

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

IJR  
CM



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A., Google Scholar,

Indian Citation Index (ICI), J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Infilbnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)],

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 (2012) & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 6155 Cities in 195 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

# CONTENTS

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>TITLE &amp; NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>COMPUTER NETWORKING, SECURITY AND AUDITING: CONCEPTUAL REVIEW</b>  <i>ASHIM M.O., TIJANI, B.O., OLADOSU D.A. &amp; Dr. ARAMIDE, K.O.</i>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>INTERFACE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASOPA HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE</b>  <i>FAIZE ALI SHAH &amp; Dr. AKSHAY KUMAR SATSANGI</i>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>GST FOR INDIA – CHALLENGES FOR SUCCESS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FILING OF GST RETURNS</b>  <i>M. BHUVANESWARI &amp; S. CHITRA</i>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>EMPLOYEE RETENTION IN COLLEGES OF DIMAPUR</b>  <i>AJAY CHAKRABORTY &amp; ALPANA CHAKRABORTY</i>	<b>14</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>SERVICES AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF HOSNAGARA TOWN PANCHAYAT</b>  <i>Dr. YASHODA</i>	<b>18</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMONETISATION AND GST</b>  <i>Dr. R.MARY GEETHAM</i>	<b>21</b>
	<b>REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK &amp; DISCLAIMER</b>	<b>27</b>

***CHIEF PATRON*****Prof. (Dr.) K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur  
*(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)*  
 Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon  
 Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad  
 Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi  
 Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

***FOUNDER PATRON*****Late Sh. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana  
 Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri  
 Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

***CO-ORDINATOR*****Dr. BHAVET**

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

***ADVISOR*****Prof. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

***EDITOR*****Dr. PARVEEN KUMAR**

Professor, Department of Computer Science, NIMS University, Jaipur

***CO-EDITOR*****Dr. A. SASI KUMAR**

Professor, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (Deemed to be University), Pallavaram

***EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD*****Dr. CHRISTIAN EHIOBUCE**

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luong School of Business, Berkeley College, USA

**Dr. SIKANDER KUMAR**

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

**Dr. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ**

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

**Dr. RAJENDER GUPTA**

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

**Dr. D. S. CHAUBEY**

Professor & Dean (Research & Studies), Uttarakhand University, Dehradun

**Dr. TEGUH WIDODO**

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Indonesia

**Dr. S. P. TIWARI**

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

**Dr. BOYINA RUPINI**

Director, School of ITS, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

**Dr. KAUP MOHAMED**

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

**SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA**

Principal, Aakash College of Education, ChanderKalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

- Dr. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO**  
Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Tech., Westlands Campus, Nairobi-Kenya
- Dr. M. S. SENAM RAJU**  
Professor, School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi
- Dr. NEPOMUCENO TIU**  
Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines
- Dr. A SAJEEVAN RAO**  
Professor & Director, Accurate Institute of Advanced Management, Greater Noida
- Dr. H. R. SHARMA**  
Director, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G.
- Dr. CLIFFORD OBIYO OFURUM**  
Professor of Accounting & Finance, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
- Dr. SHIB SHANKAR ROY**  
Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh
- Dr. MANOHAR LAL**  
Director & Chairman, School of Information & Computer Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi
- Dr. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI**  
Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania
- Dr. ANIL K. SAINI**  
Professor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
- Dr. VIRENDRA KUMAR SHRIVASTAVA**  
Director, Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology, Panipat
- Dr. VIJAYPAL SINGH DHAKA**  
Professor & Head, Department of Computer & Communication Engineering, Manipal University, Jaipur
- Dr. NAWAB ALI KHAN**  
Professor & Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.
- Dr. EGWAKHE A. JOHNSON**  
Professor & Director, Babcock Centre for Executive Development, Babcock University, Nigeria
- Dr. ASHWANI KUSH**  
Head, Computer Science, University College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- Dr. ABHAY BANSAL**  
Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engg. & Tech., Amity University, Noida
- Dr. BHARAT BHUSHAN**  
Head, Department of Computer Science & Applications, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar
- MUDENDA COLLINS**  
Head, Operations & Supply Chain, School of Business, The Copperbelt University, Zambia
- Dr. JAYASHREE SHANTARAM PATIL (DAKE)**  
Faculty in Economics, KPB Hinduja College of Commerce, Mumbai
- Dr. MURAT DARÇIN**  
Associate Dean, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Ankara, Turkey
- Dr. YOUNOS VAKIL ALROAIA**  
Head of International Center, DOS in Management, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran
- P. SARVAHARANA**  
Asst. Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras
- SHASHI KHURANA**  
Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala
- Dr. SEOW TA WEEA**  
Associate Professor, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Parit Raja, Malaysia
- Dr. OKAN VELI ŞAFAKLI**  
Professor & Dean, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus
- Dr. MOHINDER CHAND**  
Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- Dr. BORIS MILOVIC**  
Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

