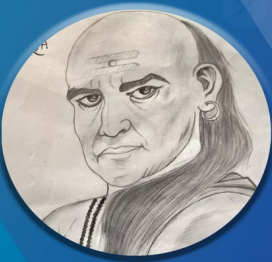
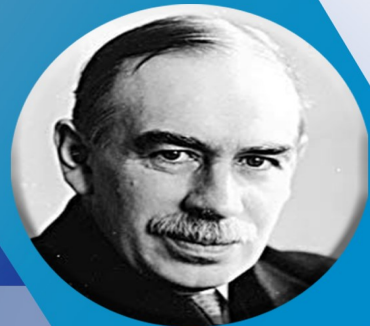
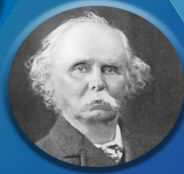


E
TAXES BANKRUPTCY COST
INFLATION UNEMPLOYMENT
RESOURCES
CONSUMER GOODS
INFLATION
ECONOMICAL VARIABLES
ENTREPRENEURSHIP
USERS LOSS
OPERATION
M GROWTH
FUNDS RISK
RESOURCES
INDUSTRY INFLATION
LOANS FIRM DEFLECTOR



YIELD
NET
WAGES
ASSETS

R
TAXATION NEURALS
RATIONAL POLICY
SUPPLY
DEMAND
CAPABILITY
EQUILIBRIUM
TRIAL
FINANCE



R
TARIFF PAYER
RIVALRY
CLARK
REPAY
RECEIPTS
EXPENDITURE
INVEST
RESOURCE
MONEY
CAPITAL

A
FIRM
PRICES
EQUITY
WELFARE
DEBT
STOCK
RENT
LAND
PAYMENT
STABILITY
BONDS
MACRO

G
RATE RECESSION
UNEMPLOYMENT
DEFINITION
EXPORT
MOBILITY
FOREIGN
SALES
OPTIMUM
SURPLUS
MARGINAL

O
SURPLUS
ECONOMICS
INVESTMENT
ACCOUNTS
MARKET
ANALYSIS
OPTIMUM
MARGINAL

N
KEYNES
FRISCH
KUZNETS
LEWIS
THALER
FISHER
ADAM SMITH
ANGUS
DEATON
MILLER
PAUL JEAN
ROMER
WIKABHUT
BANNERJEE
DUBRO

O
SURPLUS
ECONOMICS
INVESTMENT
ACCOUNTS
MARKET
ANALYSIS
OPTIMUM
MARGINAL

M
TREASURE
RISK
COMMODITY
VENT
FAIRE
DOCTRINE
MODE
OPTIMAL
NASH
WEALTH
SCIO
DUALISIV
ELASTICITY
MALTHUS
QUASI
GLUTS
PRODUCT
QUANTITY
MEDIAN
BUSINESS

I
Y=INCOME
GIFFEN
EFFECT
SCALE
AVC & NNP

S
UNION EXCLUSIVE
MULTIPLYING
DISCRIMINATE
LASS

A
ASSET
ADVERTISE
ASSUME
CURVE
PRICE
PROJECT
FIXING
PAYBACK
BEARING
PERIOD
QUANTY
SLOTTES
MAXIMUM
ACTUAL

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS PRAGYOTISH COLLEGE



E-PRAGONOMIST

E-Magazine of Economics Department, Pragjyotish College, Guwahati

Publisher : Department of Economics

Published on : 06th February 2021

Session: 2020-21

Editorial Board -

(ADVISORS)



Dr. Namita Das,
Associate Professor [HoD]



Nihal Jyoti Das,
Former Guest faculty



Atanu Kr. Chowdhury,
Associate Professor



Ditul Kalita,
Guest Faculty



Dr. Ira Das,
Associate professor



Kritika Das,
Guest Lecture



Dr. Bidyut Bikash Baishya,
Assistant Proessor



Smita Lahkar,
Research Scholar

Editors : Prantar Buragohain, Subham Thakur

Members: Lonee Barman, Hillol Das, Farhin Ahmed, Nikita Sarma

Special Thanks : Nihal Jyoti Das, Nipan Talukdar

MESSAGE FROM PRINCIPAL
PRAGJYOTISH COLLEGE

GUWAHATI-781009



January 28, 2021

I am glad to know that the Department of Economics, Pragjyotish College is publishing e-magazine namely 'E-Pragonomist'.

I strongly believe that the e-magazine will serve as a mirror reflecting the creative pursuits of the students and faculties of the department and takes its views and activities far and wide.

My heartiest congratulations to the department along with its editorial team on their initiative. Hope the magazine is well-read and appreciated.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Manoj Kr. Mahanta".

Dr. Manoj Kr. Mahanta
**Principal,
Pragjyotish College
Guwahati**

The Department of Economics



About the Department:

The Department of Economics, one of the pioneering departments of the college was established in 1954. The founder head of the department was Late Binoy Ghosh who took responsibility from 1954 to 1958. The other eminent personalities who served the department were Late Bhagaban Chandra Lahakar (1959-1964), Late Tushar Kanti Choudhury (1963-1996), Sri Anil Kumar Sarma (1965-1999) and Sri Deepak Dhar Bora (1968-2006).

As of now we have four permanent faculty members working in our department. – **Atanu Kumar Chowdhury, Dr. Namita Das (HoD), Dr. Ira Das - all Associate Professors and Dr. Bidyut Bikash Baishya, Assistant Professor.**

The Department offers B.A. and B.Sc. in Economics as undergraduate courses. The Gauhati University, as a first unique step, gave permission to Pragjyotish College and Pandu College to jointly open M. Sc. and M.A. course in economics with 20 students each from August 2018 onwards. Dr Manoj Kumar Mahanta who was the driving force behind the opening of Post graduate course in Economics, ceremoniously inaugurated the classes from September, 2018.

Features of The Department :

- The department is actively associated with SAESM (South Asian Economic Students Meet) since its inception from 2004.
- Activities like memorial lectures, study tours, socio-economic surveys, popular talks, plant visits, etc. are conducted under the aegis of the Forum.

Achievements of the Department

The department completed a Consultancy Project of Department of Veterinary Science, Govt. of Assam on Dairy Farming and Dairy Cooperative societies (DCS) under Bajali Development Block, Barpeta, Assam on 10th January 2014. The department also organized a UGC sponsored National Seminar on 'Role of NGOs on Economic Development with Special Reference to North East Economy' on 5th & 6th September, 2013. The seminar deliberation was published as an edited volume in September 2014.

Note from the Editors



Prantar Buragohain



Subham Thakur

Literature is an inseparable part of human society. Through literature we can express our beliefs and emotions in front of others in a well-structured manner. One of the things that is most fascinating about writing is that it reinforces us to read more and acquire knowledge. We try to be more fact-full and valid when we write than when we speak. In these very difficult and trying times when a virus covid -19 disturbed all the human activities and devastated the world situation, different people have faced different problems and some might be very serious ones. But we will have to overcome this time too as life must go on. If we want, surely we can find out some positivity in this time too. Human beings have always fought with worst situations and won it by their knowledge and patience. The only thing we need is a perspective of hard work, patience and determination.

It is an immense pleasure for us that we are publishing the very first volume of e-magazine made by our department. We are happy to introduce the magazine and hope that this will enlighten or motivate the readers in some way. In this magazine different writers have addressed different problems, solutions and information through the tools of literature. We hope that the readers will enjoy reading it and also may learn something new.

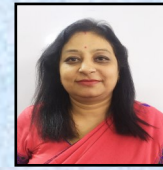
CONTENTS

◆ Sustainable Development Goals and Gender	1
◆ Work from Home is a Time Bomb for Inequality	5
◆ Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy: <i>with special reference to Assam</i>	7
◆ Effects MSP Institutionalization on Market	9
◆ “Showing the Roadmaps”	10
◆ Cyber Attack : Its impact on Indian Economy	11
◆ Aadhaar : A Threat to Privacy	12
◆ Agriculture and Indian Economy	13
◆ Artificial Intelligence	14
◆ Economic Reform	16
◆ Swami Vivekananda’s vision of Economics	17
◆ Why Study? A student’s point of view.	19
◆ MMA (Mixed Martial Arts)	20
◆ Acharya VishnuGupta Chanakya and Adam Smith (sketch)	21
◆ Amartya Sen and COVID-19 (sketch)	22
◆ A Unique Visit	23
◆ Visit to Bangladesh	25
◆ জীৱন	26
◆ এজন কবিৰ পৰিচয়	27
◆ অচিনাকী বাটত	28
◆ Glimpse of our Department Activities	29

Articles Section



Sustainable Development Goals and Gender



The Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs, were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and intended to be achieved by the year 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals addresses the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice. The 17 Goals are all interconnected, and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve them all by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals:



Gender bias is undermining our social fabric and devalues all of us. It is not just a human rights issue; it is a tremendous waste of the world's human potential. By denying women equal rights, we deny half the population a chance to live life at its fullest. Political, economic and social equality for women will benefit all the world's citizens. Together we can eradicate prejudice and work for equal rights and respect for all. Therefore, one of the goals of sustainable development is gender **equality and em-**

Dr. Namita Das, Associate Professor [HoD]
power all women and girls. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, a few of the targets are:

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life.
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, opportunities and outcomes for girls and boys and women and men. It does not mean that women and men are the same, but their rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on whether they are born female or male.

Achieving gender equality in real terms entails four major interrelated elements:

- ensuring equal rights, capabilities and access to resources and opportunities by both women and men;
- strengthening women's agency, or ability, to make choices and decisions and act upon them;
- eliminating gender-based violence and discrimination;
- transforming power relations at all levels of society—from individuals and households to institutions and structures.

GENDER EQUALITY: WHY IT MATTERS

Women and girls represent half of the world's population and therefore also half of its potential. But today gender inequality persists everywhere and stagnates social progress. Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership. Across the globe, women and girls perform a disproportionate share of unpaid domestic work. Inequalities faced by girls can begin right at birth and follow them all their lives. In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, leading to a higher mortality rate. Gender equality recognizes that women are not inherently vulnerable but are rather the agents of transformative change. Attaining gender equality is critical both as an important goal in itself and as an effective means to achieve sustainable development.

It is important to emphasize that gender equality is not a women's issue alone and should engage both men

and women. Achieving gender equality requires that the needs, capabilities, experiences and contributions of both girls and boys and women and men are taken into consideration, while acknowledging their diversity. Gender equality is not about transferring opportunities from men to women, but about creating conditions where each person regardless of his or her gender has the right and ability to realize their human potential.

Achievements and Challenges:

Empowering women and promoting gender equality is crucial to accelerating sustainable development. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a basic human right, but it also has a multiplier effect across all other development areas.

