



COMMUNION

..Sharing thoughts and feelings

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From the Desk of Editor

The temple of knowledge, Pragjyotish College established its root firm in Guwahati way back in 1954 under the stewardship of Pandit Tirthanath Sarma, who later was entrusted with the noble responsibility of being the founder principal of this seat of learning. This institute of higher education, ever since its inception, has been administered by many a distinguished personality. In 1961, the college authority very calculatively introduced the commerce study with due permission from the Gauhati University which was restricted to pre-university (PU) level only. But the department had to be discontinued and segregated from the mainstream only to form a self-sustaining stream, especially, to devote to commerce study only. Thus, the very popular and reputed Guwahati Commerce College came in to life with the intense and collective effort of the authorities of Pragjyotish College. Hence, Pragjyotish College grabs the credit of being the founder and promulgator of this renowned institute --- in short, the cradle of Guwahati Commerce College. In 1971, the opportunity to revive the commerce stream up to the pre-university level emerged again and the course was brought under deficit grants-in-aid system by the government of Assam. Since then, the assiduous efforts undertaken by the pioneers of the commerce study in the college is not imperceptible one, consequently, it took a progressive mode which resulted in the introduction of B.com course as early as in 1999. But this start was only to cater a failure initially unless the committed determination of the then principal and head of the department Dr. Dayananda Pathak and Mr. Bhadreshwar Mali respectively took the initiative to set up the programme as a self-sustaining one during the session 2003-04 which is running smoothly and spiritedly till today.

In this volume we have tried to highlight some events, articles and writings of our Students and faculty members. Hope this E-Magazine will surely encourage our students and faculties to express their feelings through this E-Magazine in the future.

*Lastly we would like to acknowledge our sincere gratitude to our Honourable Principal, **Dr. Manoj Kr Mahanta** and Vice Principal **Dr. Ranjita Deka** for their encouragement, guidance and support.*

Impact of E-Commerce on Indian economy

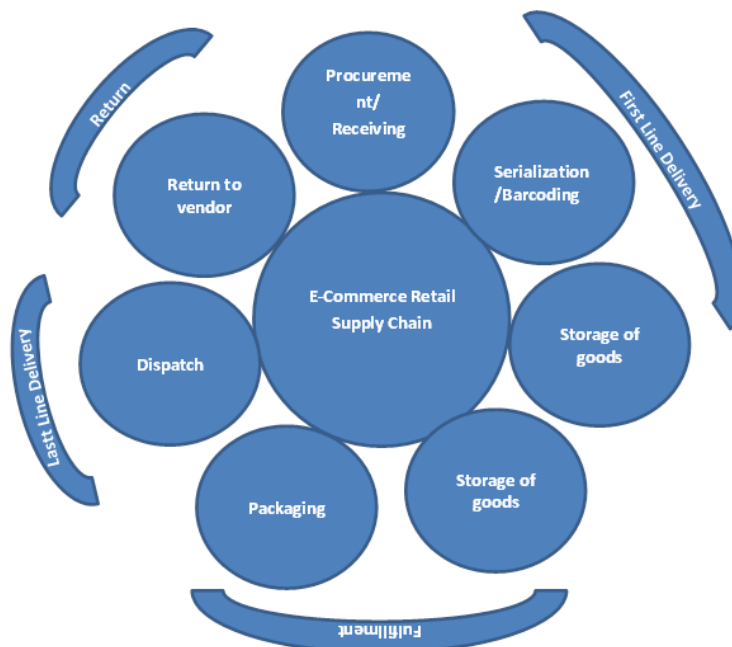
Jiten Sonowal
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Over the last ten years, the way of buying and selling of goods and services has been altered by the Internet. E-commerce is converting the shopping experience of Indian customers. The introduction of electronic data interchange spreads into producers, retail traders, stock market operations and travel reservations etc., which ensued in a higher growth of the economy. The term 'E-commerce' means doing online business with the help of computer, fax, e-mail and telephone. It has been come out from the term 'E-mail'. In 1972, the term 'Ecommerce' used by IBM for the first time. In 1973 with the development of computers, the first successful transaction was carried out between the European Union and the USA. In 1995, the introduction of internet in India marked the launch of E Commerce in the country. Internet and Mobile Association of India states that Indian online retail market is anticipated to grow at the rate of 52 % and will reach USD 36.7 billion in 2020.