**Dr. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR**

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

**Dr. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA**

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

**Dr. ALEXANDER MOSESOV**

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBUTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

**Dr. MOHAMMAD TALHA**

Associate Professor, Department of Accounting &amp; MIS, College of Industrial Management, King Fahd University of Petroleum &amp; Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

**Dr. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN**

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

**Dr. RAJESH MODI**

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**WILLIAM NKOMO**

Asst. Head of the Department, Faculty of Computing, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

**YU-BING WANG**

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

**Dr. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE**

Faculty, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

**Dr. MELAKE TEWOLDE TECLEGHIOGIS**

Faculty, College of Business &amp; Economics, Department of Economics, Asmara, Eritrea

**Dr. BHAVET**

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering &amp; Technology, Urjani

**Dr. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN**

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

**Dr. ASHISH CHOPRA**

Faculty, Department of Computer Applications, National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra

**SURAJ GAUDEL**

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal

**Dr. SAMBHAVNA**

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

**Dr. LALIT KUMAR**

Faculty, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurugram

**FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR****AMITA****FINANCIAL ADVISORS****DICKEN GOYAL**

Advocate &amp; Tax Adviser, Panchkula

**NEENA**

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

**LEGAL ADVISORS****JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab &amp; Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

**CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA**

Advocate &amp; Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

**SUPERINTENDENT****SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

## **CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS**

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com) or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website (**FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE**).

## **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT**

### 1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

**DATED:** \_\_\_\_\_

**THE EDITOR**

IJRCM

**Subject:** SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_.

**(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)**

**DEAR SIR/MADAM**

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

**NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR**

Designation/Post\*

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code

Residential address with Pin Code

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No)

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code

E-mail Address

Alternate E-mail Address

Nationality

\* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

**NOTES:**

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
  - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**  
**New Manuscript for Review in the area of** (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
  - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
  - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
  - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
  - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
  - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised**.
  3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
  4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
  5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA**. **Abbreviations must be mentioned in full**.
  6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
  7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at [www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php](http://www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php). However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
  8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. **It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
  9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
  10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
  11. **MAIN TEXT:**

**THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:****INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**



12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
  - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
  - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
  - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
  - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
  - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
  - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
  - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document. However, you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point,** which may be placed in number orders before the references.

**PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:**

**BOOKS**

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS**

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

**JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES**

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

**CONFERENCE PAPERS**

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19-23

**UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS**

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

**ONLINE RESOURCES**

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

**WEBSITES**

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>



## IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMONETISATION AND GST

**Dr. R.MARY GEETHAM**  
**ASST. PROFESSOR**  
**ANNA ADARSH COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**  
**ANNA NAGAR**

### ABSTRACT

*Good and Services Tax (GST)- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been heralded as the biggest indirect tax reform in India after Independence. After much deliberation, the GST bill has been passed in the Rajya Sabha and is set to be discussed in the state legislative assemblies in this winter session. The objectives of the study are to identify the causes of Demonetization, to understand the causes of GST, to synchronize the impact of Demonetization and Impact of GST, to focus on the benefits and benefactors of GST, to analyse the problems of Demonetisation and Problems of GST, to bring out the Recommendation of GST and Demonetization and to know whether the Central Government was successful in the implementation on Demonetization and GST. The researcher collected a sample of 100 respondents based on convenience sampling technique using questionnaire and analysed using SPSS package. And it was found that There is relationship between the causes of Demonetisation and the causes of GST. There is very high positive correlation of 0.970 between the impact of Demonetisation and the impact of GST. There is relationship between Impact of GST and Benefits of GST. A relationship between Problems of Demonetisation and Problems of GST. The problems of GST is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided. The problems of Demonetisation is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided. The success of Demonetisation and the success of GST are averagely correlated (i.e. 0.512).*

### KEYWORDS

demonetisation, goods and services tax (GST).

### JEL CODES

H71, O23.

