

# **E - VANIJYA**

**STUDENTS NEWS LETTER**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**RAMAIAH COLLEGE OF ARTS,  
SCIENCE AND COMMERCE**

**ISSUE NO.5 APRIL,**

**2019**

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## Message from the Editorial Board

*It is pride for us to state that the Department of Commerce, RCASC is bringing out – “E- VANIJYA” student newsletter. It is one of the steps towards institutional social responsibility by reducing paper usage in the campus. It is heartening to note that this issue of “E-Vanijya” lives up to its expectations with large number of contributions from the students.*

*Yet again another batch of students has left the portals of this great institution to join the corporate world. There is a bunch of wishes to all of them & we are sure that they will do us, their parents & institution proud. The students of commerce have achieved excellence in academic and cocurricular activities and won prizes in various intercollegiate competitions*

*I immensely thank Management, Honourable Chairman of GEF Sri Dr. M.R Jayaram, Honourable Directors of GEF, RCASC Sri M.R Janakiram and Sri M.R Kodandaram. CEO of GEF –GS Sri B.S. Ramaparshad and COF Sri. G. Ramachandra, Principal Dr. A. Nagarathna and all staff members for their support. I thank all students who have contributed articles for this newsletter.*

*Our commitment to share best practices & experiences to the readers of E-Vanijya continues.*