Mode of E-commerce

E-commerce can be categorised into three modes or segments based on the participants involved in the transaction.

- 1) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C): It finds innovative ways to allow the consumer to interact with each other and by doing so they can sell goods or services to each other.
- 2) Business-to-Consumer (B2C): B2C transaction is conducted over the internet between a business and a consumer. E.g. an online publisher may sell his book to a customer and receive payment without meeting him/her.
- 3) Business-to-Business (B2B): It refers to a situation in which one business make a transaction with other.



Overview of the e-commerce retail supply chain

Overview of the e-commerce retail supply chain E-commerce retail supply chain contains of numerous stages such as procurement, bar-coding, quality checking, storage of goods, packaging, dispatch and return to vendor [2]. First four stages are known as first-mile delivery. Figure 1 shows the overview of a supply chain of e-commerce.

Online retail in India

It is seen that the digital commerce market in India has increased from \$4.4 billion in 2010 to \$13.6 billion in 2014 with a steady manner. It is expected to reach \$16 billion by the end of 2015 due to the growing internet population and increased online shoppers.

Recent trends in E-commerce

- Industry studies by The Internet & Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) show that online travel dominates the e-commerce industry in India with 70% of the market share.
- Online retailer major categories include smartphones, laptops, cameras, books, computers, clothes, home and kitchen appliances, toys, and gifts.
- Promotion of products, recruitment through social media, the pattern of advertisement by corporate sector etc are made online.
- Changes the lifestyle of Indian consumers by seeking convenience, comfort and variety.

Vertical specific E-Commerce in India

Vertical specific e-tailer focuses on a niche product or service as their services are different from other mainstream ecommerce players. The value addition by taking this venture helps them to raise funds. The critical aspect of this industry specific risk offers a user-friendly experience driven by convenience, more information and cost effectiveness. e.g. Ola Cabs, a cab service provider, differentiates its services by providing a great user-friendly experience to people looking for car rentals and cab service. Table 2 shows the vertical specific e-commerce in India.

E-commerce: challenges and risks

The threat landscape is always evolving and increasingly challenging. The phenomenal growth of the e-commerce sector is accompanied by various challenges mentioned below Lack of appropriate control and transparency add to cyber security risk Taxation Challenges No specific e-Commerce laws in India. Low entry barriers leading to reduced competitive advantages Rapidly changing business model mainly restricted to urban areas as Internet usage in rural areas is limited Shortage of manpower.

Role of Government

Indian Government must have to play a significant role in the promotion and growth of these technologies throughout Indian industries.-

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- Government must have to support rapid deployment of necessary infrastructure.
 - By providing various educational and skills development resources.
 - Plan for the development of MSME's on a national and global scale.
 - Ensuring equity in the availability of opportunities and benefits for the overall development of the rural community. Government has to adopt some specific e-commerce laws. Digital India, Make India, skill India etc are some good steps taken by the government for this purpose. It will definitely enhance the economy of our country.

Economic and social impacts

- With the growing competition in the e-commerce market, players who are able to adapt and innovate quality products will gain profit and enhance the economy of the country.
- Both electronic learning and mobile learning enhances the access of the good educational institutions in remote areas.
- The rise of online sales in the developing markets will encourage retailers to go online for global expansion.
- E-marketplaces are working well in India due to high fragmentation on the supply side.
- Mobile banking reduces the transaction cost of banks which increases access to financial services through rapidly growing mobile market. Rural areas which are too costly or unprofitable for business development might be a focus of investment and market expansion, and also for building corporate offices.

Conclusion

After taking a complete view of the industry trends, it is seen e-commerce is emerging as an important tool to certify exploding growth of Indian economy. It has the scope to lead India into an Economic superpower. With a rapidly growing internet penetration e-commerce offers an attractive option for the retailers to expand. To achieve this, there should be more investments in supporting infrastructure and innovative and game changing business models in India.

