

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTI DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

Approved by : University Grant Commission (UGC)

MONTHLY DOUBLE-BLIND PEER REVIEWED REFERRED OPEN ACCESS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

www.irjms.in

E-mail : irjms2015@gmail.com irjms.in@gmail.com

Volume-IV Special Issue - III

ISSN : 2454-8499

January 2018

Impact Factor : 1.3599(GIF), 0.679 (IIFS)

SPECIAL ISSUE ON IMPACT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



Executive Editor
Prof. Tanaji Jadhav

Chief Editor
Dr. Mahendra Avaghade



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
SPECIAL ISSUE ON IMPACT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY –CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES

Vol. 4, Special Issue 3, January, 2018 ISSN (Online): 2454-8499

Impact Factor: 1.3599(GIF), 0.679(IIFS)

INDEX

SR. NO	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	DIGITAL TRANSACTIONS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON MOBILE WALLETS WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO DEMOGRAPHIC COHORTS <i>Ms. Deepika Kaurani Dr. Shweta Kastiya Prof. Subhash Garg</i>	1-11
2	A STUDY ON CASHLESS ECONOMY IN THE GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE <i>Dr. Gour Gopal Banik</i>	12-19
3	A STUDY OF CASHLESSWORKING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES <i>Dr. Ashok Agrawal</i>	20-22
4	CASHLESS ECONOMY BENEFIT AND LOSSES <i>Dr. Krishna Gupta Mr. Abhishek Sharma</i>	23-24
5	DIGITALISATION WITH RESPECT TO TRAVEL INDUSTRY IN INDIA: CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES <i>Sri Krishna Kumar Thakur Dr. G. G. Banik,</i>	25-29
6	CONSUMER AWARENESS TOWARDS E- BANKING SERVICES – A STUDY IN NAGAON DISTRICT OF ASSAM <i>Rita Marak Dr. Gour Gopal Banik</i>	30-33
7	DIGITAL PAYMENT OF WAGES: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN MGNREGA <i>Dr. G. G. Banik Khanindra Sarma</i>	34-36
8	A NEW PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO DIGITALIZATION <i>Ms. Nenglamhoi Hengna Dr. Gour Gopal Banik</i>	37-40
9	CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AND MARKETING TRENDS OF SEA PRODUCTS IN MUMBAI METROPOLITAN CITY <i>Professor Sarwade W. K. Mr. Sarwade Chetan W.</i>	41-49
10	DIGITALIZATION OF BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA <i>Dr. Hansraj Deoram Thorat</i>	50-58
11	RURAL ECONOMY TO CASHLESS RURAL ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW <i>Dr. Gaikwad Arun Hari Mr. Chetan S. Varade</i>	59-61
12	EVALUATION OF ONE PERSON COMPANY (OPC) <i>Dr. Saroj Hiremath</i>	62-68
13	A STUDY OF IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN ECONOMY <i>Dr. G. M. Dumbre</i>	69-78
14	ROLE OF ONLINE BANKING SYSTEM IN THE CASHLESS ECONOMY <i>Ms. Sharan Jyoti Dr. Anitha R. Natekar</i>	79-82



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
SPECIAL ISSUE ON IMPACT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY -CHALLENGES AND
OPPORTUNITIES

Vol. 4, Special Issue 3, January, 2018 ISSN (Online): 2454-8499
Impact Factor: 1.3599(GIP), 0.679(IIFS)

