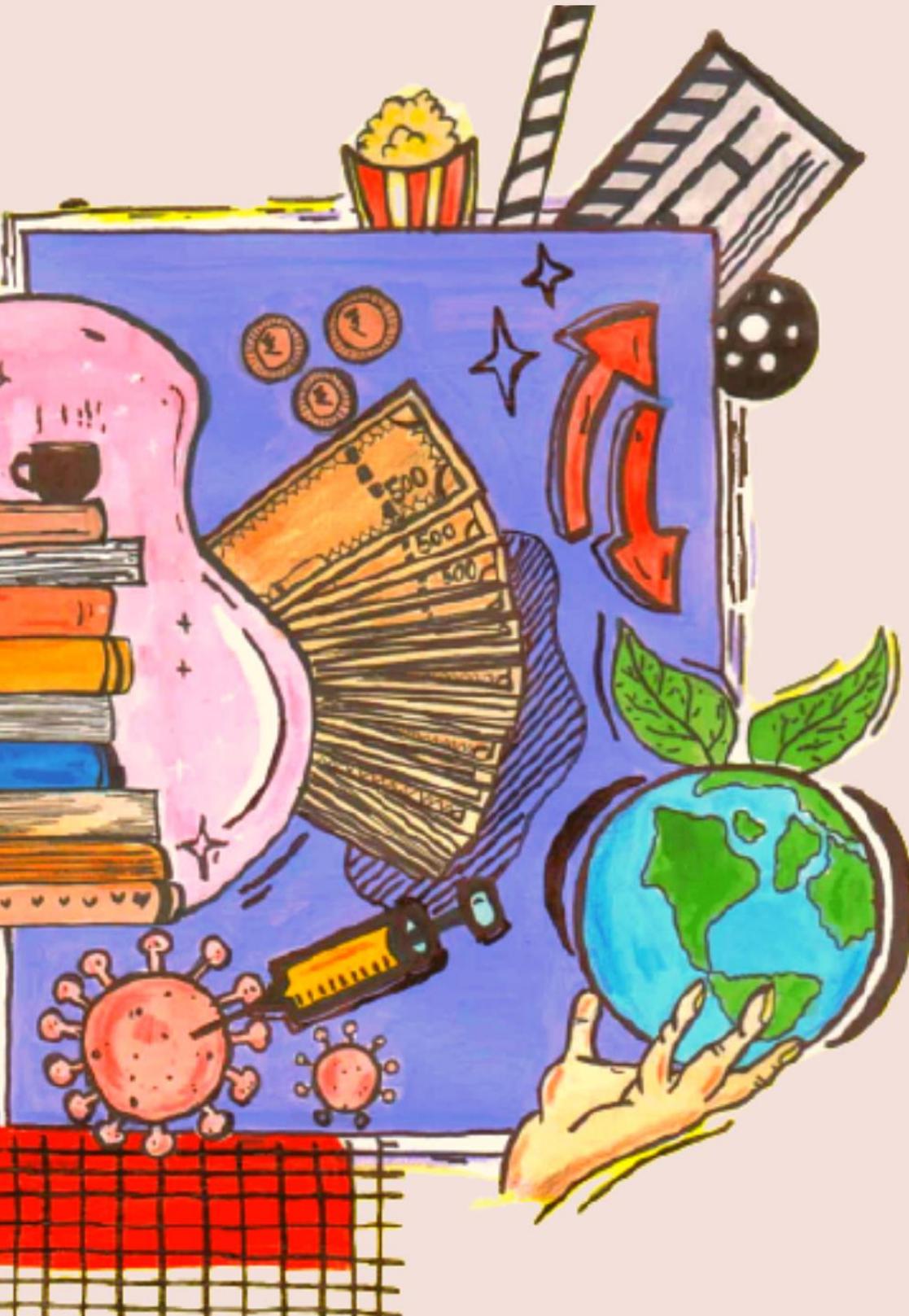


The Economics Department
Janki Devi Memorial College
University of Delhi

ECOGENE

8TH EDITION // 2020-21



TIMELINE

A vast chronicle
of the year
2020

WATCH. READ. EXPRESS.

Reviews of distinguished
books, movies and shows

ECONOMIC CONTRADICTIONS

Figuring out the right
and the wrong

ENVIRONMENT & LESSONS

A series of
lessons learned on account
of the pandemic

COVID DIARIES

Personalized journals of
battles, self-recovery,
achievements
and thoughts

ECOGENE

2020-21

**THE ANNUAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT MAGAZINE**



**JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

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Front Cover Design by: Osheen Sharma, II Year

Back Cover Design by: Mitali Wadhwa, II Year

Best Economic Article: The Icelandic Economic Crisis of 2008- Ananya Joshi, II Year

Best Non-Economic Article: Lockdown: An Inescapable Cage of ‘Domestic Violence’-
Bhavya Palta, III Year

FROM THE DESK OF

PRINCIPAL

Resilience is not a gene, nor is maintaining a positive mindset or courage or will or determination. All of these wonderful virtues need to be nurtured in quite the same way as we tend a plant. And just as a plant grows from a tiny seed, mentors too must sow the seeds of strength and bravery, of fearlessness and of the will to combat all odds.



This issue of Ecogene (2020-21) proves beyond doubt that the Economics Department is on the right path. The pandemic did not deter all in the department from continuing the good work through their writings for Ecogene and I warmly congratulate all those who have contributed to it and the entire team for putting it together.

A quick look at all the titles of the articles makes it abundantly clear that there is tremendous anxiety for the kind of economic and other crises that the Covid 19 pandemic has led to. One wishes that there was a magic wand as there is in fairy tales to wish away all the difficulties that seem to have swamped the globe. Unfortunately, reality is no story book and we thus need to have the collective spirit to battle the circumstances and not allow them to get the better of us. Thinking and writing about it is of course the first step and when that is done by young people who will lead nations one day, it is the most welcome of steps taken!

I look forward to this issue of Ecogene and wish everyone a meaningful reading!

Love and blessings
Prof Swati Pal



MESSAGE FROM TEACHER IN-CHARGE (TIC)



It is with great pleasure that we are launching the 8th edition of the Economics Department magazine, ECOGENE. I am glad to write this message as an appreciation for the entire team, especially the students, who put forth commendable efforts for bringing this edition. The magazine acts as a platform for our students to explore the world of writing (creative or academic). It not only brings forth their academic writing skills but also, they explore their skills in other arena like poetry, prose, art, comedy, etc. The magazine also features the contributions from faculty, which acts as an inspiration and guidance for our students to step in this field. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to the magazine. This magazine is an attempt to develop the interest of our students towards writing. Here they can start small, as a first step, through taking excerpts from books, understanding topics from others viewpoint. We hope that this first step of our students will be followed by many steps to success.

The word that comes to my mind as a message for all my dear students in today's predicament is the 'Resilience'. Be resilient. The one thing that the current global pandemic has taught us is to come out stronger. I urge students to be prepared to tackle any situation and try to seek opportunities in it. Though this pandemic came in with adversities, yet there were hidden opportunities. Many of us learned new methods of learning, at times better, many of us had opportunity and time to join new courses and learn new skills. So, for any challenges ahead of you, you need to stay strong, build yourself and come out robust. You need to be resilient.

**-Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon, Teacher In-charge
Economics Department, JDMC**



From the Teacher Conveners' Desk



Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal



Ms. Trisha Jolly

People are not always poor because of lack of money but sometimes because of lack of love, care, and freedom as well. We always have something to give to others, money is just one of the things.

"Adding zeros to people's well being matters more than, adding zeros to GDP"

Ecogene is one of the attempts of the department to bring out the creative expression skills in the students of the department. All of us hope that it is used as one of the opportunities for all the budding writers within each one of you to put your thoughts in words.

A piece of advice for everyone that has worked for me in life

"Never give up on anything you really want, one always land up getting what they actually want or maybe something better, 'a piece of paper never defines your destiny!! You make your destiny', follow your passion and turn that into your profession, that is the way you'll never be disappointed to wake up everyday and work"



A leader is one who knows the way, goes the way, and shows the way. —John Maxwell

Message From The Editorial Board

"Welcome to the world of Economics. Everything precious in life has a cost but here all you have to pay is your time and it will be worth it."

With this thought in mind, the Editorial Board of the Economics department takes great pride in presenting to you the 8th issue of our annual department magazine "Ecogene". It is our endeavour to put across a wide array of thoughts starting from book reviews, mental health, timeline of events, and most importantly how the pandemic affected the Indian Economy and the lives of citizens. This year, Ecogene offers 5 major highlights i.e.

Impact on the Environment due to COVID and the lessons that should be learned, Important economic theories with drastic contradictions, Timeline of major economic and non-economic events, Movie and Book reviews, and Covid Diaries of students narrating their highs and lows during the lockdown period. It also throws light upon the year-round events and activities that the students were a part of, along with their achievements.

We hope to provide our readers a truly enriching experience to the expression of students in the form of articles, poems, graphics, and paintings.

We would like to extend a token of gratitude to our esteemed Principal, Dr. Swati Pal for being a constant source of inspiration for us.

We would also like to thank our respected faculty advisors Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal and Ms. Trisha Jolly for always being supportive and understanding. It is because of their efforts that we've been able to utilise our full potential.

We hope that you enjoy every stop on this tour of varied expressions!

Happy Reading!
Student Editors.



Editor In Chief's Note

Bhavya Palta writes

2020, is a year that can be best described as a year with its highs and swooping lows. It is a year which marked the world-known pandemic, 'COVID-19'.

Since the beginning of the pandemic, each one of us has been fighting our own battles, with varying intensities. Some were lucky to find a source of light amidst the gloominess that surrounds us, even today. 'Ecogene' has been my source of light which pulled me out of the clutches of darkness.

I've been a part of the editorial team since I was a first-year student. Each year's experience has made a significant contribution to the way I perceive words, thoughts, people, art, and expression. It feels like yesterday when I was appointed as the 'Editor-In-Chief' of 'Ecogene'21'.

This year, we are proud to launch the '8th Edition of Ecogene'. This edition offers a perfect blend of knowledge and emotional appeal. 'Ecogene'21' is an advancement from the previous editions, for this is the first time that we successfully launched our official Instagram handle, '@ecogene_jdmc', and stepped out of the printed pages into the crimson virtual world.

I had a great time reading the insightful expressions of young, knowledgeable, bold, and powerful, women, of the Economics Department, JDMC. The response was overwhelming!

I'd like to express my token of gratitude to the faculty advisors, "Ms. Trisha Jolly and Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal" for being extremely supportive and respectful of our ideas and thoughts. I'd like to thank, Divya Wadhwa, my co-editor-in-chief for being the wonderful person that she is. I'd also like to appreciate the Editorial Team of 2020-21, which has always surpassed our expectations in bringing a modern piece.



Editor In Chief's Note

Divya Wadhwa writes

Ecogene 2020, every page of this rather long and colorful magazine is a product of love and commitment. Love to put forward what has been felt and seen into words and the commitment to do so with utmost excellence. From the vibrant graphics to the photowalks, from the economic articles to the poetry section; I hope the entire magazine interests you and urges you to look beyond what is visible on the surface.

2020 has brought along change and growth which is exactly what Ecogene has pushed towards. It has been a difficult year yet it has been a very memorable one. I called the editorial team of this year as the girls with the words and voice who write with purpose and poise in an Instagram post and I believe it a very apt description of the wonderful and talented women I have had the pleasure to have worked with. From launching Ecogene's Instagram handle and then maintaining it; the whole experience has been overwhelming.

I would like to thank Ms. Trisha Jolly and Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal for their constant guidance and support. My co-editor Bhavya Palta has always been there by my side to fix the mess and to make it look flawless.

This magazine is no longer mere pages to me it is a living thing that has brought to me a sense of responsibility and I will forever cherish the process of its creation.

STUDENT EDITORS

Our Team



**Bhavya Palta, III Year
Editor-In-Chief**



**Divya Wadhwa, III Year
Editor-In-Chief**



Shristi Chaudhari, III Year



Aarushi, II Year



Ananya Joshi, II Year



Angaja Khankeriyal, II Year



Mitali Wadhwa, II Year



Osheen Sharma, II Year



Prashasti Choudhary, II Year



Shuchita Gautam, II Year



Ayushi Jain, I Year



Mehak Pahuja, I Year



Sakshi Verma, I Year



Vamakshi Chaturvedi, I Year

PRESIDENT'S NOTE



Being honest is what counts. To make the ordinary extraordinary is so much better than starting with the extraordinary." - Ricky Gervais

Over the past three 3 years, I have had the extreme privilege to be a part of this beautiful family of the Economics Department of JDMC. Initially having zero confidence and trust in myself to gradually being confident enough to hold the prestigious position of being the President of the Department, I have come a long way. The exposure and valuable lessons my dutiful teachers and loving seniors gave have helped me become who I am today.

I took up the post of President, because of the will 'and vision I had, to work effectively and efficiently to provide the students with the best opportunities. This year, it was tedious to organize events because of the pandemic but my team and I managed to do everything successfully. We organized Ecophoria, our Inter-college festival, Intra Departmental events and

National Webinars. It is said that "Leadership" isn't about being best; it's about bringing out the best in others. All this wouldn't have been possible without the efforts of the whole union, my team who stood by my side no matter what.

The Department of Economics, JDMC is a well-knit community of accomplished and highly committed teaching faculty and vibrant group of students. Our Department in its continual endeavour towards harmonizing excellence with inclusivity and equity draws strength from a dynamic teaching-learning process, where the faculty feels privileged to collaborate with its enthusiastic young scholars as they embark on an enriching and fulfilling life-long learning experience. As I look back at my journey, I feel pleased to see myself transform from being a shy and hesitant girl to a confident person who has developed the ability to lead others and succeed. This department has given me numerous memories and lifelong valuable lessons. I will cherish these memories as long as I shall live. A piece of advice to my juniors would be to dream big and never to underestimate yourself.

-Shikha Pal, President

GENERAL SECRETARY'S NOTE



Just like the storyline of a lot of novels and movies, my parents also advised me that college is a major stepping stone in your life- You learn and grow the most during this chapter of your life.

My experience in this chapter taught me that the decisions we make, the company we choose determine the course of our lives.

Joining the Economics Association has been one of the most progressive decisions I've made in my journey. Being a part of this family twice taught me a lot about TEAMWORK. I have learned to know my teammates, to understand their strengths, and do my best to work with them together, to become the better version of ourselves. I sure have made mistakes, but I learned from them and have grown along the way. I would like to extend my heartiest gratitude to our association in-charges, Dr. Navpreet Kaur and Ms. Puja Pal, who guided us

throughout and helped us get accustomed to the new online mode of learning. They helped me see the importance of details, things I usually used to overlook are now the first that catches my eye. Being at the post of coordinator in the first year and now the experience as General Secretary have added to my sense of responsibility and accountability. To bring people together is an art, and I see myself becoming the artist of it, under the guidance of my teachers and with support from my teammates. **I realized that college is about learning, and learning should not just be academic, it should lead to the overall development of a person**, and being a part of the Economics Department Union has helped me work on my leadership skills, problem-solving, broadened my vision, and most importantly, taught me the POWER OF UNITY. I'm grateful to have a team that has worked hard every time to turn our vision into a beautiful reality. I also sincerely thank every member of my team for walking along with me on this road full of fun experiences, some hard nights but always successful endings. Organizing events virtually made us all trust each other without knowing much about each other. I thank my teachers and fellow union members for putting their faith in me.

This is just the beginning of a journey called LIFE, and mine for sure is a beautiful one thanks to this department and all the wonderful people I have had the honour of meeting and calling my friends. I learn from them every single day and will keep doing so. I will cherish the memories I've made in this college for a lifetime and I sincerely thank JDMC for helping me become a better version of myself.

-Dishti Sharma, General Secretary

VICE PRESIDENT'S NOTE



I truly believe in this saying quoted as “Life is a tapestry woven by the decisions we make.” Life is all about the path of decisions we wish to choose for ourselves.

I always sought an opportunity to showcase who I am and how I can contribute towards a community of people using my skills. I am thankful to the Economics Department for giving me the platform to realise myself as a leader and to fulfil the duties responsibly. The journey from being a Class Representative in the first year to the Vice President of the Department has been a bucket full of experiences. My friends motivated me to take this path and supported me through my tough times. Being a part of the Union, I had the opportunity to become a much better version of myself, who can multitask, handle work, and understands the importance of time.

The Union of 2020-21 functioned differently from its predecessors due to COVID-19, this time around everything went online. This was an absolute change for the team, we got to organize intra department fests online and lined up many webinars. Dealing with everything online was a huge barrier to us at an early stage. There were many hurdles in the process but in the end, it was the Union's teamwork that helped us achieve our target. From the Core Union to the Extended Union, every member's contribution was of great importance and helped our Economics Department to flourish. I would also like to thank the President and General Secretary; without their support it would have been very difficult for me to manage everything so smoothly. I am looking forward to being a part of the Union in the upcoming year and contributing by any means. **At last, I would like to end up by saying that life is full of challenges, and dealing with them is what we must do.**

Live your life to the fullest!

-Shreya Singh, Vice-President

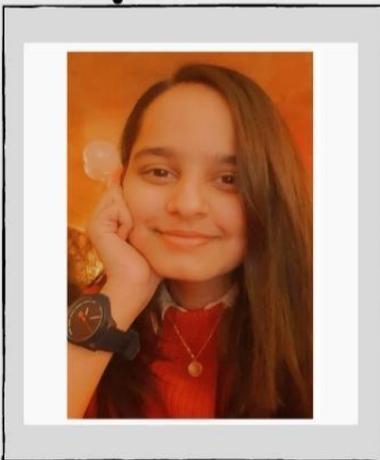
STUDENTS' UNION 2020-21



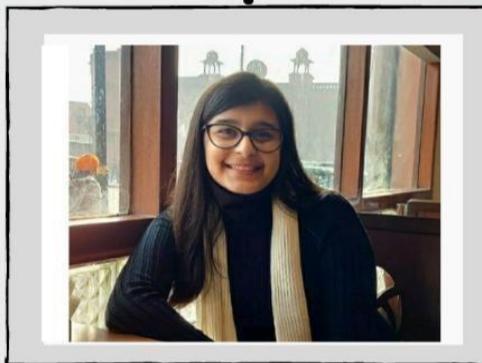
Shikha Pal
President



Dishti Sharma
General Secretary



Shreya Singh
Vice-President



Osheen Sharma
Treasurer



Soumya Vig
Joint Secretary

COORDINATORS



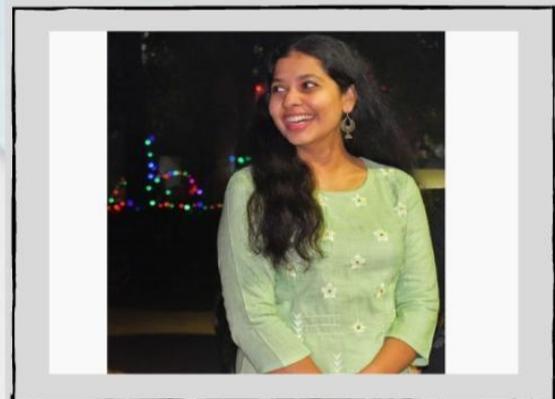
Shilpa Samantha
1st Year



Sunidhi Khanna
1st Year



Ananya Joshi
2nd Year



Sana Muti
2nd Year



Ishita Singhal
3rd Year

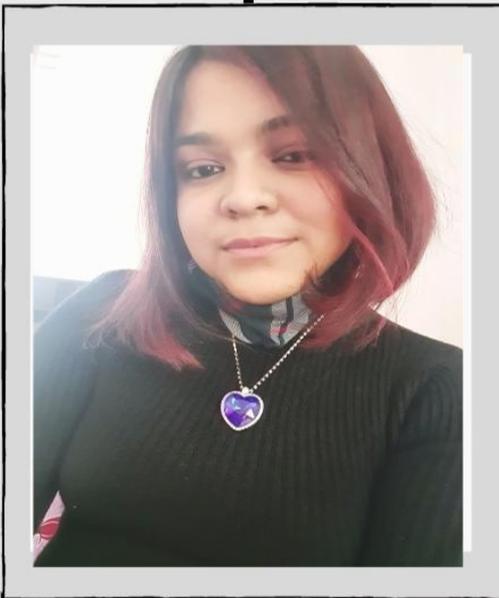


Diksha
3rd Year

CLASS REPRESENTATIVES



Ishita Kanodia
2nd Year



Rajasi Chakraborty
1st Year



Yashika Singh
3rd Year

TECH TEAM



Sonal Madan
Head



Angaja Khankeriyal



Yukti Rawat



Khushi Jain



Mitali Wadhera



Aparna Verma



Harshita Jhamb

PR TEAM



Soumya Sharma
Head



Simran Sukhija



Ayushi Jain



Anpayini Mishra



Mahek Gupta



Ananya Chahal

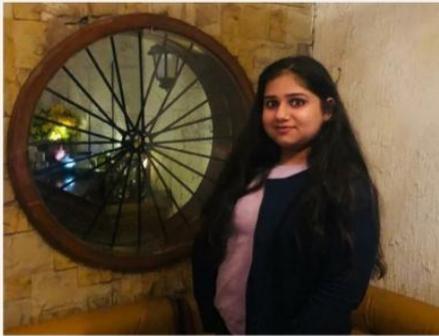
CREATIVE TEAM



Vaishnavi Sagar
Head



Sneha Agrawal



Tushita Arora



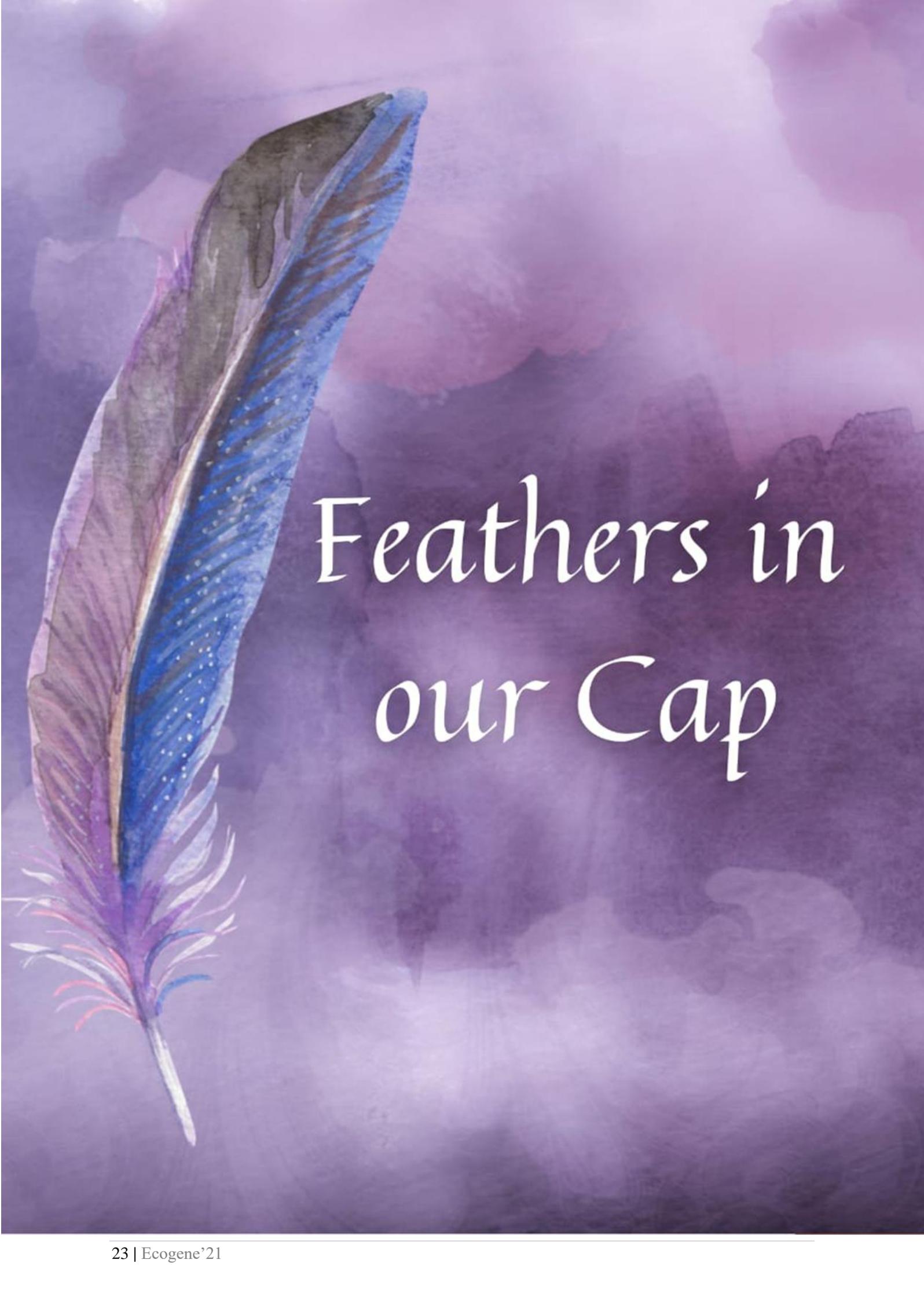
Ishita Sajwan



Drishti Bisht



Muskan Bokoliya



Feathers in our Cap

FEATHERS IN OUR CAP

Initiatives by Economics Department

ECOGENE, the Annual Economics Department Magazine

The Department launched its first issue of Department Magazine 'ECOGENE' in 2013-14. The magazine has contributions, from students as well as faculty, related to current economic issues, the socio-political environment, and the wide array of ideas that currently dominate today's youth. The magazine also provides a platform for students to develop their editorial skills. The first e-copy of the Annual Department Magazine, Ecogene was released in May 2017. The link for the same is: <https://goo.gl/PhSxwT>.

