



SESHADRIPURAM INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE AND MANAGEMENT

COMMERCE CHRONICLE



Department of Commerce and Management

Bi - Annual
NEWSLETTER

About The Department

In Seshadripuram Institute of Commerce and Management Department of Commerce & Management was established in 2005, offering B. Com & B.B.A. It commenced its journey with a mere strength of 100 students; the institution now caters to 875 students. The department of Commerce & Management strives hard to imbibe the knowledge through real time live experience, conferences, certificate programmes, faculty development programmes, seminars, guest lectures to enhance the knowledge of students and faculties to keep them updated.

The Department also organises industrial visits, educational tours to bridge the gap between college & industry through practical exposure.

Editorial members

Prof. Vidya Shivannavar
Principal

Assoc. Prof. G. Punitha
HOD, Dept. of Commerce & Management

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Dept. of Commerce & Management

Expert Talk on Digital Applications in Fintech



Date : 19 August 2024

Organizing Body : Department of the Commerce

Chief Guest : Mr Siddarth S. Shedde, Business Development Head Pace Wisdom Solutions Private Ltd

Description : Department of Commerce organized Expert talk on Digital Applications in Fintech, the main motto of the program was to induce students to the world of Fintech and to give them the insight on requirement of finance and software which are designed to suit it.

The speaker shared a brief introduction about the terminology of FINTECH and introduced students to the combined concept of finance and Technology. and continued highlighted the important certificate courses that the students of both the programs have to concentrate to be a corporate ready professionals.

The speaker also insisted upon certain jargons that the students have to get acquainted to be maintaining the core competence in the area of Finance and Technology. At the note of conclusion, the speaker highlight at the importance of adding on interdisciplinary skills and prove that through proper communication skills to be attracted by corporate in the time of 3 years of their stay in the college.

Talent Hunt



Date : 24 August 2024

Organizing Body : LAKSHYA - Commerce and management forum

Chief Guest : Ms.Sushmitha Shetty,

Description : LAKSHYA - Commerce and management forum had jointly organised Talent Hunt for all the first year B.Com, BBA, B.Com(BDA) and BCA students on 24.08.2024 at 11.00 am in Conference hall. The chief guest for the program was Ms.Sushmitha Shetty, Alumnus of SICM (2018-2021 Batch). Students showcased their management skills like product launch, service launch, presentations etc.

Date : 03 September 2024

Organizing Body : Lakshya : Commerce and Management forum and Rotaract Club

Speaker: Dr. Krishna Kumar N G Author, Business Coach, Mentor & Knowledge Facilitator

Description: Lakshya : Commerce and Management forum in association with Rotaract Club of SICM Organised one day work shop on "Entrepreneurship Skill and career development for students" on 03/09/2024. The Resource person for the event was Dr. Krishna Kumar N G Author, Business Coach, Mentor & Knowledge Facilitator

Lecture on Research Methodology



Date : 27 August 2024

Organizing Body : MANTHANA -The Research and Intellectual Property Cell & Faculty Development Forum

Description : Had organised a "Lecture on Research Methodology on 27/08/2024 for the registered students of SICM. The Resource Person for the event was Dr Bhavya Bhanu, Associate Professor & HOD, Department of Management Studies ,Maharani Lakshmi Ammani College for Women.

One day work shop on Entrepreneurship Skill and career development for students



Orientation session on financial planning and wealth management



Date : 04 September 2024

Organizing Body : Commerce and Management

Speaker : Sivram Ravindran, senior consultant business development Finmark

Description: Department of Commerce and Management had organised Orientation session on financial planning and wealth management for all the students of SICM on 4th September 2024 in conference hall

The Resource Person for the event was Sivram Ravindran, senior consultant business development Finmark.