15	CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA: PROSPECTS, HURDLES, CHALLENGES AND WAY AHEAD <i>Dr. M. B. Khandare Prakash N. Chaudhary</i>	83-87
16	ROLE OF MICRO FINANCE IN WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SHGS <i>Dr. Langade S. S.</i>	88-90
17	CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND BENEFITS <i>Prof. Kaldante K. H. Dr. Kalidas J. Kale</i>	91-95
18	A STUDY OF IMPACT OF CASHLESS ECONOMY SYSTEM ON INDIAN ECONOMY <i>Dr. Vinayak Dagadu Kundlik Dr. Syed Azzharuddin</i>	96-104
✓ 19	THE IMPACT OF CASHLESS TRANSACTIONS ON: AGRICULTURE, RETAIL SECTOR INDUSTRIES, TRAVEL INDUSTRY, AND TELECOMMUNICATION SECTOR IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY <i>Dr. Joshi V.S. Prof. Jadhav S.J.</i>	105-111
20	CASHLESS INDIA: A BOON OR A BANE <i>Dr. H. M. Jare</i>	112-115
21	IMPACT OF DEMONETIZATION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR <i>Dr. S. D. Takalkar</i>	116-120
22	RECENT TRENDS TAXATION SYSTEM. <i>Dr. Mulani. M.U.</i>	121-127
23	CASHLESS BANKING AND ITS IMPACT <i>Dr. Mokal Prabhakar Ramji</i>	128-131
24	CASHLESS SOCIETY, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS, DATA MINING RESEARCH POTENTIALS <i>Dr. E.J. Jagtap</i>	132-134
25	CASHLESS ECONOMY -BOON FOR INDIAN ECONOMY <i>Dr. Satish A. Bhosale</i>	135-139
26	"E-COMMERCE: A BUSINESS REVIEW FROM INDIAN CONTEXT" <i>Dr. Sanjay B. Shinde</i>	140-144
27	"PROSPECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF CASHLESS ECONOMY" <i>Dr. Shirish Nana Gawali</i>	145-148
28	'WORK-LIFE BALANCE: - CURRENT ISSUES AND STRATEGIES' <i>Dr. S.N. Nanaware</i>	149-151
29	THE STUDY OF CASHLESS ECONOMY IN INDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES <i>Dr. M. B. Khandare Ms. Remuka Walunj</i>	152-154



**The Impact of Cashless transactions on: Agriculture, Retail Sector Industries,
Travel Industry, And Telecommunication Sector in India: Challenges and
Opportunity**

¹Dr. Joshi V.S., ²Prof. Jadhav S.J.

^{1,2}Department of Commerce and Research, Centre, Shri Shiv Chhatrapati College, Junnar

Abstract:

This research paper represents the gradual view on the impact of Cashless transactions on Agriculture, Retail Sector Industries and Travel and Telecommunication Sector in India. The study observed that and analyzed the survey report of government and other agencies using the simple average method. Now a days we are using the plastic money and electronic card for the money transactions through Debit/Credit card and RTGS, NEFT, IMPS. The main object of the cashless transactions is to reduce the circulation of the Physical money and reduce the physical transactions. The Governments has changed focused towards the electronic transactions seeks to drive by use of cashless than 5 % of all payments happen electronically.

Keywords: Cashless transactions, Real Time Gross Settlement(RTGS), National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT), Immediate Payment Services,(IMPS), Point of Sale (PoS)

Introduction:

This Research paper presents the current trends in Indian Economy. The Indian Economy is presently going on many transformations. The Impact of information and communication technology on the Indian cashless economy is noteworthy. India's abundant and diversified natural resources attract the multinational players and its sound economic policy, good market conditions, and highly skilled human resource, it make a proper destination Agriculture, Retail, and Travel and Telecommunication sector in India to Investment. As per GRDI and Industry Experts, India has replaced China as the top retail destination in 2017. The change of the ranking was an outcome of policy initiative taken by the Government of India. For these major transformations the four factors are responsible including consumer spending beyond essentials, rising use of modern technology, and Smartphone, Internet Penetrations, and most important Favorable Foreign Direct Investment Policy initiatives. The Government of India has taken bold action on Cashless transactions and Goods and Service Tax, bringing transparency Indian economy. Banking in India is of ancient origin. It has gone through various stages of evaluations and development since the Vedic time (2000 to 1400 B.C) when the money lending business was prosperous. Pledging commenced around the Buddhist Era (500 B.C) and deposit banking in the second and third centuries A.D. There is mention of indigenous banking in the laws of Manu. Modern banking however, emerged in the 18th and early 19th centuries with the formation of Agency Houses in Calcutta and Bombay. The Presidency Banks, their successor - the Imperial Bank of India- and a number of other banks appeared on the scene to meet the requirement materials and import of manufactured goods.