Quizzards: The Economics Quiz Society

(A Students' Initiative launched in 2016-17)

- The Quizzards Show, in collaboration with 'KnowEdge' organized an Online Inter-College event named 'Case-O-Quiz' from October 1, 2020 to October 9, 2020.
- The Quizzards Show also organized an Intra-Departmental quiz competition named 'Lockdown on Rewind' on January 24, 2021 (Sunday).

Ongoing Student Research Projects

Faculty Mentors: Ms. Puja Pal, Pankaj Khandelwal, Dr. Devendra Kumar, Dr. Shilpa Chaudhary and Dr. Neeru Vasishth

- **"The Role of MGNREGA in Rural Economy of India during COVID -19"** by Shristi Chaudhari of B.A.(Hons.) Economics III year.
- **"Impact of Rupee Devaluation on the Growth Drivers of Indian Economy"** by the following students of B.A.(Hons.) Economics II year:

Kashish Sachdeva, Soumya Sharma, Sana Muti, Divya Bhalla, Riya Sagar and Shreya Singh

- **"Impact of COVID 19 on Micro and Small-Scale Industries"** by the following students of B.A.(Hons.) Economics III year:

Ayushi Jain, Deepti Kushwaha, Nidhi Rai, Muskan Bakoliya, Simran Sukhija and Sakshi Lalwani

- **"Online Teaching: Assessing the Impact on Teachers"** by the following students of B.A.(Hons.) Economics II year:

Aarushi, Angaja Khankeriyal, Aparna Verma, Khushi Jain, Shuchita Gautam and Yukti Rawat

- **"The Normalisation Agreement and Its Impacts"** by the following students of B.A.(Hons.) Economics II year:

Ananya Joshi, Anpayini Mishra, Divya Verma, Ishita Kanodia and Osheen Sharma

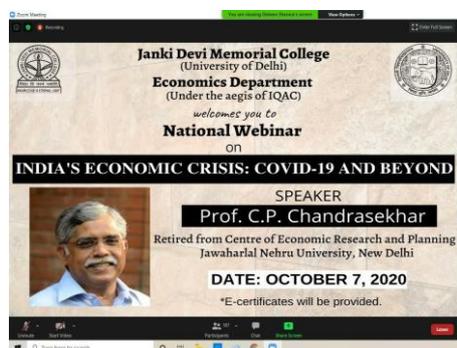
- **"Financial literacy amongst the working-age population with special focus on women (A study of NCR-Delhi)"** by the following students of B.A.(Hons.) Economics and Commerce III year:

Bhavya Palta, Aarushi Tibrewal, Kanak Sharma, Srishti Jaggi and Charita Gupta

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER SERIES

National Webinar on

"India's Economic Crisis: COVID-19 and Beyond"



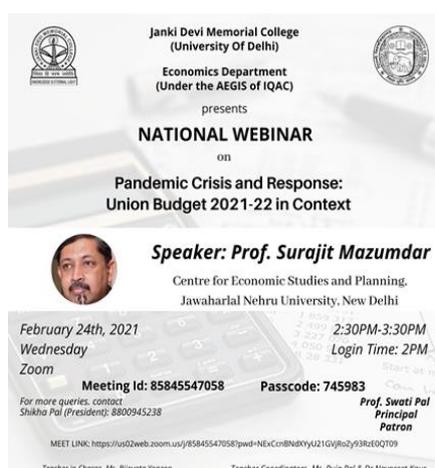
The Economics Department JDMC organized a national webinar on "India's Economic Crisis: COVID-19 and beyond" for faculty, scholars, and students across the nation on October 7, 2020. The esteemed resource person for the webinar was **Professor C.P. Chandrasekhar, a distinguished economist, who is a former Professor of Economics at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University.** Prof. Chandrasekhar began the session by discussing the dismal growth the Indian economy has been

experiencing. He threw light on some policy errors and their implications on the economy such as huge concessions announced by the finance minister in September 2019 (from 35 % to 20 %) in the anticipation of more capital investment. He also talked about the dismal figures of GST and pointed out that GST is not delivering its promise and termed it as "Non-Performing GST". The discussion came to end with the pressing need to inject more government spending in a planned manner to revive the economy and create opportunities especially when uncertainties of the pandemic are still engulfing the economy and non-spending is going to only intensify the on-going crisis. After his presentation, Prof. Chandrasekhar answered all queries that were raised by participants making the session extremely interactive and fruitful for the participants.

The webinar was attended by approximately 400 participants from different higher educational institutions across India. It was an extremely informative session that provided great insights into the economic crisis during COVID-19 and the plan of action to combat the same.

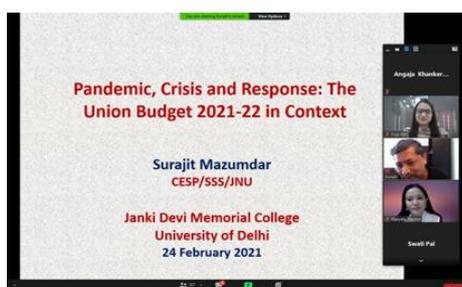


National Webinar on “Pandemic and Response: Union Budget 2021-22 in Context”



The Economics Department, Janki Devi Memorial College, organized a national webinar on “Pandemic Crisis and Response: Union Budget 2021-22 in Context” for faculty, scholars, and students across the nation on February 24, 2021. The objective of this webinar was to discuss the Union Budget 2021-22 in the context of the pandemic and the response of the government. The webinar was initiated by a welcome speech from Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon, Teacher-In-Charge, Economics Department, JDMC and followed by an ‘Introductory Address’ delivered by Prof. Swati Pal, Principal JDMC on the present budget. She emphasized the six pillars of the Union Budget which were health and well-being, physical and financial capital and infrastructure, inclusive development for aspirational India, reinvigorating human capital, innovation, and R&D, minimum government, and maximum governance.

The resource person for the webinar was **Prof. Surajit Mazumdar, a Professor of Economics at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University**. After giving a brief background of the Indian Economy, Prof. Mazumdar moved towards the Union Budget 2021-22. He specified the target of the budget as one of ‘fiscal consolidation’ emphasizing how the government has



not given much importance to expenditure in the budget. If at all, it follows a pattern of conservative expenditure and regressive taxation. After his presentation, Prof. Mazumdar answered all queries that were raised by participants making the session extremely interactive and fruitful. It provided great insights into the Budget and the last decade of the Indian Economy.

WORKSHOPS FOR STUDENTS

Webinar on “Risk of an Industry Against Data Security”



The Economics Department, JDMC in collaboration with VIPS, formulated a webinar on “Risk of an Industry against Data Security” for third-year students on February 5, 2021, from 3 to 4 pm on Google meet platform. The webinar opened with a welcome call by the president of the economics department. The speakers for the session were Mr. Sidhharth Jain and Ms. Neerja Arora. As the participants enlisted some compelling data risks, we reviewed carefully the complications correlated with technology and social media. Furthermore, the security standards that are prerequisites for any firm nowadays were elaborated along with the information of the cybercrimes and their objectives. The discussion wrapped up with an exchange on numerous career opportunities in the IT and data sector. It was a highly illuminating and useful session.



ECOPHORIA'21



The annual inter-college fest of the Economics Department - Ecophoria was organised after two years from April 9 to 13, 2021 in online mode. The fest commenced with an Inaugural lecture by Prof N. R. Bhanamurthy, Vice-Chancellor of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar School of Economics University (BASE University), Bengaluru on the topic “Aatmanirbhar Bharat”. Union under the guidance of teachers organised the following events:

- **MERAKI: Craft your Vision**

Meraki was an Online Inter-College face painting/poster making competition where participants got to show their creative and innovative sides by submitting either a poster or face painting on socio-political topics and were marked based on creativity and originality of the idea. The event was held on Instagram from April 10 to 12, 2021. The event ended on a successful note where we saw the creativity of participants and their enthusiasm towards the art.

- **Ad Mad 2.0- Let's advertise with a cause**

Ad Mad was an Advertisement making competition for students to demonstrate their creativity in marketing by reaching out to the hidden actor in them. They had to promote it till they sell it. This event was held on Instagram from April 11 to 12, 2021. The event turned out to be an interactive one where we got to see a variety of ideas flourishing out of their brains in a creative way.

- **EQUILIBRIA'21- A state of balance**

Equilibria'21 was organised by The Quizzards show- the quiz society of our department. Revolving around basic economics, this event was designed to test overall economic knowledge in a very balanced way to cover all the aspects. Equilibria was held on the April 12 11:00 AM onwards. The mode used was zoom and through google forms.

The Fest came to a close with the announcement of the winners of all three events and the successful launch of our annual department e-magazine "Ecogene" in its eighth edition. Despite the fact that this was the first time Ecophoria was held online in light of the current situation, it was a fruitful and memorable event.

INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL FESTIVAL



Studying economics compels us to grow with time. The Economics Association did not let the pandemic obstruct the factual learning of scholars and organized its Intra Department Festival Online via Google Meet on October 29, 2020. Students from the department took part with remarkable spirit and made this an unforgettable experience. The celebration was commenced by our Principal, Prof. Swati Pal, who waved the flag to the four events planned for the day. Union under the guidance of teachers organized the following events:

- Paper Presentation Competition (9 am -12 pm)
- Economics with Elites (10 am -12 pm)
- Conundrum- riddle a little (12 pm - 2:30 pm)
- Bing-O-maniacs (2:30 pm - 5 pm)

PAPER PRESENTATION COMPETITION

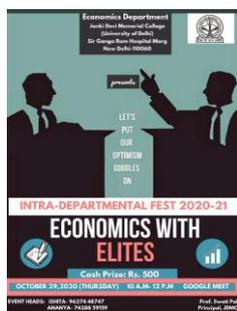


An intra-department paper presentation competition was organized by the department of economics students on October 29, 2020. The competition was aimed at giving the platform to students to display their understanding and application of knowledge on various contemporary economic issues.

Winners of the event:

- *Bhavya Palta, III Year (Best Presenter)*
- *Yukti Rawat, II year and Mahek Gupta, III Year(1st Runners Up)*

ECONOMICS WITH ELITES

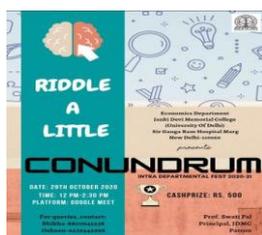


An intra-department online debate through a case study competition was organized by the department on October 29, 2020 on Google Meet. The main objective of the event was to scrutinize the economic acumen of applicants through their ability to apply economic theories and concepts. The competition revolved around the central topic of discussion: - The socio-economic impacts of the global pandemic.

Winner of the event:

- *Aarushi Tibrewal, III Year (Delegate of Lebanon)*

CONUNDRUM (Riddle a little)



This fun event was held on October 29, 2020 at noon and started with the preliminary round of guessing the brand name via timed Google Form. The top 10 scorers qualified for the resulting round where they had to crack riddles of different difficulty levels.

Winner of the event:

- *Angaja Khankeriyal, II Year*

BING-O-MANIACS



The department also organized another fun event that revolved around the world of Bollywood and web series. The students participated in teams with great enthusiasm and enjoyed the event. This competition tested the knowledge and binge worthiness of the participants over Netflix, Prime, other OTTs, and of course Bollywood

Winner of the event:

- *Team Befikre (Prakriti, Muskan, Kritika), III Year*

Welcoming the Freshers' 2021



To welcome new students in a cordial spirit, promoting their creative instincts, and boosting their confidence “FRESHERS 21” was organized on January 22, 2021, via Google Meet. The event commenced with the overwhelming speech by our honorable Principal Prof. Swati Pal, who inspired the students to have active participation in numerous activities of the department and the college. It was followed by the welcome speech of our TIC Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon and other faculty members, individually. The freshers did justice to the theme: Recreate a Look, by putting considerable thought into their choice of character. A splendid show was brought up by the Union, consisting of fascinating rounds, several fun games, and performances by the seniors. The students relished the entire event and caught a glimpse of their new college life.

Title Winners:

- *Ms. Economics Hons.: Sunidhi Khanna*
- *Runner Up: Rajasi Chakraborty*
- *Ms. Diva: Ishika Bansal*



INTRA DEPARTMENTAL FESTIVAL 2020-21



To expose the aspiring economists to the real-world scenarios for expanding their analytical corner, furnishing them with certainty to determine the voids, and providing proper solutions in this Global Pandemic, the virtual Intra-Departmental Festival was organized on February 18, 2021, via Google Meet. Our TIC Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon commenced the event with her warm words. Under the guidance of our teachers, the event was a huge success as the response was certainly overwhelming, and the students had fun throughout the virtual ride.

The events organized were:

- Paper Presentation Competition (9 am-12 pm)
- Ecopinion (10 am-12 pm)
- Chase-O-Venture (12:30pm-2:30pm)
- Hindशाला (3 pm-5 pm)

PAPER PRESENTATION COMPETITION



The event allowed the students to comprehend their understanding and application of concepts on various crucial economic issues that are prevalent in current times.

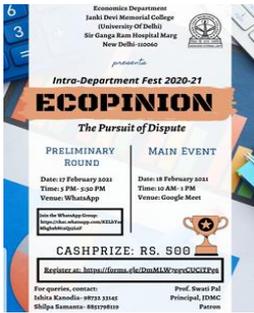
The topics for the presentation were:

- Farm Bill: Economic incentive or disincentive
- Future of E-commerce
- Covid, Employment and Poverty in India
- Environmental Degradation and Economic Development
- Budget 2021-22: Economic Recovery
- Stock market bubble
- Impact of disinvestment in PSEs on Indian Economy

Winners of the event:

- *Aarushi, II Year (Best presenter)*
- *Shivani S, III Year (1st Runner Up)*

ECOPINION -THE PURSUIT OF DISPUTE



Ecopinion was a battle to analyze the economic acumen of the contenders. The initial round was a discussion between Team Classics and Team Keynes on dealing with the same situations. By handling most of the questions accurately in the array of 10 questions, Team “Keynes” secured the highest score

Winner of the event:

- *Shuchita Gautam, II Year*

CHASE-O-VENTURE: TREASURE HUNT



Chase-O-Venture was a fun event based on Virtual Treasure Hunt. The participants progressed through some rounds of exciting and catching games. This event consisted of 3 Rounds: 1st round was FIND THE WORD, the 2nd round was SOLVE THE PUZZLE and the 3rd round was FIND THE OBJECT. This event called for participants to be determined, eagle-eyed and instinctive.

Winner of the event:

- *Team RDX (Jahnvi Bhateja, Aditi Tomar, Aastha Prasad), I Year*

HINDशाला



Hindशाला was a brew of learning and fun. The primary focus of this event was to investigate the participants’ living knowledge of India and to provide them and the audience something fresh to learn. The initial round was a simple question and answer round, and the second round was the rapid-fire round.

Winner of the event:

- *Khushi Jain, II Year*

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Publications

1. Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon

Yonzon, Bijoyata. "Segmentation in the Indian World of Work." *Sambodhi*. vol. 43, no.3, July-September 2020, pp. 96-102.

2. Ms. Sakshi Bansal

Bansal, Sakshi. "The Importance of Social Media Marketing." *Journal of Research in Business and Management*. vol. 8, no.5., 2020, pp. 40-44.

3. Ms. Puja Pal

Pal, Puja. "*Social Security for the Construction Workers: An Analysis of Building & Construction Welfare Boards in India*". Lambert Academic Publishing, 2021.

4. Dr. Navpreet Kaur

Kaur, Navpreet. "Farmers' Struggle and Women's Participation." *The Newsclick*, February 28, 2021.

Saratchand, C., and Navpreet Kaur. "On Hegemonic Narratives, and the Facts Regarding China's Response to COVID-19 Pandemic." *International Critical Thought*, vol, 10, no 4, 2020.

Papers Presented

1. Ms. Sakshi Bansal

Presented a paper titled "Implication of privacy laws and importance of ICTs to government vision of the future" in *International Conference on Innovation Computing and Communication ICICC 20-21* organised by Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies with National Institute of Technology Patna and *University of Valladolid, Spain* on February 20-21, 2021. (with Prof. Pankaj Kumar Gupta, Jamia Millia Islamia University, Delhi).

2. Dr. Navpreet Kaur

Presented a paper titled "Capital, Covid-19 and the Agrarian Question in Punjab," with Amanpreet Kaur, 24th Annual Conference of the IPEA from December 4-6, 2020.

3. Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon

Presented a paper titled “Segmentation in the Indian World of Work” in Young Scholars’ Webinar on ‘Indian Economy: Theory and Policy’ organised by Centre for Economic Studies and Planning (CESP), School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, on October 15, 2020.

Faculty Development Program (attended or organized)/Refresher Courses/Orientation Courses

1. Dr. Shilpa Chaudhary

- Coordinator, Seven-Day Online FDP on “ICT Enabled Teaching Learning” organized by the college in collaboration with Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College (University of Delhi) under Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission On Teachers And Teaching (PMMMNMSTT), Ministry Of Education, Government of India during September 7-13, 2020.
- Convener, One Week Online FDP on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organized by the college in collaboration with Mahatma Hansraj Faculty Development Centre, Hansraj College, University of Delhi under Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMSTT), Ministry Of Education, Government of India from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.
- Convener, One-week National Skill Enhancement Programme for Non-Teaching Staff on “General Administrative Training” from December 14, 2020 to December 18, 2020 organized by JDMC.
- One-week online FDP on “Exploratory Data Analysis using Statistical Software R and SPSS” from January 7, 2021 to January 13, 2021 organized by Mata Sundri College, University of Delhi in collaboration with Mahatma Hansraj Faculty Development Centre, Hansraj College (University of Delhi) under Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMSTT), Ministry of Education, Government of India.
- One Week Online Faculty Development Program (FDP) on “Fundamentals of Empirical Research” organized by Guru Angad Dev Teaching Learning Centre, a centre under the PMMMNMSTT, MHRD, Government of India and The Indian Econometric Society (TIES) from September 28, 2020 to October 6, 2020.
- One Week Online National Faculty Development Program (FDP) on “Development of Teacher’s e-kit and MOOCs in Four Quadrant Format of e-Content” organized by Guru Angad Dev Teaching Learning Centre, a centre under PMMMNMSTT, MHRD, Government of India from September 12, 2020 to September 20, 2020.
- Participated in the online FDP on “Digital Tools for conducting Virtual Classes” organized by the IQAC and Department of Computer Science, Periyar Government Arts College held from July 6-10, 2020.

2. Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon

- Contributed as a Coordinator in Organising Faculty Development Program on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “ICT Enabled Teaching Learning”, organised by Teaching and Learning Centre, Ramanujan College and Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, from September 7-13, 2020
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “Transforming Governance in India: Issues and Concerns” organised by Teaching and Learning Centre, Ramanujan College and Ram Lal Anand College, University of Delhi, from September 21-27, 2020
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “Transforming Lifestyle through Yoga Darshan & Its Functional Modes”, organised by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, from November 20-26, 2020
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “Global Economy, Finance, Industry and Business: Emerging Trends and Challenges”, organised by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College and Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, from 24 February 24, 2021 to March 3, 2021.

3. Ms. Sakshi Bansal

- Contributed as Member, organising committee in one week (online) Faculty Development Program on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.

4. Ms. Deepti Sethi

- Contributed as a Co-coordinator in Organising Faculty Development Program on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from 27 January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.

5. Dr. Devendra Kumar

- Contributed as Member of Organising Committee in one week (online) Faculty Development Program on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “ICT Enabled Teaching Learning”, organised by Teaching and Learning Centre, Ramanujan College and Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, from September 7-13, 2020.

6. Ms. Trisha Jolly

- Contributed as a Member in Organising Faculty Development Program on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.
- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “ICT Enabled Teaching Learning”, organised by Teaching and Learning Centre, Ramanujan College and Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, from September 7-13, 2020.

7. Mr. Deepak Manchanda

- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “ICT Enabled Teaching Learning”, organised by Teaching and Learning Centre, Ramanujan College and Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, September 7-13, 2020.

8. Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal

- Participated and successfully completed One Week Faculty Development Programme on “Student-Centric Pedagogic Methods” organised by IQAC, Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with MHRFDC, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, from January 27, 2021 to February 2, 2021.

STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

(As of March 2, 2021)

INTER-COLLEGE ACHIEVEMENTS

Third Year

1. Bhavya Palta

- Secured Second position amongst more than 100 teams in "Brand Wars", an Inter-college competition organized by Impreneurs, the Entrepreneurship Cell, JDMC.
- Appointed as the Journalist in the International Press, of Majlis'21, an Inter-college MUN organised by Etihad, the MUN Society of Janki Devi Memorial College, University of Delhi, held on February 27-28, 2021.

2. Deepti Kushwaha

- Completed the Certification add-on course "Unlocking Development Finance" conducted by Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with the Centre of Financial Accountability (CFA) from August 2019 till August 20, 2020.

3. Mohini Miglani

- Secured 94% in Quiz Competition on Lal Bahadur Shastri organised by the Department of History, Mahila Vidyalaya degree College Lucknow.

4. Muskan

- Secured 95% marks in National level E-Quiz in Economics conducted by Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jindal.

5. Sakshi Lalwani

- Completed the Certification add-on course "Unlocking Development Finance" conducted by Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with the Centre of Financial Accountability (CFA) from August 2019 till August 20, 2020.
- Scored 88% in the Quiz Competition on Lal Bahadur Shastri organized by the Department of History, Mahila Vidyalaya degree College Lucknow.

6. Shivani S

- Secured 94 % in the National Level E-Quiz in History conducted by Mahila Vidyalaya Degree College, Lucknow.

7. Simran Sukhija

- Completed the Certification add-on course "Unlocking Development Finance" conducted by Janki Devi Memorial College in collaboration with the Centre of Financial Accountability (CFA) from August 2019 till August 20, 2020.
- Secured 90% for the excellent performance in National level E-Quiz in Economics conducted by Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jindal.

Second Year

1. Shreya Singh

- Participated in Photography Competition Alchemy'21 by Shyamlal College (Evening).

First Year

1. Mehak Pahuja

- Participated in Weave a Tale- Creative Writing Competition organized by the English Association of Motilal Nehru College.

INTRA-COLLEGE ACHIEVEMENTS

Third Year

1. Aarushi Tibrewal

- Secured First position in Case-Study Competition “Economics with Elites” held as part of the Interdepartmental competition, organized by the Economics Department, JDMC.

2. Bhavya Palta

- Secured First position in Paper Presentation Competition, held as part of the Interdepartmental competition, organized by the Economics Department, JDMC.

3. Diksha

- Appointed as the Coordinator of The Economics Department, JDMC.
- Assigned Event Head of "Bing-O-Maniacs" (Intra-Departmental Fest of Economics Department, JDMC).
- Assigned Member of Organizing Committee of "Economics with Elites" (Intra-Departmental Fest of Economics Department, JDMC).

4. Ishita Singhal

- Appointed as the Coordinator of The Economics Department, JDMC.
- Assigned Event Head of “Economics with Elites”, in the Intra- Departmental Fest of Economics Department, JDMC.
- Assigned Member of Organising Committee of Bing-O-maniacs (Intra-Departmental Fest of Economics Department, JDMC).