Since 2000, UNDP together with our UN partners and the rest of the global community has made gender equality central to their work, and as a result, there has been some remarkable successes. More girls are now in school compared to 15 years ago, and most regions have reached gender parity in primary education. Women now make up to 41 percent of paid workers outside of agriculture, compared to 35 percent in 1990.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to build on these achievements to ensure that there is an end to discrimination against women and girls everywhere. There are still gross inequalities in access to paid employment in some regions, and significant gaps between men and women in the labour market. Sexual violence and exploitation, the unequal division of unpaid care and domestic work, and discrimination in public decision making, all remain huge barriers.

Ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health, and affording women equal rights to economic resources such as land and property, are vital targets

to realizing this goal. There are now more women in public office than ever before, but encouraging more women leaders across all regions will help strengthen policies and legislation for greater gender equality.

PROGRESS OF GOAL 5 IN 2019

While some indicators of gender equality are progressing, such as a significant decline in the prevalence of female genital mutilation and early marriage, the overall numbers continue to be high. Moreover, insufficient progress on structural issues at the root of gender inequality, such as legal discrimination, unfair social norms and attitudes, decision-making on sexual and reproductive issues and low levels of political participation, are undermining the ability to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5.

- The practice of child marriage has continued to decline around the world, largely driven by progress in South Asia, where a girl's risk of marrying in childhood decreased by about one quarter between 2013 and 2018. In sub-Saharan Africa, levels of child marriage have declined at a more modest rate.
- At least 200 million girls and women have been subjected to female genital mutilation, based on data from 30 countries where the practice is concentrated and where nationally representative prevalence data is available. In these countries, the prevalence of this harmful practice declined by one quarter between approximately 2000 and 2018.
- Women continue to be underrepresented at all levels of political leadership. As at 1 January 2019, women's representation in national Parliaments ranged from 0 to 61.3 per cent, with the average standing at 24.2 per cent, an increase from 19 per cent in 2010. At the local level, data from 99 countries and areas show that women's representation in elected deliberative bodies varies from less than 1 per cent to 48 per cent, with the median of the distribution at 26 per cent. When legislated gender quotas are adopted, significantly higher proportions of women are elected at both national and local levels.
- While women represented 39 per cent of world employment, only 27 per cent of managerial positions in the world were occupied by women in 2018, up only marginally from 26 per cent in 2015. The proportion of women in management has increased since 2000 in all regions except in least developed countries.
- Over the past 25 years, there has been progress in reforming laws towards improving gender equality, yet discriminatory laws and gaps in legal protection remain in many countries. On the basis of data collected across four areas of law in 2018 from 53 countries, almost a third have legal gaps in the area of overarching legal frameworks and public life (e.g., constitutions, antidiscrimination laws, quotas, legal aid); more than a quarter have legal gaps in the area of violence against women; and 29 per cent and 24 per cent have legal gaps in the employment and economic benefits area and in the marriage and family area, respectively.
- Over the past 25 years, there has been progress in reforming laws towards improving gender equality, yet discriminatory laws and gaps in legal protection remain in many countries. On the basis of data collected across four areas of law in 2018 from 53 countries, almost a third

- have legal gaps in the area of overarching legal frameworks and public life (e.g., constitutions, anti-discrimination laws, quotas, legal aid); more than a quarter have legal gaps in the area of violence against women; and 29 per cent and 24 per cent have legal gaps in the employment and economic benefits area and in the marriage and family area, respectively.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND GENDER EQUALITY

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse the limited progress that has been made on gender equality and women's rights.

The coronavirus outbreak exacerbates existing inequalities for women and girls across every sphere – from health and the economy, to security and social protection. . Women's **unpaid care work** has increased significantly as a result of school closures and the increased needs of older people. Women are also harder hit by the **economic impacts** of COVID-19, as they disproportionately work in insecure labour markets. Nearly 60 per cent of women work in the informal economy, which puts them at greater risk of falling into poverty. The pandemic has also led to a steep increase in violence against women and girls.

Women are not only the hardest hit by this pandemic, they are also the backbone of recovery in communities. Therefore, putting women and girls at **the centre of economies will fundamentally drive better and more sustainable development outcomes for all**, support a more rapid recovery, and place the world back on a footing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, every COVID-19 response plan, and every recovery package and budgeting of resources, needs to address the gender impacts of this pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic provides an opportunity for radical, positive action to redress long-standing inequalities in multiple areas of women's lives, and build a more just and resilient world.

REFERENCES:

- gender-equality/ accessed on 03-06-2020.
- <https://www.sdgfund.org/goal-5-gender-equality>, accessed on 03-06-2020.
- Source: Report of the Secretary-General, Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
- <https://www.globalgoals.org/5-gender-equality> accessed on 02-06-2020
- Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Women, 9th April,2020.
- <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Work from Home is a Time Bomb for Inequality



Atanu Kr. Chowdhury, Associate Professor

Working from home is a time bomb. Yes, a time bomb for inequality says Stanford University Economics Professor Nicholas Bloom. Bloom is William D. Eberle Professor of Economics in Stanford's School of Humanities and Sciences and a senior fellow at Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research (SIEPR). Since the coronavirus crisis broke out, his 2014 study on working from home and ongoing research with other colleagues on business firms have been in high demand as policymakers and others want to better understand the shifting dynamics of the workforce and its implications.

Since WHO declared the onset of the pandemic since 11 March, 2020, one of the catch-phrase '**work-from-home**' has become a welcome slogan to overcome the threat of the dreaded virus. The massive use of internet had already brought about a change that has been dubbed as the *Fourth Revolution*. It has enabled people to work virtually, foot-falls have drastically fallen in institutions like bank, paying of bills for utilities and many other activities in the 21st century. The change that was brought in by the pandemic has hit everybody hard everywhere except in the Antarctic. However, one also understands that without the net and mobile technology, life would have been disastrous.

Bloom discusses in an interview with May Wong of Stanford News in late June, the societal impacts of working from home and what his research reveals. And in a related policy brief he expands on his findings and offers policy makers and business leaders suggestions for making remote-work a permanent part of the labour landscape.

Today we live in an information economy and gig economy. The latter is defined as a labour market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts or freelance work as opposed to permanent jobs. Bloom states that "we see an incredible 42 percent of the US labour force is now working from home full-time. About another 33 percent are not working – a testament to the impact of the lockdown recession. And the remaining 26 percent – mostly essential service workers – are working on their business premises. So, by sheer numbers, the US is a working-from-home-economy. Almost twice as many employees are working from home as at work".

More strikingly, if we consider the contribution to US GDP based on their earnings, this enlarged group of work-from-home employees now accounts for more than two-thirds of US economic activity.

Bloom goes on to say, and many are aware, that without this historic switch to working from home, the lockdown could never have lasted. Working from home is not only economically essential, it is a critical weapon in our fight against Covid-19 and future pandemics. The stigma associated with working from home prior to Covid-19 has disappeared. And working remotely is now extremely common, though under very challenging conditions.

And number of corporations are developing plans for more work-from-home options beyond the pandemic. In a recent separate survey of firms 'Survey of Business Uncertainty' Bloom had with Atlanta Federal Reserve and the University of Chicago, had indicated that the share of working days spent at home is expected to increase fourfold from pre-Covid levels, from 5 percent to 20 percent. Of the dozens of firms Bloom had interacted with, the typical plan is that employees will work from home one to three days a week, and come into the office the rest of the time.

Not everyone can work from home. Only 51 percent of the survey respondents – mostly managers, professionals and financial workers who carry out their jobs on computers – reported being able to work from home at an efficiency rate of 80 percent or more.

The remaining (nearly) half cannot work remotely. They work in retail, healthcare, transport and business services, and need to see customers or work with products or equipment. Many Americans also lack the facilities or sufficient internet capacity to work effectively from home. More than half of those surveyed who are now working from home are doing so either in shared rooms or their bedrooms. And only 65 percent Americans reported having fast enough internet capacity to support workable video calls. The remaining 35 percent have such poor internet at home – or no internet – that it prevents effective telecommunicating.

Taken together, this is generating a time bomb for inequality" Bloom remarks and continues "Our results show that more educated, "higher-earning

employees are far more likely to work from home – so they are continuing to get paid, develop their skills and advance their careers. At the same time, those unable to work from home – either because of the nature of their jobs, or because they lack suitable space or internet connections – are being left behind. They face bleak prospects if their skills and work experience erode during an extended shut-down and beyond”.

Other likely impact is the growth of city centers. During the pandemic, the overwhelming share of employees who shifted to telecommuting previously worked in offices in cities. Bloom estimates that the loss of their physical presence slashed total daily spending at city center restaurants, bars and shops by more than half.

This upsurge in working from home is largely to stay, and he sees a long run decline in city centers. The positive fallout is that there will be a boom for suburbs and rural areas. Given the need for social distancing, he predicts that Covid-19 will dramatically shift the trend to industrial parks with low-rise buildings.

High-rises in cities face two massive challenges post-Covid feels Bloom. First, mass-transit – the subway, trains and buses. How can you get several million workers in and out of major cities every day with social distancing?

Second, elevators. Typically, before Covid, you could squeeze people into an elevator, with each person taking roughly four square feet of space. But if we enforce six feet of social distancing we would need more space, cutting the capacity of elevators by over 90 percent, making it impossible for employees to reach their desks during rush hours.

Bloom on being asked if social distancing is no longer needed, replies “Nobody knows for sure, but if a Covid-19 vaccine eventually comes out, my prediction is that society will have become accustomed to social distancing. And given other recent near-miss pandemics like SARS, Ebola, MERS and avian-flu, or the prior influenza pandemics of 1957-58 and 1968, firms and employees will fear the potential need to return to social distancing. So, I anticipate many firms will be reluctant to rapidly return to dense offices.

He further states “my latest survey results seem to bear this out: employees reported a 25 percent drop in demand to work in high-rise offices in 2021, presumably after Covid.

Situation in India:

If the situation in USA looks so grim according to Bloom, what about India? The internet penetration rate corresponds to the percentage of the total population of a given country or region that uses the internet. According to International Telecommunication Union sources (founded in 1865 & now a UN body) India is the second largest user of internet (population wise) after China. Number is 696.77 million (54.29 %), China it is 904 million.

According to the February 2020 Speed test Global Index, published by Speedtest.net, India was ranked 69th out of 176 countries by average fixed broadband speed and 128th out of 141 countries by average mobile internet speed. The average price of \$ 0.26 for one gigabyte (GB) in India compares to \$ 6.66 in the UK & \$ 12.37 for the same amount of data in the US. The global average is \$ 8.53.

India is a low middle income country (\$ 2104) in respect of per capita income, still compares unfavourably with high middle income country China, not to speak of Japan or USA. It may be having one of the cheapest broadband, however low speed and lack of wide accessibility and not many having smartphones make Bloom’s time bomb to explode before time in a country like India.

Food for thought and serious concern? You bet.

(An edited version of the article was published in The Assam Tribune ‘*Work from Home*’ is a time bomb’ dated 23rd October, 2020.)

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy:

With special reference to Assam



Dr. Ira Das, Associate Professor

The economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic is devastating all over the world. The COVID-19 pandemic will have a long-term impact on the economy. The economy is now facing a global slowdown due to world-wide lockdown associated with demand and supply chain constraints.