*We hope you will enjoy reading this edition.*

**Prof. B.S. JAYARAMA**

*Vice-Principal &*

*HOD of Commerce*

## *DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES*







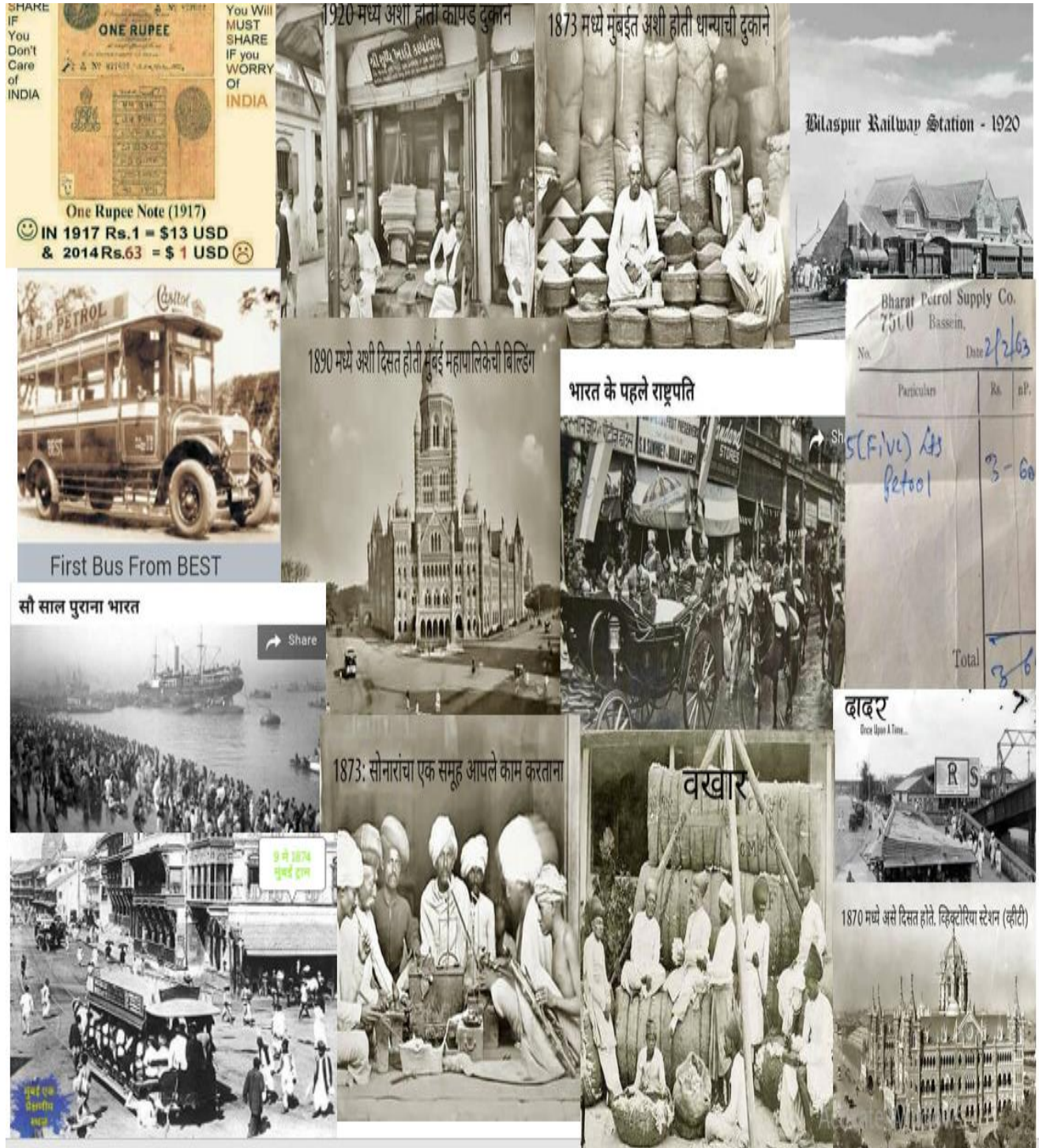


# RARE COLLECTIONS

Veena.S.Terdal

Dr.Pooja Kumari

Dept of Commerce



## ***BEAUTIFULLY CORRUPTED CITY***

***Rakshitha. A***

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"Dishonest (or fraudulent) conduct by those in power, typically involving bribery" But corruption is not for rich or highly influential Indians. For them corruption is nothing but an alternative way for getting things done in an easy manner. Behind this small world of corruption, there are large number of causes that have been keeping this corruption, for example

- Imbalance and more desire for money
- Political instability
- Low levels as well as high levels of education
- Lack of commitment of the society
- Poverty and the list goes on.

Corruption is not a practice that has started recently, it's in existence from a long history of time, from Mughal and Sultanate period. Currently Bangalore stands for the top most corrupted city in India. Corruption doesn't have any specific field to deal with, it flows all over.

Who are the people that are responsible for this corruption? Who are the ones that should bring change in this society? Once a great man Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam said that, "If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are father, mother and teacher." It's time that we bring these words into practice. People may do strike against corruption and protest for justice, but no matter what the system remains the same. Corruption rate is indeed decreasing, but the sad part is that it's a very slow process. Until that change, people can't wait. People with more money and influence or with power keep getting opportunities, while people with morals, principals or talent are left behind. It's time that we stand and ask for what we want and not let the money talk and decide the worth of any individual.

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## ***STOCK MARKETING***

***D Kusum Gaikwad***

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***“The stock market is filled with individuals who know the price of everything,  
but the value of nothing.”***

Indian stock market takes place on its two stock exchanges: The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange (NSE). The BSE has been in existence since 1875. The NSE, on the other hand, was founded in 1992 and started trading in 1994. Even after

a long term of existence stock market is still at a stake, due to simple reason 'not everyone aware of what stock market is all about. When people are uncertain about what's happening in the world, they are less likely to take on the high risk associated with stock, hence less money is put up in stock market. Stock market is completely based on probability and uncertainty but not hard to understand. Stock has its own highs and lows, when people are optimistic about the economy and investing more money, a bull market may occur. During this time, stock prices rise faster than usual and people expect positive returns on their investment. But when people are pessimistic about the economy, a bear market can ensue which arises falling of stock prices. Perhaps the market depends completely on people's interest on investment on shares, which ensure the state of economy of a country. Investment in stock market requires patience and ready to face any situations. Politics also play major role in stock markets, as of the law or any budget or any other amendment they make put of a direct effect on stock market. Hence it is important for each and every individual especially the growing citizens of a country to know the importance of stock market, its benefits and advantages to country's Economic growth.

## ***GOODS AND SERVICE TAX (GST)***

*Chaithanya K S*

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Goods and Service Tax (GST) is an indirect tax imposed on supply of Goods and Services. This GST came into force in 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017 but before 2017 it was planned but could not be implemented through some political issues at finally it was forced on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. The main motive of GST is to reduce the cascading effect (paying tax on tax) and create common economy and for maintaining cooperative economy. Tax is a tax which is said to be single nation single tax, before there were many taxes like service tax, excise tax and customs, to pay these taxes it would be difficult to pay this taxes so after implementation of GST there was no need of other taxes the country would save lot of money and time for ensuring exchange of goods and services all over the world. These was first proposed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee and implemented through prime minister.



# AT MIDNIGHT, MODI RINGS IN INDIA'S 'GOOD & SIMPLE TAX'

**HISTORIC MOMENT** Govt ushers in an ambitious taxation regime that promises to be a game-changer for the Indian economy

Saadhna Chatterjee and Mahua Vasudek

**NEW DELHI** Prime Minister Narendra Modi ushered in the historic midnight moment of Parliament when he announced the nation's first 'good and simple tax'—the Goods and Services Tax (GST), ending a 58-year struggle for a uniform tax system across the country. The GST will replace some 20 indirect and state taxes and unify a country of 1.3 billion people under one tax system.