5. Prakriti Gupta

- Bagged the First position in Binge o manic (Intra-Departmental fest, held by the Economics Department).

6. Radhika Kapoor

- Participated in the Paper Presentation Competition held as part of the Inter-Departmental competition, organized by the Economics Department of JDMC.
- Participated in Case-o-quiz by Quizzards and KnowEdge.

7. Shikha Pal

- Elected as the President of The Economics Department, JDMC.
- Organized Intra Departmental Fest of Economics Department, JDMC.
- Assigned Event Head of the event "Conundrum-Riddle a little" (Intra-Departmental Fest by Economics Department of JDMC).
- Organized National Webinar on the topic- "India's Economic Crisis-Covid 19 and Beyond" by Prof. C.P. Chandrashekar.
- Organized Fresher's Day for the Economics Department, JDMC.

8. Shivani Singh

- Secured Second position in the Intra-Department Paper Presentation Competition organised by the Department of Economics on February 18, 2021.

9. Vaishnavi Sagar

- Appointed as the Head of the Creative Team of the Economics Department JDMC.

10. Vishakha Mittal

- Appointed as the Head of the Quizzards team, Economics Department, JDMC.

Second Year

1. Aarushi

- Secured First position in the Paper Presentation Competition organized by the Economics Department, JDMC on February 18, 2021.
- Presented on the topic "Farm Bills 2020: Economic Incentive or Disincentive".

2. Ananya Joshi

- Secured Third position in "MSME'S and Development in India", the essay writing competition on August 15, 2020 by Electoral Literacy Club, JDMC.

3. Angaja Khankariyal

- Secured First position in Conundrum-Riddle a Little Competition organized by the Economics Department of JDMC.

4. Divya Bhalla

- Presented paper on topic "National Education Policy" in Intra-Department Paper Presentation Competition organized by the Economics Department of JDMC.

5. Ishita Kanodia

- Stood second in the "Lockdown on Rewind" competition organized by the Quizzards Society.

6. Kashish Sachdeva

- Presented a paper on the topic "Covid and Crisis of Employment and Poverty in India" in the Intra-Department Paper Presentation Competition organized by the Economics Department of JDMC.

7. **Khushi Jain**
 - Secured First position in Hindshala during the Intra-Department Fest by the Economics Department of JDMC on January 18, 2021.
8. **Shuchita Gautam**
 - Secured First position in Ecopinion organized as part of the Intra-Department Fest by the Economics Department of JDMC on February 18, 2021.
9. **Yukti Rawat**
 - Secured Second position in Intra- Department Paper Presentation Competition organized by the Economics Department of JDMC.
10. **Osheen Sharma**
 - Elected as the Treasurer of The Economics Department, JDMC.
 - Assigned Event Head of the event “Conundrum-Riddle a little” (Intra- Departmental Fest by the Economics Department of JDMC).
 - Assigned Event Head of the event “Paper Presentation” (Intra- Departmental Fest by the Economics Department of JDMC).

First Year

1. **Aastha Prasad**
 - Secured First position in the Intra-Department Chase-O-Venture competition organised by the Economics Department of JDMC on February 18, 2021.
2. **Aditi Tomar**
 - Secured First position in the Intra-Department Chase-O-Venture competition organised by the Economics Department of JDMC on February 18, 2021.
3. **Jahnvi Bhateja**
 - Secured First position in the Intra-Department Chase-O-Venture Competition organised by the Economics Department of JDMC on February 18, 2021.
4. **Rajasi Chakraborty**
 - Elected as the Class Representative of the Economics Department.
 - Won the title of 'Best Delegate' in Intra MUN, Etihad MUN Society of JDMC.
5. **Saumya Vig**
 - Elected as the Joint Secretary of the Economics Department.
 - Won the first position in Annual Freshers Debate 2020.
 - Won third position in the quiz “Lockdown on Rewind” organized by the Quizzards Society.
 - Completed Micro Training on Traffic Distancing by Club D2S in association with Hero MotoCorp.
 - Participated in Mock MUN of Etihad, the Mun Society.
 - Participated as a Journalist in the International Press in Majlis MUN by Etihad held on February 27-28, 2021.
6. **Sunakshi**
 - Completed Micro Training on Traffic Distancing by Club D2S in association with Hero MotoCorp.

7. Sunidhi Khanna

- Participated in the quiz "Lockdown on rewind" organized by the Quizzards Society.
- Elected as the Coordinator of the Economics Department Student Union.

OTHER NOTEWORTHY ACHIEVEMENTS

Third Year

1. Aarushi Tibrewal

- Appointed as the Treasurer of Aamdani, The Finance and Investment Cell of JDMC.
- Appointed as the Sponsorship Head of Aamdani, The Finance and Investment Cell of JDMC.

2. Ayushi Jain

- Appointed as Sponsorship Head of Inquizition - The Quiz Society of JDMC.

3. Bhavya Palta

- Declared as the 'Star Performer of the week' in Youth Empowerment Foundation, for her work as a volunteer.
- Appointed as the Editor-In-Chief of the Economics Department, JDMC.
- Appointed as the Finance Head of Etihad, the MUN Society of JDMC.
- Publications (The Woodward Journal):

- Can A Deleted Video Delete Your Words?: The Shubham Mishra Story

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/opinion/can-a-deleted-video-delete-your-words-the-shubham-mishra-story>

(July 15, 2020)

- Digital Divide: The New Normal

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/opinion/digital-divide-the-new-normal>

(July 21, 2020)

- Punjab Hooch Tragedy

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/report/punjab-hooch-tragedy>

(August 4, 2020)

- Unfortunately, the blot of corruption blinded the country, says PM Diab: Lebanon's Government Resigns

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/unfortunately-the-blot-of-corruption-blinded-the-country-says-pm-diab-lebanons-government-resigns>

(August 11, 2020)

- Mauritius Oil Spill: India provides timely assistance to help control the country's worst environmental crisis
<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/mauritius-oil-spill-india-provides-timely-assistance-to-help-control-countrys-worst-environmental-crisis>
(August 18, 2020)
- Sonia Gandhi To Remain Congress Party's Interim President, For Now
<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/report/sonia-gandhi-to-remain-congress-partys-interim-president-for-now>
(August 26, 2020)
- Timeline of the Coronavirus and Economic Crisis in India
<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/timeline-of-the-coronavirus-and-economic-crisis-in-india>
(September 1, 2020)
- Mute Spectators, Time to press the Unmute Button: Samyuktha Hegde Case
<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/mute-spectators-time-to-press-the-unmute-button-samyuktha-hegde-case>
(September 7, 2020)
- “Art is a way to express and not to achieve”: Artist Tyler
<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/art-is-a-way-to-express-and-not-to-achieve-artist-tyler>
(September 15, 2020)

4. **Diksha**

- Completed Senior Diploma in Hindustani Classical Music.

5. **Ishita Singhal**

- Scored 94% in the Quiz Competition on Lal Bahadur Shastri organized by the Department of History, Lucknow.
- Completed Basic and Intermediate Python and R Programming from Sankhyiki, New Delhi as a member of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries.

6. **Mohini Miglani**

- Appointed as Head of Donors Relation in Be Dauntless Foundation.
- Participated in Spit- Free India Movement.
- Completed Canva graphic designing training by girl×tech as on, October 15, 2020.
- Completed 2 Hours Master class on Google Colab Machine Learning App as of October 1, 2020.

7. Prakriti Gupta

- Cracked CAT 2020 with 99.13 percentile. Received interview calls from almost all major B-schools including IIM Ahmedabad.
- Appointed as Editor in Chief from the Economics Department for Team Quizzards.
- Appointed as Senior Editor in the Content Team of Career Opportunity Cell, JDMC.
- Secured the K.C. Mittal Scholarship for the Best Student of B.A(H) Economics, II Year.

8. Radhika Kapoor

- Completed Canva graphic designing training by Girls x Tech, as of October 15, 2020.

9. Simran Sukhija

- Completed Excel Course conducted by Corporate Financial Institute.

10. Sonal Madan

- Completed the Financial Markets Experience Program by Finlatics from August 10, 2020 to October 10, 2020.

Second Year

1. Aarushi

- Presented a Research Paper titled “COVID-19 and Legitimacy Crisis in WHO” at International Young Scholars Summit 2020, organized by Nepal Institute for International Cooperation and Engagement (NIICE) on September 14, 2020.
- Presented a co-authored paper with Mr. Pavan Kumar, titled “Gandhi and Racism: Interpretations and Misinterpretations” at the International Conference on Revisiting Gandhi: Peace, Justice, and Development organized by the Association of ASIA Scholars (AAS) held on October 30-31, 2020.
- Secured “The Marjorie Fernandes Scholarship for All-Round Student of B.A (Hons.) Economics, I Year” on Annual Day 2020.

- Publications (Baatcheet Club) :

- Movie review of Thappad

<http://baatcheetclub.com/the-hunter-alone-is-not-to-blame/>

(July 9, 2020)

- “Ek Din ka Gaon”

<http://baatcheetclub.com/%e0%a4%8f%e0%a4%95-%e0%a4%a6%e0%a4%bf%e0%a4%a8-%e0%a4%95%e0%a4%be-%e0%a4%97%e0%a4%be%e0%a4%81%e0%a4%b5/>

(July 17, 2020)

- “I am not sorry?”

<http://baatcheetclub.com/i-am-not-sorry/>

(August 14, 2020)

- “Ravan ka Bhoot”

<http://baatcheetclub.com/%e0%a4%b0%e0%a4%be%e0%a4%b5%e0%a4%a3-%e0%a4%95%e0%a4%be-%e0%a4%ad%e0%a5%82%e0%a4%a4/>

(August 14, 2020)

- “The Story of Online Education”

<http://baatcheetclub.com/the-story-of-online-education/>

(December 10, 2020)

- Poem “Maa”

<http://baatcheetclub.com/%e0%a4%ae%e0%a4%be%e0%a4%81/>

(December 30, 2020)

2. Ananya Joshi

- Completed certificate course on "Microeconomics:When Markets Fail" by University of Pennsylvania on August 13, 2020.
- Completed the Standard Precautions: Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Course by WHO on October 5, 2020.
- Completed the Girls*Tech Design Bootcamp, 2020 on October 15, 2020.
- Secured "Shashi Prabha Sud Memorial Prize" on Annual Day 2020.
- Completed online course of Learn Excel on January 15, 2021 by Udemy.
- Publications (Medium)

- Intervention of foreign governments in elections

<https://medium.com/@ananya160601/intervention-of-foreign-governments-in-elections-18d50e582c54>

(August 1, 2020)

- E-Mobility and Agriculture

<https://www.thepolicychronicle.co.in/e-mobility-agriculture/>

(January 7, 2021)

3. Angaja Khankeriyal

- Awarded the “Kamla Rani Prize for the Best Student of B.A.(Hons.) Economics, I Year” on Annual Day 2020.
- Appointed as the General Secretary of Enactus JDMC.
- Appointed as the Research Head of Gandhi Study Circle, JDMC.
- Publications (The Woodward Journal)
 - Torrential Floods in Yemen

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/torrential-floods-hit-yemen>

(August 13, 2020)

- Military coup in Mali- unlikely to improve the country's socio-political crisis

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/report/military-coup-in-mali-unlikely-to-improve-countrys-socio-political-crisis>

(August 20, 2020)

- Reopening of schools and colleges amid Covid-19

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/reopening-of-schools-and-colleges-amid-covid>

(August 27, 2020)

- RBI Priority sector lending guidelines revision- a boost for start-ups

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/rbi-priority-sector-lending-guidelines-revision-a-boost-for-start-ups>

(September 9, 2020)

- The Banking Amendment Regulation Bill

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/the-banking-regulation-amendment-bill-2020>

(September 17, 2020)

- Baba ka Dhaba-more than just philanthropy

<https://www.woodwardjournal.com/analysis/baba-ka-dhaba-more-than-just-philanthropy>

(October 8, 2020)

4. Aparna Verma

- Completed A1 level of German from Goethe Institute, Maxmuller Bhawan, which is affiliated with the German Embassy.

5. Divya Bhalla

- Completed an Entrepreneurship Development course and Graphics Designing course under Education Outreach Program by GirlScript Foundation from April 27, 2020 to May 3, 2020.
- Publication (Baatcheet Club)
 - Poem 'Agony of Being Away'

<http://baatcheetclub.com/agonny-of-being-away/>

(May 26, 2020)

6. Ishita Sajwan

- Completed the Girls*Tech Design Bootcamp, 2020 on October 15, 2020.
- Completed virtual stock market series “VSM - Workshop and Simulation Competition” organized by E-cell IIT Bombay from 21-23 August, 2020.

7. Khushi Jain

- Publications (Frontier Vedette)
 - The United Nations And Its Recede From Multilateralism
<http://frontiervedette.com/the-united-nations-and-its-recede-from-multilateralism/>
(September 29, 2020)
 - Judiciary vs. Executive: All's NOT Well In India's Andhra Pradesh
<http://frontiervedette.com/judiciary-vs-executive-alls-not-well-in-indias-andhra-pradesh/>
(September 23,2020)
 - From halting border wall to rejoining WHO, Joe Biden seeks to reverse Trump's Actions.
<http://frontiervedette.com/from-halting-border-wall-to-rejoining-who-joe-biden-seeks-to-reverse-trumps-actions/>
(January 21, 2021)

8. Mitali Wadhwa

- Completed the Girls*Tech Design Bootcamp, 2020 on October 15, 2020.

9. Osheen Sharma

- Completed a six-week certified course on Digital marketing by Internshala on July 2, 2020.

10. Prashasti Choudhary

- Participated in a National level Poetry Contest at Bindass Befikre.

11. Shreya Singh

- Publications (AAMDANI JDMC)
 - BITCOINS <https://aamdanijdmc.wixsite.com/website/post/bitcoin-a-new-addition-to-the-economy>
(February 19, 2020)
 - CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT
<https://aamdanijdmc.wixsite.com/website/post/risk-and-risk-management-in-credit-card-industry>
(February 9, 2020)
- Photography work www.lumiere.com

12. Shuchita Gautam

- Completed a graphology course by PsychSchool on September 12, 2020.
- Completed Novel writing Course by My Captain (IIM-B) in June 2020.
- Secured an honorable mention in the Logo Design Contest organized by GrabVantage on February 9, 2021. Won a Certificate of Merit and secured an Offer of Internship for the same.
- Publications (Baatcheet Club)
 - "The Covid-19 Lockdown Saga Part-I"
<http://baatcheetclub.com/the-covid-19-lockdown-saga-part-i/>
(3 January 2021)
 - "Unapologetically humane"
<http://baatcheetclub.com/unapologetically-humane/>
(4 June 2020)
 - Fair and Lovely: The bitter reality beneath the loveliness: Is the debate over?
<http://baatcheetclub.com/fair-and-lovely-the-dark-reality-beneath-the-loveliness-is-the-debate-really-over/>
(23 July 2020)

13. Soumya Sharma

- Completed a 4.5-hour online course on "Web Content Writing" by Udemy.
- Publications:
 - "What would you do?" (thewritingspookpoems)
https://www.instagram.com/p/CD_Iji7ILDl/?igshid=18vd7ovu5z8lo
(August 17 ,2020)
 - theboyshenevernoticed
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CHdJdYAe09/?igshid=1al6bicqpijip>
(November 11, 2020)
 - "Sukoon" (aura.socialapp)
<https://www.instagram.com/p/CEEszJWhao6/?igshid=11je7w7bsakie>
(August 19, 2020)

14. Tushita Arora

- Completed the Girls*Tech Design Bootcamp 2020 on October 15, 2020.

15. Vanisha Goel

- Completed an online course "Fundraising Essentials" by Nonprofitready Organisation.
- Successfully completed an online course on "Statistical Methods for Decision Making" by Great Learning Academy on February 3, 2021.

- Participated in the quiz to celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Jan-Feb 2021. Received a certificate by the Ministry of Education.
- Successfully completed an online course on “Intro to Graphic Design with Photoshop” by Great Learning Academy on February 20, 2021.

16. Yukti Rawat

- Secured "Shashi Prabha Sud Memorial Prize" on Annual Day 2020.
- Currently working on the Anthology Book, “Master Verses” as a co-author.
- Co-author of the Anthology Book, “Desires of Verses” book available at Amazon
<https://www.amazon.in/dp/B08RHZVTTW>
- Publications of poems on various Instagram pages - Poems "What would you do?" and "Sukoon".
- Blogger at WordPress,. (being aesthetic)
www.prettyminithingsblog.wordpress.com
- Secured special prize in The Videre Draft 2 competition for exceptional writing skills on August 26, 2020, by Videre .
- Co-author of the Anthology Book, “Love - An essence that binds us all” , book available at Amazon
https://www.amazon.in/Love-essence-that-binds-all/dp/939079935X/ref=sr_1_1?crid=2T1Y770TPBIQS&dchild=1&keywords=love+an+essence+that+binds+us+all&qid=1614362403&srefix=love+an+essence%2Caps%2C326&sr=8-1
- Received Achievement Certificate on National level Republic Day e-Quiz conducted by Noverse Foundation.

First Year

1. Jahnvi Bhateja

- Compiled an Anthology under 'Forever shining' named "Caffeinated Emotions".
- Worked in Anthology under Zeisha Writing Community named "Orthodox Opine" compiled by Antara Maplure and Ishika Arora.

2. Sunidhi Khanna

- Assigned as the Founder of Mental Health Service page "sayyestohealthymind".
- Collaborated with SAVE A LIFE Foundation

Internships

As of March 2, 2021

Third Year

1. Aarushi Tibrewal

- Worked as a National Team Member for UN75 Consultations Initiative under Confederation of Young Leaders (CYL) from August 2020 to December 2020.

2. Annika Goel

- Marketing Associate Intern at Prep Junction from January 15, 2021, to February 14, 2021.

3. Ayushi Jain

- Worked as Intern at Red Book Point Internship Programme from June 2020 to July 2020.

4. Bhavya Palta

- Volunteer at Youth Empowerment Foundation from July 23, 2020 to August 23, 2020.
- Finance Intern at Youth India Foundation from August 25, 2020 to October 25, 2020.
- Junior Editor, Columnist, and Editorial Writer at The Woodward Journal from July 1, 2020 to January 8, 2021.

5. Deepti Kushwaha

- Business Development Intern at Brands Impact from July 20, 2020 to September 20, 2020.
- Supervised the Marketing Department at Digital Infinity Showroom from August 7, 2020 to September 7, 2020.

6. Dipika Falwaria

- Social Media Marketing Intern at Expert solution from July 1, 2020, to October 1, 2020.
- Business Development Intern at WeSettle and HouseItt from October 1, 2020, to October 15, 2020.

7. Ishita Singhal

- Research and Outreach Intern at Buzz Envelope from July 23, 2020 to August 5, 2020.
- Management Trainee in the Management Department of First Light event from June 12, 2020 to June 26, 2020.
- Volunteer in VIDYA (Integrated Development of Youth and Adults) in the area of Education safety & awareness and financial knowledge from July 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020.
- Intern with Alliance of Legislative Aid and Research from February 10, 2021 to April 30, 2021.

8. Mohini Miglani

- Interned as Research and Fundraising Intern in Vidya Foundation from June 26, 2020 to August 8, 2020.
- Interned as Community Relations Intern in Be Dauntless Foundation for two months.
- Interned as Operations and Marketing Intern in FTS from July 2020 to August 2020.
- Interned as Research and Development Intern in Du Community 101 from July 18, 2020 to August 18, 2020.
- Interned as Content Writing Intern in Elite Production from October 1, 2020 to November 1, 2020.
- Interned as Research Intern in Anti Corona Task Force from October 5, 2020 to December 5, 2020.

9. Nidhi Rai

- Business Development Intern at Brands Impact from July 20, 2020 to September 20, 2020.
- Supervised the Marketing Department at Digital Infinity Showroom from August 7, 2020 to September 7, 2020.

10. Prakriti Gupta

- Worked with MyCaptain as a YouthRep from June 3, 2020 to July 7, 2020 in Business Development, Marketing, and Community Building.

11. Radhika Kapoor

- Interned at Writer's present mirror as Content Writer from June 2020 to August 2020.
- Worked with Vidya Foundation in the field of Research, Data analysis, and Content writing in August 2020.
- Interned with WeSettle as a Business Development Associate from October 1, 2020 to October 15, 2020
- Interned with Marklytics Ltd as a Market Researcher and Content writer from August 5, 2020 to October 5, 2020.
- Interned with Edurific from October 5, 2020 to 5 November 5, 2020.

12. Simran Sukhija

- Data Entry Operator at Career Mantra since August 30, 2020.
- Business Development Intern at Jankalyan Multipurpose Education Society from January 9, 2021 to the present.

13. Sonal Madan

- Interned with Investment Stocks as an Equity Research and a Social Media Intern from May 24, 2020 to July 5, 2020.
- Interned with Inception Wave as a Graphic Designing Intern from June 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020.
- Interned with SPARROW as a Product Research Intern from August 3, 2020 to August 16, 2020.

14. Vaishnavi Sagar

- Social Media Marketing Volunteer in Indian Road Safety Campaign at Solve Foundation from October 2, 2020 to October 12, 2020.
- Volunteer at Youth Empowerment Foundation from October 8, 2020 to November 8, 2020.

15. Vishakha Mittal

- Operations and Outreach Intern at Those in Need for a month in September 2020.
- Digital Marketing Intern at Radiant Dial 24 from September 7, 2020 to October 6, 2020.
- Digital Marketing Intern at Kind Beings from September 7, 2020 to October 6, 2020.

Second Year

1. Aarushi

- Completed a three months internship from July 8, 2020 to October 7, 2020, at Namaskar with Love Foundation as a Research Intern.

2. Ananya Joshi

- Completed an internship with Crazy for Success Foundation for one week from July 2020 to August 2020.
- Interned at Techfest, IIT Bombay through Internshala for two weeks from July 2020 to August 2020.
- Worked as a part of the National Team to lead various initiatives under the UN75 Consultations across the country through Confederation of Young Leaders (CYL) for 5 months from August 2020 to December 2020.

3. Angaja Khankeriyal

- Worked as a Business Development Associate for WeSettle from September 18, 2020 to October 15, 2020.
- Completed internship as Finance intern with Youth India Foundation from September 2020 to October 2020.
- Worked as a Brand Manager for ProfileProf from July 2020 to September 10, 2020.

4. Aparna Verma

- Completed a one-month internship as IMUN Campus Ambassador under the Student Ambassador Programme Internship at International Model United Nations from July 1, 2020 to August 1, 2020.
- Completed a one-month internship with Outcampus at Plush Academy-Kyra Technologies Pvt. Ltd. in the field of Business Development and Marketing from June 11, 2020 to July 11, 2020.
- Successfully selected and participated in COVID-19 Teach from Home Internship at World Youth Council from May 2020 to June 2020.

5. **Divya Bhalla**
 - Completed an Internship with Houseitt as Brand Associate from August 10, 2020 to August 17, 2020.
6. **Kashish Sachdeva**
 - Currently interning at Divine Basic Needs (NGO) to provide online education to children.
7. **Khushi Jain**
 - Completed Internship with Youth India Foundation from September 2020 to October 2020.
 - Currently interning with Ritva - an organization that works for women's menstrual hygiene.
8. **Osheen Sharma**
 - Completed The Jurni Campus Ambassador program in November 2020.
 - Worked as a part of the National Team to lead various initiatives under the UN75 Consultations across the country through Confederation of Young Leaders (CYL) for 5 months from August 2020 to December 2020.
 - Completed internship with Ashman foundation as an HR intern for 6 months from July 8, 2020 to January 8, 2021.
 - Completed internship with Youth India Foundation from September 2020 to October 2020.
9. **Prashasti Choudhary**
 - Completed Internship as a Business development manager at We settle from September 18, 2020 to October 15, 2020
10. **Shreya Singh**
 - Completed Internship at Sparrow as a Product Research for a duration of Internships for one month from April 2, 2020 to May 2, 2020. Also, received a letter of recommendation.
 - Completed Internship at Round-trip as a Research Intern for a duration of one month from June 2020 to July 2020.
 - Completed one-month Internship at Pinkishe Organisation as a Fundraiser from January 2021 to February 2021.
 - Completing a one-month internship as a Business Strategist at ASAR from January 2021 to February 2021.
11. **Shuchita Gautam**
 - Completed Internship with Youth India Foundation from September 2020 to October 2020.
12. **Yukti Rawat**
 - Completed a 45 days internship as a Covid 19 Survey and Research Intern with Kalam Foundation from June 15, 2020 to July 30, 2020.
 - Interned with the Delhi University Leadership Summit 2020 from June 28, 2020, to June 30, 2020, as a Content Writing Intern.
 - Completed Internship as a Finance Intern with Youth India Foundation from September 2020 to October 2020.