The 2019 novel corona virus allegedly originated in Wuhan, China, and the virus has spread to all over the world and the World Health Organization (WHO) was compelled to announce it as a pandemic in March 2020.

The worst sufferers of this type of pandemic are underdeveloped and developing countries. It has affected different sections of the people differently. Some of the economic impacts are discussed below:

There is a contraction of GDP in the country. India continues to be in recession, although there is a drop in the rate of GDP contraction [7.5 per cent in Q2 (July-September 2020) in India from 23.9% in Q1] which signals a revival of the economy after the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. The projection of OECD (The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) for India was a (-)10.2% contraction of the GDP for fiscal year 2021. The pandemic has both demand-side and supply-side effects on the Indian economy.

The pandemic has severely affected the farmers. Severe disruption to the supply of perishable fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish, etc. to meet the increasing demand of a middle class as well as urban and rural consumers have created irreparable damage to all related to the supply chain. The migration of workers from few parts to their native places has also caused uncertainty in these sectors. The condition of migrant workers during this pandemic needs no further explanation. The disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on MSMEs (Micro and Small Enterprises) are severe.

According to a joint report by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), 41 lakh youths in the country lost jobs due to the Covid-19 pandemic and construction and farm sector workers account for the majority of job losses.

Some of the sectors that faced worst hit are transportation, tourism, Hotel, construction, Automobile, Sports, entertainment, Theatre etc.

On the other hand, demand for the sectors such as tele-communication, e-commerce, video-conferencing applications, health care, insurance, food processing etc. have increased during pandemic.

Now there arise some major challenges in front of the economy for the Government. According to the WHO Report, 2019, total expenditure on health care in India is only a meager 0.93 per cent as against 1.17 per cent for Nepal and 1.68 per cent for Sri Lanka (Oommen, 2020). Moreover, the per capita spending on health care in India is only 40 per cent of that of Sri Lanka. In respect of the health parameters like expectancy at birth, neonatal mortality, India is lagging behind Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

One of the major challenges for the Government is environmental degradation in the country. The biennial Environmental Performance Index places India at 177 out of 180 countries This is a testimony to the country's poor performance in environmental conservation policy, biodiversity deterioration, air pollution, water pollution, climate change, and so on (Oommen,2020). Moreover, the per capita spending on health care in India is only 40 per cent of that of Sri Lanka. In respect of the health parameters like expectancy at birth, neonatal mortality, India is lagging behind Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka..

The continuing poverty, now compounded by COVID-19, is a major threat for the country. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2017–18 and applying state-specific poverty lines estimated by the Planning Commission (using the Tendulkar Committee criteria) 42 per cent of the population, or around 56 crore people, were poor before the lockdown. Now according to their projection, around 62 crore people or 47 per cent of the population is below poverty line.

One of the major challenges for the Government is environmental degradation in the country. The biennial Environmental Performance Index places India at 177 out of 180 countries. This is a testimony to the country's poor performance in environmental conservation policy, biodiversity deterioration, air pollution, water pollution, climate change, and so on (Oommen, 2020). Recently, the Government of India has proposed the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2020 which is criticized by the people. According to them it has upset all the basic tenets of environmental management, and it is said as assaults on the ecology of the country. Therefore, this notification must address the concerns of the people for sustainable development.

Another vital issue is the growing inequality since the 1980s. There is vast inequality in the distribution of education, healthcare, income, and wealth. Thomas Piketty's *Capital and Ideology* (2020) shows how, since 1980, regions like India, US, China, Europe, and Russia systematically deprived the bottom 50 per cent in favour of the top 10 per cent. Undoubtedly, the enormous growth of the top classes has been at the expense of the bottom 50 per cent, which includes not only the poor, but even the middle class.

The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic on India will be long-lasting. The economy of an underdeveloped state like Assam is also suffering from the pandemic and it is said that the economy suffered

a loss of Rs. 32,167 crores due to COVID-19 lockdown. Assam's world famous tea industry, farm sector, handloom, MSME etc. are also suffering. The

State Innovation and Transformation Aayog (SITA), Assam has also prepared an assessment and strategy report on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the state for an effective time-bound strategy. According to the Report, the livelihoods of 67 lakh people will face vulnerabilities. The report adds, "Due to the condition created by Covid-19 – depending on the overall condition and degree of economic contraction, it is estimated that unemployment in the state will further increase by 15.7 to 27.1 lakh. As a result, the unemployment rate in the state will increase up to the range of 16 to 27 per cent from the present level of 8 percent. Consequently, it is found that the poverty rate may go up to about 50 per cent in the state."

The effort of the Government with proper monetary and fiscal policy can help revive the economy. With several institutional and structural weaknesses, the country needs quality and affordable healthcare facility, reduction in inequality in the distribution of education, income, and property; gender justice, helpful environmental policy for sustainable and inclusive development and strong local democracy.

References:

Oommen, M.A. (7 November 2020). COVID-19 in the Indian Context and the Quest for Alternative Paradigms. *Economic & Political Weekly*. Vol LV, No. 45:18-21

Piketty, T. (2020). *Capital and Ideology*, translated by Arthur Goldhammer, Cambridge,

Massachusetts/ London, England: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

Assam economy suffers loss of Rs 32,167 crore due to COVID-19 lockdown, The Sentinel,

4 June 2020, Retrieved 6 December 2020 from <https://www.sentinelassam.com/topheadlines/assam-economy-suffers-loss-of-rs-32167-crore-due-to-covid-19-lockdown-480633>

Covid crisis may push half of the population into poverty, Times of India, 2 June 2020,

Effects of MSP Institutionalization on Market



Nihaljyoti Das, Former Guest faculty

After the enactment of three farm-reform laws, a debate on the issue of federally-fixed minimum support prices (MSPs) has been going on. MSP is a system that guarantees farmers assured prices for their produce through procurement. MSP is an obligatory, not a statutory exercise. Farmers have been protesting for legislation that prohibit sale of any farm produce below these minimum prices. If the government agrees to their demand, then protests against the three new farm-reform laws are most likely to come to an end.

The government determines MSPs for 23 crops. But it has been seen that it is effective only for rice and wheat as the government buys these two commodities in sufficiently large quantities. Basically, MSP is an assurance that whenever the market price for these 23 crops falls below the threshold level, the government will intervene in the market. By doing this, the government helps in avoiding distress selling of agricultural produce. This policy was salutary when India faced acute food shortages. However, high MSPs can also act as a push for high level of inflation. Consequently, it can hurt real growth of the economy.

If the traders found that it is not profitable for them to purchase the produce at MSPs, then they will simply come out of the markets. In such a situation, the government can be a single buyer for the markets. An MSP mechanism that ignores demand and global prices creates market distortions. Instituting MSPs through law is also going to hamper India's

agricultural exports because the government assured prices are way higher than both domestic and international market prices. Therefore, a floor price set by MSP law defies economic rationality.

MSPs have also incentivized food grains over other crops, giving rise to imbalances of water and land resources and shifting land away from crops such as pulses and oilseeds, necessitating costly imports. Surplus cereals can't be exported without a subsidy, which invites the World Trade Organization (WTO)'s objections. WTO rules cap government procurement for subsidized food programmes by developing countries at 10% of the total value of agricultural production based on 1986-88 prices in dollar terms. There is no argument that farmers need support, but policies that are less distortionary are in the interest of both farmers and consumers.

“SHOWING THE ROADMAP”



Ditul Kalita, Guest Faculty

For a country with more than 100 crore people is not easy to keep a balancing approach between economy and environment. Often, we find ourselves in a dilemma because growth is not possible without harming the environment we live. Exploitation of nature in today's world is a proud factor for each economy but in contrast to that India has shown the world a new road to care the environment within the fold of economic growth.

Yes, I am going to talk about the International Solar Alliance. ISA is the only international grouping that has its headquarter in India. Using the renewable sources of energy by India as well as by the world will not only reduce the emission of GHG's but also help the world in many areas.

Presently in the context of India, Modi administration has taken several initiatives to reach the goal. Starting from the FAME scheme to NEMMP, 2020 we have set up our goal to reach 30% Electric vehicles in national level by 2030. By reducing the GST from 12% to 8% in EV's will definitely be a booster in adoption of EV's. Our current administration has categorized charging of batteries of EV's as a services which will help people in operating charging stations without licenses.

Shifting from exploitation of nature thought to Atmanirbhar thinking will have some major benefits. Currently if we talk about India, we are the third-largest importer of crude oil, basically our energy security lies in other's hand. To mitigate this problem by shifting towards EV's will help India to reduce oil dependency which in turn will help India in import bill. Secondly, India ranks 5th in TOP 10 polluted countries list with TOP 5 most polluted cities. Using the renewable energy such as electricity or solar power, etc. will definitely reduce the polluted cities. Thirdly, our target in Paris Agreement can be achieved through these measures only which ultimately will result in tackling climate change problem. These all makes it all the more reason for India to adopt policies regarding electric cars and prioritizing the fight against the reliance on fossil fuels. As we all know every initiative comes with

the same challenges. Transforming a country from fossil fuel dependency to renewable sources is not an easy task because of lack of awareness among people regarding climate change and global warming. With these awareness issues there are some technical issues too in the domain of adoption EV's. Firstly, the cost of EV's is a major concern in Indian market as response to this the availability of Lithium-ion batteries is also a question because India is mainly a importer of Lithium and cobalt. Taking this problem, if we talk about charging stations, charging infrastructure is very poor now in current situation and limited Grid capacity is also a problem in Modern India. According to a report published by NITI Aayog, India EV's market needs to minimum of 10 GW of lithium-ion battery cells by 2022, which would to be expanded to about 50 GW by 2025.

By taking all the advantages and disadvantages there are something that can be done. Firstly, by creating awareness among the citizens regarding climate change and global warming will have at least to take the schemes seriously and have to look upon it. Secondly, to address the various problems in state level or city level we must take a grass root level throw review approach by including players in state as well as in city levels. Thirdly, to reduce the cost of EV's, and solar panels, the research and development must have to be take place in PPP model, so that it benefits all the three parties by innovating some alternative technologies. And with the conclusionary line by wishing India in a great journey in EV's, India needs a road map with proper timelines, process, well research impact studies, bold initiatives and robust investments.

REFERENCE

- The Hindu Newspaper
- Indian Express

Cyber Attacks: Its impact on Indian Economy



Nipan Talukdar, Alumni

With development in *Information Technology (IT)* and *Information Communication Technology (ICT)*, twenty first century has brought about an inter-connected global village or it can be said that it has created a digital world. India, which is a developing country, have over 560 million active internet users, making it world's second largest internet using country. Digital connectivity via internet creates a large scale productivity, but it also creates some new vulnerabilities to an economy. Among these vulnerabilities Cyber-attacks (also termed as Cyber-crimes) is the worst of all. A cyber-attack is an assault launched by cybercriminals using one or more computers against a single or multiple computers or networks. It knows no borders and evolve at a pace at par with emerging technologies. Cyber-attacks can adversely affect India's economic growth and in worse cases it can also lead to international threats from other countries. As India is developing and becoming more digital, it is also facing an increase in cyber-attacks. India has witnessed huge cyber-attacks over the years which in turn has affected the Indian IT and cyber infrastructure. According to India's **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeITY)**, **CERT-In** reported 49,455, 50362, 53,362, 53,117, 208,456, 394,499 and 696,938 cyber security incidents during the year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 (till August) respectively. In 2019 Cyber-crimes in India caused INR 1.25 Lakh Cr loss. In recent studies it is found that Cyber-attacks in the country has caused financial damages to the tune of about USD 500,000 to Indian companies in the last 12-18 months and cyber threats will continue to increase as the country focuses on developing smart cities and digitalization of working systems.