The Impact of COVID-19 on E-commerce in India

Ms Himadree Das
Asth Professor
Dept of E-Commerce & IT

E-Commerce means electronic commerce which alludes to an extensive variety of online business exercises for various products and services. It implies managing the merchandise and services through the electronic media and web. It refers to the site of the seller on the web, who offers items or services directly to the client from the gateway with the help of a digital shopping cart or digital shopping basket system and permits payment through internet banking or credit/debit cards. E-commerce or E-business includes carrying on a business with the assistance of the web and by utilizing the various information technology means. Basically, E-Commerce is the development of business on the internet. E-Commerce has overnight turned into the prevailing online activity.

The worldwide spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted how people buy products and services and how they perceive e-commerce. The standardized lockdown rules across India and the growing hesitation among consumers to go outside and shop for essential goods have tilted the nation towards e-commerce. Consumers have switched from shops, supermarkets, and shopping malls to online portals for the purchase of products, ranging from basic commodities to branded goods.

Since the norm of social distancing has been initiated for almost the entirety of 2020, the scope of online purchases and online businesses is expected to surge. Many people are embracing the concept of online retail and the surge in FTUs (First Time Users) on e-commerce sites is visible.

COVID-19 has been exceptionally different from what we have ever witnessed. As the world was forced into complete shutdown, it's safe to say that e-commerce was the saving grace, helping millions of people stay home and procure what they wanted at their doorstep.

According to [IBEF](#), the market opportunities for online commerce in India are expected to touch \$200 billion by 2026 from \$30 billion in 2017. The report also states that the Indian e-commerce industry is expected to overtake its US counterpart to become the second-largest market for e-commerce in the world by 2034.

As of today, China is the largest e-commerce market in the world, with a value of around \$672 billion.

In the downside of things, lack of productivity during the nationwide lockdown resulted in the loss of jobs, pay cuts, and finances. Shutting down of shops and family-based businesses has made many people sway towards online retail to meet their financial requirements.

E-commerce involves more than just having a brand name and selling products online. Finding the right target audience, product niche, and connecting with your customers is vital because it allows you to cut down unnecessary costs and provide products that are most suitable for your customer base.

The initial steps taken to develop and launch your store paves pay for the growth of your business. Since there is no face-to-face communication with the buyer, you have to compete with other online stores in terms of price, products, and offers to remain relevant. As the consumer behavior of people is changing due to the shift to digitization, there are various factors to address before you think about success.

Electronic commerce opens new doors for business; it additionally creates new avenues in the field of education. It gives the idea that there is enormous potential for giving e-commerce training. At first, new Internet clients would be hesitant to direct any sort of business on web, referring to security reasons as their fundamental concerns.

With a specific end goal to build customer appropriation of e-commerce services, the purchaser confusion, worry and hazard should be

distinguished, comprehended and mitigated. E-business gives huge benefits in various ranges however it requires watchful of Business Ethics.



Origin of Zero in India

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Zero (0) is a number and the numerical digit used to represent that number in numerals. It plays a core role in mathematics as the additive identity of the integers, real numbers and many other algebraic structures. As a digit, 0 is used as a placeholder in place value systems.

Discovery of zero is the greatest achievement of the mankind. The concept and the inventor of zero was revolutionary in mathematics. Zero is a symbol of concept of nothingness or having nothing. It gives rise the ability for a common person to be able to do mathematics isn't. Before it, mathematicians struggled to perform the simplest arithmetic calculations. Now a days zero both as a numeric symbol and a concept help us to do calculus, in solving complicated equations and is the basis of a computer.

Zero was fully developed in India around fifth century AD or first time about zero is talked in India only. In mathematics it is really vibrant in the Indian subcontinent. First place to see the ideally zero beginning to be born in from Bakhshali manuscript dating back to the third or fourth century. It is said that a farmer in 1881 dug up the text from a field in the Bakhshali village near Peshwar today in Pakistan. It is quite a complicated document because it is not just a one piece of document, but it consists of many pieces written over a pace quite a century back. With the help of radiocarbon dating technique which is a method for measuring the content of carbon isotopes in organic material to determine its age shows that the Bakhshali manuscript consists of several texts. The oldest part dated to AD 224-383, next is to AD 680-779 and another is to AD 885-993. This manuscript has 70 leaves of birch bark and contains hundreds of zeros in the form of dots.