Purpose of the Study:

The Indian payment system is rapidly transiting to more and more IT based system. India is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. The Indian economy is developing mixed economy. It is the world sixth largest economy by nominal GDP and the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). The country ranks 141st in Per Capita GDP (Nominal) with \$1723 and 123rd in Per Capita GDP (PPP) with \$6616 as in the year 2016. Hence, it is important to know the growth potential in the Indian Agricultural, Retail, Travel and Tourism and Telecommunication industry and review the opportunities and challenges in retail market.

Objectives of the study:

1. To understand the importance of the Cashless Economy.
2. To Study the positive and negative impact of the Cashless economy in India
3. To Review the impact of Cashless economy on India with reference to Agriculture, Retail, Travel and Tele communication Industry.
4. To know the Challenges and Opportunities impact of cashless economy in India.

This research paper is prepared for the purpose of find the impact of cashless economy on Retail, Travel and Telecommunication sector in India. At the end of the research paper has covered objective comfortably followed by conclusion.

Research Methodology:

In this research paper theoretical data have analyzed and evaluate the decision of the customers and sellers to adopt the cashless payments and transaction. This research paper is based on Primary and as well as Secondary Data belongs to Agriculture, Retail, Travel and Tele communication Organized and unorganized sectors in India. The source of information is various report published by Government of India, Journals, Newspaper, RBI and GRDI, etc. It is assumed that the impact of cashless economy is high on Indian Economy. It is assume that consumers will continue to make most of the purchases and sells the through electronic money, plastic money in the recent times. It is assumed that Agriculture Retail and Travel and Telecommunication sector will face many challenges and prior of that they have many opportunities in the Indian developing economy.

Limitations of the study:

This research study is based on secondary data which is available on the Government website and published sources that is related with Indian Agriculture, Retail and Travel and Telecommunication sector in India. It is just covers the Opportunities and Challenges to Indian Retail Industry.

Review of the Literature:

Cherish Mathew (2009), According to him, in his article name, Organized Retailing- Opportunity or Treat?" In this article he has compared the Aggressive expansion by organized retailing and unorganized retailing to access the feasibility of 'Organized Retailing' as a strategic choice out the new phenomenon of business opportunities. He has analyzed the large potential in Indian retail Market. Krishna C.V.(2009) : His article deals with the empirical study on 'Next Generation Retailing, An Empirical Study using Factor Analysis'. In his article he compared the marketing system of Organized and Unorganized retailers. He has assessed the current scenario in retailing. Dr. Sameena Khan & Fayaz Ahamed. (2011), Foreign Direct Investment in India: Challenges and Opportunities in Multi-brand Retail Sector, In their research article they have analyze the Foreign Direct Investment in India : various challenges and opportunities in retail industry. Ram Kumar Sinha (2011) Banking and E-Services, In his book he has represented the gradual view on E-banking, potential of E-banking, significance, computerization of Payment systems, Technology in Banking: Issues and Challenges. E banking includes that enable financial institutions customers, individual or businesses, to access account, transact business, or obtain information of financial product and service through public or private network, including the Internet. Problems and Prospects of Cashless India (2017), Pankaj Kumar Mandal, - The primary objective of his book is to highlights the problems and prospects of cashless India. It explores the factors that may impede India's transformation to a cashless economy and analyzes the countries potential for that transformation. In addition to that, the book captures the actual scenario of the cashless payment in contemporary India.

Importance of the Cashless Economy

Cashless economy or cashless means all the transactions carried out between two individuals will occur by payment through payment gateways or through the plastic money. Cashless India or an economy with lower cash transactions seems to be unreal when we used to look at the older picture of the economy. But, the current scenario is deviating Indian economy towards a cashless future! Cashless economy or cashless means all the transactions carried out between two individuals will occur by payment through payment gateways or through the plastic money. It is done with the primary aim of uncovering the non-registered transactions. The Indian government with another aim to promote the economy through non-cash transactions has introduced mediums such as: Banking cards, USSD, AEPS, UPI, Mobile Wallets, Banks Pre-Paid Cards, Point of Sale, Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, Micro ATM's. Reducing the economy's dependence on the cash and making it more deviated towards these mediums would result into the betterment of the country and the economy.