As digitalization of the economy is being done in India, the use of *IT* and *ICT* is growing at a much faster rate and it has led to some unethical activities which in turn is giving some serious blows to the Indian economy. Cyber-attacks now possess greater threat than atomic bomb as it destroys an economy from the inside. Cyber-attacks can be re-

duced by adopting better *Artificial Intelligences (AIs)*, improving *Machine Learning* or we can reduce digitalization of systems which may not be preferable at all.

Aadhaar : A Threat to Privacy



Sonali Vishwakarma, Alumni

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world with a significant population growth. But a major portion of its population still live below or close to the poverty line. Most of India's poor are thus, reliant on government subsidies for their daily survival. India's *Public Distribution System (PDS)* provides food to the poor via *Fair Price Shops* and other government schemes. However, the whole system was under tremendous pressure and process of obtaining and delivering these subsidies, was riddled with fraud, existence of black markets and exhausting bureaucracy.

Thus, to combat a plethora of these logistical issues, Aadhaar was created in 2009. It was developed as a tool to standardize the process of data collection and ease the dispersal of money from government schemes to the citizens of the country, especially the poor. Aadhaar, a *12-digit* unique-identity number is issued to all Indian residents, and the process of obtaining the 'Aadhaar Card' involves collection of citizens' fingerprints, retina scans as well as their face photos. It is one of the biggest biometric databases in the world covering around 90% of India's population.

The *United Progressive Alliance (UPA)* government brought in Aadhaar but the *National Democratic Alliance* government has given more push to Aadhaar by linking it with welfare schemes and all other major documents of an individual.

While the noble intentions behind making Aadhaar as a national identity card cannot be questioned, its vulnerability to data abuse can also not be denied. Aadhaar's importance cannot be understated—it contains the data of billions of people and the security of this data and the system itself is an incredibly important point of political contention. Complicating the issue is that fact that ever since its inception, Aadhaar has been plagued by a myriad of internal and legal problems, as well as major leaks and vulnerabilities in the overall security of the system.

Over the last one year, there have been multiple instances of Aadhaar data leaking online through government websites or its mobile app. The most recent case was when an *RTI* query pushed *UIDAI* to reveal that about **210 government websites** made the Aadhaar details of people with Aadhaar, public on the internet. *Centre for Internet and Society (CIS)* also pointed out that **about 130 million Aadhaar numbers** along with other sensitive data were available on the internet.

Apart from the security concerns, Aadhaar has brought up a question of the citizen's privacy, given that access to such sensitive data empowers the government to keep a close scrutiny of a person's financial, personal information.

Aadhaar exposes one to an increased risk of identity theft since his biometrics can be harvested by other corporations and reused without his permission. Further, by using the same Aadhaar number in multiple locations the government has created a system by which a 360° view of a person can be had by combining multiple databases. For instance, a hospital and a health insurance company can combine their databases without a person's consent. While this is possible even without Aadhaar, it is made easier and more accurate with Aadhaar. Another glaring fact is that the Unique Identification Authority of India had outsourced the responsibility of collecting the data to 556 private agencies which creates more privacy related concern.

With 1.08 billion citizens already enrolled, the 'mandatory vs. voluntary' debate on Aadhaar is now mostly a thing of the past. Since Aadhaar is gradually becoming an identity tool for almost all purposes; the government must try to figure out some way to remove all the technical discrepancies that can make all our details transparent at an immediate basis.

Agriculture and Indian Economy



Prantar Buragohain, 5th semester

Nearly 172.8 million metric tons of rice, 94.57 million tons of wheat and 163.1 million metric tons of vegetables are produced in India every year. Indeed, the above statistics can convey the idea that India is a huge consumer of agricultural products. This is not a big surprise as India being the second largest populated country, holds a large consuming population. Thus, India is a huge market for agricultural goods.

It can be seen that although India is a huge market for agricultural goods but it is not operating successfully to meet this demand. After independence the agricultural sector remained neglected for a long tenure and produced at below subsistence level. It was only in 1966 when the government introduced the modern farming techniques and high yielding variety seeds that Indian agricultural sector started flourishing. This tenure is known as the “Green revolution”. But still its overall output is not satisfactory due to many factors. One of the biggest factors regarding this problem is the lack of proper knowledge and skills among the farmers and the huge investments required in the upgradation of agricultural inputs like water pumps, tractors, pesticides, fertilizers, harvesters etc. It is due to these problems and underdevelopment of the agricultural sector that although the agricultural sector employs more than 50% of the working population its contribution to GDP is only 17- 18 per cent. There are many reasons for this underdevelopment of agricultural sector apart from the historical reasons. Some of these reasons can be highlighted as: that the agricultural sector accounts mostly the uneducated or unskilled labours. For this reason they are unable to get adequate know how’s, and do’s and don’ts of various agricultural techniques. The farmers mostly belongs to poor class hence they don’t have adequate capital for investing and upgrading the farming methods. Apart from this lack of proper guidance is also an undeniable factor. One underlying problem is of crop failure which is uncertain. Most farmers meet their capital requirements from Zamindars, Mahajans or private lenders who charges extremely high rates of interest leaving negligible

profit for the farmers above that crop failure is an uncertain devil which may leave the farmers in the debt trap. All the problems discussed above are just a tip of iceberg, there are many underlying and hidden problems that can only be observed by field study and observation. Hence it can be said that there is a requirement of detailed analysis of the root causes of the problems in the agricultural sector.

But with all the known and unknown problems lying in, the agricultural sector has shown signs of growth. After the initiation of the Green Revolution the government took many steps to develop the condition of farmers; skill and training was provided for free to the farmers, low interest loans were provided to farmers along with crop insurances, irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides etc. Some programs are *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)*, *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)*, and *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)* to name. It is the joint efforts of the government and the farmers that the rice production has increased from 35 million tons in 1960-61 to 117.47 million tons in 2019-20, the production of wheat that stood at 11 million tons in 1960-61, rose to 106.21 million tons in 2013-14 and is rising till date.

The agricultural sector has a good scope in Indian economy hence it is not something to get neglected. As a student of Economics I strongly believe no country can claim to be fully developed if it does not have a developed agriculture and good agricultural output. It is because of this reason that although USA is highly a technically developed country the agricultural sector produce \$2 trillion in annual revenue, a similar case can be observed for CHINA, thus as Thomas Jefferson quoted “*Agriculture is our widest pursuit because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth good morals and happiness*”.

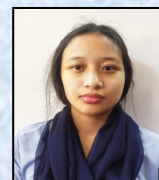
References

Websites: <http://apeda.gov.in/>

<https://www.mordorintelligence.com/>

Book: *Indian Economy* by Gaurav Datt and Ashwini Mahajan
Datt, G & Mahajan, A(). *Indian Economy*

IMPACT OF GREEN REVOLUTION IN INDIAN ECONOMY



N. Kosha, *5th semester*

Green Revolution, great increase in production of food grains (especially wheat and rice) that resulted in large part from the introduction into developing countries of new high-yielding varieties, beginning in the mid 20th century. Norman Ernest Borlaug, an American agriculture scientist, plant Pathologist, winner of Nobel Prize for peace in 1970 known as 'The Father of Green Revolution'. Borlaug took up an agricultural position with CIMMYT in Mexico, where he developed semi-dwarf, high-yielding, disease-resistant wheat varieties. He let the introduction of these high-yielding varieties combined with modern agricultural production techniques to Mexico, India and Pakistan. M. S. Swaminathan an agricultural scientist mainly led the revolution in India to its glory success.

Like other developing countries, Green Revolution has influenced the economy and way of life in India to a great extent. The Introduction of Green Revolution in 1976-68 has resulted in phenomenal increase in the production of agricultural crops especially in food-grains. From 1967 onwards, the Green Revolution aimed at bringing about the Grains Revolution. The production of wheat increased by more than 3 times between 1967-68 and 2003-04 while overall increased in the cereals production was only 2 times. With increase in farm production the earning of the farmers also increased and they became more prosperous. This has, especially, been the case with big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land. Big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land have tended to get the maximum benefits from Green Revolution technology by investing large amount of money in various inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, machines, etc. This has encouraged Capitalist Farming. This helped the farmers in raising their income. Wiser farmers ploughed back their surplus income for improving agricultural productivity. According to Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana farmers plough back about 55% of their income for agriculture progress. The main benefit of Green Revolution was the increase in the production of food-grains, as a result of which there was a drastic reduction of imports.

The per capita net availability of food grains has also increased from 395 grams per day in early 1950s to the level of 436 grams in 2003, this in spite of rapid increase in population. This is a breakthrough from the anxiety of food shortage of the country. It has brought about large scale farm mechanization which created demand for different types of machines like tractors, harvesters, threshers, combines, diesel engines, electric motors, pumping sets, etc. Besides, pesticides, insecticides, etc. also increased considerably. Consequently, industrial producing these items progressed by leap and bounds. Several agriculture products are used as raw materials in some industries. These industrial are known as agro based industrial. While on the other hand, large scale unemployment was feared due to mechanization of farming with the introduction of Green Revolution technology in India, there was an appreciable increase in the demand for labour force due to multiple cropping and use of fertilizer. Thus increase the rural employment. The Indian framer had remained illiterate, backward and traditional and have been using conventional methods of cultivation since early times. But Green Revolution has brought about a basic change in his attitude towards farming. The way he readily adopted the Green Revolution technology has exploded the myth that the Indian farmer is basically tradition bound and does not use new methods or techniques. The desire for better farming methods and better standard of living is growing not only among the relatively small number of affluent framer using the new technology, but also among farmer still from outside looking in.

India has made a huge achievement in terms of Green Revolution, as it has provided an unprecedented level of food security. It has increased the growth of local manufacturing sectors. Increased industrial growth created new jobs and contributed to the country's GDP. All this resulted in industrial growth, creates job and improved the quality of life of the people in rural area.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



Dhiman Barman, 5th semester

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) – What & Why?

Artificial Intelligence is an emerging technology that facilitates intelligence and human capabilities of sense to comprehend and act with the use of machines. Some of the technologies that can allow these systems in analyzing and understanding all the information that is received are Natural Language Processing (NLP) and inference engines. Artificial Intelligence is a system that provides action through technologies such as expert systems and inference engines to undertake operations in the physical world.