- Currently Interning at E Cell, IIT Bombay through Internshala.
- Currently volunteering as a Research Intern at NGO - 'Never Alone India Foundation'.

First Year

1. **Aditi Tomar**

- Worked as a Fundraiser and Social - media Marketing Intern at Help Social Welfare Society from January 7, 2021 to February 8, 2021.

2. **Gargi Manral**

- Volunteered at Youth Empowerment Foundation from December 31, 2020 to January 31, 2021.

3. **Sunidhi Khanna**

- Currently Volunteering at Aashman Foundation as a Social Media Marketing Intern.

4. **Ipsa Anand**

- Interned as a Campus Ambassador at Yunity from December 26, 2020 to January 26, 2021.

5. **Sunakshi**

- Interned at "Bookmypg" as a Campus Leader from November 26, 2020 to December 26, 2020.
- Interned as a Market Research Intern at Homeflic WeGrow from December 3, 2020 to January 3, 2021.

6. **Krity Kumari**

- Currently volunteering at Ashmaan Foundation as a Social Media Marketing Intern.

7. **Rashi Goyal**

- Completed a one-month Internship at Homeflic WeGrow as a Market Research Intern from December 2, 2020 to January 2, 2021.
- Completed a one-month Internship at Esthetix Media from December 2, 2020 to January 2, 2021.
- Completed a one-month Internship at Matangi Builders Pvt. Ltd as a Management Trainee from December 2, 2020 to January 2, 2021

HIGHLIGHTS OF ECOGENE'21

I. SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH OF INSTAGRAM PAGE

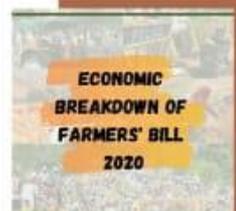
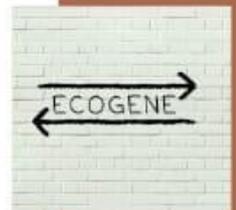
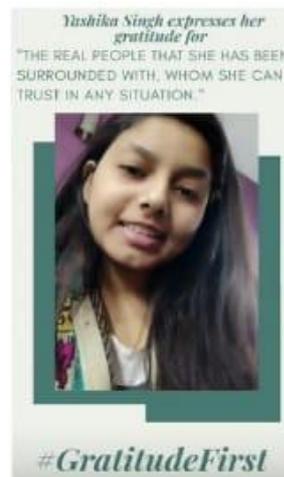
Ecogene successfully launched its handle(@ecogene_jdmc). This is the first time that Ecogene stepped out of its printed pages into the crimson virtual world. We attempted at spreading relevant information with the use of graphical illustrations and well-researched content.

Few posts which invited massive engagement are:

- #GratitudeFirst Campaign: Ecogene launched its first-ever campaign to spread hope and positivity amidst the gloominess that surrounded the end of 2020 so that we could step into a much hopeful 2021. The Instagram reel surpassed 4000 views while we received engagement in the form of personalized videos from 25 participants as a part of the challenge.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CJX16v4jpu9/?igshid=1eghwcuagvy7c>

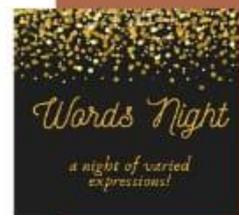
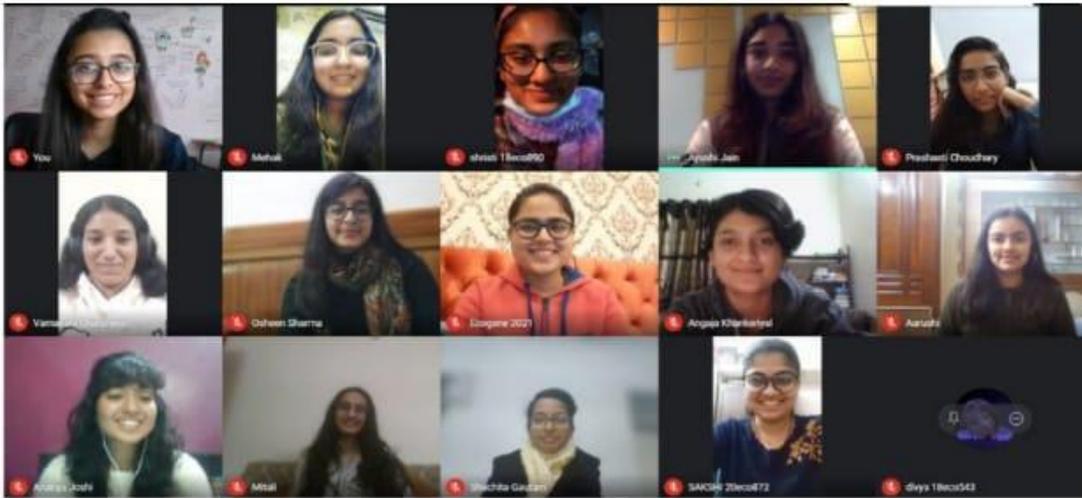
- A series of posts on relevant topics like Covid-19, Farmers' Bill and Climate Change.



"HOPE IS WISHING FOR A THING TO COME TRUE. FAITH IS BELIEVING IT WILL COME TRUE. WORK IS MAKING IT COME TRUE."--DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE

II. WORDS NIGHT: A TEAM BONDING SESSION

- As an acknowledgment of the use of words as an expression of emotions, we organized an interactive session- 'Words Night- A night of varied expressions!' where our teammates poured their hearts out by reciting poems and prose which set the mood for the session.
- With diligence, Ecogene aims at moving ahead in its journey as the Editorial Magazine of the Economics Department, JDMC.



“HAPPINESS LIES IN THE JOY OF ACHIEVEMENT AND THE THRILL OF CREATIVE EFFORT.” --THEODORE ROOSEVELT

2020

INDIAN ECONOMIC EVENTS

Timeline



MARCH

APRIL



MAY

JUNE



G

JULY

AUGUST



SEPTEMBER

OCTOBER



NOVEMBER

DECEMBER



SECTION HEADS:
Angaja Khankeriyal , II Year
Mitali Wadhera , II Year



With lockdown imposed due to the pandemic, the migrant workers were on their feet travelling back to their homes. The lockdown was sudden and left many of them without work. Mostly, these workers work in the unorganized sector of the economy. It is the sector that has been hit hard due to the strict imposition of lockdown regulations. Therefore, the workers in this sector were left with no jobs. They had little money with them which they had saved all these years working in the metropolitan cities of the country. Hence, they were forced to travel on foot and on bicycles to reach back home.

With little hope of survival in the cities, they were hoping to go back home and earn a living there. They could not travel in railways and buses as they were all shut due to the hard imposition of the lockdown. The government did not arrange buses or railways for them either. Due to both the fear of survival due to job loss and death due to the virus they longed for the financial and emotional support of their families back home. They started to take the long uncertain journey back to their homes.

Aarushi, II Year

Policy Repo
Rate
reduced
from 4.4%
to 4%



Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Shaktikanta Das announced that the central bank has decided to reduce the repo rate from 4.4 percent to 4 percent by 40 basis points. The RBI also agreed to reduce the reverse repo rate to 3.35 per cent, said Shaktikanta Das. After a 5:1 vote among the six-member monetary policy committee, Shaktikanta Das said the decision to cut the repo rate by 40 basis points was taken, adding that the RBI had maintained an accommodative stance and would continue to help the economy until necessary.

"Private consumption in India has seen the biggest blow due to Covid-19 outbreak and the investment demand has halted," Shaktikanta Das said. He added that government revenues have been severely impacted due to the Covid-19 crisis. The RBI Governor also said India's GDP growth is set to be negative in the 2020-21 period. "India is seeing a collapse of demand. There is a dip in electricity and petroleum product consumption, along with a fall in private consumption," Shaktikanta Das said.

Osheen Sharma, II Year



References: The Hindu, Economic Times, Mercom India, India Today

India's Rs
20 lakh
crore
Covid
relief
package



The mega Rs 20 lakh crore stimulus package announced by PM Modi includes previously announced measures to battered economy and focuses on tax breaks for small businesses as well as incentives for domestic manufacturing. The combined package works out to roughly 10 per-cent of the GDP, making it among the most substantial in the world after the financial packages announced by the United States, which is over 21 per-cent.

The package includes Rs. 17 lakh crore package of free foograins to poor and cash to poor women and the elderly, announced in March, as well as the Reserve Bank's liquidity measures and interest rate cuts. While the March Stimulus was 0.8 per-cent of GD, RBI's cut in interest rates and liquidity boosting measures totaled 3.2 per-cent of the GDP (about Rs 6.5 lakh crore).

The centre has also agreed to a continuous demand from states to increase their borrowing limit. The borrowing limit has been increased to 5 per-cent of GSDP from 3 per-cent of GSDP , but states can borrow only 0.5 per-cent of it unconditionally. The centre has kinked 1 per-cent- to be released in tranches of 0.25 percent each- to refors in urban local body revenues, one-nation one ration card, power distribution, and ease of doing business. The balance of 0.5 per-cent would be released once states implement at least three of the four milestones.

Divya Wadhwa, III Year

MAY

India and
China's
diplomatic
options to
defuse LAC
tension



LAC: The LAC is a distinction which separates Indian territory from the Chinese territory. India recognizes the LAC to be 3,488 km long, while the Chinese consideration is only around 2,000 km.

THE DISAGREEMENT: There stand slight disputes about the positions of the LAC as per the precept of the Himalayan watershed. The considerate disagreements are in the western sector wherein the LAC has emerged from two letters written by Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai to PM Jawaharlal Nehru in 1959.

INDIA'S ACCEPTANCE: India precisely accepted the concept of the LAC when P.V.Narasimha Rao paid a return visit to Beijing in 1993 and the both sides signed the Agreement to Maintain Peace and Tranquillity at the LAC.

HIGH STAKE DIPLOMACY DEFUSES LAC TENSION: The initiatives to disable tensions were along the US bid, by talking to both India and China and helping them resolve the issue. There are intimations about Russia working to reduce tensions between Delhi and Beijing. The Russian government has issued several statements to reduce tensions between two of their close partners.

Shristi Chaudhari, III Year

References: Economic Times, Indian Express



JUNE

Google's Plan of Investing \$10 Billion into the Indian Economy

- **The Announcement:** On July 13 2020, Sundar Pichai announced at the Google for India event that Google would be investing 10 billion dollars (75000 crores) in the Indian economy in the coming 5-7 years with a focus on Digital India campaign.
- **Medium through which the investment would be undertaken:** This would be undertaken through a mix of equity investments, partnerships, operational infrastructure and ecosystem investments.
- **Purpose of the Investment:** The purpose of the investment is: to provide access and information to every Indian at an affordable price and in one's own language; empower businesses; construct new services and products to cater to the unique needs of the country to use technology for social good such as using technology in the field of health, education sector and so on. The investment is also a symbol of the growing confidence of Google in India.
- **New Developments:** Google has invested in two short-video platforms- Glance which owns Roposo and VerSe Innovations which runs Josh. Both the platforms provide content in local languages and are looking to cater to India's Bharat users.

Shuchita Gautam, II Year

Covid-19: Challenges and Opportunities

"Our most significant opportunities will be found in times of greatest challenge"

Covid 19, THE PANDEMIC, has shown us the most horrendous times. It has brought major mountainous challenges to India. Dense population is one of the critical challenges which makes it very difficult to maintain physical distancing mandates. Ascending unemployment, market crashes, collapsing of the industrial sector, recession in economy, G.D.P. Contraction and closing of educational institutions are the inexplicable consequences faced by India. India has just 0.8 doctors per 1000 population which has surged cases in rural areas. Poor health infrastructure and less health care centers have made the condition even worse.

But whenever there is a challenge there is also an opportunity to face it, to demonstrate it, and develop our will and determination. Covid has highlighted the poor sectors of India which has allowed developing the sectors like health, storage and infrastructure. It has brought many opportunities to Indian economy. It has accelerated India's digital reset. Due to the exclusion of China, India has a global opportunity to become prominent in the supply chain. India has attracted many foreign businesses which will give a large scale employment in future. Work from home has become an excellent measure for us to narrow the gender gap. Telecom, electronic equipment and energy industries have a new platform to prosper. It's the biggest opportunity to become self reliant.

Sakshi Verma, I Year

References: Money Control, Financial Express, Business Insider

JULY

AUGUST

Economic Freedom Index is an annual index and ranking created in 1995 to evaluate the level of economic freedom in the world's nations where economic freedom refers to the capability of the people of a society to take economic actions of their choice. India has fallen 26 spots to the 105th position on the Global Economic Freedom Index 2020, according to a report released in September 2020. The country was at the 79th spot in the rankings of 2019.

The report said expectations for rising economic freedom in India depend on next-generation improvements in factor markets and in greater openness to international trade. India reported a marginal decrease in size of government (from 8.22 to 7.16), legal system and property rights (from 5.17 to 5.06), freedom to trade internationally (6.08 to 5.71), and regulation of credit, labour, and business (6.63 to 6.53). However, India has been ranked higher than China, which stands at the 124th position.

A lowering of India's rank in the Economic Freedom Index shows the less ability of the people of India to take free economic decisions, hence is a matter of concern for the government. Also, the government is having many plans to counter this fall and these plans will bring about a change if executed extensively across the country.

Vamakshi Chaturvedi, I Year

Price index discloses greater disposable income in the hands of workers over the past fifteen years. The updated consumer price index for industrial workers (CPI-IW) with 2016 as base year has shown a drop in food expense from 46 percent to 39 percent. However, expenditure on housing has gone higher from 15.2 percent in 2001 to 16.87 percent in 2020 while expenditures on miscellaneous items including health and education have also increased from 23 percent to 30 percent.

“The change in the consumption basket is a clear reflection of the growing economy and more disposable income in the hands of the workers over the last 15 year,” labour secretary Apurva Chandra said.

The dearness allowance (DA) is a cost-of-living adjustment allowance paid to government employees, public sector employees (PSEs) and pensioners in India. However, the shift in the base year of the index will influence DA calculations in July 2021 as the government has halted the biannual hike in dearness allowances since January 2020 to compensate for the financial implications on the exchequer during the coronavirus pandemic.

Mitali Wadhwa, II Year

References: Financial Express, Economic Times

In September, a set of three laws was passed in the Parliament to deregulate India's agricultural sector. The bills have been labelled as "anti-farmer" and "pro-corporate" even though the government has repeatedly said that the bills benefit the farmers.

The farmers want the laws to be repealed as the government did not hold any discussions with them before passing these bills. The marginal farmers fear that they don't have the capacity to bargain with big corporations for a decent price for their crops, leaving them at the corporate's mercy. The new rules do not guarantee MSP which might lead to its removal, proving to be detrimental for the farmers. The farmers also do not have any provisions to approach the court, leaving them remediless in case of problems. The laws facilitate the shift of trade from APMCs to private markets as it prohibits state governments from levying a market fee outside of APMCs. The revenue generated from the APMCs was usually used for the betterment of agricultural infrastructure. As of January 15, the protesting farmers' unions have had 9 inconclusive talks with the Centre, leading to an intervention by the Supreme Court which has given a stay order on the laws and formed a committee to engage with the farmers.

Ayushi Jain, I Year

India, the
world's sixth
largest
economy at
fifth place by
2025

India's economy had started to slow down leading to contraction even before the start of the pandemic which delivered an even bigger shock. The GDP growth rate dropped to a more than 10-year low of 4.2% in 2019, down from 6.1% the previous year and around half the 8.3% growth rate recorded in 2016.

GDP in Quarter 2 (April-June) 2020 was 23.9 per cent below its 2019 level, stipulating that nearly a quarter of the country's economic activity was wiped out because of the negative demand and the disintegration of domestic demand for basic goods and services that accompanied the series of strict national lockdowns. Slowing demand and contraction in growth has been a consequence of a variety of factors including vulnerability in the banking system, adjustment to new national reforms and a deceleration of local and international trade.

The Indian economy will expand by 9 per cent in 2021 and by 7 per cent in 2022. This proliferation curve will see India become the world's third largest economy by 2030, leaving behind the UK in 2025, Germany in 2027 and Japan in 2030. The development of the pandemic will be indistinguishably linked to the pace of recovery of domestic and international trade, rupee appreciation and a shift in income distribution of the poor. Earlier this month, RBI Governor Shaktikanta Das said the economy is recuperating faster than anticipated and growth rate is likely to turn positive in the second half of the current financial year.

Mehak Pahuja, I Year

References: Aljazeera, Indian Express, Business Today, Times of India

Yemen Crisis

The armed conflict in Yemen has led to the emergence of the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. Conflict has intensified across 40 frontlines; the cost of basic foods is higher than ever before, and the currency has lost 25 percent of its value in 2020 alone – 70 percent compared to its pre-war value. As the country's foreign currency reserves tick towards zero, Yemen's ability to import food could also evaporate, threatening more hunger for millions.

In 2020, WFP asked for \$2.5 billion to build on the food security gains made in 2019. Approximately half has been offered as WFP's response this year, including a US\$138 million contribution from Saudi Arabia. Pressing funding requirements necessary for the next six months amount to greater than US\$500 million – with US\$150 million required by the end of the year alone. Further reductions in food assistance are anticipated if additional funding is not received.

At present, the top five donors to WFP operations in Yemen in 2020 are: USA (US\$272 million), the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (US\$138 million), Germany (US\$103 million), EU (US\$53 million), UK (US\$40 million).

Mitali Wadhera II Year

COVID and BRICS Summit

Covid is such a moment in which it has become imperative to raise an array of critical questions about the nature of growth processes in the BRICS countries.

On November 17, 2020, the 12th BRICS or 2020 BRICS Summit was held virtually and was hosted by Russia. The theme of the 12th BRICS Summit was 'Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth'. The Summit was attended by the Heads of Government of the five member states-- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Prime Minister Modi touched upon several issues like terrorism, United Nation Security Council (UNSC) reforms and Covid-19 pandemic.

Russian President Vladimir Putin spoke about the development of the COVID-19 vaccines.

China supported the declaration on the respect for the territorial integrity of Syria, Libya, Iraq and in the context of the United Nations.

Angaja Khankeriya, II Year

References: www.wfp.org, BBC News

"We're not out of the woods. We're still in the midst of a pandemic crisis, which means that policy still has a lot to do," said OECD chief economist Laurence Boone.

- China might be the only country covered by the OECD to see any growth at all in 2021, at 1.8%, unchanged from the last forecast in September. It will gain speed to 8% in 2021 - also unchanged - before easing to 4.9% in 2022.
- The United States and Europe are expected to contribute less to the recovery than their weight in the global economy. After contracting 3.7% this year, the U.S. economy is likely to grow 3.2% in 2021 and 3.5% in 2022, assuming a new fiscal stimulus is agreed. In September, the OECD had forecast a contraction 3.8% this year and a rebound of 4% next year.
- The euro area economy will contract 7.5% this year, with many economies finishing the year in a double-dip recession after re-imposing lockdowns. Its economy will see growth return in 2021 at 3.6% and 3.3% in 2022.

Angaja Khankariyal, II Year

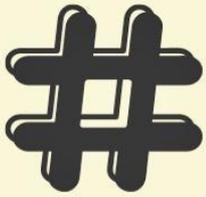
China exports increased at the fastest speed in 19 months in October 2020, while imports also rose as the world's second largest economy resumed to recover after being struck hard by the coronavirus crisis earlier in 2020. Exports in October rose 11.4% from a year earlier, beating analysts' expectations of a 9.3% increase and accelerating from a strong 9.9% rise in September.

The sharp rise in the exports boosted the trade surplus for October up to \$58.44 billion, compared with the poll's prediction for a \$46 billion surplus and a \$37 billion surplus in September. China's exports have stayed mostly tough during the Covid-19 global pandemic, as strong demand for medical equipment and diminished production capacity in other countries worked in China's favour.

"China has a better recovery from the pandemic and has a comparative advantage, so it has gained a larger market," said Zhou Hao, an economist at Commerzbank in Singapore.

Mitali Wadhwa, II Year

References: The Wire, CNBC



Ecogene

@ecogene

You are about to visit the
TWITTER 2020 REWIND presented by
Ecogene.

Rewind to 2020



All rights of the tweets are held by the respective twitter handles.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the coronavirus pandemic, is an ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019. It was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.

Bloomberg Quint @BloombergQuint

The World Health Organization declared the #coronavirus outbreak a pandemic, tweets @WHO.

"We have never before seen a pandemic sparked by a #coronavirus. And we have never before seen a pandemic that can be controlled at the same time. WHO has been in full response mode since we were notified of the first cases" @DrTedros #COVID19



World Health Organization

Bloomberg | Quint

10:37 PM · 11 Mar 20 · Twitter Web App

Ratan N. Tata @RNTata2000

The COVID 19 crisis is one of the toughest challenges we will face as a race. The Tata Trusts and the Tata group companies have in the past risen to the needs of the nation. At this moment, the need of the hour is greater than any other time.

TATA TRUSTS

The current situation in India and across the world is of grave concern and needs immediate action. The Tata Trusts and the Tata group companies have in the past risen to the needs of the nation. At this moment, the need of the hour is greater than any other time.

In this exceptionally difficult period, I believe that urgent emergency resources need to be deployed to cope with the needs of fighting the COVID 19 crisis, which is one of the toughest challenges the human race will face.

Today, The Tata Trusts continue their pledge to protect and empower all affected communities, and is committing 500 Crore Rupees for:

- Personal Protective Equipment for the medical personnel on the frontlines
- Respiratory systems for treating increasing cases
- Testing kits to increase per capita testing
- Setting up modular treatment facilities for infected patients
- Knowledge management and training of health workers and the general public

The Tata Trusts, Tata Sons and the Tata group companies are joined by committed local and global partners as well as the government to fight this crisis on a united public health collaboration platform which will strive to reach out to sections that are underprivileged and deprived.

We are deeply grateful and have immense respect for every person of member organizations who have risked their life and safety to fight this pandemic.

Tweeted your reply

ICMR @ICMRDELHI

Follow these steps to wear and then dispose-off your face mask after use and to #StaySafe from #COVID19. Make sure to wash your hands regularly and maintain #SocialDistancing. Share this information and help us spread this message. #ICMRFightsCovid19 #IndiaFightsCorona

How to wear, take off and dispose Face Masks



#ICMRFightsCovid19

an alcohol-based sanitiser and chin hours of wear time with soap

#ICMRFightsCovid19

5:21 PM · 15 Jul 20 · Twitter Web App

Amitabh Bachchan @SrBachchan

T 3590 -I have tested CoviD positive .. shifted to Hospital .. hospital informing authorities .. family and staff undergone tests , results awaited .. All that have been in close proximity to me in the last 10 days are requested to please get themselves tested !

10:52 PM · 11 Jul 20 · Twitter Web App

77.6K Retweets 43.6K Quote Tweets 441K Likes

BLACK LIVES MATTER

The civil unrest and protests began as part of international responses to the killing of George Floyd, a 46-year-old African-American man during an arrest.



Ellen DeGeneres
@TheEllenShow

Like so many of you, I am angry and I am sad.

People of color in this country have faced injustice for far too long.

For things to change, things must change.

We must commit ourselves to this change with conviction and with love.

8:42 PM · 5/30/20 · Twitter Web App

Phil Spencer ha ritwittato

Sony @Sony · 18h

#BlackLivesMatter (1/3)

Being silent about the violence and racism Black people experience is being complicit.

We stand in solidarity today and every day with the Black community.

#BlackLivesMatter

536

3,888

16,627



Netflix
@netflix

To be silent is to be complicit.
Black lives matter.

We have a platform, and we have a duty to our Black members, employees, creators and talent to speak up.

4:30 PM · 5/30/20 · Twitter for iPhone



@cindyktrilogy

The boston tea party was a historical moment that we're taught in school when people rioted and protested against tax on tea. Now people are doing the same over the murder of an unarmed black man and suddenly it's unethical and unamerican. spot the difference for me.

BLACK AND WHITE CHALLENGE

Women all across the world have been posting monochromic pictures of themselves on social media to promote women empowerment, accompanied by the hashtag #challengeaccepted. This trend was started as a mark of protest against femicide in Turkey.