### INTRODUCTION

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) has been heralded as the biggest indirect tax reform in India after Independence. After much deliberation, the GST bill has been passed in the **Rajya Sabha** and is set to be discussed in the state legislative assemblies in this winter session. With the ball set to roll for a unified country-wide tax reform, the market is filled with new found optimism among industry leaders and government officials.

GST bill covers the Goods and Services Tax and shall be **the biggest indirect tax reform** providing a uniform and simplified way of indirect taxation in India. It has replaced a number of other taxes like VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, Excise, Entry tax, purchase tax etc.

India's demonetization means that it is strapping a currency amount of its status as legal tender, necessary whatever there is a change of national currency.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:-

1. To identify the causes of Demonetization
2. To understand the causes of GST
3. To synchronize the impact of Demonetization and Impact of GST
4. To focus on the benefits and benefactors of GST
5. To analyse the Challenges of Demonetisation and Challenges of GST
6. To bring out the Recommendation of GST and Demonetization
7. To know whether the Central Government was successful in the implementation on Demonetization and GST

### GST OR GOODS AND SERVICES TAX - A NEW LAW, A NEW TAX THAT HAS BROUGHT WITH IT NEW CHALLENGES TO FACE

The basic idea for introducing GST is to convert India into a single market. This might have a positive impact on GDP of India and help to boost the Indian economy. Dual system of GST includes:

1. SGST or State GST - collected by State Government.
2. CGST or Central GST - collected by Central Government.
3. IGST or Integrated GST - collected by Central Government.

### CAUSES FOR GST

1. Starting a Business gets within your reach.
2. Small Traders become Small Taxpayers.
3. Speed delivery of your goods /services
4. Happy Manufactures as well as Consumers.
5. Subsume Central indirect taxes.
6. The final consumers will bear only the GST charged by the last dealer.

### GST OBJECTIVES

1. Ensuring availability of input credit across the value chain
2. Minimizing cascading effect of taxation
3. Simplification of tax administration and compliance
4. Harmonization of tax base, laws, and administration procedures across the country
5. Minimizing tax rate slabs to avoid classification issues
6. Prevention of unhealthy competition among states
7. Increasing the tax base and raising compliance.

### IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1. Lack of adaptation
2. Lack of trained staff
3. Double registration can increase compliance and cost

4. Lack of clear mechanism to control tax evasion
5. Hard to estimate the exact impact of GST.

### POSITIVE IMPACT OF GST

- A unified tax system removing a bundle of indirect taxes.
- Remove the cascading effect of taxes.
- Manufacturing costs tend to be reduced, hence prices of consumer goods likely to come down.
- Due to reduced costs some products like cars, FMCG etc. will become cheaper.
- A unified tax regime will lead to less corruption, which will indirectly affect the common man.

But, this is possible only if the benefit is actually passed on to the consumers.

### NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GST

- Services will become expensive. e.g. Telecom, banking, airline etc.
- Being a new tax, it will take some time for the people to understand its implications.
- It is easier said than done. There are always some complications attached. It is a consumption-based tax, so in case of services the place where service is provided needs to be determined.
- If actual benefit is not passed to consumer and seller increases his profit margin, the prices of goods can also see a rising trend.

However, GST is a long-term strategy and the positive impact shall be seen in the long run only. Let us hope GST proves to be a game changer in a positive way and proves to be beneficial to the common man.

The Government's decision to demonetize 500 and 1000 currency notes in circulation in the economy is as bold and revolutionary and one that will have tectonic impact on the ubiquitous parallel economy in the country. The move will significantly strengthen the government's systematic efforts over the last two years to curb black money in the economy,

### CAUSES FOR DEMONETISATION

- Boost deposit base and savings
- Improve monetary transmission and reduce lending rates.
- Create room for further Monetary Accommodation.
- Financial Inclusion
- Positive impacts from a bond market perspective
- Support government finances.
- Rise in GDP growth potential.