Global Developments in Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The economic and social benefits of applied AI are familiar to all the countries of the world.

In the area of core research in AI and related technologies, universities and research institutions from the US, China, and Japan have led the publication volume on AI research topics between 2010 and 2016.

Potential of AI Governance structures for enabling all the above mandates across countries.

Many countries have instituted dedicated public offices such as the Ministry of AI (UAE), and Office of AI and AI Council (U.K.) while China and Japan have allowed existing ministries to take up AI implementation in their sectoral areas.

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to provide sizeable incremental value to a wide range of sectors globally and is expected to be the key source of competitive advantage for firms :

HEALTHCARE : AI plays an important role in the field of healthcare by addressing issues of high barriers particularly in rural areas that lack poor communication and a professional healthcare system. Some of the emerging application includes AI-driven diagnostics, personalized treatment, early identification of potential pandemics and imaging diagnostics.

AGRICULTURE : AI has a major role to play in driving a food revolution and meeting the increased demand for food. Applied AI addresses challenges such as lack of assured irrigation, inadequate demand prediction, excess use of pesticides, fertilizers, and fungicides. Some uses include improved crop production through advanced detection of pest attacks, prediction of crop prices and real-time advisory.

TRANSPORT, LOGISTICS, and SMART MOBILITY : This domain mainly includes various autonomous and semi-autonomous features, for example, monitoring and maintaining a predictive engine along with driver-assist. Other applications of AI include improved traffic management, autonomous tracking and delivery.

RETAIL : Being one of the early adopters of AI solutions, it provides applications such as developing user experience by personalized suggestions, image-based product searches and preference-based browsing. Other uses include customer demand anticipation, improved inventory management and efficient delivery management.

MANUFACTURING : It can enable 'Factory of the Future' through flexible and adaptable technical systems to facilitate various processes and machinery to respond to unfamiliar or unexpected situations by making smart decisions. Impact areas include engineering, supply chain management, production, maintenance, quality assurance and in-plant logistics and warehousing.

ENERGY : Potential use of Artificial Intelligence also includes modeling and forecasting of the energy system to reduce unpredictability. Artificial Intelligence also focuses on increasing the efficiency of power balancing and enabling the storage of energy in renewable energy systems. This process uses smart meters to enable intelligent grids, thus, improving the affordability and reliability of solar energy. Apart from these, AI may also be deployed for predictive maintenance of grid infrastructure.

SMART CITIES : Incorporation of applied AI in developing cities could also help in meeting the demands of a rapidly growing population and providing them with enhanced quality of life. Traffic control for reducing congestion enhanced security by providing improved crowd management are some of the potential uses of AI systems.

Education and Skilling: AI plays a major role in the Indian education sector by providing solutions for quality and access issues including augmentation and enhancement of the learning experience through personalized learning, automating and expediting administrative tasks and predicting the need for student intervention to reduce dropouts or recommend vocational training.

INDIA and AI

According to a Canada based company's report, Global AI Report 2019, India stood at the ninth position in terms of the number of the AI specialists working in the field. The US, China and the UK topped the list.

The top ranked countries in this report have many academic institutes with programs on AI.

They have, therefore, a much greater number of people skilled to do research in the field. India, on the contrary, lacks the opportunities in formal education in data science but is slowly trying to encourage the adoption of AI in educational institutes .

- CBSE has AI as an elective subject for its ninth grade classes.
- IIT Hyderabad has launched a full fledged Bachelor of Technology (B. Tech.) program in AI becoming the first Indian educational institution to do so. It is also most likely the third educational institute in the world after Carnegie Mellon University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to have a full fledged B. Tech. program on AI.
- IIIT Hyderabad is another educational institute that introduced popular executive programs on AI and machine learning and block-chain and distributed ledger technologies.
- Defense forces of India are now venturing into the products and technologies which will aid defense measures using the AI and technologies.

- In India, corporates have started collaborating with academia on AI. IBM's Blue project is an example.
- There are many startups in the country which are doing great work in image analytics, data analytics, predictive intelligence etc.
- It is estimated that AI will add 957 billion dollars to India's GDP by the year 2035 boosting India's annual growth by 1.3% points.

CHILD LABOUR



Arjina Daimary, 5th Semester

Children's protection is the most important asset of our country, but the improper understanding and poverty of the parents make them the weakness of the country rather than being the power of the country. Child labour is a crime of humanity which has become a curse for the society and is preventing the growth and development of the society. The main causes of child labour are poverty, society, low wages, unemployment, poor living standard and understanding, social injustice, lack of schools, backwardness, ineffective laws which are directly affecting the development of the country. Child labour involves the regular work of children between the age of five and fourteen. Children in many developing countries are forced to work hard with very low payment for their survival. Children want to go to school, play with their friends and loved and cared by their parents like other children living in wealthy homes, but unfortunately, they are forced to do something against their will. In developing countries, the rate of child labour is high due to poverty, low level of awareness for education and poor schooling opportunities.

Most of the children below the poverty line are forced to do daily labour even after the awareness programs run by the government. Protecting children from child labour is the responsibility of every citizen living in the country. Child labour is a socio-economic issue which has been going on since long and now it needs to be resolved. After independence of the country, various laws regarding child labour have been implemented. According to the Article 24 of the Constitution of India, 1950, no job will be given in any factory or mine, below the age of 14 years. In this regard, the Indian legislature has also made provisions in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. This Act reflects the initiative of the Government of India to protect the rights of children. According to the Article 45 of the Constitution of India, the states have to provide nec-

essary and free education to children. To eliminate the social issues of child labour, some effective solutions need to be followed on an urgent basis to save the future of any developing country. Creating more unions can help prevent child labour as it will encourage more people to help against child labour. Childhood is the most memorable phase of life that everyone has the right to live from birth. Children have every right to play with friends, go to school, feel the love and care of parents and touch the beauty of nature.

However, just because of an improper understanding of people (parents, owner, etc.), children are to arrange all the resources for survival in childhood. Parents want to make their children very responsible for their family in early childhood. They do not understand that their children need love and care, they need proper schooling and play with friends to grow properly. Such parents understand that their children are their property, they can use them as they wish. But in fact, every parent needs to understand that they also have some responsibility towards their country. They need to make their children healthy in every aspect to make the future of the country bright. Parents should take all the responsibility of the family themselves and let their children live their childhood with lots of love and care.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S VISION OF ECONOMICS



Alaka Das, 3rd Semester

Swami Vivekananda's vision of economics was concerned with the wholesome development of all people in the country. His priority was the removal of poverty and uplifting the poorer and downtrodden sections of the society. He stressed on the holistic development of the individual and the nation.

Swami Vivekananda remains one of the most influential personalities of India and the modern world. Though vast change have taken place in the country since the beginning of the twentieth century, his influence continues to increase over the years. In fact many of his thoughts appear to be more relevant today.

Swami Vivekananda is a great visionary with a rear clarity on diverse aspects of human life. His intimate knowledge of the Indian situation, wide experience across different countries, deep understanding of the civilizational background and deep intellect gave him a unique opportunity to develop new insights on different subjects, including economics.

INDIAN ECONOMY DURING THE TIME OF SWAMIJI

The Indian economy was at its worst period during the timing of Swamiji. Dadabhai Naoroji calculated that the national income of India during 1867-68 was 3.4 billion rupees for a population of 170 million, with a per capital income of 20 rupees. Comparison of per capital income of different countries revealed that India's income was very low; 'even the most oppressed and misgoverned Russia' was much better and it was believed that India was 'the poorest country in the civilized world'.

The European domination had made India, the nation with a long history of prosperity and superior achievement, a poor country. The agricultural industrial and business sector were destroyed. The replacement of the native education with the Macaulay system resulted in changing the entire course of education; apart from denying it to the larger sections of the society. The value based systems that governed the functioning of the society and economy since the ancient times suffered severe damages.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S INSIGHTS INTO ECONOMIC ISSUES

Swami Vivekananda acquired a deep understanding the Indian economy due to his firsthand knowledge of the issues as an itinerant monk covering different parts of the foreign countries provided him an opportunity to understand and compare the economy and social systems of different parts of the world.

MANIFOLD CONTRIBUTIONS :

Swamiji proposed many new ideas in the field of economics at the global and the Indian levels. He emphasize the need for combing material prosperity with the spiritual values for the all-round development of people in different countries. When the western countries were accumulating wealth and involved in enjoying material pleasures, he told them clearly that it was necessary to imbibe higher principles for a meaningful life. The meaning of his words only during the recent years, after suffering a lot.

The western economic ideas revolve around the materialistic aspects only. The economic theories and model that they were advocating over the years are proving to be failures. It is only that have begun to understand that life is a complex process of which economics is only part.

Swamiji's thought for the Indian economy encompass different areas that are critical to the functioning of the economic system. He remains the one spiritual move who emphasized the need for material progress of the society more than anyone else. This is the reason why he was called 'FATHER OF MODERN MATERIALISM.' He was not an arm-chair theorist, confined to standard sets of beliefs. His ideas cover diverse aspects necessary for the all-round development of different sections of and the progress of the nation.

'FATHER OF MODERN MATERIALISM.' He was not an arm-chair theorist, confined to standard sets of beliefs. His ideas cover diverse aspects necessary for the all-round development of different sections of and the progress of the nation.



Alvin Clin Narzary, 3rd semester

Why Study? A student's point of view.

Education has been playing a vital role in society. In fact parents, compared to 1800s and early 1900s, prefer sending school first rather than making them work. But the question is why are people studying? What are the things making them study?

I tried to get answers from small interviews that I conducted over students who are studying in different fields, where my core question being 'Why study' ?

A Biotech student said," I study to know the world better, gain knowledge and add prosperity to the world, country and society."

"Me, I do it for survival," A developmental studies student said.

"I study to get better understanding, improving the quality of life and to know the truth," Said by a literature student.

"I love to learn and explore the subject," Said a medical student.

These are indeed some of the finest though on study. To be honest I was kind of expecting some simple answers like for a job or money, which is pretty much what everyone wants. Even though they had different view, they did not completely ignore money which no one can actually but I found their though pretty deep and vast and it is making me very hard to conclude.

So, I tried to summaries the thought on why study to some extend. Firstly, we study for financial prospectus which can also be termed as capacity to live. To earn money in simple words. Secondly, to have a better view of this world. Subjects like physics, chemistry to literature, psychology, art and every other subject comes into equal importance. I have noticed society are trying to standardize these subjects which is totally wrong for each and every subject has its own importance and beauty. Thirdly, to contribute to this world like being in Army, special forces etc. Being an Army or

any other special forces are not easy for they choose their county over their family and friends.

A Professor from LSE(London School of Economics and Social Science) said that benefits of education is not seen in your jobs or any work you are engaged to but on how you will actually look into the world with perspective. And Yes it matters!

Why Positive Attitude is Important in life

Akash Sarkar, 3rd Semester

A Positive attitude helps you cope more easily with daily affairs of life. It brings optimism into your life and makes it easier to avoid worries and negative thinking. If we adopt it as a way of life, it would bring constructive changes into your life, and makes them happier, brighter and more successful.