 **Deepika Narayan Bhardwaj**
@DeepikaBhardwaj

Give it up for @iamashimanarwal for this. "It's no longer about man or woman. It's about supporting people who support you and not one Gender"

#BlackAndWhiteChallenge
#ChallengeAccepted



users, people need more courage to speak their truth, people who don't act in real life.

It's no longer a thing about women supporting women or men supporting men, it's about good people supporting other good people!

I myself feel supported by so many other men, who have been like a blessing in my life. It's not about a person's gender but it's about the person's intentions that should count.

Hence this black and white picture is dedicated to all the men and women who have supported me in this journey of mine.

Cheers to all of them

#ashima #ashimanarwal #loveashima #ig_india #ig_chennai #ig_hyderabad #missybycyclegarage #blackandwhiteportrait #sandalwood #hollywood #strangerthings

View all 287 comments

13 hours ago

34,504 likes

iamashimanarwal I think it's no longer about man and women! I have accepted the challenge to help and support all individuals who are trying to do good and have positive and pure intentions. People who are honest and don't harm others, people who have courage to speak their truth, people who don't act in real life.

7:25 PM · 29 Jul 20 · Twitter for Android

 **Volleytrails**
@TwoCityTrails

Here are some of your favorite volleyball players who have accepted the challenge! ❤️

#WomenSupportingWomen
#WomenEmpowerment
#BlackAndWhiteChallenge
#volleyball
#volleytrails



2:36 PM · 29 Jul 20 · Twitter for iPhone

 **MAYE**
@EyamCC147

Here is the factual origin of #blackandwhitechallenge & #womensupportingwomen. In Turkey, black & white photos of killed women are found in the news. The challenge is in response to the high femicide rate in Turkey & around the world. We stand in solidarity to lives lost like Pinar.

 **@_BEYZAR**

The #BlackAndWhiteChallenge I did not want to post another photo with a smile on my face, but something that could at least show the severity of the situation. Those are innocent women being killed by men who claim to love them, if there is no consent, take it as a no and move!



7:37 PM · 30 Jul 20 · Twitter for iPhone

2020 US ELECTIONS

2020 US presidential election was held on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The Republican Party ticket of incumbent President Donald Trump and Vice President Mike Pence was defeated by the Democratic party ticket of Joe Biden and Kamala Harris.

 **Joe Biden** ✓
@JoeBiden
United States government official

America, I'm honored that you have chosen me to lead our great country. The work ahead of us will be hard, but I promise you this: I will be a President for all Americans — whether you voted for me or not. I will keep the faith that you have placed in me.


1:53
["America the Beautiful" by Ray Charles]

48.2M views

 **Vice President Kamala Harris** ✓
@VP
United States government official

Ready to serve.

10:32 PM · 20/01/21 · [Twitter Web App](#)

178K Retweets 48K Quote Tweets 2.3M Likes

 **Narendra Modi** ✓
@narendramodi

Heartiest congratulations @KamalaHarris! Your success is pathbreaking, and a matter of immense pride not just for your chittis, but also for all Indian-Americans. I am confident that the vibrant India-US ties will get even stronger with your support and leadership.

12:08 AM · 08/11/20 · [Twitter for iPhone](#)

20.6K Retweets 2,851 Quote Tweets

202K Likes

 **Kamala Harris** ✓
@KamalaHarris
United States government official

We did it, @JoeBiden.


0:06
We did it, Joe.

48.6M views

10:53 PM · 07/11/20 · [Twitter Media Studio](#)

574K Retweets 176K Quote Tweets 3.3M Likes

ELON MUSK WELCOMES SON

Elon Musk and Grimes named their son
X Æ A-12 and twitter couldn't stop
guessing what it meant !

Colombiana @priscillabana... · 05 May 20
We need the name we literally need it

Elon Musk @elonmusk · 05 May 20
Replying to @elonmusk
Mom & baby all good

188 617 17.4K

Elon Musk @elonmusk
Replying to @priscillabana
X Æ A-12 Musk
8:44 AM · 05 May 20 · Twitter for iPhone

Trendulkar @Trendulkar

I think only Tusshar Kapoor from Golmaal can pronounce X Æ A-12 correctly.

1:15 PM · 07 May 20 · Twitter for Android

155 Retweets 16 Quote Tweets 2,342 Likes

Kyle Sharratt @sharratt_k

I bet @elonmusk's kids name (X Æ A-12) is pronounced "Kyle" or "Kale"
X = chi (hard ch)
Æ = self explanatory
A = that weird extra half-syllable the name has
12 = L

11:14 PM · 05 May 20 · Twitter for Android

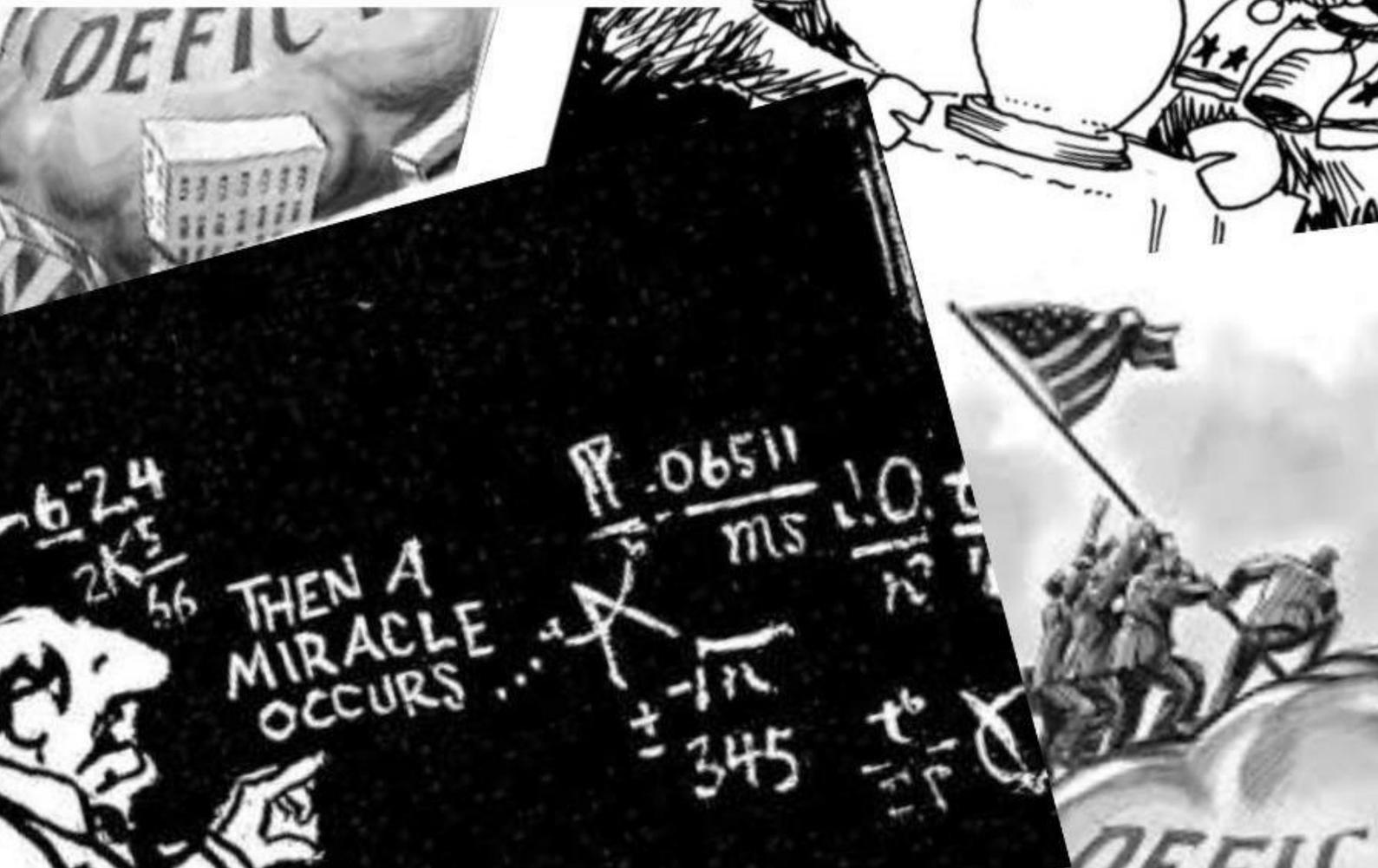
तूफान का देवता Thor @iStormbreaker_

When X Æ A-12 heard his name first time .

11:38 AM · 06 May 20 · Twitter Web App



ECONOMIC ARTICLES



Jet Airways Crisis: An Analysis

Jet Airways, the cash-starved Indian carrier, suspended all operations from April 2019, after the State Bank of India-led consortium of lenders turned down its request for emergency funds. The airline, founded by Naresh Goyal, was under ₹ 8,500 crore debt and was struggling to stay afloat. Until 2019, the airline was the second-largest carrier in India by market share.

On 17th April 2019, Jet Airways tweeted: “With deep sadness and a heavy heart we would like to share that, effective immediately, we will be suspending all our domestic and international flight operations.”



Impact: Right after this news, the stock of jet airways suffered a major hit and fell by 31.08%. The employees of Jet Airways resorted to protests as a measure to fight against the dark future that lies ahead of them, on account of unemployment.

To resurrect itself, the airline reached out to public sector banks, intending to receive ‘an emergency funding of 400 crores rupees’, so that the airline could meet its expenses of fuel and other necessary services.

However, the public sector banks rejected the airline’s request. Following this, it had to ground its planes.

After facing rejection from the banks, Jet Airways requested the government to release 175 crores so that the outstanding salaries of the employees (up to one month) could be cleared. The airline, however, was denied the funding from the government’s end as well.

The Problem: The major problem behind this dual rejection was the collateral that the airline had offered to keep in exchange for the funding. Even though Jet Airways agreed to keep ‘Boeing 777 planes’ as collateral, yet there wasn’t any mutual agreement. This is because Jet Airways had defaulted on a loan from EXIM Bank (Export-Import Bank of India), through which the aircraft were bought. This is the reason why Indian banks are unable to treat the planes as collateral.



How much money does Jet Airways need?: Getting the grounded airline back in the air, and clawing back its lost market share, requires at least 7000 crores. Jet Airways’ engineers, pilots, and senior management hadn’t been paid salaries since January 2019 and the dues till March 2019 reportedly add up to 600 crores.

Who can rescue Jet Airways?: Banks already burnt by Kingfisher Airlines in the past, have left it to potential investors to revive the airline by infusing fresh capital. The lenders issued a statement saying that “the best way forward for the survival of Jet Airways is to get the binding bids” from the investors that had submitted expressions of interest.

Over the last 4 years, India’s aviation market has grown at a yearly average rate of 20%, among the fastest in the world.

Issues With the Aviation Sector:

- **Reckless Competition:** While it is true that fuel costs which account for about half of the expenses of running an airline have been difficult to manage, the fact is that reckless competition is responsible for the sorry plight of the industry.
- **Low Margins:** Margins in the airline industry are wafer-thin in the best of times and the combined effect of rising fuel prices and the inability to pass them on to consumers due to competition has proved to be a deadly cocktail.

Conclusion: Jet Airways was unable to attract as many passengers as much as SpiceJet or Indigo because their services and offers weren’t that impressive. Hence, initially, Jet Airways lost passengers. Moreover, the focus of Spicejet and Indigo was more on domestic rather than international flights. Jet Airways didn’t fly in ‘Regional and UDAN Routes’, thereby paying higher taxes on fuel, as compared to Spicejet. Keeping all the above-mentioned reasons in mind, it can be safe to say that Jet Airways' (Naresh Goyal's) failure to find a strategic investor to pump money into the carrier extended the airline's losses.

Bhavya Palta, III Year

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The Icelandic Economic Crisis of 2008



Introduction

Iceland came into origin more than 1,000 years ago during the Viking age of exploration and was settled by a mixed Norse and Celtic population. A Scandinavian country, the world's oldest democracy but modern in nearly every respect. With its volcanoes, hot springs as well as its industries and religion, it is a perfect blend of homogeneity and isolation. Stretching over an area of 103,000 km² (40,000 sq. mi), the most sparsely populated country in Europe, Iceland is a perfect example of a country standing through the storm. Whether it be a literal storm or a financial one, the country has survived it all. One such crisis that shook not just the country, but the entire world was the Icelandic Economic Crisis of 2008.

What was the Crisis?

The Icelandic financial crisis was a major economic event in the history of Iceland that involved the collapse of three of the country's major privately owned commercial banks in October 2008. During that time, people lost a great part of their savings and the Icelandic state was almost bankrupt. The catastrophe was followed by outrage and protests that took place outside banks and public buildings. It was a big turning point for the country and played a major role in its development over the years. To understand what happened we need to take a rewind and start from the very beginning.

The bizarre narrative of how Iceland ran out of money begins in 2003 when the country had just privatized its banks. During the mid-2000s, the country went from being an Arctic backwater that specialized in fishing and aluminium smelting to an Arctic backwater that specialized in global finance. The banks which were earlier described as sleepy state-run institutions suddenly grew and started running ads in foreign countries, which resulted in a change of which everyone is aware. There was an overflow of money into Icelandic banks by foreigners. Iceland's three biggest banks grew to 10 times the nation's GDP and 20 times the state budget by offering people overseas, especially in the Netherlands and Britain, higher interest rates than they could get at home. The three banks, the players of the crisis, were namely - Glitnir, the third-largest bank in Iceland was the first one to collapse when things went downhill. The bank operated both domestically and internationally and made huge profits over a short period. The next bank Landsbanki Bank, formerly the National Bank of Iceland, was the oldest in this country. This bank was most known for its Icesave account that offered foreigners high-interest rates for their deposits. Last but not least was the Kaupthing Bank, the biggest bank of Iceland, which worked determinedly at the international level. Before Iceland was hit by the crisis, the British customer base of this bank was at an extreme high of 3 billion pounds (Bowers) deposited in its UK subsidiary. Thus, the banks of Iceland moved from being small local banks and serving mostly Icelandic clients, to joining the major players of banking in northern Europe.



Possible causes

When a crisis occurs, a wide-ranging set of opinions are put forward at various stages and the same thing took place in the case of the Icelandic financial crisis. Words were said, protests were carried out and the authorities were blamed. The financial emergency in Iceland was not a consequence of a quick arrangement of measures that caused the disappointment of the profoundly utilized banking sector but instead a result of a blend of the global financial crisis and a progression of jumbled macroeconomic approaches that had not anticipated the genuine chance of a monetary and financial crisis.

There is a domain of causes that delivered the budgetary emergency in Iceland. There is a far-reaching belief that the liberation and privatization of the banking sector is the ultimate root of the country's financial crisis. Since the three largest commercial banks had assets that far exceeded the country's economy, the central bank was not able to act as the lender of the last resort. Moreover, a definitive reason for Iceland's financial crisis should be looked at the failure of the central bank's mismatched regulation of the banking sector and its inability to forecast the chances of the crisis in a progression of policymaking failures among which the wrong use of inflation targeting is the feature disappointment.

Conclusion

Even though the crisis in Iceland erupted at a time of global financial stress but following the collapse of Lehman Brothers, its power and speed were unmatched elsewhere. The response opted by the country led to a major repair of the composition of the banking system. International help was conceded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and capital controls were presented at the beginning of the IMF program.

Not only in terms of impact, but the Icelandic crisis was also unique even in the aspect of the authority's reaction towards the situation. Most countries, when faced with the likely collapse of their main banks, chose to bail them out. But Iceland did the exact opposite. They let their banks fail, and many financial experts were surprised with the "remarkable" recovery seen by the Icelandic economy, even after taking such drastic steps.

Iceland's Central Bank Chief and former Prime Minister were quoted as saying, "we do not intend to pay the debts of the banks that have been a little heedless". Instead, the government chose to institute social welfare and debt-forgiveness programs, thus effectively bailing out their citizens. Additionally, several corrupt bankers were even jailed for their role in unscrupulous lending. Consequently, today Iceland is at a stable annual growth rate of 3% annually. By comparison, other European countries like Greece and Estonia struggle to maintain a growth rate of 0.2 % and 1.1% percent. Iceland also retains a low unemployment rate - around 4%, while countries like Greece have seen their unemployment rate hit almost 30%.

Not all countries can do what Iceland did. Despite being one of the biggest victims of the financial crisis of 2008, Iceland has proved in a literal sense what it means to rise from the ashes. Thus, the story of Iceland has stood as an example for other economies over the years.

Ananya Joshi, II Year

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Global Recession

The year 2020 is a year for the history books. We survived a pandemic, got devastating news from all over the world, lived through several new social media trends, and threw around, or rather got to know about some new terms. One of those terms is global recession, and it came with a lot of questions and worries. So, what exactly is a recession? What are its causes? How does it impact an economy? And, are there any benefits to a recession?

The National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defines a recession as a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales. It begins when the economy reaches a peak of activity and ends when the economy reaches its trough.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), a *global recession* is an extended period of economic decline around the world. It can be identified on the basis of a broad set of criterias including a decrease in per-capita GDP of the world accompanied by weakening of other macroeconomic factors like employment, capital flows, etc. The IMF uses the purchasing power parity (PPP) to analyse and scale the magnitude and impact of a global recession.

There are various factors which can cause recessions, including real economic, financial as well as psychological factors. Economists have come up with numerous theories based on different factors to explain the causes, yet no one can accurately predict what the duration or magnitude of a recession would be. This may be because the causes of a recession may also be its effects. According to the IMF, there have been a total of 4 global recessions since WWII - in 1975, 1982, 1991, and 2007. Each of these 4 recessions had their separate set of causes and varied in duration from anywhere between 8-18 months. For example, the *Great*

Recession of 2007 lasted for about 18 months and witnessed a decline of 5.1% in global GDP. It had its causes rooted in the financial market and was triggered with the collapse of the Lehman Brothers. Some recessions occur due to sharp changes in prices or due to a country's monetary and fiscal policies aimed at reducing inflation. The recession of 2020 has its cause rooted in the Coronavirus pandemic which put a pause on all economic activities.

The impact of a global recession on individual economies is based on several factors which is why different economies feel its impact to varying degrees. The effects of recession originating in large countries like Germany, USA, Japan are rapidly felt by their regional trading partners. The sophistication of markets and investment efficiency determine how the financial services industry of an economy is affected. Countries with flourishing export trade (like Germany) are more likely to experience the impact of a recession than countries which have limited trade relations (like USA), when the source of the recession is not within the country's borders.

Recessions are an inevitable part of the business cycle and they do bring some positive changes to the status quo that end up benefiting individuals and the society as a whole.

- **Reallocation of Resources:** A recession always causes ineffective, and erroneous businesses and firms to collapse which redirects investments to more productive uses.
- Recessions also help discipline investors by punishing marginal investors and businesses who rely heavily on debt and leverage to take on risky, speculative investment strategies or business investments.
- Tough economic times create huge buying opportunities. Housing becomes much more affordable and prospective homeowners benefit from bargained prices. It becomes cheaper for entrepreneurs to set up their business. Equity markets often achieve higher highs than before the recession.
- Recessions also cause a change in the mindset of the people and advocates an increase in savings as it pushes consumers to survive on a limited income and thus, are unable to live beyond their means.

However, it is important to note that these benefits can be sabotaged by government policies that try to suppress interest rates and encourage excessive consumption during recessions.

The 2020 Coronavirus Recession hit sectors like tourism, travel, etc very hard. At the same time, it benefitted companies like Apple, Google, Facebook and Amazon's online streaming platform which saw rapid growth in revenue and profitability. Online retail stores saw an increase in demand.

Recessions create all sorts of problems for an economy. But, the process of sorting workers and capital goods into new combinations, under new ownership, at new prices after they have been released from failed businesses or business cutbacks in the recession, is the essence of economic recovery. The most recommended policy for any country to dig itself out of recession is an expansionary fiscal policy. This is usually done in two ways - through tax sops and increased government spending. They are aimed at helping businesses, investors, or workers through direct assistance or by stimulating demand.

The process of recovery from a recession is a long one and can take up to a few years.

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How to revive the Indian Economy?

COVID-19, a global pandemic that is fast evolving into an economic pandemic, is now facing the already slowing Indian Economy. In 2020, Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) has predicted that the global GDP will contract by (-0.5%). Previously, in its Interim Economic Assessment dated 03 March 2020, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) significantly revised its global growth forecast to 1.5% in 2020 due to the adverse economic effects of COVID-19. According to Goldman Sachs, faced with its worst economic crisis in decades caused by the corona outbreak, India's GDP growth is expected to shrink by 5 percent in FY 2020-21. That will reduce tax collection and restrict the capacity of the government to spend and support growth. No wonder Modi's government has relied primarily on loan guarantees and liquidity support, despite strong pressure from India Inc for large fiscal stimulus, as there is little room to relax the fiscal deficit target without inviting ratings to downgrade.

For the Indian economy, there were both supply and demand-side disruptions. On the demand side, sectors bearing the brunt of the adverse impact of COVID-19 include sectors such as trade, transport, travel and tourism, hotels, sports and entertainment as also financial services sectors. On the supply side, disruptions are coming through supply chain breakdowns emanating from countries such as China, South Korea, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, the UK, and the USA. India has substantive trade relations through exports and imports with all these countries.

The Indian economy is currently facing a wide range of challenges, including unemployment, a historic contraction in GDP, a steep decline in consumption, high inflation, and an unsustainable fiscal deficit. A stimulus package of Rs 20 lakh crore and pinned hopes of revival on limiting the virus outbreak in India had previously been announced by the government. But the growth estimates for the first three months of the year made it clear that the need for an hour was a direct stimulus measure. Thus, the government had faced criticism over its economic stimulus plan as sufficient direct measures to improve growth were not included. As we think of a post-lockdown India, there is a fascinating opportunity to make a virtue out of necessity.

Financial Measures

The RBI can announce an OMO calendar and finance special Covid-19 government bonds if appropriate. These will eliminate pressure from the bond markets to ease interest rates, as it is apparent that they are for a well-defined reason only for a limited period. Since widespread money growth has been low for some time, there is space to expand reserve cash, and a monetary expansion that finances a growth recovery will not be inflationary.

Supporting MSMEs

As of now, in addition to cash flow issues, small businesses, especially those related to GST, are plagued by growing compliance burdens involving numerous filings, licensing, and reporting requirements. Wage / PPF subsidies and interest rate subsidies should be aimed at micro and medium-sized enterprises and the most impacted sectors and should be conditional on the short-term retention of jobs and on upskilling and restructuring over time.

New Manufacturing Opportunity

This crisis exposes longer-run prospects and directions for reform on the supply side. Examples include a greater share of distance jobs, economizing on fuel, the import of which was India's weakness, and promoting India's potential, the digital economy. Supply chains can be incentivized to shift from China. States that are the source of migration should consider packages to draw FDI, thus reducing out-migration, precariously living in large cities with excess labour.

Focus on Job Creation

Since April, more than 2.1 crore individuals have lost salaried jobs due to the pandemic, analysts predict that as businesses struggle to run smoothly, the number will rise in the future the sharp drop in salaried employment is a result of the deteriorating economic situation in India and is a major reason for the decline in demand. In such a scenario, to help companies retain their workers, the government should provide targeted stimulus, especially in the worst affected sectors. Subsidizing labour costs, lowering taxes, and providing incentives for the worst affected industries may make a major contribution to eliminating job losses and even generating new ones.

Role of State Governments

State governments will have to play an equally important role in dealing with the current health sector crisis in India's federal set-up, as it is mainly the responsibility of state governments. In the first case, their fiscal deficit cap of 3% of GSDP can also be relaxed to 4% of GSDP for this reason. It may be appropriate for the central government to provide, on its own, a specific grant to be distributed among states on a population-based basis to complement state resources with state-level policies designed to address the health and economic impact of COVID-19.

Conclusion

India cannot, therefore, spend its way out of the current economic mess, compounded by the pandemic right now. That, however, doesn't imply that nothing can be done. The above measures can help the economy go back on the right track but it will take more time and a strong government's political will.

Osheen Sharma, II Year

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The Rise of Gig Economy

Gig Economy is a piece of engagement in which on one hand, there's a service seeker who is a shopper looking for a particular task, and on the other hand, there's a service supplier who is a gig employee and performs a specific task in this economy where tech-enabled platforms connect the patron to the gig employee to rent their services on a short-term basis.