Potential role of North East Region in Context of India

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The north east region of India consists of eight states viz., Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and Sikkim. The north east region is endowed with enormous natural resources such as coal, limestone, minerals, boulders, oil, tea, ginger, cashew nuts, beetal nuts, forest products etc and the huge potential of the Brahmaputra River, the Barak River and their tributaries. . Regardless of various inhibiting factors, it is clear that a sustainable development of this region cannot be achieved without the development of transport net work including inland waterways. Many of the inland waterways in the north east region are international waterways across the borders of Bangladesh and Myanmar to develop border trade also.

India's North Eastern Region (hereinafter NER) has 9 per cent of India's geographical area and contributes 3 per cent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). In relative terms, it is one of India's economically laggard regions. However, given its natural resources base and strategic location, NER has the potential to become India's "powerhouse" in terms of trade and investment. Although the NER is rich in resources like hydrocarbons and other minerals, and has immense potential to produce hydroelectricity, absence of adequate infrastructure has impeded its development.

The importance of border trade is immense for the NER, for it brings direct tangible benefits to the region. However, border trade involving both Bangladesh and Myanmar face a plethora a problems. Supply-side constraints, among others, are inhibiting two-way trade across the borders with its two neighbours. There is urgent need to strengthen not only transport and communication infrastructure but also the institutional support for enhancing the existing level of trade and economic linkages.

With rich land, abundant water and a favourable climate, hill agriculture in India's north-eastern region, comprising states like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, has considerable potential to grow, and contribute towards improving farm incomes, enhancing food and nutrition security, reducing rural poverty and accelerating the overall economic growth of the region. Unfortunately the growth potential of hill agriculture has remained under-exploited due to lack of system-specific production technologies, poor infrastructure (transport, markets, processing) and underdeveloped institutions (credit, extension, information, insurance), notwithstanding the structural constraints imposed by difficult terrains, inaccessible habitations, diverse socio-cultural and agricultural typologies, and small, scattered and fragmented land holdings.

The region has certain distinct advantages. It is strategically located with access to the traditional domestic market of eastern India, along with proximity to the major states in the east and adjacent countries such as Bangladesh and Myanmar. The region is also a vantage entry point for the South-East Asian markets. The resource-rich north east with its expanses of fertile farmland and a huge talent pool could turn into one of India's most prosperous regions.

As multiple avenues for growth and development emerge, it is of paramount importance that the region, as a collective identity, embarks on a vibrant journey to realise the dreams of a better future. This vision can be realised only through the combined effort of all stakeholders. This report delineates these opportunities and attempts to provide new insights to the ongoing interventions to raise the north east of India to higher levels of inclusive economic development.

Harshad Mehta: The Big Bull Of Dalal Street

Sudesh Singh
B.Com 3rd Semester

Harshad Shantilal Mehta was born on 29 July 1954, at Paneli Moti, Rajkot district, in a Gujarati Jain family. His early childhood was spent in Kandivali, where his father was a small time textile businessman. Later, the family moved to Camp 2, Power House, Bhilai Madhya Pradesh. He spent his early study in Janta Public School, Camp 2. A cricket enthusiast, Mehta did not show any special promise in school and came to Mumbai after his schooling for studies and to find work. Mehta completed his B.Com in 1976 from Lala Lajpatrai College, Mumbai and worked a number of odd jobs for the next eight years.

Jobs, often related to sales, including selling hosiery, cement, and sorting diamonds. Mehta started his career as a sales person in the Mumbai office of New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL). During this time, he got interested in the stock market and after a few days, resigned and joined a brokerage firm. By 1990, he had risen to a position of prominence in the Indian securities industry, with the media touting him as "Amitabh Bachchan of the Stock market".

During this period, especially in 1990–1991, the media portrayed a heightened deified image of Mehta, calling him "The Big Bull". He was covered in a cover page article of a number of publications

including the popular economic magazine *Business Today*, in an article titled "Raging Bull". His flashy lifestyle of a sea facing 15,000 square feet penthouse in the tony area of Worli complete with a mini golf course and swimming pool, and his fleet of cars including a Toyota Corolla, Lexus Starlet, and Toyota Sera were flashed in publications. These further exemplified his image at a time when these were rarities even for the rich people of India. In criminal indictments later brought by the authorities, it was alleged that Mehta and his associates then undertook a much broader scheme, which resulted in manipulating the rise in the Bombay Stock Exchange. The scheme was financed by supposedly collateralised bank receipts, which were in fact uncollateralised. The bank receipts were used in short-term bank-to-bank lending, known as "ready forward" transactions, which Mehta's firm brokered. By the second half of 1991 Mehta had earned the nickname of the "Big Bull", because he was said to have started the bull run in the stock market.