Industrial Visit



Date : 23 September 2024

Organizing Body : Department of Commerce and Management

Description : Department of Commerce and Management of SICM had organised Industrial visit to Apollo Industries pvt Ltd for all the first years B.Com students of SICM

IPL Mock Auction Competition



Date : 21 September 2024

Organizing Body : Lakshya: Commerce and Management forum and Rotaract Club

Description : Lakshya : Commerce and Management forum had organized IPL Mock Auction Competition for students on 20th and 21st September 2024 to evaluate financial skill sets, there was an active participation among the teams during the Mock Auction Process.

Student Conclave on Tech-vantage AI Essentials



Date : 14 October 2024

Organizing Body : AIKYA: CENTER FOR CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Description : AIKYA-Center for Career Development had organised **STUDENT CONCLAVE ON "TECHVANTAGE : AI ESSENTIALS"** in association with **RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT** for all the registered students of SICM.

Arthaneethi War of Trade



Date : 18 October 2024

Organizing Body : Department of Commerce & Management

Description : Department of Commerce & Management in association with student council had organized Arthaneethi – War of Trade for 1st year B.Com & BDA students. This was an experiential learning to understand the consumer behaviour and helps students to study micro market research.

Workshop on Internship - Experience the reality



Date: 13-November-2024

Organizing Body: Department of Commerce & Management

Speaker: Sowjanya G K., CA Founder & CEO, SGK skill solutions

Description: Workshop on Internship was organised for the students of 5th Semester B.Com & BBA in College Campus to provide the insights about the internship

Financial Planning wealth management certification course by Finmark



Date : 25 October 2024

Organizing Body : Department of Commerce and Management

Speaker : Murali Rajagopalan senior associate Finmark

Description : Department of Commerce and Management had organised Financial Planning wealth management certification course by Finmark for 30 hours for all the 24 registered students of SICM from 21/10/2024 to 25/10/2024.

This course gave complete hands on information on wealth, planning, saving 7 Management

Business Quiz Competition



Date: 11 November 2024

Organizing Body: Lakshya-Commerce and Management Forum, Incubation Centre and E-Cell

Description: Lakshya-Commerce and Management Forum, Incubation Centre and E-Cell has organized Business Quiz Competition for Students of SICM to enhance business and Managerial skills.

Enhancing Skills and Infrastructure for India's Export Growth

India is poised at a crucial juncture where export-led development can significantly shape its economic future. With an ambitious target of becoming a major export powerhouse, the country is focusing on strengthening its industrial capabilities, upskilling its workforce, and enhancing digital infrastructure. In FY25, India's total exports touched a record \$750 billion—a remarkable 78% increase from previous years—showcasing the country's potential to lead in global trade. This achievement highlights the impact of well-targeted government initiatives and strategic policy support in driving export growth.

Key sectors such as electronics, engineering products, chemicals, and medicines have shown exceptional performance, supported by schemes like the Production Linked Incentive (PLI). The rise in non-petroleum exports and the surge in electronics exports from \$11 billion in FY21 to \$26 billion indicate the effectiveness of incentive-based policies and a favorable legal environment. However, India's success story doesn't stop at traditional products; non-traditional exports like textiles and superfoods such as Makhana are also gaining traction in global markets.

To support and sustain this momentum, the government has launched several programs, including the Export Promotion Mission with a budget of ₹2,250 crore. This initiative aims to ease cross-border trade, enhance financing options, and eliminate non-tariff barriers. Another major step is the proposed creation of BharatTradeNet, a digital network to streamline trade documentation, reduce transaction costs, and increase transparency. Alongside, the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan focuses on enhancing multi-modal transportation to ease the movement of goods from industries to ports.

Challenges such as high logistics costs, limited knowledge of export credit, and strict international regulations still pose hurdles—particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). But the integration of digital technologies, skill development under the Skill India Mission, and improvements in air and sea transport infrastructure are paving the way forward. India's export ecosystem is being recalibrated to become more competitive, efficient, and inclusive—creating jobs, empowering businesses, and lifting living standards.

With a skilled workforce, robust infrastructure, and a clear vision for global integration, India is steadily transforming itself into a center for high-quality manufacturing and global exports.

“BlackRock : The Billion-Dollar Puppet Master of Global Finance.”