### PROS/THE GOOD THINGS

- Elimination of counterfeit currency
- Abolish black money
- Strengthen Indian Banking System
- Financial inclusion for Jan Dhan account holders
- Higher Tax Collection
- Deflation
- Price cut in Real estate
- This Step will make Rupees Strong.
- A Speed Breaker for Corruption
- Bank Rate Cut

### CONS/THROUGH THE GLASSES OF PESSIMISM

- Adverse impact on informal sector
- Plight of Primary Producers
- Non-acceptance of Old currency regardless Government Orders
- Possibility of breaking Riots
- Excessive burden on bank employees.
- Decrease in demand
- Violation of rule by general public
- Chances of incarnation of De facto currency

### IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION AND GST

Former Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh said that the demonetisation and 'hasty' implementation of GST have adversely impacted India's economic growth. Dr Singh was speaking to CNBC-TV 18 on the country's GDP growth. He said: "Both demonetisation and the GST have had some impact. Both would affect the informal sector, the small scale sector. The sectors today are responsible for 40 per cent of GDP."

Dr Singh's statement has come in the backdrop of India's slowest economic growth in last three years. The country recorded growth during April-June. The previous low of 4.6 per cent was recorded in January-March 2014. PM Modi's demonetisation brings GDP down to 6.1 per cent: Top economists stand vindicated GDP growth slows to 3-year low: India's growth lags behind China for 2nd quarter in a row

### BENEFITS OF GST TAX

1. GST, or Goods and Services Tax, will subsume central indirect taxes like excise duty, countervailing duty and service tax, as also state levies like value added tax, octroi and entry tax, luxury tax.
2. The final consumer will bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.
3. As a measure of support for the states, petroleum products, alcohol for human consumption and tobacco have been kept out of the purview of the GST.
4. It will have two components - Central GST levied by the Centre and State GST levied by the states.
5. However, only the Centre may levy and collect GST on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce. The tax collected would be divided between the Centre and the states in a manner to be provided by parliament, on the recommendations of the GST Council.
6. The GST Council is to consist of the union finance minister as chairman, the union minister of state of finance and the finance minister of each state.

7. The bill proposes an additional tax not exceeding 1% on inter-state trade in goods, to be levied and collected by the Centre to compensate the states for two years, or as recommended by the GST Council, for losses resulting from implementing the GST.

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

1. There is lack of adaptation of policies of Demonetisation and GST.
2. There is lack of trained staff to implement Demonetisation and GST.
3. There is double registration which increases compliance and cost
4. There is lack of clear mechanism to control tax evasion.
5. It is hard to estimate the exact impact of GST.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### SAMPLE DESIGN

Non-random sampling method is adopted (i.e) the respondents to my study is not selected at random. The sample size selected is 100.

#### DATA COLLECTION

Data can be divided into to (1) Primary data (2) Secondary data.

#### METHOD OF COLLECTING SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data for this study was taken from research articles published in magazines, books, periodicals, newspaper etc.

#### METHOD OF COLLECTING PRIMARY DATA

There are various method of collecting data such as interview method, questionnaire method, preparing schedules, observation method etc. The researcher used questionnaire method to collect the data.

#### LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

There are few limitations of the study

1. Time available for the study is limited.
2. Data available is not sufficient to cover all aspect.
3. The area covered for the study is narrow.
4. The very difficult thing is to meet the people concern and get the information.
5. In many companies, they are not willing to co-operate and provide the investigator with sufficient information.

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The researcher has used SPSS package for analysing.

**Objective No. 1 and 2:-** To identify the causes of Demonetization and GST

H0 There is no relationship between Causes of Demonetisation and Causes of GST

H1 There is relationship between Causes of Demonetisation Causes of GST

**TABLE NO. 1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CAUSES OF DEMONETISATION AND CAUSES OF GST**

TEST STATISTICS		
	CAUSES OF DEMONETISATION	CAUSES OF GST
Chi-Square	35.520 <sup>a</sup>	5.000 <sup>b</sup>
sdf	7	4
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.287
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.		
b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 20.0.		

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that the calculated value is more than the table value, therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. It is proved that there is relationship between the causes of Demonetisation and the causes of GST.

**Objective No. 3:-** To synchronize the impact of Demonetization and Impact of GST

H0 There is no relationship between Impact of Demonetisation and Impact of GST

H1 There is relationship between Impact of Demonetisation Impact of GST

**TABLE NO. 2: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION AND IMPACT OF GST**

CORRELATIONS			
		IMPACT OF DEMONETISATION	IMPACT OF GST
IMPACT D	Pearson Correlation	1	.970**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
IMPACT GST	Pearson Correlation	.970**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is inferred that there is very high positive correlation of 0.970 between the impact of Demonetisation and the impact of GST. Since it proves that the impact of Demonetisation on GST.