Background of the 1992 securities scam

Stamp paper scam

Up to the early 90's banks in India were not allowed to invest in the equity markets. However, they were expected to post profits and to retain a certain ratio (threshold) of their assets in government fixed

interest bonds. Mehta cleverly squeezed capital out of the banking system to address this requirement of banks and pumped this money into the share market. He also promised the banks higher rates of interest, while asking them to transfer the money into his personal account, under the guise of buying securities for them from other banks. At that time, a bank had to go through a broker to buy securities and forward bonds from other banks. Mehta used this money temporarily in his account to bought shares, thus hiking up demand of certain shares.

Bank receipt scam

Another instrument used in a big way was the bank receipt. In a ready forward deal, securities were not moved back and forth in actuality. Instead, the borrower, i.e. the seller of securities, gave the buyer of the securities a BR. The BR confirms the sale of securities. It acts as a receipt for the money received by the selling bank. Hence the name – bank receipt. It promises delivery of the securities to the buyer. It also states that in the meantime, the seller holds the securities in trust of the buyer sale.

Having figured this out, Mehta needed banks, which could issue fake BRs, or BRs not backed by any government securities. Two small and little known banks – the Bank of Karad (BOK) and the Metropolitan Co-operative Bank (MCB) – came in handy for this purpose.

Once these fake BRs were issued, they were passed on to other banks and the banks in turn gave money to Mehta, plainly assuming that they were lending

against government securities when this was not really the case. He took the price of ACC from ₹200 to ₹9,000. That was an increase of 4,400%. The stock markets were overheated and the bulls were on a mad run. Since he had to book profits in the end, the day he sold was the day when the markets crashed.

Outbreak of 1991 securities scam

On 23 April 1992, journalist Sucheta Dalal exposed Mehta's illegal methods in a column in *The Times of India*. Mehta was dipping illegally into the banking system to finance his buying.

A typical ready forward deal involved two banks brought together by a broker in lieu of a commission. The broker handles neither the cash nor the securities, though that wasn't the case in the lead-up to the scam. In this settlement process, deliveries of securities and payments were made through the broker. That is, the seller handed over the securities to the broker, who passed them to the buyer, while the buyer gave the cheque to the broker, who then made the payment to the seller. In this settlement process, the buyer and the seller might not even know whom they had traded with, either being known only to the broker. This the brokers could manage primarily because by now they had become market makers and had started trading on their account. To keep up a semblance of legality, they pretended to be undertaking the transactions on behalf of a bank. Once these fake BRs were issued, they were passed on to other banks and the banks in turn gave money to Mehta, assuming that they were lending against government securities when this was not really the case. This money was used to drive up the prices of stocks in the stock market. When time came to return the money, the shares were sold for a profit and the BR was retired. The money due to the bank was returned.

This went on as long as the stock prices kept going up, and no one had a clue about Mehta's operations. Once the scam was exposed, though, a lot of banks were left holding BRs which did not have any value – the banking system had been swindled of a whopping ₹4,000 crore. He knew that he would be accused if people came to know about his involvement in issuing cheques to Mehta. Subsequently, it transpired that Citibank, brokers like Pallav Sheth and Ajay Kayan, industrialists like Aditya Birla, Hemendra Kothari, a number of politicians, and the RBI Governor S. Venkitaraman all had played a role in allowing or facilitating Mehta's rigging of the share market.

Exposure, trial and conviction

Exploiting several loopholes in the banking system, Mehta and his associates siphoned off funds from inter-bank transactions and bought shares heavily at a premium across many segments, triggering a rise in the BSE SENSEX. When the scheme was exposed, banks started demanding their money back, causing the collapse. He was later charged with 72 criminal offences, and more than 600 civil action suits were filed against him.