A Positive attitude is not just about sporting that smile on your face every time, it is more than that. It is about maintaining that optimistic mindset and attitude even when things are in utter chaos. If we feed our mind with positive thoughts then we can see amazing changes around us.

Happiness: A positive attitude is known to be liked with the feelings of happiness. Happiness is a state of mind; it comes from within and not dependent on external factors. When we think positively, we will be in harmony and be happy.

Self-confidence: When we develop a positive attitude, we will start feeling better about ourselves. We will treat ourselves with more respect and love, and this in turn will boost our confidence levels and inner strength. We will take on new challenges and come out of our self-limiting beliefs.

Stronger Immune system: People with positive attitude are lively energetic and healthy. Positive thinking renders a positive effect on health as well; it lowers stress and improves our overall wellbeing. Even when we fall sick, our body recuperates faster.

More Focused: With positive thinking, we achieve emotional balance, which actually helps the brain to execute functions properly. We learn to stay focused and as a result, we can come up with the right decisions in challenging situations.

Training our mind to develop a positive attitude: Repeating positive affirmations is a great way to

train our mind to think positively. Reading inspirational and motivational quotes on a daily basis will help you overcome negative thoughts and instill a sense of optimism in you.

Remember, our thoughts determine our feelings and actions. So whenever any negative thoughts come to our minds, immediately we must replace it with positive ones. Even if we are dire state of affairs, a positive mindset will help you sail through the different phase easily. Resolve to be cheerful, no matter how the situation is. If things are not working in your favour, instead of fretting, work towards our goals with the positive attitude and we will see amazing results soon.

Economic Reform



Bhaskar Das, 1st Semester

The economic reforms initiated in 1991 is now into the 26th year. In this period there was hardly a day that sine news, newspaper, write-ups or article did not appear in the newspaper regarding the reform process. Several highly acclaimed books have been authored on India's economic reforms by some of the beat experts of economics from India and abroad.

Popularly, economic reforms denote the process in which government prescribes declining role for the state and expending role for the private sector in an economy. So let's unravel the reform process based on the author's classroom interactions with students. It is safer to see economic reform as a policy shift in an economy from one to another or 'alternative development strategies'. Economists attribute the differences in the performance of economies to the differences in the strategies of development evolved through a long period of trial and error by different countries under the influence of different sets of ideologies. But the process has been like an educational trip. To understand the tern 'economic reform' and more so to clarify the confusion concerning it in the Indian context, we must see the different 'alternative development strategies' which evolved through time.

On July 23, 1991, India launched a process of economic reforms in response to a fiscal and balance-of-payment (BOP) crisis. The reform were historic and were going to change the very face and the nature of the economy in the coming times. The reforms and the related programs are still going on with changing emphasis and dimensions, but they are criticized as being slow ever since the UPA government came to power in May 2004. Back in the mid-1980s, the government had taken its first steps to economic reforms. While the reforms of the 1980's witnessed rather limited deregulation and 'partial liberalization of only a few aspects of the

existing control regime, the reforms started in early 1990s in the fields of industries , trade , investment and later to include agriculture were much 'wider and deeper' . Though the liberal policies were announced by the governments during the reforms of the 1980s itself, with the slogan of 'economic reforms' it was only launched with full conviction in the early 1990s. But the reforms on the 1980s which were under the influence of the famous 'Washington Consensus' ideology had a crippling impact on the economy.

Though the thrust increased the growth rate led by higher industrial growth (riding on costly imports supported by foreign borrowings, which the industries would not be able to pay back and service), it also led to a substantial increase in foreign indebtedness that played a major role in BOP crisis of 1991. The crisis was immediate by the first Gulf War 1991 which had two pronged negative impact on the Indian foreign exchange (forex) reserves. First, the war led the oil prices to go upward forcing India to use its forex reserves in comparatively shorter period and second, the private remittances from Indians working in the Gulf region fell down fast — both the crises were induced by a single cause. But the BOP crisis also reflected deeper problems of rising foreign debt, a fiscal deficit of over 8 % of the GDP and a hyper – inflation situation. The minority government of the time had taken highly bold and controversial step in the form of economic reforms criticized throughout the 1990s by one and all. By now as the benefits of the reforms have accrued to many, the criticism has somewhat calmed down, but still the reform process is considered as 'anti-poor' and 'pro-rich' by at least the masses.

Reforms have put the Indian economy on a higher growth path. Equally important to resolve the immediate liquidity problem. To restore the economy on the path of rapid and healthy economic growth.

MMA(MIXED MARTIAL ARTS)



Taher Ahmed, 1st Semester

One of the world's fastest growing sports, mixed martial arts (MMA) pits fighters from various combat sports and martial arts disciplines against one another for three five-minute rounds. The object is to defeat your opponent through a combination of strikes, punches, throws and grappling techniques. Fighters recognise that to succeed they must be well versed in a diverse set of skills and tactics.

Fighting skills and techniques:

STRIKE

Many parts of the body can be used for a strike, including hands, elbows, knees, legs and feet. The form, power, speed and coordination of the punch makes the difference.

COMBINATION : Boxing, Kickboxing, Karate, Sanshou, Taekwondo

CLINCH

A clinch is a tactic where a fighter seeks to control the opponent by holding their neck, or back of the head, or pinning their arms, in order to grapple and strike at close range or force the fight to the ground.

COMBINATION : Muay Thai, Judo, Jiu-jitsu, Greco-Roman wrestling, Sanshou.

TAKEDOWN

COMBINATION : Judo, Jiu-jitsu, Sanshou, Free-style.

SUBMISSION HOLDS

A grappling hold applied with the objective of forcing the opponent to submit due to extreme pain or imminent injury

COMBINATION : Brazilian jiu-jitsu, Greco-Roman wrestling, Freestyle.

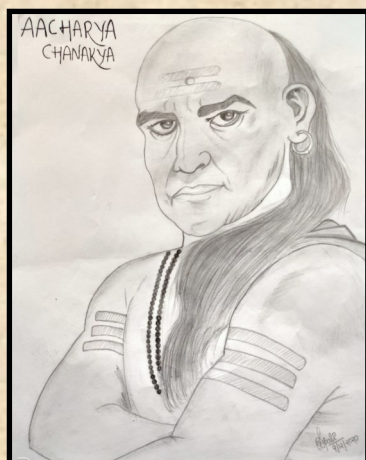
No-no's in MMA fighting Every MMA fighting organisation has its own specific rules, but universal no-no's exist.

Here is a selection:



Art Section

AACHARAYA VISHNUGUPTA CHANAKYA



Rupali Kumari

Chanakya was an ancient Indian teacher, philosopher, economist, jurist and royal advisor. He is traditionally identified as **Kautilya** or **Vishnugupta**, who authored the ancient Indian political treatise, the *Arthashastra*, a text dated to roughly between the 3rd century BCE and the 3rd century CE. As such, he is considered the pioneer of the field of political science and economics in India, and his work is thought of as an important precursor to classical economics. His works were lost near the end of the Gupta Empire in the 6th century CE and not rediscovered until the early 20th century. Chanakya assisted the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta in his rise to power. He is widely

credited for having played an important role in the establishment of the Maurya Empire. Chanakya served as the chief advisor to both emperors Chandragupta and his son Bindusara.

Chanakya, artistic depiction

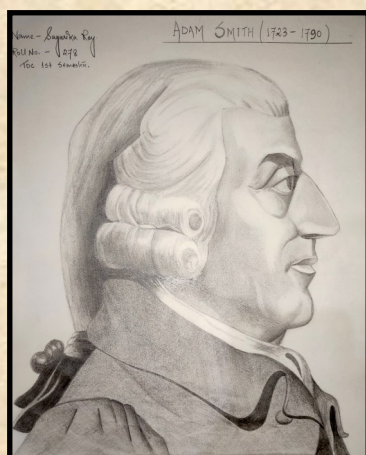
Born 375 BCE, Chanaka village in Golla region or in Takshashila

Died 283 BCE, Pataliputra, Maurya Empire

Occupation Teacher Philosopher, Economist, Jurist, advisor of Chandragupta Maurya

Known for Prominent role in the foundation of the Maurya Empire & Arthashastra, Chanakya Niti.

ADAM SMITH



Sagarika Roy
1st semester

Adam Smith was a Scottish economist, philosopher as well as a moral philosopher, a pioneer of political economy, and a key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment, also known as "The Father of Economics" or "The Father of Capitalism". Smith wrote two classic works, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776). The latter, often abbreviated as *The Wealth of Nations*, is considered his magnum opus and the first modern work of economics. In his work, Adam Smith introduced his theory of absolute advantage.

Born 16 June 1723, Kiraldy, Fife,

Scotland

Died: 17 July 1790 (aged 67) Edinburgh, Scotland

Nationality: Scottish

Alma mater: University of Glasgow, Balliol College, Oxford

Notable work: *The Wealth of Nations*, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*

Region: Western philosophy

School: Classical liberalism

Main interests: Political philosophy, ethics, economics.

Notable ideas: Invisible hands, division of labour, free market economy etc.

Amartya sen

Amartya Kumar Sen born 3 November (1933) is an Indian economist and philosopher, who since 1972 has taught and worked in the United Kingdom and the United States. Sen has made contributions to welfare economics, social choice theory, economic and social justice, economic theories of famines, decision theory, development economics, public health, and measures of well-being of countries.

Born: Amartya Kumar Sen, 3 November 1933, Shantiniketan, Bengal, India.

Nationality: Indian

Institution: Harvard university, university of Cambridge, London school of economics, Jadavpur university, Massa-

chusetts institute of technology, cornell university, university of oxford, Delhi school of economics, university of California , Berkely.

Field: welfare economics, social choice theory, development economics.

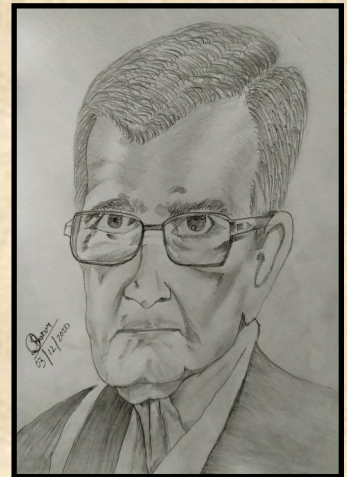
School or tradition : capability approach.

Alma matter: university of Calcutta (B.A) Trinity college, Cambridge (BA PhD)

Influences: Gautam Buddha, Adam Smith, Jhon Rawls, JM Keynes, BR Ambedkar.

Contribution: Human development theory, famine.

Awards: Nobel memorial prize in



Subham Thakur
5th semester

Corona virus

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well

informed about the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by washing your hands or using an alcohol based rub frequently and not touching your face.

The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes, so it's important that you also practice respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).