**Objective No. 4:-** To focus on the benefits and benefactors of GST

H0 There is no relationship between Impact of GST and Benefit of GST

H1 There is relationship between Impact of GST and Benefit of GST

TABLE NO. 3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPACT OF GST AND BENEFIT OF GST

TEST STATISTICS		
	IMPACT OF GST	BENEFIT OF GST
Chi-Square	5.440 <sup>a</sup>	4.580 <sup>b</sup>
Df	7	6
Asymp. Sig.	.606	.599
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 12.5.		
b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 14.3.		

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is depicted that the calculated value is more the table value therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. This implies that there is relationship between Impact of GST and Benefits of GST.

**Objective No. 5:-** To analyse the Challenges of Demonetisation and Challenges of GST

H0 There is no relationship between Challenges of Demonetisation and Challenges of GST

H1 There is relationship between Challenges of Demonetisation and Challenges of GST

TABLE NO. 4: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHALLENGES OF DEMONETISATION AND CHALLENGES OF GST

TEST STATISTICS		
	CHALLENGES OF DEMONETISATION	CHALLENGES OF GST
Chi-Square	5.840 <sup>a</sup>	7.100 <sup>b</sup>
Df	6	4
Asymp. Sig.	.441	.131
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 14.3.		
b. 0 cells (.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 20.0.		

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is inferred that the calculated value is more than the table value therefore the null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore is a relationship between Challenges of Demonetisation and Challenges of GST.

**Objective No. 6:** To bring out the Recommendation of GST and Demonetization

H0 There is no relationship between Challenges of GST and Recommendation of GST

H1 There is relationship between Challenges of GST and Recommendation of GST

TABLE NO. 5: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHALLENGES OF GST AND RECOMMENDATION OF GST

CORRELATIONS			
		CHALLENGES OF GST	RECOMM. OF GST
PROBLEMS GST	Pearson Correlation	1	.951**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
RECOMM GST	Pearson Correlation	.951**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data

From the table we can infer that there is a high positive correlation of 0.951 between Challenges of GST and Recommendation of GST. This implies that the Challenges of GST is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided.

**Objective No. 6:-** To bring out the Recommendation of GST and Demonetization

H0 There is no relationship between Challenges of GST and Recommendation of GST

H1 There is relationship between Challenges of GST and Recommendation of GST

TABLE NO. 6: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHALLENGES OF DEMONETISATION AND RECOMMENDATION OF DEMONETISATION

CORRELATIONS			
		CHALLENGES OF DEMONETISATION	RECOMMENDATION OF DEMONETISATION
CHALLENGES DD	Pearson Correlation	1	.953**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
RECOMMMD	Pearson Correlation	.953**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).			

Source: Primary Data

From the table we can infer that there is a high positive correlation of 0.953 between Challenges of Demonetisation and Recommendation of Demonetisation. This implies that the Challenges of Demonetisation is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided.

**Objective No. 7:-** To know whether the Central Government was successful in the implementation on Demonetization and GST

H0 There is no relationship between Success of Demonetisation and Success of GST

H1 There is relationship between Success of Demonetisation and Success of GST

TABLE NO. 7: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SUCCESS OF DEMONETISATION AND SUCCESS OF GST

CORRELATIONS			
		SUCCESS OF DEMONETISATION	SUCCESS OF GST
SUCESSDD	Pearson Correlation	1	.512**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	100	100
SUCESSGST	Pearson Correlation	.512**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Primary Data

From the above table it is clear that the success of Demonetisation and the success of GST are averagely correlated (i.e. 0.512).

## FINDINGS

The researcher has found the following:

- There is relationship between the causes of Demonetisation and the causes of GST.
- There is very high positive correlation of 0.970 between the impact of Demonetisation and the impact of GST.
- There is relationship between Impact of GST and Benefits of GST.
- A relationship between Challenges of Demonetisation and Problems of GST.
- The Challenges of GST is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided.
- The Challenges of Demonetisation is solved by the suggestions or recommendation provided.
- The success of Demonetisation and the success of GST are averagely correlated (i.e. 0.512).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

To conclude the researcher has formulated certain Innovative methods of implementing Demonetisation and GST.

### Innovative Methods of GST

- Test Trial
- Implement on few items
- Implementation on phases basis
- Computers and server basis

### Innovative Methods of Demonetisation

- Cash less Economy
- Monitored Transactions

## SCOPE OF FURTHER STUDY

- ❖ The study can be conducted after five years and ten years of implementation of Demonetisation and GST because these strategies have a long term benefits.
- ❖ A comparative study between foreign countries and India can be done where these strategies have been implemented.
- ❖ This study can be conducted in a Cash Less Economy.