He was arrested and banished from the stock market with investors holding him responsible for causing a loss to various entities. Mehta and his brothers were arrested by the CBI on 9 November 1992 for allegedly misappropriating more than 28 lakh shares of about 90 companies, including ACC and Hindalco, through forged share transfer forms. The total value of the shares was placed at ₹250 crore.

Mehta made a brief comeback as a stock market guru, giving tips on his own website as well as a weekly newspaper column. However, in September 1999, Bombay High Court convicted and sentenced him to five years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ₹25,000. On 14 January 2003, The Supreme Court of India confirmed High Court's judgment in a 2–1 decision. While Justice B.N. Agrawal and Justice Arijit Pasayat upheld his conviction, Justice M.B. Shah voted to acquit him.¹

Allegations of payment of bribe to India's prime minister

Mehta raised a furore on announcement that he had paid ₹1 crore to the then Congress President and Prime Minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, as donation to the party, for getting him off the scandal case.

Death

Mehta was under criminal custody in the Thane prison. Mehta complained of chest pain late at night and was admitted to the Thane Civil Hospital. He died following a brief heart ailment, at the age of 47, on 31 December 2001. He is survived by his wife and one son. He died with many litigations still pending against him. Altogether, he had 28 cases registered against him. The trial of all except one, are still continuing in various courts in the country. Market watchdog, Securities and Exchange Board of India, had banned him for life from stock market-related activities

TUTTING -AN UNDERRATED DANCE STYLE



Chiranjib Nath
B.Com 5th Semester

There are many dance styles in the world which get a lot of recognition and support. But there is this one dance style that is yet to earn the recognition it deserves, especially in India. Tutting is that unique and underrated dance style which is still waiting to make a impact among the general audience of India.

It is basically a dance style which involves intricate movement of arms and fingers . The word tutting is a street dance style based on angular movements which are supposed to stylize the poses seen on reliefs in the art of ancient Egypt and refers to king tut. In simple words, it generally focuses on the arms and hand, and includes the very famous finger tutting. In other foreign countries the tutting style has gained a lot of fame and support which is appreciated but in case of india this style has been always in the shadows.

The main reason behind this is that this art is not yet considered a pure dance form. People get confused and as a result the audience fail to appreciate the beauty of this dance form. As a dancer myself I have noticed that not many people in the Northeastern region are aware of this form. People often ask me about the form, the name of the form etc. Such type of question arises in the mind of the viewers and audiences whenever someone does this art. Even if someone is expert in this field and does it quite well still such talented artists are neglected and ignored when it comes to tutting. Even being an underrated dance form this art somehow managed to draw attention and gain a lot of support from the developed countries like

USA , UK and many other foreign countries because many international dance artists did this dance form in an exceptional way which resulted in a lot of popularity and success and other artist also followed this unique path. In india many artists did the same and took this art in the next level and many tutting dancers are doing great in their respective field . Gradually now India has reached a level in dance where they are able to compete against the international level dancers . But India being a developing country this art is still facing ignorance as some viewers can't understand this art and as a result it remains underrated and does not get enough support and appreciation. This is the main reason i choose to write on this topic i want to make people know about this unique dance form as it deserves to be appreciated.

HISTORY OF TUTTING DANCE STYLE

The history of tutting as most of the dance forms, is not very well documented. But here are some facts i' ve learnt while searching. Tutting as a dance form, began in 1979 and caught on with the advent of funk styles during the early 80s . At first, it was known as 'The King TUT"', colloquial to Pharaoh Tutakhamun, the representative of of ancient Egypt in the western culture. However later, it got popularized by the name 'tutting' in the dancing community.

During the first half of the 20th century , some comedians used to mimic the poses similar to the paintings and bas-biliefs of ancient Egypt. It wasn;t termed as tutting at that point of time. It was just

something funny to do. Even these movements were used in the cartoons such as 'the bugs bunny' to achieve a comic effect. But the creator of tutting has stated that he had not drawn inspiration from cartoons or comedy shows but from the bas-reliefs of ancient Egypt. This makes sense because the style or at least some of its movements were termed as King tut.