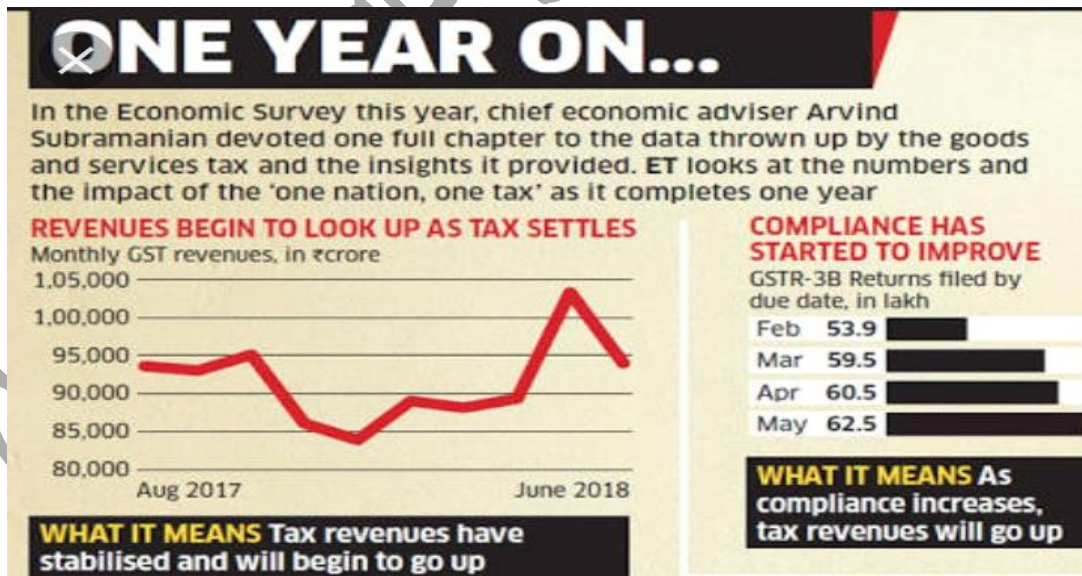
The new tax regime is expected to boost economic growth, create jobs and improve the market trading. It controlled the circulation of black money. This makes people to understand how much should they pay and on what bases it is charged. GST has a great impact on e-commerce industries, since there were no uniform taxes and many business man were facing difficulty so, now when GST was coming into force there were no need of paying many taxes only one tax that is GST. These became a very big advantage for them.

**GST is not the legacy of one political party but the collective legacy of all political parties**

Modi referred to the central hall's illustrious history, saying there could be no place more appropriate than the central hall to launch the GST in a special midnight ceremony in the central hall of Parliament.



President Pranab Mukherjee and Prime Minister Narendra Modi press a button to launch the GST in a special midnight ceremony in the central hall of Parliament.



The present GST rate is 18%. Therefore, we can understand how GST is important for us and how it helped to build up the economy and standard of living in our country....



# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF INFOSYS.

*Sadiya*

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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a self-regulating business model. It is a broad concept. It is important to both consumers and the companies. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) helps the company to build its good image in the society by performing or organising social activities for the general public. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs helps in boosting employee morale and leads to greater productivity in the workforce. Infosys has been the earlier adopter of CSR initiatives. Infosys works towards removing of malnutrition, improving healthcare infrastructure, supporting primary education, rehabilitating abandoned women and children, and preserving Indian art and culture. Infosys Foundation partners with Non-government organisations (NGOs) to make a difference among local communities.

Infosys limited has spent Rs.342 crores as its CSR expenditure of ₹340 crores (2% of the Net Profit of ₹ 17,018 Cr towards various schemes of CSR as prescribed under Section 135 of the Act. The CSR amount of ₹109 Cr has been spent in Bengaluru particularly. This year, the foundation extended its programmes to most of the states, to expand the reach to create deeper impact. The main focus areas of Infosys Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities includes:

- **Hunger, Poverty, Malnutrition and Health:** Infosys is promoting preventive healthcare and sanitation and making available safe drinking water.
- **Education:** Infosys promotes education which includes special education and employment-enhancing vocational skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled. Infosys provides monetary contributions for establishing endowment funds, chairs, laboratories, etc.
- **Rural Development Projects:** Infosys helps to strengthen rural areas by improving accessibility, housing, drinking water, sanitation, power, etc.
- **Gender Equality and Empowerments of Women:** Infosys promotes gender equality and empowerment of women; setting up homes, hostels, and day care centres for women and orphans. Infosys adopts measures for reducing inequality faced by socially and economically backward groups.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Infosys ensures environmental sustainability, ecological balance, provides protection to flora and fauna, animal welfare, agro forestry, and maintaining the quality of soil, air and water.