IMPORTANCE:

The cashless economy has importance attached to it in the following ways:

- The cashless economy needs to be present as the financial year of 2015 experienced the hefty amount of Rs. 21,000 crores just on the printing of the cash into the economy
- The other need for the cashless economy is that every shady transaction that is left unrecorded will now comes into the picture making India one of the fastest-growing economies in the world.
- A cashless economy is required to make the transactions more convenient for the layman rather than carrying the bulk of cash in the wallet along with plastic money.
- Cashless economy is needed to reduce the taxes that are charged by the government due to the lack of funds in the government bodies
- Cashless India is important because it will decrease the tax avoidance and the money laundering cases subsequently resulting in the benefits for the customers
- Cashless is needed as 1 out of 7 notes present in the economy is fake which results into a bad image of the economy.

IMPLEMENTATION:

For different mediums present in the digital transactions different requirements are necessary to carry out transactions in the economy. But we are going to shower light on the basic requirements if you want to deviate to a digital transaction medium

- **Banking Cards:** Banking cards are available by the bank by providing the KYC (know you customer) information to the bank. Applying for a card and getting a pin for the same
- **USSD:** You should be handling a bank account and have your mobile number attached to the same. You should register for mobile banking and you will get the MPIN (Mobile PIN) and MMID (Mobile Money Identifier) for the transaction
- **AEPS:** You should be having a bank account opened along with your 'Aadhar' Card information linked with it.
- **UPI:** For this digital service you need a bank account with your mobile number linked to it. Also, the phone should be a smartphone and a debit card to set the MPIN
- **Mobile Wallets:** Option to open a zero KYC or a full KYC wallet along with your mobile number and the application to be downloaded to your Smartphone.
- **Banks Pre-Paid Cards:** For this service, a bank account should be there with wallet or a pre-paid card and a smartphone to generate the MPIIN

- **Point of Sale:** A handheld device with the biometric reader along with a merchant bank account and internet connectivity
- **Internet Banking:** For this type of digital service to take benefit of the individual must hold a bank account and opt for the online service same.
- **Mobile Banking:** A bank account is required along with a mobile phone application of the bank and internet connectivity to take benefit of this digital service
- **Micro ATM's:** This type of digital service can be used by the users of low costs devices and would be beneficial to them.

FUTURE:

- The future of the Cashless India looks pretty promising as the response of the country people towards this move of the government and the support towards it is a clear indication that the government's move is likely to succeed. The transparency in the economy will increase through the e-commerce transactions and the digital payment gateways which will increase the GDP of the economy. This will increase the creditability of the country and make a rise in investments. This step of cashless is truly going to create ripples of big success.

Positive impact of Cashless Economy in India:

- Least paper transactions will be involved, submitted by more digital transactions with the help of internet banking, digital wallets, UPI, RTGS, NEFTS, Digidhan, Apps, POPs, debits and credits cards
- Reduce the physical circulation of liquid money and it help into cost cutting in printing the notes.
- To avoid the black money transactions and to enhance the transparency in money transactions.
- It helps to increase the Government revenue
- It helps to increase in the growth and development of India.
- It helps to reduce the corruption, avoid the criminal activity, and eliminate the middle man and counterfeit currency.
- It helps to avoid to create the black money through Hawala Markets.
- It is easy to handle and Government can control the financial transaction through the various channels.
- It helps in the tax reforms implications to Government.

Negative impact of Cashless Economy in India:

- Rural and Poor uneducated masses less like the cashless transactions due to educations.
- Rural and poor and also urban masses they do not aware about the cashless transactions.
- Cyber Crimes will escalate like anything if proper internet security measures are not taken.
- The poor section of India who is in majority and is scarcely covered under conventional banking system will suffer a lot.
- The small retailers in India deal only in cash and have not been able to invest in the digital infrastructure. Opportunities
- A cashless economy will allow less tension of tackling a wallet full of notes along with us, which is not at all safe in a world full of anti-socials. We can rather use our mobile as a one-stop solution for all kinds of transactions such as bill payments, fees payments, funds transfer, recharge, etc.

- It will ensure a 'black-money free India' or rather the so-called 'parallel economy' where people bypass the banks to gather money in their closets at home without coming under the purview of tax will suffer a setback.
- Crime rates have already started diminishing due to cash ban as most of the terrorist activities are funded with black money that has bore the brunt of this. In addition to this, other crimes such as burglary, extortion, bank robbery, etc. are also declining.
- One of the biggest advantages is the increase in the span of the income tax. Due to least involvement of cash, transactions have to be done through banks where proper KYC verifications will be done prior to banking transactions and hence, it will be easier for the Government to monitor and mend the income tax evasion by the unscrupulous persons. This will, in turn, enhance the revenue received by the Government.

