusion:

Working with innovative partners, ones that understand and implement new technologies and trends, is the best way for financial & banking players to future-proof their business & sector going forward.

Latest Trends in Banking and Finance Sector

Vaibhavi Vijay Rathod, FYBAF

In 2023,the ability to anticipate evolving customer needs,and in turn design user experiences that effectively drive intrinsic human behaviour and promote financial wellbeing,will differentiate forward thinking banks from their rivals.

Retail banking, also known as consumer banking or personal banking, is banking that provides financial services to individual consumers rather than businesses. Retail banking is a way for individual consumers to manage their money, have access to credit, and deposit their money in a secure manner.

Broadly speaking, there are three main retail bank types. They are commercial banks, credit unions, and certain investment funds that offer retail banking services. All three retail bank types work toward providing similar banking services.

Ever since the pandemic began, banks have been forced to speed up their digital transformation processes.

As we enter 2023, the banking industry is focused on delivering an improved digital banking experience with new technologies, products and partnerships.

Types of Digital Banking:-

•UPI (Unified Payment Interface)

• Internet Banking.

• Mobile Banking.

•Banking Cards.

• Mobile Wallets.

•Bharat Interface For Money.

• POINT of SALE (POS)

Information technology in banking sector refers to the use of sophisticated information and communication technologies together with computer science to enable banks to offer better services to its customers in a secure, reliable and affordable manner and sustain competitive advantage over other banks. Micro finance is not a new concept in any part of the world, just that there have been different definitions over the years, the earliest precedent that we can see in India with money lending groups in Kerala. The modern version of Micro Finance in India starts from the 1970s, where many of the microfinance institutions were set up.

The whole micro finance set up was given a boost based the Government of India's boost towards the alleviation of poverty. While the institutions were started in the 1970s, the companies gained prominence only in the 90s, the most famous of those is the SEWA organisation or Self-Employed Women's Organisation Bank.

Importance of Information Technology in Banking & Finance.

Anshika Yadav,FYBAF

As we know information and Technology played an important role in the Banking and Finance Sector Field. If we do not have the right or correct information than we can go on the wrong path. Banking and Finance company providing us, everyday a new information and it's our responsibility to under that information and the technology. Now a day bank is using an electronic mode for providing efficient, frequent, and fast service to the customer. E-Banking or internet banking mode that provide financial service for the individual customer through internet. But there are many people in our country who are less educated or illiterate and because of their less educated they getting less information from the banking, and then bank doing scam with those customers.

Today's generations are growing with the technology, Technology and information helps for effective control process help business to realize their potential and the difficulties and improve their preformation and scope while reducing their risk. By Using the online data Fraud can be reduces. Every small and big Company on today's time using the technology in their firm or in their company.

In today's time there are so many different types of banks and finance company are excessed in the market, and they have highly competitive market, if you have to survive or you to become a best of all this company then you have to use the latest information and the technologies for your company, which has flexible structure that can respond quickly and the fast-changing market scenario and that can help in learn and develop the business. It is also viewed as an instrument of cost-effective communication with people and institutions associated with the banking business.

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