The CSR of Infosys is not limited only to philanthropy, but also includes a number of initiatives which leads to the social development, conservation of natural resource using technology and

other innovative means. The **CSR** committee of the Board is responsible for the execution of the **CSR Policy**. The committee comprises three independent directors and COO and Whole-time Director. The members of **CSR** committee Includes-Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw-Chairperson, U.B. Pravin Rao, Roopa Kudva and Dr. Punita Kumar Sinha. Infosys Foundation receives requests for funding of projects throughout the whole year. It provides the funds on the requests. Infosys Foundation helps the society in every means of development. Infosys Foundation is very helpful to the general public which is in need of funds for their development. Infosys foundation organises many social programmes in all the areas of every state which needs to be developed.

## **INVESTMENT BEHAVIOUR OF INDIANS**

*Deepasha Singh*

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Investment behaviours are defined as how the investors judge, predict, analyse and review the procedures for decision making, which includes investment psychology, Information gathering, defining and understanding, research and analysis. Investing is not just about finding a place of your money to grow. It is also about how you will manage that investment.

Savings form a very important part of the economy of any nation. With the savings invested in various options available to the people the money acts as the driver for growth of the country. One needs to invest and earn returns on their idle resources and generate a specified sum of money for a specific goal in life and make a provision for an uncertain future. Also, it helps in meeting the cost of inflation in future. Inflation is the rate at which the cost of living increases.

It is a very well -known fact that is proven by the survey that there is strong gender bias in investment patterns in India. Most of the studies reveal that women invest more conservatively than men and that women are more risk averse. The gender difference has been studied in terms of their risk tolerance their risk bearing capacity, risk perception i.e., how they assume risk within different constraints, time horizon for investment, preference for investment alternatives among the vast number of alternatives available in the Indian capital market, etc. The recent study shows that in 2014-15, there is a huge transformation in Indian Capital Market regulation which attract FPI but still for domestic consumers there is no changes shows in the participation of common people. Though the participation in mutual funds is increasing significantly.

**Factors influencing such behaviour are:**

- It was studied that most of the people who are from rural areas fear the capital market.
- People are trapped by local financial pull investments.
- Most of the people have wrong myths about capital market.
- People are happy with their traditional investments.
- People are quite conservative about their investments.
- Risk tolerance level in rural people is very low.

**An individual's investments decision is also based on the following reasons:**

- Investors make decision based on heuristics; they decide price as decision-anchor and are overconfident in their judgements.
- Their investment behaviour is highly influenced by representativeness and they do a lot of mental accounting in the sense of grouping their gains and losses while making decisions.
- Though investors follow fundamentals, they tend to discount complex information at first instance; they prefer those pieces of information which are easily adjustable into their investment decision making.
- There exists an asymmetric pattern of distribution and usage of information among individual investors which affects their investment behaviour to greater extent.

Anyhow, to overcome all these negatives the government and other financial institutions must take the responsibility of making the audience aware about the advantages of investing in capital market and removing the wrong myths about the market which is coming along all these years. To an extent this programme is going on and many people have realised the importance of it, but the target is to encourage maximum people to invest more and not just focus on some selected groups!

## **E-COMMERCE IN INDIA**

*Deepasha Singh*

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E-commerce or electronic commerce is the sale and purchase of goods and services through internet. Electronic commerce refers to expansion of the business market and maintaining the relationship with the customer. There are tremendous opportunities of growth in E-commerce in future also.

### **E-Commerce in India**



The company like ebay, Myntra, Flipkart, amazon, OLX are some of the companies which have established their name in Indian e-commerce market. All these site selling varieties of products, film tickets, gadgets, accessories much more .... Now the stock exchanges have also become online now. Delivery of goods to costumer by couriers at a faster rate.

### **E-Commerce at Past (1960-1994)**

The history of e-commerce started 40years ago and to this day, continues to grow with new technologies, innovation and thousands of businesses entering the online market each year. Online shopping was invented and pioneered in 1979 by Micheal Aldrich in the United Kingdom



Electronic Data Inter change (EDI). EDI replaced traditional mailing and faxing of the documents with a digital transfer of data from one computer to computer. Amazon.com was one of the first e-commerce site in the US to start selling products online and thousands of businesses have followed since.