Challenges:

- The cashless economy will see a hike in the hacking of the personal information over the internet such as credit and debit card numbers, PINs, passwords and other sensitive information due to an increase of digital transactions. In short, cyber crimes will escalate like anything if proper internet security measures are not taken.
- The poor section of India who is in majority and is scarcely covered under conventional banking system will suffer a lot, as they are solely dependent on cash for their daily wages.
- Sectors such as real estate, retail, restaurants, cement and other MSMEs, where huge cash transactions are involved are going to be affected terribly.
- Inadequate internet infiltration, low internet speeds, limited smartphone and broadband penetration, very less PoS machines are the roadblocks towards achieving full digitalization that is here the main substitute for cash transactions.
- Funds will always be in control of the third party such as Government, banks, payment interfaces, etc. which lead to extreme uncertainty.

Overview of the Agriculture, Retail, Travel and Telecommunication

Cash is the prime mode of transaction in agriculture sector which contributes 15% to India total Output. Formal financing many particularly Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujrat, Uttarpradesh is significantly contributing from cooperative banks, which are barred from exchange -deposits of demonetized currency. Notably, this is the time ongoing farming season and its affects due to demonetization. Disruptions, and breaks in demand and supply affects to farmers as fall in sales and increased the production cost, increased wastage of perishables, lower revenue that show up as trade dues instead of cash in hand and when created into bank accounts with limited access affect the agriculture sector. IFFCO has initiated a pan India outreach programme to educate farmers about the benefits of the shifting towards cashless transaction. Several Authorities in the agriculture sector have come forward to lend a helping hand. The Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) the world largest Fertilizer Cooperative has initiated a pan India outreach programme to educate farmers about the benefits of shifting towards cashless transaction through live demonstrations and interactive sessions. The Government of India asked bank to provide resources to cooperative institutions with which they are associated to meet cash requirements of the farm sector during the ongoing farming seasons.

The Overall Retail Market in India is likely to reach the Indian retail market is estimated to be US\$ 600 billion and one of the top five retail markets in the world by economic value. India is one of the fastest growing retail markets in the world, with 1.2 billion people presenting a strong market position in the globe. India is the 5th largest retail market in the world. out of total Indian retail market, 8% is made up by the Organized retail market and created almost 30% growth in

2015. and hence at the a much faster pace than the overall retail market which is forecast to grow by 16% in the same period. Until 2011, the Central Government of India did not allow Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector.



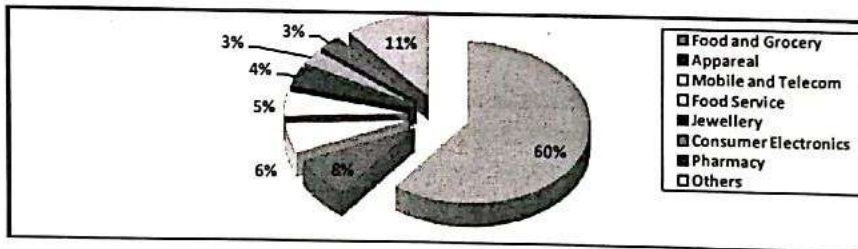
The Retail Industry is divide Generally into Organized and Unorganized Retail In India :
Organized Retail In India:

Organized retailing refers to trading, and selling activities undertaken licensed retailers, those who have registered for sale tax, Goods and service tax, income tax, etc authorities in India. These included Corporate-backed Hyper Market, Super Market, and Retail Chain. It is estimated share of organized retail to go up 20 per by 2020.