Pinky Haloi
5th semester

Poetry Section



জীৱন

এই জীৱনে বহু শিকালে
বহুবাৰ হৰুৱালে
মাজে মাজে জিকালেও।
হৰা-জিকাৰ মাজতেই যেন
আমিবোৰৰ জীৱন।
কিন্তু হঠাতে কিয় জানো
পোৱা নোপোৱাৰ দোমোজাত
মনবোৰ হতাশাৰে ভৰি পৰে;
এই হতাশাৰ পিছতেই হয়তো
থাকে এজাক সুখৰ বৰষুণ,
যি আমাৰ অনুভৱৰ বাহিৰত!
এয়াইটো জীৱন
বৰ অনুপম।



Bhavana Das, Alumni

TIME



Diksita Das, 5th semester

Don't waste time, it is very precious,
Everyone knows it, it is very obvious
We know time is very essential,
Using time well is very beneficial;
Time is useful for the ones studying,
So, don't waste time in just playing;

In course of time, luck may change everything,
Even the richest king once had nothing;
Time never comes back, once it is lost,
Later you may find how much it cost;

Loss of time may sometimes cost one's life,
In course of time, a bright boy may take away
someone's life;
So we see, situation may change with time,
Don't waste it, if you want to shine;
Time is very cruel
So, it doesn't even wait for royal.

অচিনাকী বাটত



চিমি চৌধুৰী, 3rd Semester

অচিনাকী বাটত
 চিনাকী খোজ লৈ,
 চিনাকী সুহৰিত
 অচিনাকী হেপাহ লৈ,
 আগবাঢ়ি গ'লো
 বহু দূৰলৈ।
 অচিনাকী বাটটো
 পোৱাৰ আগতে
 এটি চিনাকী বাট পাইছিলো,
 চকুৰ আগৰ ধূৱলিবোৰে
 বাট ভেটি ধৰিলে বাবে
 চিনাকীটোকো অচিনাকী কৰি এৰিলো।
 এবাৰ চাইছিলো পিছলৈ
 দেখো নেকি বুলি
 তাহানিতে দেখা চিনাকী বাটটি,
 কিন্তু তেতিয়ালৈ
 হৈছিল বহু দেৰি
 অহিছিলোয়েই বহু আঁতৰি,
 বাটটি যেন গৈ
 অদৃশ্য হৈ
 শূন্যত গৈছিল মিলি।
 এতিয়া এই অচিনাকী বাটটোত
 প্ৰাণহীন বায়ুবোৰে মোক ঠেলিছে
 দেখুৱাবা এখন জীৱনহীন মানুহৰ পৃথিৱী,
 যত আছে সুন্দৰ ৰঙচুৱা
 সৰি পৰা সৰহা পাতবোৰৰ
 শূৱলা সংগীতৰ ধ্বনি,
 আৰু আছে কিছুমান
 যান্ত্ৰিক বাহন
 আৰু যান্ত্ৰিক স্বৰূপ মন,
 তাৰেই মাজতে লুকাই আছে
 নিশাৰ আকাশৰ নৃত্যৰত অঙ্গৰাৰ
 ডিঙিৰ পৰা নিয়ৰ হৈ সৰি পৰা

সুন্দৰ মুকুতা-মণি,
 সেই মুকুতা-মণিকে বুটলি
 ৰাখিলো সযতনে আঁচলত বান্ধি,
 কিজানিবা অচিনাকী আঁচলত বান্ধি,
 সাজিব পাৰো যান্ত্ৰিকহীন মনেৰে
 সুন্দৰ ঘৰ এখনি।।

আশা



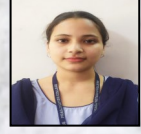
বিকাশ ভৰালী, 3rd Semes-

লভিলো জনম
 পুৰতিৰ হেঙুলী ৰহনত
 ক্ৰমশঃ ডাঙৰ হৈ আহিলো
 উদাহীন পাৰ্থিক হৈ।

মনতে সিচিছে বীজ দৃঢ়তাৰ
 বুকুত এবুকু সাহস
 জীয়াই থকাৰ অভিপ্ৰায়েৰে।

তেওঁলোকে কয়-
 মই এটি দিকব্ৰাস্তুল
 উদব্ৰাস্তুল
 বৈশিষ্ট মোৰ আদূৰদৰ্শিতা
 জ্ঞান মোৰ কাতজ্ঞানহীনতা।
 তথাপি বেদনাৰ সাগৰত
 এৰি দিলো জীয়াই থকাৰ আশাৰ পাল
 হ'ব পাৰে বৰ্তমানবোৰ মোৰ
 মাজনিশাৰ আন্ধাৰৰ দৰে,
 ভৱিষ্যতবোৰ কিন্তু এতিয়াও সজীব
 দুৰ্বিত শুই থকা নিয়ৰৰ টোপালৰ দৰে
 আশা-
 ধুমুহাৰ পিছত আহিবা নীৰৱতা
 মন সপোন গঢ়িবলৈ।
 এবুকু বেদনাৰে সিক্ত দুচকুত
 সাহস গোটাই লৈ
 ভৱিষ্যতলৈ চাই আছে
 এতিয়াও এৰা নাই আশা.....

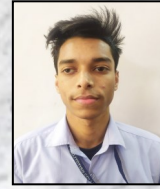
নিৰ্মমতাৰ অন্তত



সুমিত্ৰা দাস, 1st Semester

বৈ আছিলো বছৰ অৰ্ধেক আই
 তোমাৰ গৰ্ভত
 দুচকুত দিগন্ত বিয়পা স্বপ্ন
 দুভৰিত বিশ্বজয়ৰ দপদপনিৰে
 সপোন দেখিছিলো তোমাৰ গৰ্ভৰ বাহিৰৰ প্ৰকৃতি
 দেখাৰ,
 আকুলতাৰে বাট চাই আছিলো আই,
 তোমাৰ দুহাতৰ স্পৰ্শৰ বাবে।
 চিৰ চঞ্চল প্ৰকৃতিৰ পৰশৰ বাবে।
 গছ লতা তৰু কত যে
 অদৃশ্য উপাদান,
 এবাৰৰ বাবে অনুভৱ কৰিব বিচাৰিছিলো মই
 কিন্তু, কি হ'ল..... কি হ'ল... .. আই?
 ভূমিস্থ হোৱাৰ দুৱাৰদলিত কিয়
 সৰলপথৰ যাত্ৰী হ'ব লগা হ'ল মই?
 কেৱল নাৰী আছিলো বাবেইনে?
 আত্মাৰ ক্ৰন্দনেৰে বিলাপ কৰিছো আই
 এয়াই জানো জীবশ্ৰেষ্ঠ মানৱ?
 এয়াই জানো মমতা
 য'ত নাথাকে নৰ নাৰীৰ মাজত সমতা।

MY MASK



Bhashkar Deka 1st Semester

A very bad type to 'protect me'
You've seen me wearing a mask
Not to hide, nor set apart
But to fix in, to just take part

Whether mask is black or white,
We all wear a mask.
When we go out, day or night
Just remember to smile at me using your eyes.

With my mask you'll notice that I embrace,
Just being an aware member of the human race.
These time are different, never seen
We must all work together to end COVID-19.

EXPERIENCES



A Unique Visit



Roktutpal Das, 5th Semester

On 6th March 2020, the students of TDC 1st, 2nd and 3rd year (Arts and Science) Economics (Major) accompanied by faculty members Respected Atanu Kumar Choudhury sir and Respected Dr. Bidyut Bikash Baishya sir went on an educational visit to the prestigious Assam Legislative Assembly.

The day was abuzz with excitement among the students. They couldn't wait to catch a glimpse of their famous representatives, hailing from various parts of the state, as it were, in person orating in the coveted Assembly. And mind it, it was the day of the budget presentation.

The bus ride to Assam secretarial (popularly known as Janata Bhawan) was an experience in itself. As the students reached the Assembly, they saw scores of reporters from various channels at the place! As policemen held the traffic to enable our bus to enter the main gate which is itself a one-time experience and very few people get this kind of facility in their lifetime. After what felt like a thousand security checks, we found ourselves seated in the visitors' gallery of the Assembly.

The Assam Legislative Assembly (Bidhan Sabha) is the unicameral legislature of the state. Members of the Assembly are elected directly by the election held every 5 years. It has a green carpet floor to signify the representatives' relationship with the grass root.

Sitting in the public gallery of the Assembly was a real treat. One got an unparalleled view of the assembly. It lent a strange feeling of responsibility that doesn't come when watching the proceedings on television.

The Assembly hall is wood-panelled and had excellent sitting arrangements for all of us. Along with the representatives we also saw the state's top administrative officers sitting right in front of us. When we looked down our gallery at the top of the state's

highest forum of debate, we saw legislatures arguing about what's best for the state.

When we were all seated, we found that the morning session had not yet begun, after a few minutes we heard several bells ringing together which is an indication to all the members of the house to be seated in their respected places as the proceedings were about to start soon. The day was also special because on that day the budget was to be presented in the house by the Honourable Finance Minister, Dr. Himanta Biswa Sharma.

Just as the session started with the zero hours, we saw members of the Indian National Congress questioning about the various schemes of the government. After a while we saw a heated and animated argument between Congress members and members of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). It took the speaker at least 5 minutes to stop the argument and control the situation.

As the budget presentation started, all the opposition members left the house, to be specific 'walked-out' as they were unhappy with some of the schemes presented in the budget. Among the opposition members, there were the longest serving Chief Minister of Assam, who held office for 15 years, Respected Tarun Gogoi Sir, along with Leader of the Opposition, Debabrat Saikia and few other AIUDF members.

We had to leave the gallery in between the budget presentation as most of our students had to return to their homes or hostels early as the budget presentation started in the afternoon.

In between all these, we had the privilege to attend a meeting with our top leader of the state, Honourable Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarbajit Choudhury, along with the parliamentary Affairs Minister, Shri Chandra Mohan Patowary and various other ministers and members, where each

and every student got a chance to introduce themselves in front of the Chief Minister. After the meeting, we were offered lunch in the MLA canteen, where we had lunch along with the legislatures.

On the way out, we saw the state 'stop officials waiting outside the assembly and had a Short-photo session in front of the VIP -entry gate of the Assembly.

All in all it was a great experience, At least we would like to thank Mrs. Santana Chetia, Additional secretary to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Respected principal of our college, Dr. Manoj Kumar Mahanta sir and Respected Head of thr Department (Economics) Dr. Namita Das ma'am along with our Respected Associate professor Dr. Ira Das ma'am for granting us the permission to visit the Assembly. We once again thank Chowdhury sir and Baishya sir, for guiding and being with us in this unique venture.



VISIT TO BANGLADESH



Farhin Ahmed, 3rd Semester

The journey to Bangladesh began from the international border adjacent to Mankachar, Assam on 2nd March, 2020. After doing all the paper works, me and my family were allowed to cross the border. We started our journey by bus from Rangpur in Bangladesh at 7pm. The journey was smooth, indicating good roads. We reached Chittagong, next day at around 6am. Then we took the famous CNG transport (BUS) to reach our destination.