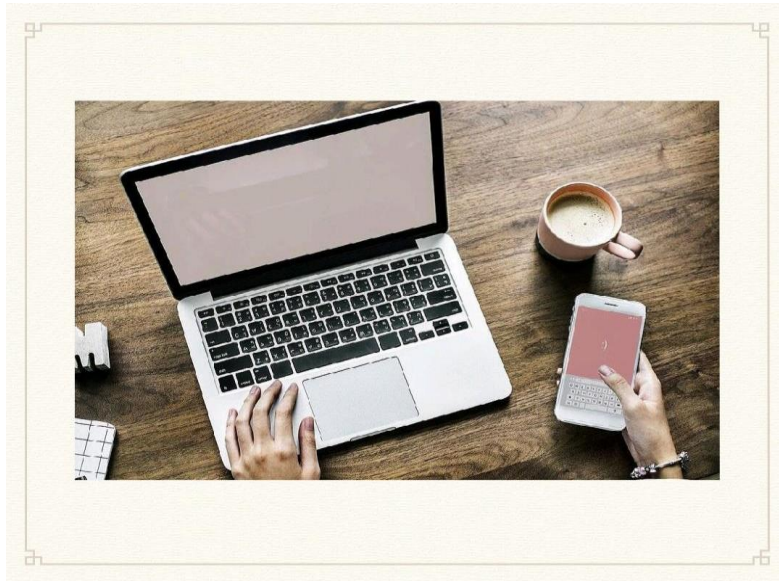
### **E-Commerce at Present**

E-Commerce in India is still in a growing stage, but it offers tremendous opportunities for developing countries like India. The e-commerce sector in India started their operations late nineties among business to business user (B2B). Today e-commerce has become an integral part of our society. There are websites providing any number of goods and services. Technology is changing the way of shopping. Growth shown by Indian players like Flipkart,

India Times, Snap deal etc. and huge investors' interest these companies showed the immense potentials of the market.

### **Leading E-Retailers in India**

E-Retailer Sales (in Millions US Dollars) Flipkart -325.96, Jabong -163.06, Snap deal -101.52, First cry -35.74, Big Basket -31.75



### **Some of the features of E-commerce**

It saves time, delivery is done at faster rate, it helps in reducing transportation cost.

Consumer can easily compare price and product effectively and efficiently

E-commerce is also boosted by electronic fund transfer throughout this the world

Because of these features, the e-commerce industry in India has increased at a high rate.

E-Commerce has made shopping easy today. E-commerce industry is one of the largest growing industries in India at present. Growth in E-Commerce is due to increase in smart phones and internet users, 3G/4G internet services, awareness in public.

# E-PHARMACIES

*Sriya Kanekal*

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E-Pharmacies is nothing but electronic pharmacies. Buying and selling of medicines online. It is an initiative taken by Indian government. It has also opened a new ray of hope to E-commerce industry. There are so many E-pharmacy companies working in India who deliver medicines to doorstep.

E-pharmacy has played a very vital role in making India digital or digitally producing medicines. It has helped crores of people in getting medicines on time and has been delivered to houses. People can easily get medicines not only from the country even they can order medicines from other countries. This has helped many patients who suffer from a very rare diseases and who do not get those medicines very easily.

Talking about E-pharmacy. It is a wonderful move taken by government and the companies which will help India develop in the fields of pharmacy. It is very helpful as the generation of today is growing through internet which will bring popularity and become beneficial to people. As technology is growing people are becoming digital and through this, the biggest advantage is functioning of e-commerce industry and the best is e-pharmacy. People can get any medicines at time in any part of country.

E-pharmacy will reduce the work of people going to medical shops and sometimes the medicines might not be available in medical shops that time e-pharmacy is very beneficial as it has all the medicines prescribed. It is very beneficiary for people who are aged as they can just order the required medicines online instead of going for medical shops.

Doing things digitally might be very beneficiary to people. E-pharmacy will help people have knowledge regarding medicines and they are even sold for lower prices. It is very useful for people who have a very busy life style. E-pharmacy assist home bound patients and those living far from traditional pharmacy.

## GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR BUSINESS GROWTH

*Yuktha joshi*

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Polices are nothing but a course of action adopted or proposed by an organization or an individual in order to maintain a code of conduct.