Unorganized Retail in India:

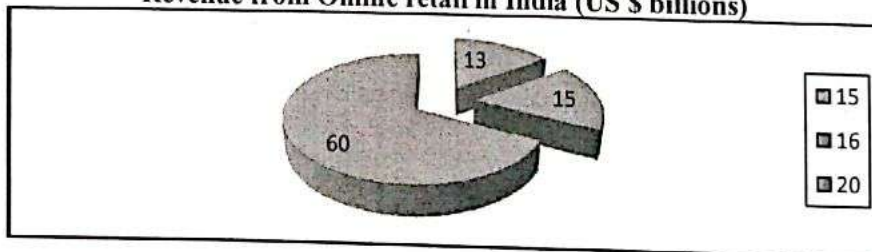
Unorganized retailing refers to the traditional form of low cost retailing i.e. Local Market, Local Shops; Single Owner operated shops, general stores, convenience store, cart stores, Street Vendors, Hawkers etc. The growth in unorganized retail sector in pegged at 6 %.

Growth in Indian Retail



From the above chart it shows that the growth in Indian Retail is in Food and Grocery i.e (60%) is the highest retail market in India. then, apparel 8%, Mobile and Telecom 6%, Food Service 5%, Jewellery and Gems 4%, Consumer Electronic 3%, Pharmacy 3% and other 11% retail growth in retail sector.

Revenue from Online retail in India (US \$ billions)



Conclusion:

The Digital India programme is a flagship programme of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. "Faceless, Paperless, Cashless" is one of professed role of Digital India. The Indian economy has undergoing from many transformations. In Indian economy Agriculture, Retail, Travel and Telecommunication Sector is playing significant role in the transformation of Indian Economy. Electronic Commerce is expanding steadily in the country. Customers have the ever increasing choice of the products at the lowest rates. Electronic Cashless transactions are probably creating biggest revolution in the Indian economy and now the trend would be continued in the years to come. The Agriculture, Retail, Travel and Telecommunication Sector industry have adopted the Modern technology, expanding infrastructure, Government have taken new initiatives like allowing maximum FDI in Retail Industry, ease of doing business, start up, single window clearance. The Government of India may change the FDI rules in the food processing in a bid to permit e-commerce companies and foreign retailers to sell made in Indian consumer products. The Government of India also allowed 100 percent Foreign Direct Investment in Online retail of goods and service through the automatic route, thereby providing clarity on the existing business of e-commerce companies operating in India. Nevertheless, Indian Retail Market have positive support, rising incomes, favorable demographics, increasing urbanizations is worthwhile.

Reference:

- Ministry of Finance, Report of the economic survey, Government of India, New Delhi. (2012-13),
- India 2012, India at Glance, (2012) by J.K. Chopra,
- Indian Economic and Political Weekly - Review,
- wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment,
- Foreign direct investment- Types and methods , available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment, accessed on 3rd December 2011.
- Dr. Sameena Khan & Fayaz Ahamed., (2011), Foreign Direct Investment in India: Challenges and Opportunities in Multi-brand Retail Sector, International Journal Of Research In Commerce And Management, 2(1), pp 97-98.
- FDI in Retail - An idea whose time has come, Images Retail, July 2011, pp 62-63.
- Retail sector in India growing at phenomenal pace." (June 25, 2012). The Times of India.
- www.indiaretailing.com
- http://cashlessindia.gov.in/digital_payment_methods.html
- Banking and E-Services, Ram Kumar Sinha (2011) - Pacific Books International- Delhi.
- Problems and Prospects of Cashless India (2017), Ebooks2go Inc - Delhi.
- <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/cashless-india-importance-implementations-future-sudhir-kumar>.



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH JOURNAL OF MULTI DISCIPLINARY STUDIES

MONTHLY DOUBLE-BLIND PEER REVIEWED REFERRED OPEN ACCESS INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL

ISSN : 2454-8499 (Online) Impact Factor : 1.3599(GIF), 0.679 (IIFS)

International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies is Seeking Scholars. Those who are Interested in our Serving as our volunteer additional review board. If u are interested Please send us your biodata applicants must have decorate and significant publishing work.

www.irjms.in

Published by :

IRJMS

Sr. No. 397, Flat No. 7, 4, Sizan Society, Bhugaon,
Tal. Mulshi, Dist. Pune - 412115.

Website : www.irjms.in E-mail : irjms2015@gmail.com, irjms.in@gmail.com

Mobile No. : 9823131575, 9028311410, 9766264309.

Design & Printed by : Anmol Graphics, Pune Mob. 8888563815