Examples of such services/employees include - Food delivery boys of Zomato, Swiggy, Uber Chuck, etc.), Uber/Ola cab drivers, musicians, construction staff, photographers, painters, etc. There are several apps and websites (Ex-Welding Journal, PlanGrid, Fiverr, Upwork, Punch List, etc.) available for the adept force of package developers, scientists, paramedics, doctors, etc., who require “gigs”. This sort of freelance or self-utilized work market is called a ‘Gig Economy’.

The Gig economy has increased at a speedy rate, particularly during the time of the pandemic. Several governments have taken steps to prevent the exploitation of gig staff and have adopted several policies to make their operating conditions productive and efficient.

Reasons for the Increase of Gig Economy

Urbanization is the main reason for the vast rise in labour force participation rate in Asian countries, with more and more people opting out of the daily grind and selecting to be ‘fluid’. The quantity of staff being employed as freelancers or contract staff has increased from 20% to 25% within the contingent force in the past 2 years.

This versatile economy allows the labour force to stay up to speed with changing times and permits them to figure out a way to move out of the ancient employment opportunities; workers now get to work for a set range of hours. However, some folks have a very versatile work schedule which contributes to the increase of the Gig Economy.

Increasing state rates is additionally forcing folks to figure out a way to survive in this world and gig economies allow them to do just that. Companies don't rent a regular worker, to reduce costs due to which the staff is not tied down by any company. Once they finish the gig at one company, they are free to work with others of their choosing.

In India, there are three million Gig staff employees including temporary staff, freelance contractors, on-line platform staff, contract firm staff, and on-call staff. The quantity is definitely not little if we compare it with India's five hundred million staff.

Benefits of the Gig Economy

- Autonomy for staff,

- Flexible work hours,
- Rewards for exertions,
- Available at a less expensive rate.

Challenges of the Gig Economy

- Gig staff does not receive any benefits like retirement edges, insurance, maternity leave, etc,
- Several Gig staff receive lesser wages than the salary bonded. This is unfair and unethical. There is also no guarantee in some cases,
- Companies might delay or stop the payments of the staff,
- The employees feel insecure which causes undue stress,
- Some gig staff overwork to earn a better income,
- The exploitation of gig staff is one of the largest challenges faced by the gig economy. Some corporations are encouraging folks to engage in the Gig Economy in their spare time. This will cause a scarcity of time for private life, thereby affecting relationships and the psychological state of the worker which will, in turn, increase stress and tensions in their life,
- The rise of the Gig Economy could be a threat to some regular employment opportunities. Some corporations are substituting regular workers with Gig staff.

Conclusion

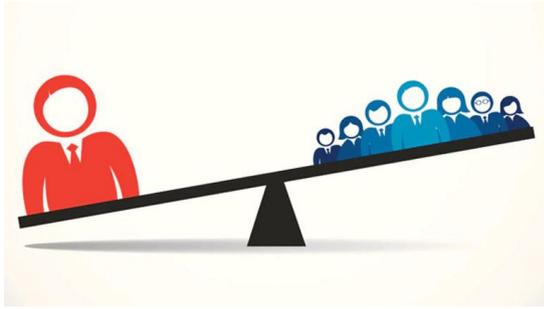
The Gig Economy is rising at a speedy rate. It makes amends for the high-increase in-state rates in Asian countries. The Gig Economy has led to the remodel of India's work culture, with increased flexibility and autonomy, overriding the standard relationship shared between associate degree leader and worker. For a developing country, the potential blessings of the Gig Economy are going to be varied.

Muskan Bokoliya, III Year

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Income Disparity: A Grave Challenge



It is a matter of great incredulity and startlement that at one place where there can be seen extremely luxurious residences with costliest cars parked at the front, there is another place in its proximity, equivalent to a slum wherein, people lack even the rudimentary facilities like water, food security, clothing, etc. These people don't even possess an official identity in the

country and have been illegally living in dilapidated houses. This wide gulf between the haves and have nots renders the stupendous positions of all the macroeconomic indicators of a country like GDP (Gross Domestic Product), National Income (NNP_{fc}) somewhat misleading and trivial because the distribution of these indicators among the population is highly unequal. The fact is unanimously endorsed and pertinent that development is accomplished in the true sense only when it is participated in by all the sections of the society equally. The distribution of national income remains highly unequal especially in India, thus posing a grave challenge for the government to help attain development in a true sense i.e., which is inclusive and equally accessible to all. Approximately, 54 percent of the country's wealth is controlled by millionaires, the richest 1% of Indians own 58.4% of the wealth. The richest 10 % of Indians own 80.7 % of the wealth and this trend is going in the upward direction every year, which means the rich are getting richer at a much faster rate than the poor.

This trend poses a special threat to the level of development of a country like India because our country's history has always seen too much significance laid on the upliftment of the downtrodden communities so that all the communities and eventually all the people could participate in a fair play and accomplish what they deserve. Often this income disparity results in the deterioration of talents and hindering of development for the people who are below the poverty line (BPL). One of the major reasons behind this unequal distribution of income is Unemployment. The rate of unemployment is still high in India along with the existence of some related phenomena like disguised employment wherein people are made to work less than their potential and hence are paid less than what they deserve, which is more conspicuous in the agricultural sector. As a result of this, people with great talents are unable to reap propitious job opportunities. Further reasons for this are lack of ample jobs and low level of skills in the people which make it arduous for them to compete in the job market. Another crucial reason is the prevalence of a regressive tax system for the procurement of revenue by the government which is a system of taxation in which there is a greater real burden on the poor than the rich because the tax rate remains the same for all groups irrespective of their income levels. In such a case a person with an income of 1 crore and a person with an income of 1 thousand, both pay the same amount as tax.

The phenomenon of inflation is also responsible for widening the gulf between the rich and poor because a rise in the general price level impacts the poor people more badly than the rich people. During inflation, few profit earners gain and most wage earners lose. Since

wages lag behind prices, profits increase. This has created more and more inequality. Also, during inflation, workers in the organized sector get higher wages which partly offsets the effect of price rise but wages and salaries of workers in unorganized sectors (such as agriculture and small-scale and cottage industries) do not increase. So, their real income (purchase income) falls. Hence, it is necessary to ensure stability in the economy by curbing the possibilities of inflation. Also, to bring about real development, various economic measures can and must be taken by the government. For example, promoting an entirely a progressive tax structure so that the burden of the tax could be placed on the people as per their income levels. There is also a stern need for the development of skills in the people so that they could compete at a fair level. Furthermore, there is a need for the generation of more employment so that talented people could be gainfully employed.

Some other measures that could prove to be effective include a ceiling on land holdings because of the imposition of which there will be a certain limit to the amount of land that a person can possess and equality will be promoted. Also, if the government imposes a price ceiling on certain goods not for all but certain low-income earning sections of society, it would be highly beneficial. Besides all these measures, the government can work towards the improvement of the standard of living of the poor people by vigorously incorporating transfer payments which are one-sided transactions mostly meant for development like unemployment, compensation, soft loans, concessions to senior citizens, scholarships to poor children, etc. If all these measures are taken and executed with utmost efficiency consistently then some drastic changes will be obtrusive which is the need of the hour.

Vamakshi Chaturvedi, I Year

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Understanding the Economy of Trust



"Trust works like a magnetic field – whenever it is lost, there is room for a new order to emerge."

- Philipp Kristian Diekhöner

Trust explains the possibilities of other's actions bearing on an individual's choice of action when the action is chosen before the actions of others. The two striking aspects of trust to notice are: the development of expectations about events to occur in the future acknowledging the condition of an individual's present decision. Secondly, the uncertainty and risk due to the possibilities considering the concern of exploitation of the placed trust. Trust is a core essential for social entities like that of a country, which includes institutions, networks, relations, attitudes, values, and norms to improve the efficiencies of society by facilitating coordinated actions. Therefore, trust enables channelizing relationships between the social and economic development of a country.

Trust in microeconomic decision-making and macro-economic performance has been recognized by many. Arrow (1972) pointed out that virtually every commercial transaction has an element of trust within itself. Also, economic backwardness in the world can be explained by the lack of confidence.

Coleman (1988) explained how trust, as an important aspect of social capital, can affect the creation of human capital in the next generation by influencing school drop-out rates. Putnam (1993) was the first to highlight the role of social capital (majorly trust) for economic dynamism and to initiate various empirical studies on this topic. As per Putnam, societies evolve towards two broad equilibria, a good equilibrium ("virtuous circle") with high levels of civic engagement, cooperation, trust, and performance, and a bad equilibrium ("vicious circle") with isolation, exploitation, distrust, and stagnation. Solow (1995) emphasized that trust only indirectly affects growth. With physical capital accumulation, human capital also acts as an essential determinant of economic development. Fukuyama (1995) mentioned how with variations in trust there can be cross-country evaluation of differences in economic performance. Goldin and Katz (1998) illustrated that social capital, (inclusive of associational activities, social trust, and civic participation), helps in the rise of secondary education as well as contributes to human capital formation. Bornschieer (2001) and Volken (2002) explored the effects of trust on technological diffusion. Grief and Tabellini (2010) provided an analysis by a comparison between pre-modern China and Medieval Europe. Pre-modern China could manage to sustain cooperation within the clan, with strong moral ties and reputation among clan members. On the other hand, in Medieval Europe, the main example of a cooperative organization is the city, whereby cooperation across kinship lines is with weak ties and external enforcement.

Hasn't the importance of trust in the smooth functioning of a society and economy been lost since ancient times? Essentially, laws have been formulated to provide the legal basis for mutual trust in commercial transactions mostly. For instance, Kautilya's Arthashastra points out that if a seller sells goods on someone else's behalf and fails to extract the best price for the sale, he should solely bear the burden of the loss and adequately compensate the owner. Today, the legal system provides security against being plundered. But the consistent question is that despite having similar laws, how can societies differ in the amount of trust they place on each other and their institutional systems? To highlight the level of trust in any society which helps to develop stronger democratic and market institutions, a paper co-authored by Putnam and John Helliwell in 1995, shows that states with more social capital did better in terms of growth in GDP per capita, as compared to those with little of it. According to a recent World Bank working paper, Helliwell and his co-authors stated that social trust should be treated like any other capital asset.

On the contrary, not all social capital works for the betterment of society. Raghuram Rajan and Luigi Zingales, in their book, "Saving Capitalism from the Capitalists", illustrate the example of a diamond trading community of Palanpuri Jains in Gujarat. Their business involves handling a valuable commodity developed on mutual trust in a joint social group. But with business expansion, the community faces difficulties in controlling malpractices and is not allowing outsiders who could lead professionalism and modern business practices.

So, the role of trust in an economy delivers a final lesson- building social capital will not be easy, but it is the key to make democracy work.

Shristi Chaudhari, III year

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The COVID-19 Fever:

The Pandemic that Changed the Landscape of the World Economic Order

The Coronavirus pandemic has brought the world to a halt. The world, which was so interconnected and was looked upon for its benefits, is now on the verge of disintegration. A virus so powerful did this. Trade routes, travel plans, joint goals, and international institutions along with the world economy face the biggest threat from this little virus, residing inside the human body. It is unprecedented not just, in terms of what it did to the entire human population but leading to an unprecedented supply shock not just in two or three countries but many countries that form an integral part of the global economy.

The world that existed before the virus struck was borderless. There was an exchange of ideas, people, goods and services, and more reliance on our neighbours and friends in this integrated world. All this is now seen as fearful. Fear of a virus. Fear of the global supply shock. Fear of interdependence on one another. Fear of people travelling. Fear of a capitalist economy, which could not prevent economies from going so badly into the state of recession with which they would not be able to cope up for at least the two coming decades. It is this fear, which is now going to determine the relations of the state in the era of post-Covid globalization.

In the post COVID-19 era, the meaning of globalization would transform. Supply shock experienced today due to the initial closing down of industries in China, which was the major manufacturing hub of the world, will have a long-term effect. Countries will try to be self-reliant and will look for alternate options when it will come to the manufacturing of their products. Looking far away from China and finding alternative supply chains around the globe will be considered. While many countries will reap the benefits of this new supply chain, there will be many more that will face this shock, for the period to come. In addition to this, the countries would also be burdened not only with the initial problems of setting up industries in the new supplying countries but also with the impact of Covid-19 on them as well.

There is not just this supply shock, which is making the economies slide down. Accompanied by this, is the demand disruption. The fall in demand that occurred during this time made many of the capitalist economies realize the fact that capitalism cannot sustain an economy from going into recession as demand will not be generated much when people are themselves confined in a four-wall room. Greater government intervention is needed in these times. Private companies cannot support the national economy, no matter how strong they are. These private enterprises cannot generate demand when people do not have enough money in their hands to purchase the goods and services these private players have to offer.

The announcement of lockdowns and the subsequent imposition of the travel ban in almost all countries of the world has also severely impacted the demand for fossil fuels. As people are confined within their houses with nowhere to go and transportation almost on a halt, there has been a steady fall in the demand for petrol and crude oil. Oil is the lifeline of many Gulf economies. It is mainly through the export of oil that these otherwise water-scarce, resource-poor countries have been able to develop their economies. As the global prices for oil fall, their

worries are on the rise. The price war combined with the effect of the pandemic on the oil industry caused the prices to drop to zero and become negative.

As the production of oil continues to rise with no buyers in the market it is likely to make it more costly for the oil firms to store the excess oil. The oil firms in the long run are running the risk of making losses if the pandemic continues. Additionally, if the situation persists then the countries relying largely on oil would have to search for an alternative way to keep their economies alive and flourishing or it won't take long before these countries find themselves in a state of bankruptcy. The government would need to intervene under the prevailing circumstances to keep the oil industry alive.

As regards the stock market, the situation has been dire. The Covid-19 pandemic is being called a black swan event due to the unexpected and unprecedented scale of disaster it has brought upon the stock market. The stock market is otherwise too, risky venture but the pandemic has made it even more volatile. Stock markets all over the world have been plunging due to the pandemic. The situation has been so poor that on a single day the circuit breakers had to be activated four times to keep the US stock market stable. As businesses all over the world are severely hit by the pandemic and impacted due to the demand and supply shocks, there has been a panic about buying and selling of shares.

While these are the sectors that were hard-hit by this "evil" coronavirus, there are others which are going to stay so, as there will be not enough demand in the world economy, from now on, for them. There is zero demand for them today. We still do not know how the travel industry, trade industry, and others will flourish after these dark times and how the states will respond to them. At the individual state level, there is a fall in demand as people do not have enough cash reserves to sustain their demands. This situation points to the fact that immediate government intervention is required. Cash transfers and provisions of unemployment benefits need to be taken care of by the government. In many countries, the government has put its foot in the market and tried to operate the market, taking into consideration the immediate requirements. While in other countries, they are still relying on the private sector to use its magic hand and turn the situation upside down.

One major thing this COVID-19 pandemic has done is that it has exposed the economies of their inadequate and insufficient health care systems. It has revealed the importance of health in a world that just focuses on gathering power and money. The states which used to boast about their world-class health infrastructure have been the ones who failed miserably in it, whereas others which were not so good in it, can be seen floating above many of them due to their far-sighted economic policies and the support provided to the citizens by the government. The virus has hit the humans and the economy equally. The pandemic has exposed the fragility of the world economic order and the lack of preparedness to fight situations like these. However, what it has done the most is that it has revealed that the dominant stakeholders in the economy can no longer support it in times like these, and are themselves lobbying for strong fiscal and monetary measures to keep their business going.

Aarushi and Shuchita Gautam, II Year

Japan: A Fading Economy



Japan became the primary of the fashionable Asian countries to experience a massive sustained economic process. It had plenty going for it after the end of the war, but it had been able to rebuild with the assistance of the allies and bear its modern industrial revolution. Within the 1960s Japan was growing at the speed of 10% a year which for a financial set-up was unprecedented at the time, this economic process

continued and Japan was ready to ride the wave of globalization because of being the world's low-cost manufacturer. Japan developed an enormous car industry, it had been at the forefront of consumer electronics and was working meticulously to make sure that this newfound wealth was being invested wisely into infrastructures like high-speed rail, airports, and metro systems that will make their economy even more efficient. At its peak, there was so much wealth in Japan that the important estate market of Tokyo had some pretty crazy anomalies. Within the late 80s, it was estimated that the imperial palace covering a section of 3.4 square kilometres in Central Tokyo had a true estate land value greater than all of the important estates in California which should provide a good idea of what quantity of money was washing around in Japan. Then what went wrong?

The Great Stagnation

The GDP of Japan in 1994 was 4.9 trillion US dollars, the GDP of Japan today is 4.9 trillion US dollars. This still makes it a large economy, third-largest behind China and the US. This also means Japan has seen no real growth within the past 30 years. In an exceeding world that assumes that growth will continue forever, this can be controversial.

Causes of The Slowdown

- Japan has a very low birth rate and a high life expectancy making it the oldest country in the world. This implies that almost all of the workforce is simply working to support the older generation who are not any longer suitable to work either directly or indirectly. Far more private and public money goes towards healthcare and it's hard for young workers to maneuver up a continuously crowded ladder.
- Japan's primary industries are being challenged by the economies that have passed through their economic booms. 20 years ago, if anyone wanted a reliable car nobody could transcend the Japanese brand. Today Japanese manufacturers are outperformed on pricing and warranties by South Korean manufacturers who have moved within the same market. Similar is true for consumer electronics. Within the 70s and 80s, nobody could hold a candle to the Japanese industry. But today the industrial powerhouse of China and Taiwan have completely captured this market.

What Is the Japanese Government Doing About It?

In the mid-90s at the height of the economic boom, the bank of Japan had an interest rate of 6%. Today is a very desperate try to stimulate the economy. The Bank of Japan features a cash rate of negative 0.1% meaning that the financial organization of Japan pays other banks to borrow money for it. But this doesn't cause inflation because growth in Japan including wage growth is so stagnant that the price level of stuff isn't increasing irrespective of the rate of interest. The country is experiencing deflation i.e., the items are costing less every single year. To an average consumer, deflation might sound good except for financial institution, it could be a horrifying alarm as when the money can buy more and more per annum then people will just hold on to the money and stuff it under a mattress because the same money would be ready to buy a costlier thing next year. People not spending their money will cause an economic halt and therefore the financial organization will do anything to prevent this from happening. The agency that has been implemented by the bank of Japan to control the situation is something called quantitative easing. It implies that the bank of Japan will just print lots of cash in a shot to fight deflation. This has had mixed results. The overall business has been restored to a snug level of two to three percent annually. But this growth has not been reintroduced into the economy as an entire.

Debt Trap

If any government wants to spice up its economy it'll lower taxation and boost government spending which implies there'll be more cash in people's pockets which they're going to hopefully venture out and spend in businesses that will employ people to induce a booming economy. There's one downside though. When a government spends an excessive amount of money without making plenty of cash, they lose any savings that they had and get into debt and Japan has gone into debt of 11 trillion US dollars that does represent almost two and a half times the national GDP of Japan. Beyond this Japan must pay interest on those loans because a majority of this takes the shape of presidency bonds. The charge per unit is extremely low but the amount of debt that we're talking about these repayments do have a significant impact on the long-term growth of this economy. Unfortunately, Japan is stuck in a tough place in its economy. It can't borrow anymore. Its workers have become less productive as they have grown older and its once stable industries are outperformed by the new Asian economies on the block.

For as long as we've studied a productive economic system, we've almost assumed that growth will persist forever. People are already predicting a time when China will be the dominant economic power within the world broadening the US and also the EU but truth be told the fate of Japan is an outcome that's more and more likely for an economy supported by the belief workshop over the globe.

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year

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Green Economy: Renewable Energy in COVID19



2020 has been quite a year. While COVID-19 adversely impacted a lot of lives and economies around the globe, COVID has had a positive, accelerant impact on a number of businesses. Some of these include businesses focused on e-commerce, logistics, B2B platforms and more importantly, renewable energy.

Interestingly, the demand for renewable energy spiked after the COVID-19 lockdown, with solar energy holding a substantial share in that demand. During the lockdown, business activity in India and around the world came to a virtual standstill leading to a sharp drop in demand for energy in general. However, the solar energy sector in India benefited from what is called a ‘must run’ status which compels power distribution companies to use solar energy, whenever generated — which explains the demand of renewables during lockdown, since a solar farm cannot be shut down in the same way as a coal or gas-fired power plant, when demand falls.

India set an ambitious goal of producing 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022 which comprised 100 GW to be generated from solar. However, COVID-19 related supply chain disruptions coupled with macro-economic risks slowed the rate at which India was otherwise progressing to meet its targets. As such, the Indian solar sector had been plagued with many problems, which now became only more pronounced because of the pandemic.

The Bridge to India Report shines light on some of the most critical challenges that the global solar sector faces, which largely also apply to India:

- Deteriorating financial condition of distribution utilities: COVID-19 deteriorated the financial viability of many distribution utilities in India leading to delayed payments to power generators, risk of curtailment of power, renegotiation of power purchase agreements and low profitability of existing solar projects.
- Delayed construction activity: In India most annual construction activity takes place before the monsoon season. Due to the pandemic, the pace of constructing new solar power plants was significantly impacted by supply chain disruptions, equipment shortage, labour movement restrictions etc.
- Trade barriers: 88% of the total solar modules used by India come from China. Such increased dependency on China proves rather dangerous in the times of a pandemic enforced lockdown, for the growth of the Indian solar market.
- Lack of competitive financing solutions: Solar projects under construction face numerous challenges including high capital costs, high execution risks and low revenues. These challenges need to be addressed by adopting better ways to finance solar projects in India.

India’s solar energy market has been riddled with too many inefficiencies for far too long now. It is time that this status quo changed. It is true that COVID-19 negatively impacted

supply chains and strategic capabilities that could hasten India's clean energy transition; but perhaps the (not so) good news is that ALL countries in the world suffered the COVID-19 impact. While it is expected that developed countries would be able to cope and emerge from this crisis faster, developing countries have historically shown more resilience during a crisis and eventually emerged stronger than they were.

Instances of resilience have already been visible in the form of bold policy initiatives taken by the Indian government recently. The proposed reforms in the Electricity Act, 2003 (post the outbreak of COVID-19) are a welcome move to ensure speedy and efficient transition to clean energy. The amendment contemplates formulation of a National Renewable Energy Policy to promote renewable energy and proposes a minimum percentage of purchase of power from renewable sources. It also proposes establishment of an Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority (a body akin to civil courts in India) to adjudicate all matters relating to power purchase agreements. This is expected to encourage timely and efficient resolution of contractual disputes in this sector. Another important change is concerning the ability of grid operators to withhold power supply to utilities when payment security, as agreed under a power purchase agreement, is not provided. Such amendments if approved, would go a long way in addressing the off-take risks in the Indian solar industry.

India's policy commitment to strengthen and scale the solar market has been promising. Time and again, the Indian government has been rolling schemes and incentives for promoting the growth of renewables in the economy. However, such policy commitment alone will not help achieve the 2022 target of 175 GW of installed renewable energy.

Solar energy developers and generators in emerging markets need working capital to finance their operations but commercial banks consider lending to them too risky, especially when banks are less familiar with the solar sector. Instead, if the same risk could be off-set by first loss capital, solar energy providers will not only be able to operate better but also be better positioned to create the positive impact they seek to make. Case Study: SunFunder raised first loss layers to loan to 37 solar companies.

Private investors, both small and big, could pool their investments into either a solar energy focused alternative investment fund (AIF) or solar investment infrastructure trusts (SEITS) to subscribe to solar bonds issued by solar companies. So far, there aren't many renewable/solar energy focused funds in India. Not only could such pools of capital ensure participation of small investors, but will also allow high net worth investors access to a nascent asset class and related returns. Needless to mention, catalytic use of philanthropic capital in servicing the solar bonds will only encourage more private participation in financing the solar industry.

Mehak Pahuja, I Year

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Income Inequality in India



“The billionaire boom is not a sign of a thriving economy but a symptom of a failing economic system. Those working hard, growing food for the country, building infrastructure, working in factories are struggling to fund their child's education, buy medicines for family members and manage two meals a day. The growing divide undermines democracy and promotes corruption

and cronyism,” - Oxfam India CEO Nisha Agrawal.

National income is the country's final output of all new goods and services produced in one year. The study of national income statistics gives us the opportunity to understand the economic composition of a country by demonstrating how income is generated, how it is distributed, what quantity is spent, saved, or taxed.

Income inequality is how unequally income is allocated throughout a population. The less equal the distribution, higher is the income inequality. Although the economy of India is one of the fastest-growing ones in the world, it also has various disparities in its structure. Inequality has been on a sharp rise for the last thirty years. The richest have locked in an immense part of the wealth that is generated through crony capitalism and inheritance.