Our destinations was the 'BGC medical college' where my elder sister was studying MBBS. We stayed at the gas house of the medical college. At evening, we went out for dinner with all the Indian students, studying at medical college. Next day, we went to the Patanga beach at Chittagong. I enjoyed very much at the beach; it was evening time and the scenery was very beautiful. For the first time I tried to catch a huge sea crab. Than we did some shopping and went back to the medical college guest house. Next evening we started our journey from Chittagong to Dhaka by road.

On the next morning we reached Dhaka. One of my maternal uncle who lives in Dhaka came to receive us and took us to their place. After having breakfast we took rest, and in the evening we went to the largest mall of Bangladesh-Jamuna Future Park. The mall was huge and beautiful. There was a carnival at the mall, and for the first time I took a ride at the large Rollercoaster and it was very much fun. After that we had some snacks and went back to our uncle's house. One thing I want to add is that hospitality of the people of Bangladesh is very good and they love Indian people very much.

Next day, we went to see the parliament of Bangladesh. Since, on that day it was the birth centenary of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, they were celebrating it very grandly. Unfortunately, we were caught in the midst of a huge traffic-jam, and had to stay on the jam-packed road for 3 hours. After that

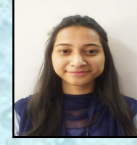
we finally reached the parliament premises. It was very beautiful building, we explored it from outside.

On the next day, I with my cousins, went to a place named Purbanchal. This place is famous for sweets and the sweets I tried was very tasty. We enjoyed a lot, we did boating, we went to some rides and many more. After coming back, we planned to visit the tourist place in Dhaka.

On 7th march, we began our tour early morning. We first visited the grave of the famous poet Nazrul Islam. Then we went to an art gallery, after spending some time there we went to see the Bangladesh museum. It is a very big museum. There, I saw and learned about many new things. After that we went to Ahsan Manzil, which is also known as the pink palace. It was a very beautiful palace. Inside, they preserve all the things that the kings and queens used. At every door of the palace there was one security guard, who kept an eye on people whether if anyone clicking photos or touching the things. But I was very eager to take photos so I took some photos discreetly. The pink palace was situated at kumartoli, along the banks of the Buriganga river in Dhaka.

We took a tanga ride on our way back home. Since we were very tired, after lots of travel a exploring over last few days, we decided to rest the next day. Our tickets, back to India, on 12th march night. The whole day was spent on lots of shopping. At 9pm we started our journey back to India. Next morning we reached to Rangpur. After necessary paper works at the border, our bags were checked and finally reached home after a memorable visit to Bangladesh.

নৃত্যৰ মাজেৰে মই



হীৰামনি দত্ত বৰুৱা, 3rd Semes-

নৃত্য-গীত বাদ্যৰ সমষ্টিয়েই সঙ্গীত। এই জগতৰ আদি গায়ক দেৱাদিদেৱৰ মহাদেৱ। তেখেতেই নটৰাজ। নটৰাজৰ পদ আৰু হস্তৰ সঞ্চালনত নৃত্যৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। মহাদেৱৰ তানুৰ নৃত্যত পৃথিৱীত মহা প্ৰলয়ৰ সৃষ্টি হয়, ব্ৰহ্মাৰ সৃষ্টি এই ব্ৰহ্মাস্তম্ভও ধ্বংস হৈ যায়।

"নাহং তিষ্ঠামি বৈকুণ্ঠে, যোগীনাং হৃদয়ে ন চ,

মদভক্তা যত্র গায়ন্তি, তত্র তিষ্ঠামি নাৰদ।"

স্বয়ং ভগৱানেই উপৰোক্ত শ্লোক ফাঁকি নাৰদক কৈছিল।

পৃথিৱীৰ অন্তহীন দুখ - বেদনাৰ মাজত সঙ্গীত হ'ল শান্তিৰ সৰোবৰ। ভগবানৰ অসীম কৃপা আৰু দয়াৰ কাৰণেই হয়তো মই এই সৰোবৰৰ শীতল বা' সদৃশ নৃত্যৰ কিঞ্চিৎ আহৰণ কৰিবলৈ সমৰ্থ হৈছো। গুৱাহাটী ভৰলুমুখৰ 'বিদ্যা সাংস্কৃতিক বিদ্যালয়' ত সত্ৰীয়া নৃত্যৰ শিক্ষাৰ জৰিয়তে আৰম্ভ হয় মোৰ নৃত্যৰ আনুষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষা জীৱন। ইয়াৰ পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত গুৱাহাটী ভৰলুমুখৰ 'সপ্তক সাংস্কৃতিক গোস্ঠী'ত কথক নৃত্যৰ শিক্ষা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছিলো। জনপ্ৰিয় নৃত্য প্ৰযোজক উদয় শংকৰ ছাৰ, জলী বৰা, সীতাৰাণী হাজৰিকাৰ বিভিন্ন বিহু নৃত্যৰ কৰ্মশালাবোৰত অংশগ্ৰহণৰ জৰিয়তে অসম আৰু অসমীয়া জাতিৰ প্ৰাণ বিহু নৃত্য শিকাৰ সৌভাগ্য লাভ কৰিছিলো।

মোৰ নৃত্য গুৰুসকলৰ ভিতৰত শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ নাৰায়ণ কলিতা ছাৰৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত সত্ৰীয়া নৃত্য, শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ হৰিৰাম বৰবায়নৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত ওজাপালি আৰু খোল, শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ ধনপ্ৰসাদ বিষয়া ছাৰৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত ভোৰতাল নৃত্য, শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ ৰুমা দত্ত বাইদেউৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত কথক নৃত্যৰ শিক্ষা লাভৰ উপৰিও মুঙ্গলদৈ ছিপাঝাৰৰ প্ৰখ্যাত দেওধাৰ পৰাও 'দেওধনী' নৃত্যৰ শিক্ষা লাভৰ জৰিয়তে নৃত্য জগতৰ বিভিন্ন ৰস পান কৰিছিলো। নৃত্যৰ এই ৰসৰ জৰিয়তে মানৱ জীৱনৰ নৱৰসৰ অভিজ্ঞতাও পৰোক্ষভাৱে কিছু পৰিমাণে লাভ কৰো, যিয়ে মানৱ জীৱনৰ মানৱীয় কৰ্তব্য তথা মানৱধৰ্মৰ পাঠ মোক শিকাই যায়।

প্ৰদৰ্শন : নৃত্য পৰিচালিকা জলী বৰা, জিনি মহলীয়া আদিসকলৰ তত্ত্বাৱধানত দূৰদৰ্শন আৰু অইন ঠাইতো নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছো। নৃত্য পৰিচালক ৰাকেশ ৰাজ বড়ো আৰু উদয় শংকৰ ছাৰৰ তলত নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰিছিলো। গুৱাহাটী দূৰদৰ্শনৰ মজিয়া, আচাম টকুছৰ মজিয়া আৰু প্ৰতিদিনৰ মজিয়াত নৃত্য কৰাৰ একাধিক বাৰ অভিজ্ঞতা হোৱা কাৰণে ভগৱানক ধন্যবাদ জনাইছো। ইয়াৰ উপৰি বিভিন্ন বিহু সন্মিলন আদিত নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰাৰ সুযোগ লাভ কৰিছিলো।

মোৰ জীৱনৰ স্বৰ্গীয় নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন এটি হ'ল মথুৰাত এটা চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰাটো। ২০১৭ চনত সপ্তকৰ সৌজন্যত এটা চৰকাৰী অনুষ্ঠানত নৃত্য পৰিৱেশন কৰাৰ কাৰণে আমি মথুৰালৈ যাবলৈ সুযোগ লাভ কৰিছিলো। মথুৰাৰ দৰ্শকসকলে আমাৰ ভোৰতাল নৃত্যটো বৰ ভাল পাইছিল।

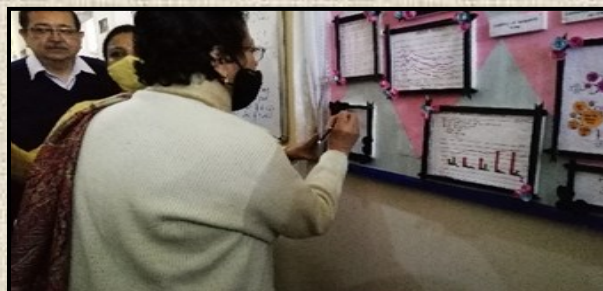
ইয়াৰ উপৰি যোৱা বৰ্ষত অৰ্থাৎ ২০১৯ চনত মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ তৰফৰ পৰা ভূটান চৰকাৰে আমাক নিমন্ত্ৰণ কৰি নি প্ৰীতি নৃত্যৰ অনুষ্ঠান এটি ৰূপায়ন কৰিছিল। ময়ো তাত নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন কৰি সকলোকে আনন্দিত কৰিবলৈ সামৰ্থ হৈছিলো। সেয়া আছিল মোৰ জীৱনৰ প্ৰথম বিদেশ ভ্ৰমণ আৰু বিদেশত প্ৰথম নৃত্য প্ৰদৰ্শন। ভূটান ভ্ৰমণৰ স্মৃতিয়ে মোক গোটেই জীৱন অনুপ্ৰাণিত কৰি ৰাখিব। আৰু এই সোণালী সুযোগ দিয়াৰ বাবে আমাৰ প্ৰাগজ্যোতিষ মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ অধ্যক্ষ মহোদয় মনোজ কুমাৰ মহন্ত দেৱৰ লগতে মহাবিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিৱেশ্য ক'লা বিভাগলৈ মোৰ আন্তৰিক ধন্যবাদ সদায়ে থাকিব।

মানৱ মন অনুসন্ধিৎসু মন। এই অনুসন্ধিৎসু মনে সদায় এটি নতুন কথা শিকাৰ হাবিয়াস মনত সৃষ্টি কৰে। আৰু এই হাবিয়াসৰ ফলতে আমি শিকো বা কৰো। এনেকৈয়ে মানৱ জীৱনে লাভ কৰে অভিজ্ঞতা। জীৱনৰ অভিজ্ঞতা মানুহে বিভিন্ন দিশৰ পৰা লাভ কৰে। নৃত্যৰ জৰিয়তে মই মোৰ জীৱনৰ কিছু অভিজ্ঞতা বুটলি ফুৰিছো যিয়ে মোক মানৱ জীৱন উপলব্ধিত বহুখিনি সহায় কৰিছে। এগৰাকী শিকাক হিচাপে এনেদৰেই মোৰ নৃত্য জীৱন আগবঢ়াই লৈ যাবলৈ মই সদায়ে সাজু।

Glimpse of our Department Activities



Preparation of wall Magazine by 3rd semester



Inauguration of wall Magazine by

Vice-Principal Dr. Ranjita Deka



11th Bhabananda Deka Memorial Lecture



Inauguration of newsletter

'ARTHABARTA'



Assembly visit On 6th March 2020

A photo with Chief Minister



Formation on Environment Care Society