

Patron : Dr. Phyoenthung , Principal

Organizing Committee:

1. Dr. Purna Chandra Mishra – Convenor
2. Dr. Mamata Panda – Co-Convenor
3. Dr. Debashish Panigrahi – Member
4. Bolito K. Achumi – Member
5. Martha Tsumon – Member
6. Mhasivnuo Kar – Member

Publication :

All selected papers after peer review will be published in a peer-reviewed journal and in an Edited volume with ISBN number.

Important Dates for Submission and acceptance :

Last date for submission of abstracts: 14th March 2026

Notification of Acceptance : 15th March 2026

Submission of Full Paper : On or before 31st March 2026

Registration starts (Online) – 31st March 2026

Registration Closes (Online) – 8th April 2026

Spot Registration – Available only for UG/PG students , NGOs and Industry

The abstract shall be submitted to –

zisajipresidencycollege@gmail.com

For any Query , Contact –

Dr. Purna Chandra Mishra- 7005122256/8974958900

Dr. Mamata Panda- 7978538872

Account Details for Registration Fee Payment :
in favour of –

Zisaji Presidency College

Account Number- 101310006010003

IFSC CODE – UTIBOSNSCB1

Nagaland State Cooperative Bank Ltd
Kiphire, Nagaland

Registration & Payment Link:

<https://forms.gle/ZC1JP4eSqTzXmEd68>

About the College:

Zisaji Presidency College is a co-educational institution established on 10th July 1997, affiliated to Nagaland University, and accredited with B- grade by NAAC. The college is a premier higher education institution of the district under the Department of Higher Education, Government of Nagaland. The college serves as a centre of educational excellence and upholds holistic development of the students from all corners of the state with a motto of Dedication for Advancement. It offers 4yrs degree course with honours and research under NEP 2020 and certificate courses in different fields. The college is enriched with scenic beauty of hilly landscape covered with pine trees and a full-scale view of mountain Saramati (3841 meters above sea level), the highest mountain peak of Nagaland.

How to Reach Kiphire:

By Road: Nagaland state government bus service and Sumo services can be taken from Dimapur

By Train : Nearest Railway Station is Dimapur after which Taxi or Bus services shall be taken up for reaching Kiphire.

By Air: Nearest Airport is Dimapur. Daily flights are available from different parts of the country via Kolkata and Gauhati. From Dimapur, Taxi or Bus services shall be taken up to reach Kiphire.

Places to Visit in Kiphire:

1. Mount Saramati: At 3,826 meters, this is the highest peak in Nagaland, located near the Indo-Myanmar border, popular for trekking and panoramic views
2. Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary: Located near the Myanmar border, this sanctuary is known for its biodiversity, lush, subtropical forests, and rare flora and fauna.
3. Mimi & Salumi Caves – Natural Limestone caves
4. Zungki River bank



CALL FOR PAPERS

TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

GST REFORMS : REALIZING THE VISION OF VIKSHIT BHARAT-2047



ORGANIZED BY –
ZISAJI PRESIDENCY COLLEGE
KIPHIRE : NAGALAND

IN COLLABORATION WITH
**INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE RESEARCH (ICSSR)**

Venue : College Auditorium
Zisaji Presidency College, Kiphire

Website: www.zisajipresidencycollege.com

Concept Note:

In India's quest for equitable economic growth and youth empowerment, the 2025 GST revisions represent a turning point. In addition to lowering living expenses, the government has created new opportunities for entrepreneurs, MSMEs, and job seekers by rationalizing rates across a variety of industries. A forward-thinking strategy that blends affordability and competitiveness is highlighted by the tax cut for necessities, services, and cutting-edge technologies. In addition to promoting innovation, traditional industries, and domestic manufacture, these policies will enhance public health, education, and mobility. When taken as a whole, the reforms strengthen India's resolve to make taxes more straightforward, equitable, and growth-oriented, putting the country's youth at the center of its economic future. Introduction of e-Way bills, Rate relief for the real estate sector, e-Invoicing for B2B transactions, promotion of green mobility, QRMP scheme, dynamic QR code system for easier digital payment, Creation of GST Appellate Tribunals, Pilot launch of B2C e-Invoicing, Amnesty scheme for appeals, Full GST exemption on gene therapy are some of the major positive GST reforms carried out by the Government of India to make the GST system simpler to the tax payers which results in an continuous rise in GST collection across the states.. As per the record of Press information Bureau , Government of India, India shows a consistent growth in GST collection over the years since its inception. The total amount of GST collection in the year 2020-21 was 11.37 lakh crores which increased to 22.08 lakh crores in the year 2024-25. The number of active GST tax payers increased significantly to 1.51 crore in 2024-25 which shows that GST has established itself as the simplest, favoured and convenient way for tax payers to contribute to the country's revenue collection. The gross GST collection has marked a year on year growth of 9.4% with an average monthly collection of 1.84 lakh crore reflecting a growing formalization of Indian economy and improved tax compliance.