Imagine a company so powerful that it quietly holds stakes in almost every major corporation, influences government policies, and even advises central banks during crises. That company is BlackRock—the world's largest asset manager, overseeing a staggering \$10 trillion in assets under management (AUM). To put it into perspective, if BlackRock were a country, it would have the third-largest GDP in the world, surpassing Japan and Germany. Its influence extends beyond Wall Street, shaping industries, monetary policies, and global financial markets. But what truly sets BlackRock apart is its secret weapon—Aladdin (Asset, Liability, Debt, and Derivative Investment Network), an AI-driven quantitative risk management system that processes \$21 trillion in assets daily, performing real-time predictive analytics and optimizing capital allocation for banks, hedge funds, and even sovereign wealth funds. While most investors rely on market trends, BlackRock employs high-frequency data modeling and algorithmic trading strategies, granting it an unparalleled edge in the financial world. Yet, with great power comes controversy. BlackRock's systemic dominance raises concerns about market concentration risk and the implications of a single entity exerting such macroeconomic influence. It owns shares in competing Fortune 500 giants like Apple, Microsoft, and Alphabet, meaning it benefits from sector-wide capital appreciation regardless of who outperforms. Some critics argue that its ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) stewardship allows it to shape corporate governance frameworks more aggressively than even regulatory bodies. Others worry about its opaque operational structure, questioning whether its fiduciary responsibilities truly align with broader economic stability. Despite these concerns, BlackRock remains a silent market maker, orchestrating the flows of capital behind the scenes. The next time you check equity indices, track fixed-income securities, or hear about an economic shift, ask yourself—was this BlackRock's doing? Chances are, it was.

The WAQF (Amendment) Bill, 2025

INTRODUCTION

The Waqf bill also known as the Waqf Act. It is a legislation in India that governs the management and administration of Waqf properties. The Waqf Bill, recently passed in the Rajya Sabha, has been a topic heated debated. These properties are dedicated to charitable purpose, such as education, healthcare and poverty alleviation, as recognized in Islamic law.

WHAT IS WAQF?

Waqf is a permanent dedication of movable or immovable properties for the benefits of the poor, the needy and other charitable purpose, as recognized in Islamic law. Another defining feature of Waqf is that its inalienable which means it cannot be sold, gifted, inherited or encumbered. Therefore, once a property is divested from the waqif, i.e., the creator of a waqf, it vests in God and as per Islamic belief since God is ever lasting, so is the “Waqf property”.

B. V. Sai Vishnu Priya
Student

Fiscal Federalism in India: The role of Union Budget 2025-26

The Union Budget for 2025-26, presented by Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, emphasises 'Viksit Bharat' through fiscal federalism. The budget is built on four pillars: Enhanced Devolution of Taxes and Duties, Special Assistance for Capital Expenditure, Higher Grant-in-Aid, and a Higher Borrowing Ceiling for states. The central government introduced the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure in 2020-21. The scheme's impact has been overwhelmingly positive, prompting continued support despite the challenge of reducing the fiscal deficit. The budget for 2025-26 earmarks Rs 5,41,850 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Agriculture is recognised as a key growth engine, with significant initiatives announced. The Jal Jeevan Mission is extended until 2028. Education reforms include new Atal Tinkering Labs and expanded infrastructure for IITs. The budget supports strategic investments in states through central sector schemes and a technology-led development agenda. An additional borrowing provision of 0.5% of a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is announced, unlocking Rs 2 lakh crore for states. This budget reinforces India's commitment to cooperative and competitive fiscal federalism.

Union Budget 2025-26: The Four Pillar Model of Fiscal Federalism

The Union Budget for 2025-26 reaffirms the central government's commitment to strengthening fiscal federalism and fostering balanced regional development. It aims to stimulate economic growth, support key sectors, and provide tax relief to the middle class. The budget is built on a four-pillar model designed to enhance fiscal decentralisation and empower States.