The top ten percent of the population of India retains seventy-seven percent of the total national wealth. In 2017, the richest 1% collected 73% of the wealth created, while 67 million Indians who encompass the most impoverished half of the population witnessed only a 1% rise in their wealth. There are 117 billionaires in India and the number has risen from only 9 in 2000 to 117 in 2020. Many common people do not have access to the health care they need. The total number of people who are driven into poverty because of healthcare costs every year is 63 million! It is further said that women do 3.26 billion hours of free work every day—a contribution to the Indian economy that amounts to at least Rs 19 lakh crore a year!

The income disparity in India fell dramatically between the 1950s and 1980s but increased from then on. Ever since the 1980s, the income shares of the top 1% have been soaring, reaching 22% for the very latest year. It is remarkable that projections of income inequality put India together with the countries with the greatest inequality globally. India was second to the Middle Eastern countries when assessing the income share of the top 10% in 2016.



Figure 1: Share of income acquired by the top 1%

Image Courtesy: <https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Publications/Policy-brief/Image/PB2018-6-figure1.jpg>

The Gini coefficient for wealth, based upon the All-India Debt and Investment Surveys (AIDIS), climbed from 0.67 in 2002 to 0.75 in 2012.



Figure 2: Gini coefficient of wealth

Image Courtesy: <https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Publications/Policy-brief/Image/PB2018-6-figure2.jpg>

Numerous experts attribute the inequality to the enhanced penetration of technology and industrialization. A huge amount of the labour force works in sectors with extraordinarily little productivity. For instance, the agriculture sector provides 53 per-cent jobs, while at the same time contributing only 17 percent to the GDP.

Investment in public infrastructure as well as education, liberal taxation, improved labour laws, taxation on wealth (like inheritance), supervision over monopolies and restrictive trade practices, social security measures aimed at the workers, programmes for the upliftment of the rural poor, instituting employment programmes and wage policies, are regarded as significant steps towards the reduction of income disparities. Investing in women as important workers is necessary today to reduce inequality and increase the nation's gross domestic product (GDP). Assisting women to remain active in the work environment at the same time as raising a household is vital in accomplishing this economic expansion. Minimum wages and universal basic income are two of the common methods to amend work-related laws. They both have the same objective – boosting the incomes of the impoverished to lessen the income difference. On the administration's part, things like advocating comprehensive growth by stimulating labour-intensive sectors that will generate more jobs, enforcing a higher tax on the super-rich, executing policies to address all the forms of gender discrimination and taking stringent measures against tax avoidance will be useful in lowering inequality.

Conclusion

At the present time, India is no longer a country lurching mainly in severe poverty. It is a country with rampant inequality, pockets of deep-rooted inadequacies, and susceptible populations. We must acknowledge current inequality and eradicate the underlying structural factors that create inequality. India must create its own solutions to deliver all its citizens today and in the future with a fair and honourable stake in life, driven by technology and shielded from any kind of bias.

Mitali Wadhwa, II Year

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Economics of Climate Change

Climate change is happening. Unseasonal rainfalls, series of hurricanes in the Atlantic-Gulf region, droughts, earthquakes, changing weather patterns, prolonged winters are the by-products of climate change. The changing weather patterns are causing the global economy billions of dollars each year.

Here, I try to assess the sectors that are impacted due to climate change and also explore the repercussions of the environmental phenomenon which are indirectly affecting the economy.

Agriculture

Agriculture is both contributing to and is being impacted by climate change. Climate change has occurred as a result of global warming. The rise in temperatures has given birth to bacteria

and pests which ruin the crops causing huge losses to the farmer. This is a major cause of concern especially for countries where agriculture contributes a large share to the country's GDP or forms a substantial share of the country's exports. Unseasonal rainfall is a major cause of concern particularly in countries where agriculture is rainfed (e.g. India). As per a study conducted in 2014, it was found that yield in Africa would reduce by 50% as a result of climate change. Due to the rise in global temperatures, the water supply has reduced which is a further cause of concern to farmers.

As per a study conducted by FAO(UN), it was found that enteric fermentation was the largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions (33%), followed by paddy rice (20%), synthetic fertilizers (18%), manure (11%), manure management (7%) and crop residue (4%). Livestock-related emissions from enteric fermentation and manure contributed over half of the total. In the National Geographic movie, Before the Flood, it was stated that global meat production contributed a significant amount to greenhouse gas emissions.

Crop production is projected to decrease in the 21st century due to climatic changes.

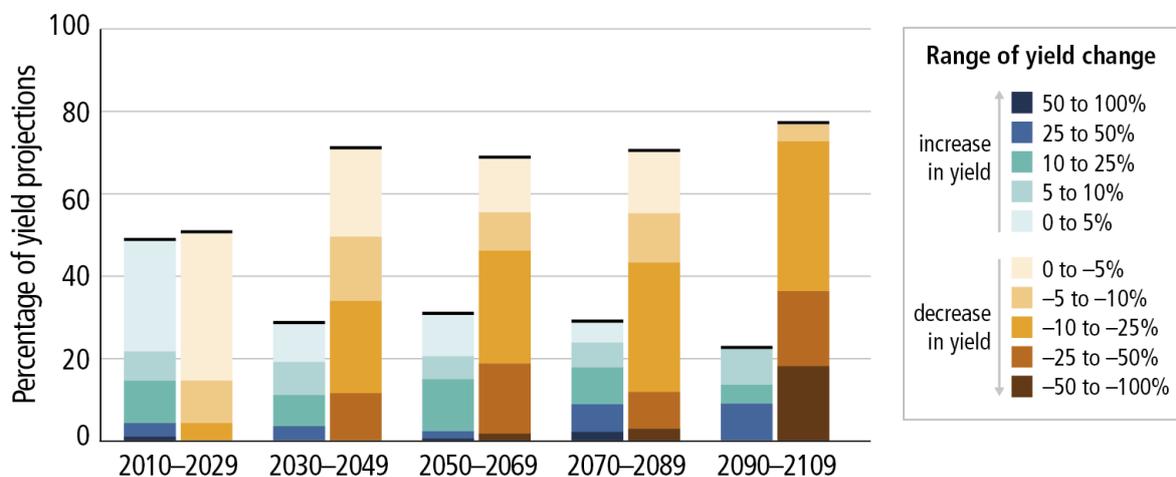


Image Courtesy: <https://ugc.futurelearn.com/uploads/assets/10/32/10328f3a-866d-4ada-9d5b-232218e55363.png>

The graph illustrates that the average crop yield projections across all scenarios and regions are increasingly showing the trend of widespread yield decreases.

The falling production of agricultural goods which are necessities will cause a rise in the prices of the commodities. The countries will lose out on the foreign exchange from the export of these goods.

According to the study by the Asian Development Bank, 2.2 billion people in Asia depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The falling yields and the adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture is a cause of concern for the Asian countries as it may put a huge proportion of the labour force out of employment severely impacting the GDP of the countries.

Food Insecurity

The direct outcome of the declining supply of food crops is the increase in food insecurity all over the world. However, the impact would be felt most in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian subcontinent. As per a report by the IPCC, the crop yield in Africa and South Asia would fall by 8% by 2050. But demand is expected to rise during the same period due to population explosion and changing diets. The report also showed that climate change would lead to erosion of food security in Central America, Brazil, and parts of the Andean region.

Increased food insecurity due to climate change will increase the proportion of malnourished people in the population causing a fall in the proportion of the healthy workforce. This would further reduce the productivity of the nation as a whole thus causing the economy to incur huge losses.

Property Damage and Insurance

Extreme weather events such as unseasonal rainfalls increased the frequency of hurricanes, and typhoons lead to flooding in low-lying regions causing property damage. Though steps have been taken in some countries to protect the low-lying areas from being flooded. However, these are only short-term measures and are likely to protect the areas for an estimated period of 15 years at the maximum. Once the period is over, the governments would once again have to spend millions of dollars on installing infrastructure to protect the low-lying areas from floods. Insurance is bought by people to provide them security from unpredictable/unexpected events. Climate change has increased uncertainty in recent times in the sense that there has been an increased occurrence of earthquakes, floods, and other natural disasters. This has made insurance more costly and unaffordable for a large section of the population all over the world.

The Spread of Diseases and Health

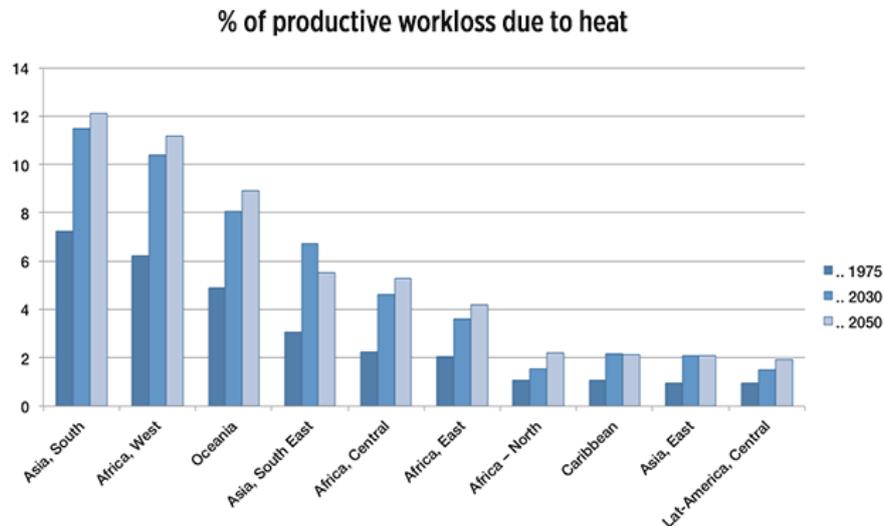
The increased global temperatures have increased the risk of the spread of diseases such as malaria. The higher temperatures serve as a breeding ground for the Aedes mosquito responsible for causing malaria. The rising food insecurity (which is a consequence of climate change) is pushing large sections of the population to shift to the consumption of meat thus increasing the risk of contracting diseases from animals. As per an IPCC report, there would be an extension of the disease's geographic range because of warmer temperatures which are a result of climate change. The IPCC stated in a report that the rise in temperatures along with the rise in population will put 5-6 billion people at risk of contracting dengue in the 2080s. Extreme weather and changing weather patterns have led to forest fires which destroy the habitat of animals and birds causing them to take shelter in areas inhabited by humans and in the process increasing the risk of contracting zoonotic diseases. The incidence of hantavirus, West Nile disease, Ebola will increase due to warmer temperatures.

The economies all over the world will have to build a very robust healthcare system to protect their labor force from the increased spread of diseases and also from the disease emerging as a result of climate change.

Otherwise, the countries risk losing billions of dollars and face the prospect of an economic collapse.

Warmer temperatures affect the productivity of the labor force. A report found that 153 billion hours of labor were lost as a result of heatwaves in 2017. The graph compares the percentage of work loss due to heat in different regions in different periods.

As per the Climate Vulnerability Monitor, 2012 report the increased cost of heat-induced



labor productivity loss globally would be approximately US\$2 trillion in 2030.

Tourism

The tourism industry forms a significant share of the GDP of each country. Climate change-induced extreme weather events have adversely affected the industry. Floods due to rising sea levels have submerged the low-lying areas and eroded the beaches. The frequent forest fires caused as a result of the heat waves have significantly reduced hiking and other recreational activities.

Immigration Crisis and Climate Change

Climate Change has triggered a host of problems such as food insecurity, loss of employment due to extreme weather events, and increased global temperatures. This has further led to the immigration crisis. The people from areas that were either destroyed due to disasters triggered by climate change or are suffering from losses due to outbreak of disease (e.g. Ebola in African countries) are forced to immigrate to/seek asylum in other countries creating pressure on already scarce resources and leading to loss of employment opportunities for natives of the home/host country.

Conflicts and Climate Change

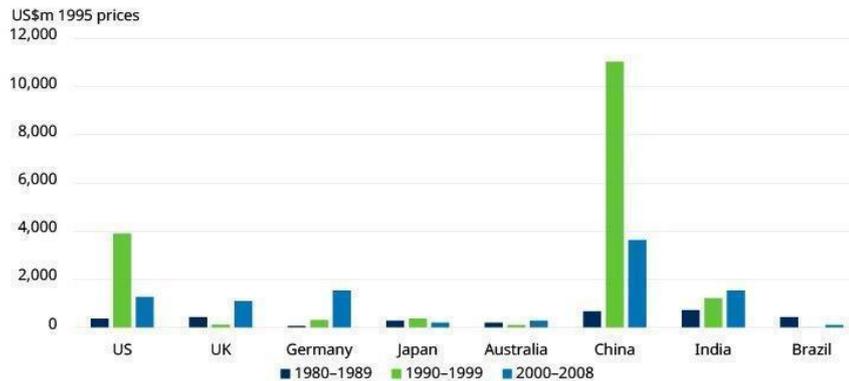
Conflicts have risen due to climate change. A study found that there existed a relationship between conflict, climate change, and migration. Climate change has increased the occurrence of droughts which has, in turn, led to crop failure. Since populations are large and resources are scarce, people are involved in competitions and violent conflicts with each other over the control of resources. Conflicts in turn lead to economic collapse and force the natives/citizens to migrate from the region to another country/region. This further causes political unrest and raises the question of national security in the destination country.

Economic Damage from Disasters

The graphs below show the economic damage from floods, cyclones to different countries.

Chart 2 : Average economic damage from floods

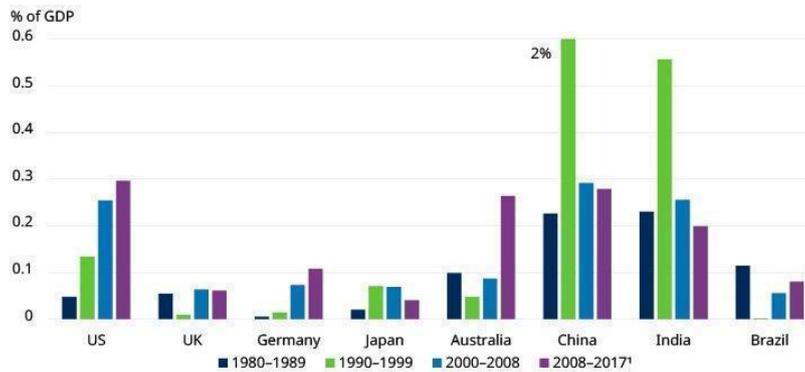
Schroders



Source: The political economy of natural disaster damage. Eric Neumayer, Thomas Plümper, Fabian Barthel, 2014. Global Environmental Change; Schroder Economics Group, 15 October 2020. 504389.

Chart 5: Average economic loss from tropical cyclones and floods

Schroders



Source: The political economy of natural disaster damage. Eric Neumayer, Thomas Plümper, Fabian Barthel, 2014. Global Environmental Change; Knoma.com, Schroder Economics Group, 15 October 2020. 504389.

Conclusion

Climate change is triggering crises and conflicts and is impacting the different sectors of the global economy. The imposition of a carbon tax on industries can be levied by governments across the world. A change in diet is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The need to invent fertilizers and manure management systems that do not pollute the environment is felt. The countries must join hands and take swift action or else face the bleak prospect of another disaster which may be worse than the current pandemic and cause even greater losses to the world economy.

Shuchita Gautam, II Year

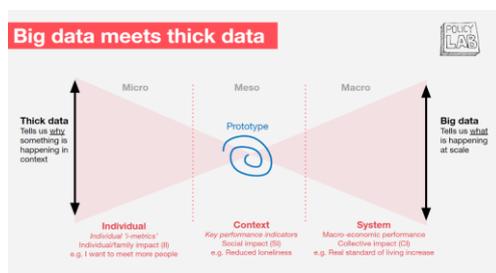
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Big Data vs Thick Data-The Humans Insights Missing from Big Data

Big data refers to the collections of data that cannot be easily browsed or analysed using traditional methods. They are collected in huge volumes and are of the utmost value for corporate houses and multinationals which eventually help in future product development and



services. Tricia Wang in a TED^x Cambridge talk mentioned that relying on big data alone increases the chances we will miss something while giving ourselves the illusion "we know everything". Quantification in a contained system is certainly more diverse than that in a dynamic system where it can create a paradox.

In a dynamic system particular and data analytics in general significant incorporation would be that of human insights. Human insights would provide a valuable new understanding of the sample that will be the outcome of listening and observing with empathy. These act as a bridge between what consumers think, feel, say, do, and what is already known.

Not just a quant model's excerpts but the whole aspect of reasoning and empathy has upgraded the accuracy of conclusions. Netflix the streaming company effectively introduced the concept of binge-watching by providing the users with more of the same show. This was done by effective incorporation of human insights and behaviour of its viewers. This is how one firm can bring a difference and stand out amongst others. With a consistent model, with lesser volatility, a quantitative approach would just do fine but the dynamic systems especially those involving humans in the sample are better analysed and used with the incorporation of human insights. The human insights giving clarity and justification to the consumer behaviour backed by their emotional lives and lifestyle can be termed as thick data.

Is thick data superior to big data? The former supplies qualitative information, all about an elaborate bandwagon of primary and secondary research approaches, including surveys, sample population, questionnaires, journals, videos, and others. While the latter is a quantitative and complex alternative. The difference in features is not what calls for attention but the change in the market that an amalgamation of thick and big data is of prime attention. This would initiate a search for unknown information that would help the brands with market strategy. Samsung modified its televisions for a modernist approach based on customer feedback and by amending its marketing strategy accordingly.

“Quantification bias: the unconscious belief of valuing the measurable over the immeasurable”- Tricia Wang. This bias is simply fixating on a number in such a way that everything else is forgotten. Excerpts and observations are supposed to be represented by a large sample space and thick data from smaller samples are discredited based on a decision made following current big data indicators. This does have a long-run implication of losing out on human intelligence and consumer feedback. Human centricity would work wonders once worked out with data-centricity. Geoffrey Moore stated that without big data, you are blind and deaf, and in the middle of the freeway. This position of Moore tends to rule out the question of what, how, and why, these questions behind the big data.

The credibility of big data cannot be denounced but it remains to be an effective marketing strategy to adopt the goods of both big data and thick data to overcome the flaws and shortcomings. With such a complex range of data, not the size of the data but the efficiency of the way the concerned entity uses the data resources which is crucial for the product development. Big data enables cost-saving as better efficient ways of conducting business can be extracted after analysing the data collected. Data analysis of big data also leads to a better understanding of the current market conditions along with quick decisions and time reduction.

Big data can often lead an enterprise to fail in utilizing thick data- qualitative, non-numerical insights into the clients’ emotions, behaviour, and insights. In emergencies like the Covid-19 pandemic, such an approach strains the executives as well as clients and puts them under more stress. In other words, big data can be resorted to answering questions like when, how, where, and what is sought, but to derive an answer to the query of how thick data incorporation is inevitable. At this juncture, the data will not only provide a quant model but also add human insights into it. It is always a half story until both the qualitative and quantitative models are not considered. The efficiency of big data analytics rises manifold after its combination with thick data.

Interaction with the clients can ensure significant benefit since it will not just be quantitative and factual input but would hope much more rationality, once the reason for such behaviour will be known. With big data along with actual human insights the effectiveness of introducing a ground-breaking market strategy would enhance manifold. Therefore, big data requires thick data to reach a possible optimum still attempting to bridge the gap between exploring and assessing the known and unknown.

Angaja Khankeriyal, II Year

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The Ever After Effect

It is a truth universally acknowledged that the works of Jane Austen have surpassed the test of time in terms of their popularity. The author of the enormously famous *Pride and Prejudice* earned just about £575 (after tax) in her lifetime which would be equivalent to just over \$53535.60 at today's prices. Compare this then to the \$121.6 million box office of the film adaptation of the same, 17 such adaptations have been made to date.

But the success of her work, I believe has much to do with the economics of her times just as it has to with Elizabeth Bennet's playful eyes. Her work is more than anything about money, after all, wasn't it Austen who said that money is the best recipe for happiness that I have ever heard. Her heroines in most cases are educated young poor women (like her) who towards the end marry rich and live happily ever after (unlike her).

And it is the encashing of this very happily ever after that has spawned a huge market. Even if I leave Austen aside, *Bidgerton* another one of 19th century happily ever after tales is not only a best selling novel series but has also now taken the shape of a Netflix series that has made history on Netflix With 82 Million Viewers. The last Cinderella movie which is after all the ultimate ever after fairytale made on a budget of \$95 million has a Box office of \$543 million. The narratives of these tales may change but at the core is the human want for financial security bundled with permanent bliss (usually marital in nature). This want is what fuels a huge market flooded with diamonds which are forever and platinum bands that signify permanence in both the price of the ornament and the hope of the love.

Weddings are also a huge part of this market, I mean are they not conventionally speaking at the very beginning of this ever-after saga? People thus spend huge amounts of money on weddings from engagement rings to flowers; from bridal gowns to invites; from venue to food. For most people their wedding has to be the perfect day, supported by the perfectly expensive services and goods available. This makes not only organizing weddings a huge business but also bringing people together (pairing them up) an equally beneficial job. According to a report by KPMG in 2017, the Indian wedding industry is estimated to be around \$40–50 billion in size. It is the second-largest wedding market after the USA which is at \$70 Billion. The average amount spent on an engagement ring in the United States is about \$6,350. However, this is skewed by the cost of very expensive engagement rings. Once these are removed from the equation, the average couple spends about \$1,000 to \$5,000. Karan Johar I believe also has had a certain influence on the market given the fact that not only his movies inspired wedding themes but also glamorized our usual rituals. With Sabyasachi outfits ranging from 3.95 Lakhs to 12 one is compelled to think if such an expensive beginning to a seemingly unguaranteed happily ever after is even justified?

Even if we keep the wedding aspect aside, people who are not getting married are faced with a ton of products meant to solidify their forever, from couple rings made of silver to lockets with locks and keys to matching tattoos there sure are many ways to still entrap people and make them buy something which will last forever and restore their faith in permanence.

While selling happily ever after works great as a marketing technique I believe just like Darcy's pride, there is more to it than what meets the eye. This commercialization of

permanent bliss is not only an indication of how much we as emotional creatures value the fairytale narrative but also how easy it is today to encash it and how in various forms we are willingly falling into such traps.

I don't think Austen set out to create the brand that she is today, she, in the end, was trying to give her characters the happy ending she never could get herself. Is it not ironic then how a woman whose own life was strained because of money is now a global literary force successful not only in critical terms but financially also.

Divya Wadhwa, III Year

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"Writing is the painting of the voice."

- Voltaire

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THE BOOK
BEHIND THE
**MAJOR
MOTION
PICTURE**

THE MARTIAN ANDY WEIR

THE MARTIAN BY ANDY WEIR: BOOK REVIEW

Aarushi, II Year

"I'm stranded on Mars" is the first line that one reads on the cover page of the book 'The Martian' by Andy Weir.

It is his first novel, a science fiction yet anyone who knows basic science wouldn't believe that it isn't fiction. Why the person wouldn't believe it is because the author did not use some massive science techniques but uses simple 7th-8th standard science to make someone believe in this not-so non-fiction plot of the book.