## REFERENCES

1. Black Money – Demonetisation: A boon or bane for the Indian Economy?, [economictimes.indiatimes.com](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com)
2. <http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wi,2016>.
3. GST rates slashed on many items, here's what go cheaper and other major announcements, The Economic Times, Nov 11,2017
4. Traders come up with new ways to evade GST, The Times of India, Jan 18, 2018.
5. Demonetisation's long shadow, The Hindu.com, Jan.3, 2012
6. The politics of demonetization, The Hindu.com, Jan. 30, 2012
7. Demonetisation & its discontents, The Hindu, Nov.28, 2016.
8. Joe.C.Mathew (2017)The Road to GST, Business Today July 30,2017
9. Sumant Banerji (2017) Gains for big guns, Business Today, July 30, 2017.

## ANNEXURE

### QUESTIONNAIRE

#### IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMONETISATION AND GST

1. Name of the respondent
2. Age :- 20 – 30 30 - 40 40 - 50 50 - 60
3. Gender :- Male Female
4. Income :- 20,000 – 30,000 30,000 - 40,000 40,000 - 50,000 More 50,000
5. Educational Qualification :- UG/PG Professional Others
6. Nature of the organisation :- Public Private Business Others
7. Experiences :- Less than 10 yrs 10 – 20 yrs 20 – 30 yrs More than 30 yrs
8. What do you think could be the cause of Demonetisation?
  - Boost deposit base and savings
  - Improve monetary transmission and reduce lending rates.
  - Create room for further Monetary Accommodation.
  - Financial Inclusion
  - Positive impacts from a bond market perspective
  - Support government finances.
  - Rise in GDP growth potential
9. What do you think could be the cause of GST?
  - Starting a Business gets within your reach.
  - Small Traders become Small Taxpayers.
  - Speed delivery of your goods /services
  - Happy Manufactures as well as Consumers.

- Subsume Central indirect taxes.
- The final consumers will bear only the GST charged by the last dealer.
- 10. What is the Impact of Demonetisation?
  - Elimination of counterfeit currency
  - Abolish black money
  - Strengthen Indian Banking System
  - Financial inclusion for Jan Dhan account holders
  - Higher Tax Collection
  - Deflation
  - Price cut in Real estate
  - This Step will make Rupees Strong.
  - A Speed Breaker for Corruption
  - Bank Rate Cut
  - Adverse impact on informal sector
  - Plight of Primary Producers
  - Non-acceptance of Old currency regardless Government Orders
  - Possibility of breaking Riots
  - Excessive burden on bank employees.
  - Decrease in demand
  - Violation of rule by general public
  - Chances of incarnation of De facto currency
- 11. What is the Impact of GST?
  - Unified tax system.
  - Remove the cascading effect of taxes.
  - Manufacturing costs reduced.
  - Products become cheaper.
  - Less corruption.
  - Services will become expensive.
  - Time to understand its implications.
  - It is easier said than done.
  - The prices of goods can also see a rising trend.
- 12. What are the benefits of Demonetisation?
  - Ensuring availability of input credit across the value chain
  - Minimizing cascading effect of taxation
  - Simplification of tax administration and compliance
  - Harmonization of tax base, laws, and administration procedures across the country
  - Minimizing tax rate slabs to avoid classification issues
  - Prevention of unhealthy competition among states
  - Increasing the tax base and raising compliance.
- 13. What are the benefits of GST?
  - GST will subsume central indirect taxes
  - Set-Off benefits.
  - Measure of support for the states,
  - Two components
  - Recommendations of the GST Council.
  - The GST Council
  - An additional tax for losses resulting from implementing the GST.
- 14. Do you think Implementation of Demonetisation was success to the central Government?
  1. YES 2. NO
- 15. Do you think Implementation of GST was success to the central Government?
  1. YES 2. NO

**THANK YOU**

## **REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK**

**Dear Readers**

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Computer Application & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue, as well as on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail **infoijrcm@gmail.com** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail [infoijrcm@gmail.com](mailto:infoijrcm@gmail.com).

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

**Academically yours**

Sd/-

**Co-ordinator**

## **DISCLAIMER**

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.



## ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

### *Our Other Journals*