Pillar-1: Higher Devolution of Central Taxes and Duties

The devolution of central taxes and duties to the states is guided by the recommendations of the Finance Commission, constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution of India. Recognising that strong states build a strong nation, the union government accepted a sharp increase in the devolution from 31% to 42%, as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. The 15th Finance Commission retained this principle, recommending a 41% share for states, with a 1% reduction due to the reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir into a Union Territory. These recommendations were fully accepted by the Centre.

Pillar-2: Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment

Capital expenditure has a high multiplier effect, enhancing the economy's productive capacity and driving long-term economic growth. Recognising its significance, the central government introduced the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure in 2020-21, despite fiscal pressures during the Covid-19 pandemic. Under this initiative, State governments received financial assistance in the form of a 50-year interest-free loan, specifically aimed at boosting capital investment.

Pillar-3: Grant-in-aid for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Grant-in-aid from the Centre to States serves as a crucial mechanism for reinforcing cooperative fiscal federalism in India. These grants include allocations recommended by the Finance Commission as well as funding for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). CSS are designed by the Centre and implemented by the States. The cost of these schemes is

shared between the Centre and the States. In the budget estimates for 2025-26, the Finance Minister has not only proposed a substantial increase in outlay for the CSS but has also announced a promising set of schemes and measures across sectors that fall exclusively within the State List or the Concurrent List, such as agriculture, fisheries, and public health. The budget for 2025-26 earmarks Rs 5,41,850 crore for CSS, reflecting a substantial increase from Rs 5,05,978 crore allocated in the previous fiscal year's budget estimates.

Pillar-4: Strengthening State Finances through Enhanced Borrowing

Recognising the critical role of fiscal flexibility in state-led development, the finance minister announced an additional borrowing provision of 0.5% of a Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), unlocking Rs 2 lakh crore for states. However, this fiscal leeway comes with a strategic objective—an incentive for states to implement power sector reforms aimed at strengthening the financial health and operational capacity of electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs). This initiative aligns with the broader vision of ensuring a sustainable, financially robust power sector capable of supporting India's ambitious energy transition goals.

Source: Yojana

“Skype: From Revolutionary Innovation to Obsolescence”



Skype, once a pioneer in internet-based communication, revolutionized voice and video calls over the internet. Founded in 2003 by Niklas Zennström and Janus Friis, along with Estonian developers Ahti Heinla, Priit Kasesalu, and Jaan Tallinn. Skype used peer-to-peer (P2P) technology to provide high-quality audio and video calls at low costs. It gained immense popularity, with over 50 million users by 2005.

In 2005, eBay acquired Skype for \$2.6 billion but struggled to integrate it effectively with its platform. By 2009, eBay sold most of its stake to private investors. In 2011, Microsoft acquired Skype for \$8.5 billion, aiming to incorporate it into its ecosystem. Microsoft transitioned Skype from P2P to a cloud-based infrastructure, which improved scalability but led to some disruptions, alienating long-time users.

Despite integrating Skype into services like Outlook and Xbox, Microsoft faced growing competition from platforms like WhatsApp, FaceTime, Zoom, and even its own Microsoft Teams, launched in 2017. Teams gained traction, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, which further diminished Skype's relevance. In 2021, Microsoft retired Skype for Business and encouraged organizations to shift to Teams. By 2024, Microsoft announced the complete phasing out of Skype, focusing on Teams as its primary communication platform.

In May 2025, Skype will be retired. This change will impact both free and paid Skype users, but not Skype for Business. Skype users will have the option to move to Microsoft Teams Free, which offers many of the same core features and more. While Skype has faded, its legacy as a pioneer in VoIP communication and video conferencing remains a milestone in digital communication history.

India's Tax System: Simplified Yet Complex?

India is one of the most populous countries in the world and also one of the largest and fastest-growing economies in the world. And for such a big country, the main revenue for the government lies in its taxation system. In the last few years, there have been a lot of changes in the Income Tax Act as well as the GST Act to cope up with the growing economy of the country.

There have been a lot of reforms in the taxation systems of India in the recent years like:

GST introduction : Goods and Services Tax Act 2017 made it simpler and easier through its "one nation, one taxation" model aiming to reduce cascading effect.