Originally, tutting was an element of popping. It still is but tutting as a community and the style itself has grown so thick that dancers who perform tutting called themselves 'tutters'. Earlier one would hit (pop) one position (tut) and move onto the next immediately. It was similar to a robot popping routine, only faster. But over the years the movements (tuts) have become more elaborate and expensive. Different concepts have been added to it by different people. It is very much possible that one dancer's approach to the style is different to that of the other. The first tutting dance was performed by the 'The street escape' in 1979 and was choreographed by Mark Benson aka, King Boogaloo Tut.

GROWTH AND PRESENT SCENERIO OF THIS DANCE FORM

Finger tutting received international attention after dancer / choreographer Julian aka Jay funk daniels performed in a viral Samsung commercial entitled "Unleash your fingers". Later the dance group finger circus popularized the form through commercials and youtube videos.

Finger tutting received further international attention after practitioner John Hunt aka "Pnut" made a viral video entitled 'Greasy Fingers'. Later Hunt was featured prominently in the video for the Taylor Swift song "Shake it off".

Another exceptional dancer was Dorian Hector who took this dance form to another level which was beyond greatness. Dorian was a former US soldier he later decided to become a professional dancer. He is basically an animation dancer and he also does robotics. An animation dance is a sub category of popping that combines a range of skills strobing, robotics and gliding and claims inspiration from film animation in its use of splashy dramatic poses. It involves the realism in simple words it looks like a special effect. Dorian combines the animation style through his tutting moves which is a different level of tutting we can say his (arm tutting) tutting skills is out of the world. He also went to so you think you can dance season 10. Although he did not win the show but he gained a lot of popularity. He also performed in world of dance and some of his videos such as -Blueprint front row world of dance live 2016, blueprint frontrow world of dance live OC 2016 are two of his popular videos. 1 of his video ctrl + alt+del is best which I appreciate most because the full 5 minutes he did tutting while he was sitting on a chair. He is 1 of the underrated dancer but he deserves more recognition as he has a unique ability of tutting skills.

In India Tuttx crew was the 1st Indian tutting crew which took the concept of tutting as an important initiative step as we all know this art is underrated in India. Tuttx crew 1st appeared in the reality show of the dance plus season 3 in the year 2017 and gave a tough competition to their competitors.

Each and every dance form in the world is unique and hence deserves to be appreciated. I hope this article will help in bringing this underrated but extraordinary dance form into the light.

Laying a helping hand during COVID-19 Pandemic

RIMPY AHMEDA
B.com 5TH sem

We are from the Bharat Scouts & Guides .We all have our personal groups and the name of our group is Rang Ghar Open Group. We had done lot of things during lockdown like we used to provide kit packaging to several places like in Nalbari, Nagaon, Dhubri .And some members of our group had donated blood in GMCH.

During lockdown when we provide foods to them then we saw the helpless faces of the people that they could not get their food properly. So we provide kit packages to them and help them. We

saw the crowds when we provides foods to them. We also provided senitizers, gloufs and suggested them how to use it and how to stay safe in home. We had got well response by them. Each and everybody was so nice to us.

These all we had done during lockdown from RANG GHAR OPEN GROUP of The Bharat Scouts & Guides, ASSAM by collaborating with feeding India.

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 IN OUR DAY TO DAY LIFE

Miss. Antara Kar
Faculty of Department of Management

Covid-19 has rapidly affected our day to day life, businesses, disrupted the world trade and movements. Most of the countries have slowed down their manufacturing of the products. The various industries and sectors are affected by the cause of this disease; these includes the pharmaceuticals industry, solar power sector, tourism, IT and electronic industry etc.

1. Healthcare
Patients with other disease and health issues are getting neglected.
Disruption of medical supply chain
Overloading of medical shops
2. Economy

Disrupts the supply chain of products
Losses in National and International Business
Poor cash flow in the market.

3. Social
Service Sector is not being able to provide their proper service.
Closure of places for entertainment such as cinema halls,gyms,sports club etc.
Postponement of examinations
Closure of hotels, restaurants and various religious places.
Thus, this pandemic has affected the sources of supply and effected the global economy adversely.



