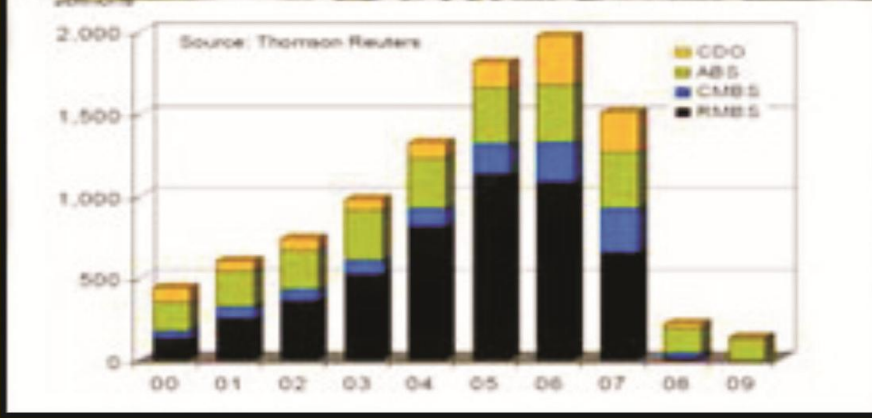


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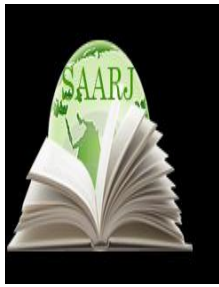


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THE DIGITAL BANKING IN INDIA – A MYTH, MYSTERY AND MID-WAY

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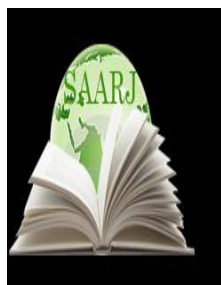
ABSTRACT

The buzzword in India today is creating a cashless future. The traditional banking industry is thus facing the impact of digital technology. Meanwhile, India today offers a unique architecture for digital banking which is not available in the US or China. Everything is moving faster - trends, novelties, news, products, markets, etc. Linearity is dead. Markets are now complex, internet-driven, adaptive systems. The innovations have brought efficiencies creating a better customer experience through best pricing, speed and convenience. With a brand that represents salience and trust, bankers and banks are a one-stop shop. Researcher will explore and analyse available literature to find issues and challenges and suggest some logical strategies from content available on articles, news and research articles. The goal is to make banking cheaper, more efficient and easier to access for all of the country's citizens. Digital banking offers yet another advantage: it allows people and business owners to obtain credit. However, e-wallets such as Paytm, Free charge and MobiKwik have been around for a couple of years and enjoyed a bull run soon after Modi invalidated Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes. However, things are, rapidly transforming in the digital era. It is as important that the banks remain as transparent, as their customers remain authentic. The main objective behind integrating banking services with technology is, undoubtedly, convenience.

KEYWORDS: *New Product and Services, Digital Banking, challenges*

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ROLE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (THE CASE IN NORTH SHEWA ZONE, AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate the role of financial institutions on the growth of small and medium enterprises and to give recommendations based on the problems. Despite the tremendous increase in number of SMEs, little research exists that examines role of financial institutions; banks and microfinance institutions; on the growth of small and medium enterprises in developing countries, especially in Ethiopia specifically in north shewa zone of Amhara region. SMEs occupy a prominent position in the development agenda of many developing countries like us. Primary data were collected from 102 SMEs in north shewa zone. Data from the respondents was tabulated for descriptive purpose and analyzed and translated into useful information using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). Therefore the study identifies size of loan, lower borrowing cost and saving account has positive relationship with growth of small and medium enterprise and the influence of these variables was significant. On the other hand there was positive relationship between duration of loan, simplicity of criteria, follow up & supervision and growth of SMEs. But the influence is relatively insignificance. The study recommends that the government and financial intuitions to make credit available and affordable to SMEs reducing the traditional barriers to SMEs financing, make financial intuitions products & services without unattainable criteria and at lower borrowing cost, setup mechanisms of training for SMEs before and after the loan. The study also recommends that make saving account easily accessible facilitated with technology for their growth.