Every nation defines its mode of governance through a number of policies, these are called public policies. Public policies are guided by social, cultural, religious and political factors. Let us take few examples

In India, a small fine for traffic rule violations, but in Singapore traffic rule violation is taken as major offence.

In Bangladesh import of second hand cars is allowed, where as in India it is not.

The price for same kind of food varies in railway station and a restaurant in a mall due to subsidies and tax margins. Thus policies vary from each other.

### **A Historical Sketch of Policy Frame Work in India**

In India, a lot of discourses, researches and experiments on public used to take place in the age - old universities of takshashila, vaishali and nalanda. During the time of emperor Chandragupta Maurya, the great intellectual guru of the emperor, Chanakya outlined the public policy of the state in his book Arthashastra. In Greek city states and Roman empire, public policy was centre of attraction.

India attained freedom in 1947, with a partition of the nation. Riots and famines broke out in different parts of the nation. The new government of India faced a mammoth developmental challenge. Strong policy making was required as the nation had diversity of languages, cultures, inequalities. So India adopted mixed economic reform post-independence.

### **Changing Global Policies**

In 1992, the government of India took revolutionary steps to open up the economy. A massive change was brought in economic policy. Namely liberalization, privatization FDI etc and globalization which brought drastic growth in our country.

In the contemporary world, the strong economies like US, European nations like Germany, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and Japan from Asia have clear cut policies on governance, economy, market, taxes and duties and military spending. The emerging economies like Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa have distinct policies on governance.

### **Need for Companies About Policies**

Commerce stream has a wider scope as there is necessary for companies to know about the polices and frame accordingly. Suppose Raman a computer science graduate understands technology and his friend Ali a chartered accountant knows a bit about technology but manages to give commercial framework for Raman 's technology or

invention and help him to start a company. Here ali needs to know about legal processes, tax policies, business restrictions, financial reporting of any nation etc.

Multinational companies face these type of challenges where they balance it with suits both the host and the home country. They adopt code of conduct with outlines minimum expectation for all employees. Example: -Volvo company used this technique and called it the Volvo way.

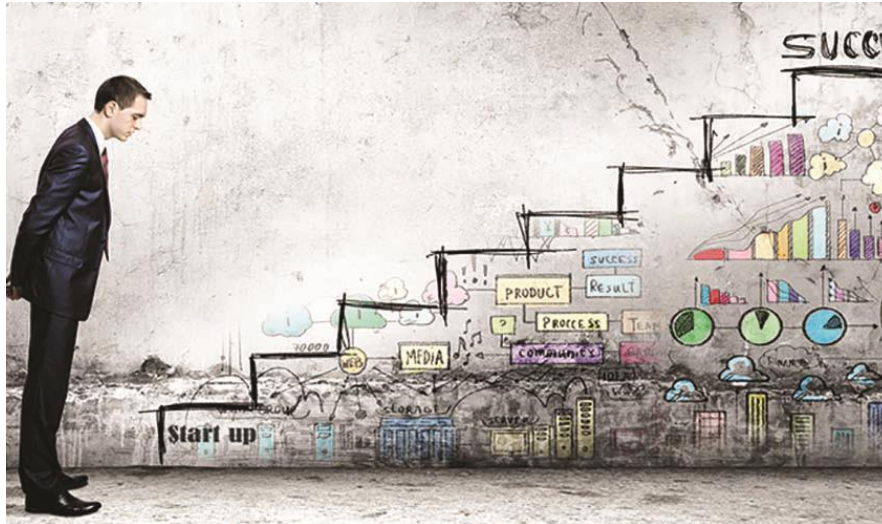
Thus a company, a government or for an individual it is necessary to know about polices for achieving their organizational goals and get updated accordingly so that they can play wise the competitive market.

## INDIAN INTERNATIONAL MRAKET

*Nandu N*

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International marketing is application of a marketing principles to satisfy the varied needs and wants of difference people residing across the national borders. The interional marketing is to undertake the marketing activities in more than one nation. it is often called as Global Marketing. i.e. designing the marketing mix i.e. price, product, price, promotion. worldwide and customizing it according to the preference of different nation people. The foremost decision that any company has that any company has to make is whether to go international or not, the company may not globalize because of its huge market to learn the laws and rules of the international market. But however, there are following reasons that attract the organization to be global



### Increased economies of scale

High-profit opportunities in the international market than the domestic market

Huge market share

Elongated life of the product

Untapped international market

### Salient Features of Foreign Trade in India:

we know India is a developing country and its participation in world trade has highly influenced its economy. decades back, Indian did not have a clear trade policy but after independence there has been a gradual development in formulation of trades policies.