বিপ্লৱ

মুকুন্দ কলিতা
সহকাৰী অধ্যাপক

তুমি যদি দেশৰ হোৱা
অন্তৰৰ মহানুভৱতা,
দেশৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণ দিবা তুমি
কিয় সেই মানৱতা ।
তুমি সেনা, তুমি বীৰ, তুমি মানৱ
লাচিতৰ দৰে তুমি,
দেশৰ কাৰণে প্ৰাণ দিবলৈ
নকৰা কুণ্ঠা ।
তোমাৰ সাহস,
সাগৰৰ দৰে বীৰ
সূৰ্য্যৰ নিচিনা প্ৰখৰ
পানীৰ নিচিনা নিৰ্জল
হে মহান বীৰ
জাগ্ৰতহোৱা, জাগ্ৰত হোৱা
চিৰ নমস্য তোমাক ।

যন্নগাৰ এটি দিন

বিভাষ জ্যোতি চেতিয়া

গানৰ তালে তালে হালি জালি নাছি
সেই দিনটো পাতনি মেলিছিলোঁ
তুমিতো মোৰ পৰ নাছিল
আছিল মোৰ নিচেই আপোন,
তুমি যেতিয়া সংগোপনে
সুবাস বিলাইছিল
মইতো তেতিয়া নাছিলোঁ।
মোৰ এই দুৰ্বিসহ জীৱনলৈ
মই বিৰহী হৈছোঁ
মনত ৰাখিলোঁ মাথো তোমাৰ ছবি
যদিও পাৰ কৰিলোঁ শত সপোন।

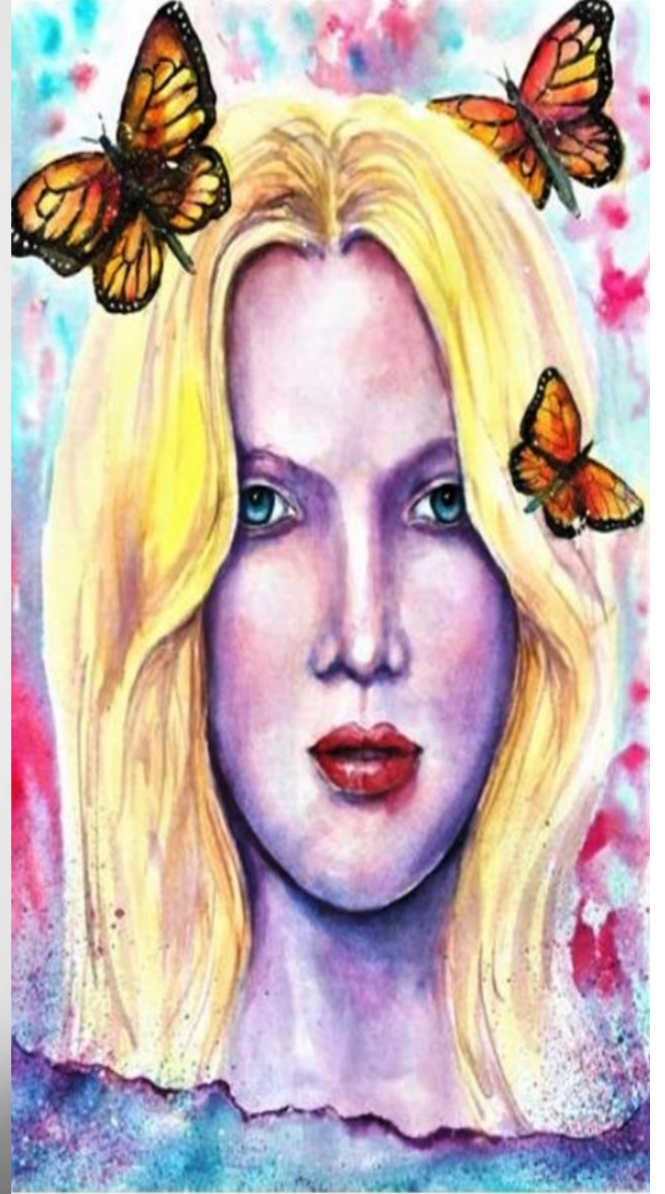


Photo Gallery

Inauguration of Wall Magazine



A talk on "Youth and Skill Development"

SPEECH COMPETITION



Alumni Meet

PARENT TEACHERS MEET



A Talk on CBCS System