Faceless assessment : Introduced to have more transparency and to control the corrupt practices of assessment officers.

Digital initiatives : online portals for GST filing, income tax filing, etc.

But is it really that simple and easier or Though there are many new reforms, still the reality is quite different. Many taxpayers, professionals, and small business owners often find this system overwhelming.

Some of which are:

Constant amendments : every day there are new changes in the income tax law and the GST law. Sometimes more than once a month. While the government aims to simplify the law, they end up being more complex, which are hard to understand even by professionals.

Technical issues : the online portals are not free from flaws either. Filing GST returns and IT returns in the peaks lead to a crash of the portal making it slow and problematic. When these portals were introduced, the glitches were so often and severe that the deadline had to be extended multiple times.

Legal compliance : the compliance of the laws is like a burden for the taxpayers. For example, GST returns are to be filed monthly, quarterly, and even annual returns, which requires the business owners to depend on the professionals. And even a small error can lead to penalties and fines, which makes them feel burdensome.

Interpretation : many sections and definitions are open-ended and can be difficult to interpret even for the experts, making it hard for the commoners to understand them.

All these issues tell us that though the tax system is told to be easier and simpler for the public, but in reality, it is much more difficult to understand and apply it. An individual cannot really file his or her own returns without making errors.

Compared to global tax laws, India's tax law is the largest and one of the most difficult in the world and difficult for the common public to understand it. To bridge this gap of understanding the taxation system, some steps can be taken like stable laws, user-

friendly tax websites, financial literacy programs on a large scale, and reducing the unnecessary sections and laws.

Lastly, as quoted by Kautilya, tax should be collected by the public like the honeybees collect the honey from the flowers, it should not make the people angry and spoil the very sources of the revenue.

Sejal Rajpurohith

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Transforming India's Financial and Industrial Landscape

India is undergoing a remarkable transformation across its financial, infrastructural, and industrial sectors, driven by a series of visionary reforms introduced by the government. These initiatives are designed to foster financial inclusion, attract foreign investment, and build a robust digital and economic framework aligned with the "Viksit Bharat 2047" vision.

One of the significant strides has been in the insurance sector. With an investment of over Rs.45,000 crores and increasing foreign participation, India is moving toward greater capital infusion and technological innovation in insurance services. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) aims to achieve "Insurance for All" by 2047. With reforms permitting 74% FDI and the introduction of OBV (Only by Video) products, the sector is expected to grow in rural and semi-urban markets, ensuring deeper penetration and better financial protection for underserved populations.

Another game-changing initiative is the launch of the Bharat Global Ports Consortium and the 'One Nation-One Port' (ONOP) policy. This reform aims to modernize port operations, standardize processes, and enhance efficiency across all major ports in India. The introduction of the MATRI (Master Application for International Trade and Regulatory Interface) using AI and blockchain further signifies India's push towards seamless global trade. The India Maritime Week 2025 is also poised to showcase the nation's maritime potential on a global platform.

On the industrial front, the launch of India's first commercial semiconductor fabrication plant in Dholera, Gujarat, marks a historic step. Under the India Semiconductor Mission, and in partnership with Tata Electronics and Taiwan's PSMC, this ₹91,000 crore investment will significantly boost India's electronics manufacturing capabilities, particularly in automotive, AI, and communications. It is expected to create over 20,000 jobs and strengthen India's self-reliance in chip production.

In the domain of sports and inclusivity, the second edition of the Khelo India Para Games 2025 has been announced. With over 1,230 athletes participating, including several Paralympic and Asian Games medalists, this initiative not only fosters talent but also emphasizes India's commitment to inclusive sports development.

Together, these reforms are not isolated achievements but interconnected moves toward building a resilient, future-ready India. By enhancing financial services, industrial capability, global trade infrastructure, and inclusive development, India is firmly stepping into its envisioned role as a global economic leader by 2047.

Abhishek Sriram

President Student Council