- **Negative or Unfavorable Trade:** India imports heavy machinery, agricultural, implements, mineral resources, oils and metals on a large scale to keep pace with the economic development. but it leads to negative and unfavorable trade.
- **Diversity in Exports:** In the initial years, India used to export traditional products like tea, jute, cotton textile, leather, etc. India exports more than 7,500 products.
- **Worldwide Trade:** India is maintaining trade relations with almost all the countries of the world. India exports its goods and items to around 190 around 140 countries.
- **Change in Imports:** there has been a tremendous increase in imports and exports of pearls and precious stones. Indian also imports iron and steel, fertilizers, edible oil and paper among other commodities.
- **Maritime Trade:** all neighboring countries like china, Nepal, and Myanmar. but only way to comfortable trade via land routes is only possible with Pakistan but the trade suffered and is suffering heavily due to political differences between the two counters.

### Profitable products to imports from Indian to other countries:



Regional handicraft organic supplements and medicines, meat exportation, dairy products, homeopathy medicines, jewelry and precious stones, leather and leather products, ceramics, refined petroleum, rice, aluminum, raw sugar.

### **Advantages of International Marketing**

Attainment of business exercise monitoring, directing and controlling the channel of a company's products and services to its customer at the global level to earn profit and satisfy the demands internationally is the motto of international marketing.

- **Provides higher standard of living:** International marketing ensures high standard life style and wealth to citizens of nations participating in international marketing. goods that cannot be produced in home country.
- **Ensure rational and optimum utilization of resources:** The resources and ensuring their best use at the international level is one of the major advantages of international marketing. it invites an all nation of available as surplus.
- **Rapid industrial growth:** Demand for new goods is created through international market. this leads to growth in industrial economy.
- **Benefits of comparative growth:** International marketing ensures cost benefits of division of labor and specialization at the international level through international marketing.
- **International cooperation and world peace:** Trade relations established through international marketing brings all the nations closer to one another and gives them the chance to sort out their difference through mutual understanding.

### **Disadvantages of International Marketing:**

- **Different culture:** It is not necessary that the company would find same culture in both home country and host country.
- **War:** If any war breaks in host country than the company will be at loss
- **Infrastructure:** It may create a barrier for the company form a host country.
- **Government Rules:** Rules of government host country might not be very supporting.
- **Marketing Mix:** A company have different mix totally for its host country than in home country.

# POPULATION IS A BOON OR A CURSE

*Deepti*

Population a boon. Really?

We are running short of land, water and air but the concept of 'Population Control' has been buried somewhere along with the 70s. Economists (foreign educated and their Indian followers) have come up with a feel good theory called 'Demographic Dividend'. More people, more hands, more work, more money. Of course these more people will make lesser money per head, live on increasingly claustrophobic surroundings and fight among themselves to do the discarded dirty jobs of those green and clean countries whose interest these exorbitantly paid economists represent. Like all economic theories this one will also last only till the next catastrophe towards which we are heading with the confidence of a sleepwalker.

The massive population of the country has boon as well as curse. The more population contributes the nation with good things as well as its harmful for the nature.

## **Boon**

Population in one way is very beneficial to the development of country's economy. The more population the more and more innovative idea comes out which in turn the country is benefited with more skilled people. In other way the population helps in providing the more number of labor in the country. If increase in population the country gets good name and fame by getting variety of talents from people. In other way having a well-talented and good educated people leads to the development of the country.



## **Curse**

Population with advantages carries more and more disadvantages. Commonly, as we all know population leads to increase in mankind where it leads to insufficient availability of the basic needs. The growth in more population increase the amount of needs. In this modern society there is very less opportunities in every field as there is more competition among them. Due to more population unemployment has become a major problem in the present society which in turn leads to poverty and country's economic growth will be dropped down. Increase in population also take part in affecting the environment. Growth in population increases more number of buildings which leads to destroy of trees and insufficient availability of oxygen.



### **Conclusion**

As there is more curse than boon we must control the population so that each citizen can be provided with necessary resources equally which increases the standard of living of the people.

## **HOW WELL DO WE KNOW OUR MINISTRY OF COMMERCE??**

*Preetha.M*

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### **Introduction**

Coming from commerce background, we ought to know about the ministry and administration of commerce within the country. The department of commerce was first created in the Government of India in 1921. In 1951, two ministries were amalgamated to form the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry administers two departments, the Department of Commerce and the

Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. The head of the Ministry is a Minister of Cabinet rank.

### **The Ministry**

Headquarters is in **New Delhi**.