For the financial year 2024-25, Nagaland's total GST revenue collection amounts to Rs 682 crore, comprising Rs 238 crore in Central GST (CGST), Rs 296 crore in State GST (SGST), Rs 124 crore in Integrated GST (IGST).The state of Nagaland faces huge challenges for GST collection due to high volume of revenue leakages for tax evasion, infrastructural limitations and challenges, legacy of underdevelopment in lieu of its complex geographical and political landscape. Here lies the significance of organizing this Seminar which can establish a positive impact on the community to stop tax evasion and support to the government in its policy making and GST realization for better economic growth.

Themes / Sub Themes

1.Impact of GST Reforms on the Indian Manufacturing Sector: Achievements and Challenges

- 1.1 GST rationalisation and youth entrepreneurship
- 1.2 Impact of GST Reforms on MSME ,Cottage Industries, Business and Start-ups
- 1.3 Input Tax Credit (ITC) Mechanism in Manufacturing: Opportunities, Challenges, and Working Capital Management.
- 1.4 The Impact of GST on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Global Competitiveness of Indian Manufacturers

2.GST Reforms and Agriculture

- 2.1 GST reforms as a catalyst for “Atmanirbhar Bharat” in Agriculture.
- 2.2 GST reforms and agricultural supply chain efficiency
- 2.3 Sustainable growth in agriculture and GST reforms.
- 2.4 Socio-economic implications of GST reforms on Farmers

3.GST Reforms and Service Sector

- 3.1 Impact of GST reforms on Hospitality and Tourism Industry
- 3.2 GST Reforms and Financial services and Insurance
- 3.3 GST Reforms and Real Estate & Construction services
- 3.4 GST Reforms and Digital services and E-Commerce
- 3.5 GST reforms and Economic Policy Perspectives towards sustainable development.

4. GST Reforms and Rural transformation

- 4.1 GST Reforms & Affordability and Household Savings
- 4.2 Livelihood, Employment and Empowerment of Marginalized communities
- 4.3 Financial Literacy and Digital infrastructure in Rural Areas under GST regime
- 4.4 GST Reforms and "Vocal for Local" and Exports
- 4.5 Impact of GST reforms on Logistics, Food Processing & Supply Chain in rural India

5. GST Reforms and Federal Dynamics of India

- 5.1 Evolution and impact of GST 2.0
- 5.2 Fiscal Autonomy and Revenue Implications- Centre –State relations
- 5.3 The Institutional Framework and Cooperative Federalism
- 5.4 Future Trajectory of Fiscal Federalism under GST Regime
- 5.5 The role of GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT)

6. Socio-cultural impact of GST reforms

- 6.1 Social Fairness and Inequality under GST Reforms and its impact on Common Man's Pocket.
- 6.2 Impact on Traditional Sectors and Cultural Practices- Cultural consumption and Social mobility
- 6.3 Consumer behaviour, Digital Adoption and Social Inclusion
- 6.4 Regional and Federal Socio-Cultural Dynamics
- 6.5 "One Nation, One Tax" and National Identity- with GST Reforms.

Abstract & Full Paper Submission Guidelines:

The abstract should not exceed 250 words. MS Word with Times New Roman, Justified, Font size- 12, and Line spacing 1.5 should be used. The abstract must contain 4-5 keywords. All abstracts and full paper should be mailed to zisajipresidencycollege@gmail.com. Each research paper can have a maximum of three authors. The title should be in Bold, Times New Roman, font size 12. The author's name, designation, and affiliation should be in italics. Authors must submit papers which have not been submitted or published anywhere. The submitted papers will be peer reviewed and selected papers will be invited for presentation in the seminar. The full paper should have approximately 3000 words. Plagiarism of the paper should be below 10%. No PDF version of abstracts and full paper will be accepted. Abstracts shall be mailed to the email: zisajipresidencycollege@gmail.com. and Full Paper shall be submitted through the Google Form link: <https://forms.gle/ZC1JP4eSqTzXmEd68>.

Registration Fee:

1. Academicians / Faculty Members- Rs 750/-
2. Research Scholars - Rs 500/-
3. NGOs/Industry/ Corporates - Rs 1000/-
4. UG / PG Students - Rs 200/-

Note : The above registration fee is without accommodation. Accommodation can be made available on request in local hotels with required payment.

Registration and Payment Link-

<https://forms.gle/ZC1JP4eSqTzXmEd68>