

RESEARCH WORK DONE BY STUDENTS

249

DEMONETIZATION
AND
INCLUSIVE GROWTH

SUBMITTED BY:

RAMANJOT KAUR

1114

MONIKA VERMA

1128

[B.COM 2nd YEAR]

**GURU NANAK COLLEGE,
KILLANWALI**

247

***INNOVATIVE PRACTICES
FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SUBMITTED BY:***

SARUCHI GUPTA

1108

B.COM 2ND YEAR

AMANDEEP KAUR

1113

B.COM 2ND YEAR

***GURU NANAK COLLEGE,
KILLIANWALLI***

245

MAIN THEME

**INNOVATIVE PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

SUB-THEME

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

AUTHORED/DRAFTED BY:

MS. POOJA GARG

B.COM 2ND YEAR (4TH SEMESTER)

ROLL NO. 1106

GURU NANAK COLLEGE,

MANDI KILLIANWALI

EVENT DETAILS:

ICSSR ON

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES FOR SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

ON 24TH FEB, 2018

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**INNOVATIVE PRACTICES OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA**

DATE: 24.02.2018

RESEARCH PAPER ON:-

ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SUBMITTED TO : Department of Business
Management & Commerce

GURU NANAK COLLEGE KILLIANWALI

DISTT. SRI MUKTSAR SAHIB (PUNJAB)

NAME : JYOTI RANI

CLASS : B.A.1ST

ROLL NO. 428

E-mail. ID

239

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
IN INDIA- ISSUES, CHALLENGES
AND OPPORTUNITIES**

2005, 2010

BY RISHU BALA, SONIA VERMA

98123-76773 97295-96603

Rishumehta46@gmail.com

Guru Nanak collage

Class

M.com Ist

M.com Ist

Killianwali

Introduction:-

Sustainable development is the organizing goals while at the same time sustaining the ability of the natural systems to provide the natural resources and ecosystem services upon which economy the and society depend. The desired result is a state of society where living conditions and resources use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity and stability of the natural systems.

While the modern concept of sustainable development is derived mostly from the 1987 Brundtland report it is also rooted in earlier ideas about sustainable forest management and twentieth century environmental concerns. As the concept developed, it has shifted to focus more on economic development, social development, and environmental protection for future generations.

National seminar

on

INNEVATIVE PRACTICE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Date 24-02-2018

Research Paper On:

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AN CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT

Submitted to:
Business Management E- commerce
Guru Nanak College, Killianwali
Dist. Sri Mukhtsar Sahib (Punjab)

Submitted By:- Name: Shweta Garg

Address: Mandi Dabwali (Haryana)

Student of B.A. 1st year

ROLL NO 482

Guru Nanak College, Mandi Killianwali

Sri Mukhtsar Sahib, Punjab

253

GST AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Author Name- ANKUR CHALANA

Class-B.COM 1st

Roll No.-1043

Phone No.-94680-55101

Author's E-mail ID-AnkurChalana7@gmail.com

Co-Author Name-BABLU BANSAL

Class-B.COM 1st

Roll No.-1045

Phone No.-82781-32754

Co-Author's E-mail ID-BabluBansal65@gmail.com

Abstract

In the Present scenario, every country is focusing on its development and has gained a lot of success in it .But still there are some discrepancies in it as everyone is focusing on the present growth only. If this development remains going on this way then a time will come when there will be nothing left for the future generations. So, a need arises to do something for the future generations .In other words, there is a need for Sustainable development.

On the other hand, tax structure of a country also influences the growth of a country. As more the refined tax system of a country more is the chances of it's development .now Because a good tax system helps in collecting more revenue to the government and the government would be able to spend more amount on the welfare of the public and finding out as well as developing potential resources. And such kind of concept has been already been developed by the government of India a central tax system that is known as GST.

Introduction

Development- It refers the growth of the various aspects of anything that makes it more valuable. For example, the growth of industries in an economy causes an increase in the production capacity which will be helpful in attaining the best use of the idle resources available. And when the development that takes place by taking into consideration the future needs that kind of development is known as sustainable development.

GST (Goods and Services Tax)
GST is a common tax replacing all the indirect taxes. It is a comprehensive tax that is charged by the seller from the buyer on the purchase of goods and services.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the various concepts and get their knowledge.
- To enquire the effect of the various subject matters on the economy.

Research Methodology

MAKE IN INDIA

Chander Parkash

B.com III

contact no. 9779132287

Email Id : chanderparkash987@gmail.com

ABSTRACT : India is one of the world's fastest growing economies, the tenth largest in the world by nominal GDP and the third largest by purchasing power parity (PPP). India needs to identify the steps being taken to give more financial powers to states, increased investment on infrastructure, emphasis on manufacturing which enables to open the door for investment. This Make in India campaign guides the foreign investors, prompt response, assistance to foreign investors and provide relevant information and proactive approach. This paper covers overview of the Make in India campaign, sectors covered, Initiatives taken by companies, growth cycles, challenges, opportunities and foreign investment in Indian manufacturing. The present study is based on secondary data. The data has been extracted from the various sources like research articles, publications from Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, various bulletins of RBI and authenticated websites. The study found that, Make in India will bring a drastic change in the fields like automobiles, aviation, biotechnology, defense, media, thermal power, oil, gas and manufacturing sectors. Thus, we can conclude that, despite the fact that "Make in India" though came at a right time, its execution remains a big challenge.

INTRODUCTION: Make in India is an international marketing campaigning slogan coined by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014, to encourage the companies around the world to invest and manufacture their products in India. He has launched this ambitious campaign with an objective to turn the country into a global manufacturing hub. To achieve a manufacturing led transformation, India would need to undertake a structured and planned approach in review manufacturing, gain global competitive advantage and gain global leadership. In order to succeed in this campaign, it was important to be open to capital and expertise from all over the globe and implementation of GST will make India one market and strengthen overall programme. Doing business in India today is much more difficult than elsewhere, but the government wants to change this. Several pressing issues prompted the launch of this campaign. First and foremost is India needs to reboot its economy. After several years of gross national product growth averaging 7.7%, between 2002 and 2011, this pace slowed down to around 5% in 2013 and 2014. Secondly India needs more jobs for its young people. Recently, on an average 5 million new jobs have been created each year, but around 12 million people join the workforce each year. India's labour force is expected to grow to 600 million by 2022. Job creation will fight