Current minister of the department is **Shri Piyush Goyal**.

First ever Minister of Independent India was **Shri Syama Prasad Mukherjee**.

### **Department of Commerce**

The department deals with formulating and implementing the foreign trade policy and responsibilities relating to multilateral commercial relations export promotion methods, and development of export oriented industries.

The department is divided into eight divisions:

- Administrative and General Division.
- Finance Division.
- Economic Division.
- Trade Policy Division.
- Foreign Trade Territorial Division.
- State Trading and Infrastructure Division.
- Supply Division.
- Plantation Division.

### **Vision & Mission**

The long term vision of the department is to make India a major player in the world trade by 2020 and assume the role of leadership in the international trade organization with India's growing importance.

### **Acts, Regulations and Schemes**

Some acts, regulations and other schemes introduced by the Ministry are:

- Operational guidelines of pilot revenue insurance scheme for plantation crops (RISPC).
- Foreign trade (development and regulations) act, 1992
- Agricultural and processed food products export development authority (APEDA).



- The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005
- Export-Quality control and inspection act, 1963.

The Ministry has set up certain committee to oversee the major trades of India. Like:

- Tea board
- Rubber board
- Coffee board
- Tobacco board
- Spices board
- FDDI (Footwear design and development institute)

### **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)**

This department was established in the year 1995, and in the year 2000 Department of Industrial development was merged with it. This department is responsible for formulation and implementation of promotional and development measure for growth of the Industrial sector. It is responsible for facilitating and increasing the FDI flows to the country.

### **Minister of Commerce and Industry**

Piyush Goyal (55) is the minister of commerce and Industry in the Government of India. He is a member of the upper house of the parliament of India. He was earlier the Minister of Railways and Coal (2017-19). He is the member of Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). Mr Goyal has had a brilliant academic record all India second rank holder Chartered Accountant. He was a well-known investment banker & has advised top corporates on management strategy.

## **REAL ESTATE**

*Priyanka Bhat*

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Real estate is property which consists of land and building. There are four types of real estate residential real estate: which is concerned with home.

- **Commercial real estate:** it is concerned with shopping mall, educational building etc

- **Industrial real estate:** it is concerned with manufacturing building for specific purpose.
- **Land:** it consists of vacant land If we look back at an economic boom our past few years we can see that real estate was also involved. It will affect the economy in positive manner as most of the individual and business wealth across economic sector.
- **Broker:** The individual who represents sellers or buyers of real estate is called a Broker and they get their money through commission. It's a Kind of complex procedure to understand what's real estate. Let's suppose you want to buy a house for 150k and you don't have the whole amount you will approach the bank and you will give a little amount of money and bank will give a Mortgage it means it will give the money which you don't put up. Suppose you put 15k the difference will be the remaining 135k of mortgage and will come with an interest rate. In real estate you look for equity and cash flow. So then you can pay off what you owe to the bank and in turn make money and this will lead to positive growth of economy.

## TRAFFIC FINES

*Vidya*

Traffic fines are reduced under the new motor vehicle act.

Enforcement of new traffic fine started from September 2019. So, we need to follow the traffic rules for our safety and pocket friendly. So that you cannot break the traffic rules and violence it. And we will be in a safer side without paying and fines in the future, especially in Bangalore the fines which were announced by the state government has made a reduction in traffic fines in the city as it was asked by the public for it. The number of vehicles in the city is increasing day by day as the fines are reduced up to 80%. These reductions came due to heavy demand of public.



Later, they agreed with the reduction and stated that the government must give proper infrastructure of roads and if the roads are in good conditions there is no need of paying fines. Driving the vehicle in correct manner and also maintaining the vehicle condition properly, and also maintaining and follow the rules of the traffic awareness. If the person follows all the rules and regulations, there will be no risk of paying the fines and accident rate will also become less.

Apart from this the government is been facilitating the public to pay fines through online. The government has to help the public by providing good roads so that, they have a safe and tension free life and to avoid the fines to paid.

The people must also follow the traffic rules without any violations in it for their safety.

### **Types of Fines:**

There are two types of fines

- Financial penalties for minor criminal offences.
- Penalty notices and court enforced fines.

### **Barriers to Pay Fines:**

- High fine amounts.
- The inability to manage the fine processing system.
- Barriers to accessing court.
- Barriers to seeking legal advice.
- Barriers to seeking special consideration.

## FACULTY- DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sl.No	Name	Qualification	Designation
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6	Mr. Shankar Guddad	M.com, KSET	Assistant Professor
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