KEYWORDS: *Growth, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), MFIs, Banks, Variables, Role, Financial Institutions*

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MULTIPLICITY OF TRADE UNIONS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN SRI LANKAN PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Trade unions are regarded as an integral part of the labour – management relationship as it is the only recognized body that represents employees in their dealings with the management. Trade unions represent the collective voice of employees in securing favorable terms and conditions. The history of trade unionism in Sri Lanka dates back to 1890s' where the first formal organization of employees emerged. With the enactment of the Trade Unions Ordinance in 1935, employees got the opportunity to legally register their trade union. However, since then politicization and multiplicity has crippled the entire trade union movement. The authors identify that the desire of the political parties to popularize their political agenda and the loopholes in the legal framework on trade unions as the two most significant causes for this situation. The evidence also proves that multiplicity is significant in public sector than in the private sector. Multiplicity of trade unions also hampers the principle of collective bargaining as it reduces the trade union membership density. Furthermore, it was obvious that multiplicity of trade unions acts as an obstacle when trying to reach a compromise in conflict prone situations resulting in a huge loss of manpower hours by way of strikes.

KEYWORDS: *Trade Unions, Multiplicity, Politicization, Collective Bargaining, Strikes*

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INNOVATION AND IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY IN INSURANCE SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Technology is the key to the insurance sector for its evolution and overall growth. It not only adds value to the industry but also to some extent directs its future with changing time and its requirements. Inventions and technology have its affects from influencing underwriting decisions to helping streamline business processes. The use of mobile devices, internet, GPS and other technical applications has played significant roles in various ways. It has helped the companies not only to market research, market penetration, and business promotion and market development but also to provide after sales service, understanding customer satisfaction and many more. Insurance companies' data collection and data analysis has become possible only using various software and hardware. One obvious impact of technology on insurance sector is that it is replacing tradition middleman or agent-based concept. With increasing competition young and techsavvy insurers find the service not good enough. Earlier when there was no availability of computer technology companies used simplified methodology in calculation and analytics. But doing precise and difficult analytics was a difficult task. In such cases conventional models are still more popular and effective. But the barrier can be overcome by the introduction and implementation of more user friendly, easier and effective technology. However, that paradigm can quickly be changed as technology driven value added services allow insurers to engage more meaningfully and frequently with customers through individualized, memorable and digitally enabled products and services (Capgemini, 2018).

KEYWORDS: *Insurance, Fin Tech, Financial Services, InsurTech*

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT

The paper scrutinizes the conceptual descriptions and evaluation of sustainable development of Uzbekistan with the status quo of economic analyses and its sectoral overview as whole. As the objectives, descriptions of the concept of sustainable development are analyzed and classified through current theoretical views. Furthermore, analysis the systematic view of the dimensions of sustainable development is provided while methods of systematic scientific literature analysis, general and logical analysis, comparison and generalization were used for the research. Investigation concludes with sustainability issues with analyzes and solution on the system levels where they develop and manifest themselves, one can consistently formulate respective aims of the sustainable development policy for separate dimensions (economic, ecological, social, and institutional) of sustainable development on each of these levels of economic development policy, thus obtaining the complex of the aims of sustainability policy. Moreover, it is thanks to his unique personal qualities of leader, iron will, unprecedented patriotism and consistently pursued thoroughly thought-out policy that he managed to prevent the country from sliding down into a state of chaos and preserve the peace in it and unity of its people. Such unique industrial facilities as Shurtan gas-chemical complex, Bukhara Oil Refinery, Kungrad Soda Plant, Dekhkanabad Potash Fertilizer Plant had been built, as well as automobile plants had been constructed in Andijan, Samarkand, Tashkent and Khorezm regions.

KEYWORDS: *Sustainability, Economy of Uzbekistan, Infrastructure, Central Asia, Economic competitiveness*

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