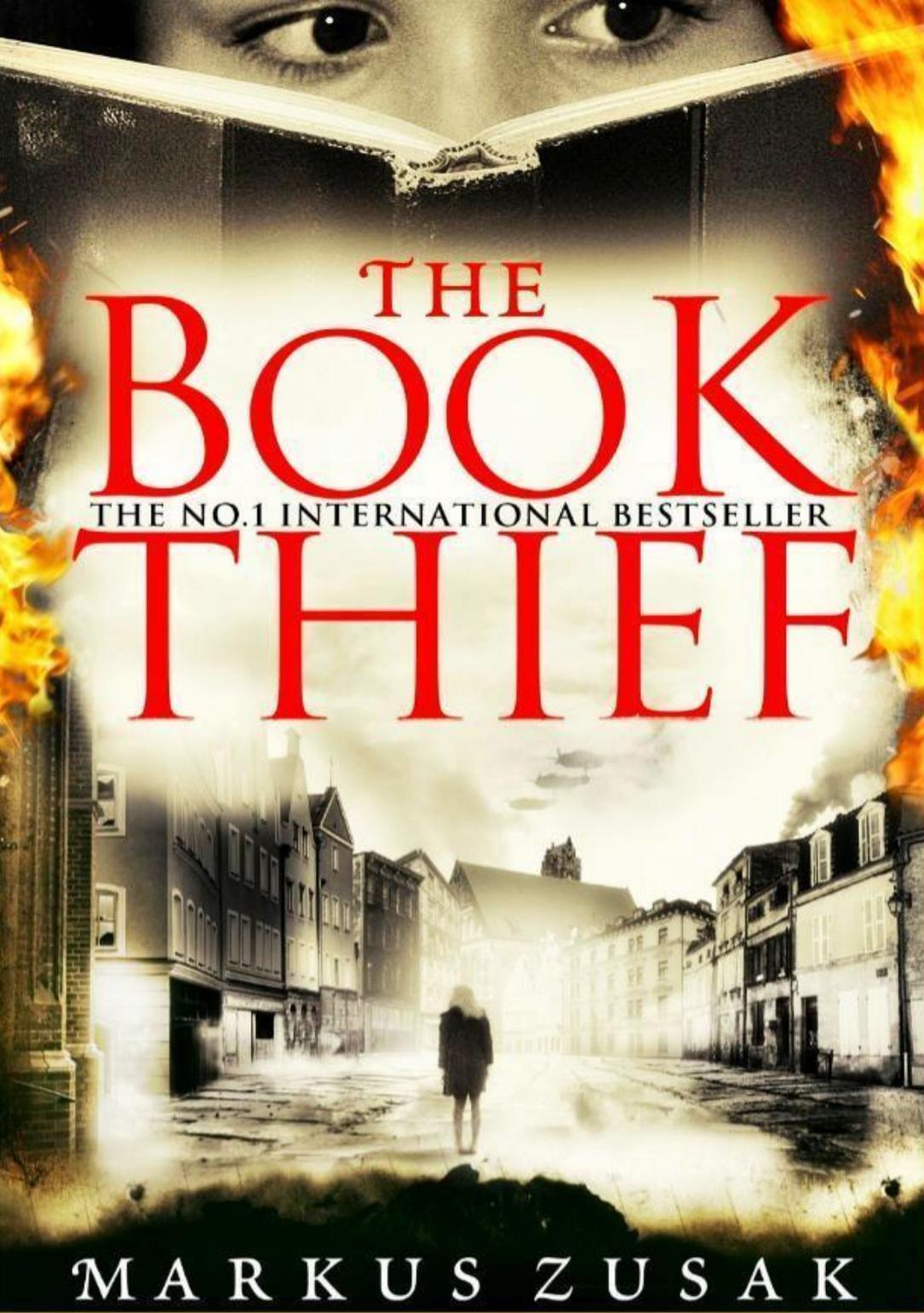
Mark Watney, a botanist, and a mechanical engineer is stranded on Mars. His crewmates left him thinking he died, as an antenna hit him during a storm, while they were getting back to their station, Hermes. Mark is stranded on Mars with supplies of food, water, and oxygen. He is waiting for another mission to Mars, which will arrive after four years and take him back to his planet. However, his supplies would be exhausted by then. He has to do something in order to survive until the next mission comes. His problems do not end here. If anything explodes or breaks down in the habitat, he is living in, would eventually lead to his death. He has no way to communicate with Earth. How he survives is the adventure that this book takes the reader on.

The entire book is written in the form of a personal journal. Watney is stranded on Mars with all sorts of difficulties to encounter and he describes it as "It was a ridiculous sequence of events that led to me almost dying, and an even more ridiculous sequence that led to me surviving." There is hope even in this ridiculous sequence of events. The hope that he still has some life and miracles left to happen with him. Mark Watney constantly questions himself and then utilizes the answers he got to his survival. "Why bring Botanist to Mars?", questioning why he got there in the first place when the place is "famous for not having anything growing there". He finds his

solutions and then grows and experiments with new stuff. He uses his knowledge along with what he learnt from his friends and crewmates to derive the maximum benefit from it. Economics in a science fiction book somewhere! the end of this story is beautiful and smartly the author plots it out. The protagonist or let us better call him the 'Martian' in his last journal writes or types... "every human being has a basic instinct to help each other out. It might not seem that way but it's true." And proves it and moves the reader further to believe in the intrinsic nature of human beings to help. The author wrote this novel in a personal journal form with few conversations written in a usual story-writing manner. This makes the story much more engaging and makes the character believable. The journal is written in such a way that readers find themselves standing next to Mark Watney and living his journey with him. Experiencing all his failures and achievements and the ever-increasing urge to survive despite all odds. It is not a motivational book but it makes you come out of it with a lot of motivation and off course believing in the greater goodness of humans. If you liked science at any point of time do give it a read. And if you did not like science then read it for sure to know about the wonders of science and how it isn't that difficult to work with in practical life.

"I guess you could call it a "failure", but I prefer the term "learning experience"."

-Andy



THE BOOK THIEF

THE NO.1 INTERNATIONAL BESTSELLER

MARKUS ZUSAK

BOOK THIEF: A REVIEW

Ayushi Jain, 1 Year

The "Book Thief" is a story narrated by Death itself. A story so powerful and thought provoking that it might just change your perspective on Life and Death. It is transcendent in portrayal of life under the Nazi Rule, as it was

experienced by the German youth. It is a tough story told about a horrendous time, filled with grief and sorrow but at the same time it is also a spectacular portrait of triumph of spirit and humanity over fascism. Even though the characters of the story experience tremendous suffering, they are examples of the power of personal sacrifice, heroism, friendship, and courage.

arkus Zusak's "The Book Thief" is set in 1939, Nazi Germany and, as per the author, is a tale about a girl, an accordionist, a Jewish fist fighter, some fanatical Germans, and a little bit of thievery.

The story revolves around a little German girl who goes by the name Liesel Meminger. Death saw her three times before it finally came for her. The first time was on the train when Liesel's brother, Werner, died. Death lingered to attend his burial in the snow, and saw that after the ceremony had ended, Liesel had stolen a book. The next time it saw her was when he came to collect a pilot. It saw her for the third time when it came to collect her best friend. Liesel's mother leaves her with her new foster parents in a dismal town called Molching. Liesel's foster father, Hans Hubermann, makes Liesel feel welcomed and, as the book progresses, becomes a person she can lean on. He is a man of commendable character, a person so good that he even manages to love his foul mouthed wife, Rosa. Even though Rosa beat Liesel routinely, she still cared for her. She is portrayed as a woman who was good to have around during a crisis. Liesel finds a way to cope with her losses. She befriends Rudy, a neighbourhood boy who likes to tease Liesel by incessantly asking her for a kiss. They steal food with their gang, but Liesel's thieving passion is only for books. Her character is very well drawn and likeable but the story is a slow read until the Jewish fighter, Max Vandenburg is introduced. Max

finds shelter in Hans' basement, and he and Liesel quickly become friends. Since Max cannot go out into the world, Liesel describes to him the sky, and they paint her words over the basement walls. She builds a snowman for him in the basement. Max writes Liesel a comic strip for her birthday. When the time comes for Max to leave, he leaves her with the promise of meeting her again someday and gifts her a book that he wrote. However, Liesel's peace is disrupted when she loses Rudy and her foster parents to an ill-timed bombing. In her realisation that she has lost everyone she loved, she gives Rudy the kiss he always asked for, lays Hans' accordion by his side, and reluctantly says goodbye to all of them.

After the war ends, Liesel goes on to live a long life in the suburbs of Australia with a family that loved her. When Death finally comes for her, it gives her "The Book Thief", a story that she had written in Himmel Street.

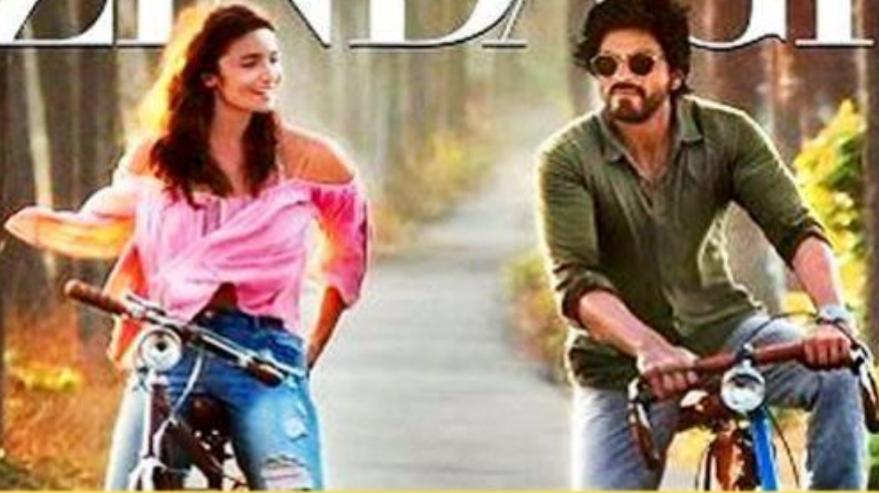
In Zusak's book, Death is seen as having a heart, as opposed to the popular perception that Death is a cruel, unfeeling monster. Death isn't the Grim Reaper. It is amiable, affable and can be cheerful. This is a breathtaking piece of work, told so masterfully that it transports you into the past; into the world of the Nazis, the Jews, and the Germans.

"The Book Thief" is powerful testament to humanity in Nazi Germany.

"Even Death has a heart."

- Death

DEAR ZINDAGI



DEAR ZINDAGI: A MOVIE REVIEW

Prashasti, II Year

Kaira (Alia Bhatt) is a sharp-witted cinematographer who is bohemian in her approach to life. Enter Dr Jehangir Khan (Shah Rukh Khan), a top-notch therapist, who helps lay her innermost demons to rest. In a scene from the film, Alia, brokenhearted, bites into a chilli. As her eyes fill up with tears, she looks at her best bud Fatima (Ira Dubey) saying – "It's just the chilli making her cry". Tears, frailties and fears are all a part of life. This sums up the life lesson that writer-director Gauri Shinde's second directorial film *Dear Zindagi* imparts. Unlike her initial film *English Vinglish* that hits the bullseye subtly, here the message is hammered. It includes funny and clever one-liners drawing various analogies to clarify the countless relationships one

encounters in today's fast-fleeting urban life. It'll make you chuckle, some of it will also make you cry. However, the primary half of the film meanders, making the audience restless. Things truly begin to shape up just before the intermission once SRK, without his extended arms, makes an appearance. As mentioned earlier, the protagonist played by Alia flits like a butterfly from Raghuvendra (Kunal) to Sid (Angad) and later to Rumi (Ali). There's a backstory to indicate why she is so confused and frightened regarding the idea of a forever with somebody. Honestly, her anxiety bites us to some extent.

Feisty Alia, one of the most promising actors of the current generation, lives this character in an exceedingly nuanced performance. And SRK in his sober-avatar possessing infinite gyaan (knowledge) tempts you to hunt out for a healer. If you're in the mood for some self-contemplation, this film might just do it for you.

"Don't let your past blackmail your present, it will only ruin your future."



ENGLISH- VINGLISH: A MOVIE REVIEW

Mitali, II Year

One language which dominates on a global scale is English. In India, English was introduced during the British colonization and now has become the mainstream language. A person who is not conversant with English or mispronounces certain words, or has a different accent than the mainstream ones, is often judged harshly by the English speakers. Learning English is a necessity in today's world but only because it acts as a common link between everyone in the world. Not knowing English should not become a basis for discrimination.

English Vinglish is a 2012 Indian comedy-drama film, written and directed by Gauri Shinde, and explores the story of a woman named Shashi (Sridevi). Shashi is a

dedicated mother and gifted cook,, the wife of a busy executive in the western Indian city of Pune. Her ladoos earn praises and she even runs a small catering business, but her family treats her like a servant. She does not know English and is made to feel insecure by her family and society at large.

Although the film is light-hearted, it shows the touching and transformational journey of Shashi. Except her mother-in-law everyone in her family overlooked the fact that she was an open-minded person and possessed various other skills. Rather, they continually underestimate her based on the fact that she could not speak English. Shashi was viewed as a typical, conservative Indian housewife by her family but she was a free-thinking woman with many valuable skills.

Moving on, Shashi decided to take an English course while she was in

New York. Her class had students from various parts of the world like Mexico, Pakistan, Africa, France, and China- all struggling to improve their English. As she progressed further and improved in English, her self-esteem started rocketing. Towards the end of the movie, Shashi gave a touching and enlightening toast to the married couple in English, surprising everyone who knew her as a typical, conservative, Indian homemaker. Circumstances made her determined to overcome her insecurity, master the language, teach everyone a lesson on the way to become a self-assured woman.

The film English Vinglish was a great film to look at the experiences of immigrants abroad, how non-English speakers are treated, and the racism they face. Also, it explored the themes of how we treat our mothers at home and how much respect do we pay to housewives.

Shashi's inspiring comeback and her new self-discovery on her journey from a small city in Pune to New York make this film a must-watch!

*" Mard khaana
banaaye toh kala
hai, Aurat banaaye
toh farz hai."*

- Shashi

This Spring, Clear Your Mind

Jim
CARREY

Kate
WINSLET

Kirsten
DUNST

Mark
RUFFALO

Elijah
WOOD

Tom
WILKINSON



You can erase someone from your mind.
Getting them out of your heart is another story.

Eternal Sunshine of the spotless mind

ETERNAL SUNSHINE OF THE SPOTLESS MIND

Simran Kapoor, 1 Year

Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind is a twisted romantic sci-fi and a fabulously imaginative movie from the intellectually magnificent mind of the writer Charlie Kaufman. This is one of the best films Jim Carrey and Kate Winslet have ever done. It has the perfect blend of human emotions which makes us believe that love transcends time and space. You can remove someone from your mind but you can not remove someone from your heart. The beautiful love story of Joel and Clementine proves that love lies in imperfections as they both are completely opposite personalities - Clementine is super bubbly and extrovert girl whereas Joel is an introvert man. This movie

has a unique and mind-boggling concept which I could have never imagined in my life. The end comes as a surprise to the audience.

The best part of the movie is the direction and the screenplay which made such a complicated story look effortless. The cinematography adds glitter to the direction and takes you inside the mind of Joel Barish (Jim Carrey) and makes you run with him on the rollercoaster ride to protect the heart-warming memories of his Eternal Sunshine Clementine Kruczynski (Kate Winslet).

I would highly recommend you to watch this masterpiece!

"Blessed are the forgetful for they even get the better even of their burdens."

- Mary



SOUL

Mehak Pahuja, 1 Year

Soul is a Pixar film directed by Pete Docter and Kemp Powers. The animated film features the voices of Jamie Foxx, Tina Fey, Questlove, Phylicia Rashad, Daveed Diggs, Graham Norton, Rachel House, Alice Braga, Richard Ayode, and Angela Bassett.

Soul tells the story of Joe Gardner (Foxx), a middle school music teacher who yearns to become a great Jazz musician and get that one big break. A sudden accident

befalls Joe that transports his soul into the afterlife. There he has to find a way to get back to his body and help a cynical soul named 22 (Fey) find her own place and purpose that will get her to Earth in some way. Pixar has yet again proved why they are great storytellers in animation with this new, existential and philosophical film about finding your place in the world.

Jamie Foxx does a terrific job in the film as the voice of Joe. Joe is a character that audiences can relate to when it comes to wanting to achieve the

am goal you've had your entire life. Tina Fey too, does a terrific job voicing 22-the soul that Joe befriends and tries to help get to Earth and out of the afterlife. The visual aesthetic and style to this film drives the story and is just beautiful to look at. The visual beauty tells two different stories, but the story combines them and guides us on this fun and existential journey between these great characters. The score in this film may be one of my favorite scores of the year if not my favorite. The pace of the film flowed and the jokes didn't feel corny or anything. Soul is magic in a bottle for Pixar and is something different and experimental that we haven't seen from them before. The movie is a treat for both kids and adults. There's a real emotional gut punch with this film that makes you pause and think about your purpose in life. Soul is a film that made me think about what I could leave behind in life, who I am, and what I can still achieve no matter the limitations that I have..

"Life is full of possibilities. You just need to know where to look for it."



PANGA

Vanisha Goel, II Year

“Panga” is a Kangana Ranaut starrer movie that describes the real life story of Jaya Nigam, a former National Captain of Kabaddi team. The story exhibits the various roles that a woman has to play in her life. The director, Ashwini Iyer Tiwari has dedicated this movie to all the mothers who have sacrificed their dreams and career for their dear ones and now want to make a comeback.

In the movie, Jassie Gill plays the role of Prashant Sachdeva who is

Jaya’s husband. He is loving and helpful. Jaya and Prashant share a wonderful relationship. Megha Burman shines as the young Kabbadi player. All the characters are made real and none are shown as mere stereotype caricatures. Ashwini Iyer Tiwari creates a world set in the by-lanes of Bhopal. Motherhood distanced Jaya from her passion and puts her into the shoes of a working woman who gets riddled with the domestic responsibilities as a mother and wife. She had to quit Kabaddi to take care of her baby. Like any other conventional woman, she takes care of her family and gets lost in household chores and

and responsibilities; taking care of her son and doing a job at the Railways. In spite of the time lag of seven years, she manages to remain in touch with Meenu and doesn't forget her passion and attachment towards Kabaddi.

Despite her family life was going smooth, she is unsatisfied with the life she is living.

The movie exhibits the sacrifices that every mother and women make for their family. Most of the women often sacrifice their own dreams in order to perform their duties, responsibilities and all the obligations that society expects them to fulfill. And they feel blue and gloomy when their family members don't understand their invaluable sacrifices, emotions and dreams.

But here, what is different and adorable in the movie "Panga" is that Jaya's seven-year old son, Aadi becomes the reason for her comeback at the age of 32. The duties of motherhood that distanced her from her passion now bridged the gap between Jaya and her dreams. When Aadi realizes his mother's sacrifices, he desires to see her playing again and bring back her lost glory.

With the support and love of Aadi and Prashant, Jaya gets motivated to make a comeback in the team. Jaya's passion for her game reignites. Her colleague Meenu who was the state Kabaddi coach was very supportive and helpful to Jaya in pursuing her dreams once again. When she moves to Bengal

for training, Prashant cooked the meal and took care of the responsibilities of Aadi. Jaya's mother also comes to handle the household chores.

The climax comes when Jaya gets selected and she plays for India in the finals and leads her team to victory. Jaya's story inspires and motivates many other women who also dream for a comeback.

Without the love, coordination and bond among the family members, it would have been difficult and next to impossible for her to make a comeback.

The writing by Ashwiny Iyer Tiwari, Nikhil Mehrotra and Nitesh Tiwari is brilliant and is the backbone of the film. The soulful soundtrack (music by Shankar-Ehsaan-Loy, lyrics by Javed Akhtar) is woven in so smoothly that it never distracts yet touches the right chord. It is a must-watch movie for sure.

*"Koi bhi khiladi
uss din ke liye
khelta hai, jis din
woh desh ke liye
khelta hai."*

PARASITE

"SENSATIONALLY ENTERTAINING.
BONG JOON HO AT HIS BEST."
- THE NEW YORK TIMES



PARASITE

Sakshi Verma, 1 Year

The 2020 OSCAR winning film *Parasite*, created by Bong Joon-ho, is a South Korean black comedy thriller film which deals with class conflict, social inequality and wealth disparity. The story deals with the question of who is actually the parasite-rich people or the poor. The film seems to be questioning the notion of education, intelligence and determination providing class mobility. Is success truly materialistic, or is it due to the capability, intellectual and hard work of a person?

In the movie, the Kim family live in a small semi-basement, working as pizza box folders for Pizza Generation, hardly earning a living. Then, one job opportunity turns their world upside down. They take

a wealthy family's exquisite mansion and enjoy their alluring luxuries. The movie's cinematography depicts the class division in South Korea. The director attempts to reflect the gap between the rich and poor by the amount of sunshine reaching to the house. I loved the narrative of the movie; it was so metaphorical and gorgeous!

The reality is depicted in a humorous manner. When all the family members were enjoying in the mansion, Ki-taek comments on Mrs. Park (owner of mansion) that she's rich, but still nice. Then Chung-sook says, "Not 'rich, but still nice.' She's nice because she's rich. Hell, if I had all this money, I'd be nice too!!". This dialogue got stuck in my mind; I was compelled to think. Is she right?

"Parasite" is a masterfully crafted film which has changed my view of introspecting. It's a guaranteed must-watch movie.

"Rich people are naive. No resentments. No creases on them."



DANGAL: A MOVIE REVIEW

Sejal, 1 Year

Dangal is an inspiration for all, particularly for girls with talents which they are unable to develop due to family and societal restrictions.

The movie starts with the life of a father who gave up his dream of wrestling. But when he saw that his daughters have an appetite for fighting, he decides to give them the training to become wrestlers. He adopts a strict training routine much to his daughters' dismay but soon they realize that society considers them a burden until they are not married off at the age of 14. They train with renewed enthusiasm and bring laurels to the village winning in State and National competitions.

Later in the movie, Geeta travels to the city to train for an International

Competition. Once there, she disregards her father's methods thinking them to be outdated but soon realizes her mistake and reverts back to the routine that her father used. She works hard and wins the competition.

I liked the scene where the daughters show their prizes to their father and the look of pride on their father's face.

Almost every moment of the movie reflects the father's dream to make his daughters hardworking and worthy of winning a Gold Medal for India. He ignored the protests of his wife, his daughters' complaints, the taunts of his neighbors and the society.

Directed by Nitesh Tiwari, the movie is a must-watch and is highly recommended for all!

*"Dangal ladne se
pehle, darr se
ladna padta hai."*

GULSHAN KUMAR T-SERIES & BENARAS MEDIAWORKS PRESENT
A BENARAS MEDIAWORKS PRODUCTION

THAPPAD

Bas itni si baat?

DIRECTED BY- ANUBHAV SUSHILA SINHA
PRODUCED BY- BHUSHAN SUDESH KUMAR - KRISHAN KRISHNA KUMAR - ANUBHAV SUSHILA SINHA

THAPPAD

Shristi Chaudhary, III Year

"I would slap you, but I love you."

This does not reflect a mother - child relationship, but signifies the sad reality of the most beautiful experience of a marriage. What does it take for a happy marriage to sustain years of togetherness? Is it the understanding between two adults? Is it the trust and bond between them? Or is it the obligation

of a wife to remain the better- half even after bearing the hard intensity of happenings (such as a slap or domestic violence) uncountably?

The answer lies with the movie Thappad. Thappad is a 2020 Indian Hindi-language drama film directed by Anubhav Sinha, co-produced with Bhushan Kumar of T-Series and Vinod Bhanushali. The film, starring Taapsee Pannu (the female protagonist), was released in theaters on 28

February 2020.

The movie revolves around the married life of Amrita (Taapsee Pannu), her husband Vikram (Pavai Gulati), their family and outer-circle (friends, neighbors and relatives). They both belong to different worlds, Amrita being a hardworking and charming homemaker; and Vikram being a smart and effective corporate world employee. They were married happily until the day when they threw a party celebrating Vikram's promotion. At the party, Vikram gets to know that his promotion contract has been compromised with his junior. This makes him furious and engage in an argument. When Amrita tries to come in between and stop the argument, Vikram slaps her in front of everyone. This is when the whole story takes a turn as Amrita was shaken up by this act of her husband. She started to realize and recall all the tiny things which she used to ignore previously (going wrong) in her married life. She moved out and started to live with her parents. Along the storyline from her discovery of getting pregnant, to Vikram not taking the accountability of his act, to the legal documents forcing her to return back with Vikram and to Amrita filing for a mutual consent divorce for the joint custody of the unborn child reflects how that slap opened her eyes in terms of the lack of respect and happiness which she was expecting in their already-dormant relationship. At the end, Amrita's brave step helped even her

and maid to understand the importance of their real self.

The visual storytelling stood inexplicably well and the transitions were amazing. The dialogue delivery and performance of all the characters was on point. The movie is worth-watching. It has the calibre of emotionally impacting the audience .

The movie was nominated under AACTA Awards for the Best Asian Film 2020 and under the Asian film Awards for Best Film and Best Editing 2020.

The movie reflects the thought that there is no battle of sexes as such, but there should be a respect for both the sexes which needs to be inculcated in each and every individual. Marriage is a healthy alliance and the mutual respect of the two adults for each other can increase its strengthening and nurturing.

It is important to remember and understand always, that she is the better half because she deserves to be!

"Just a slap, par nahi maar sakta."

- Amrita

WAZIR



WAZIR

Ananya Joshi, II Year

There are movies that you watch, enjoy, and then forget, and then there are movies that force you to use your mind and remain in the back of your head for quite some time. One such movie for me is Wazir, which though released in 2016, still was my first choice when I was asked to write about some movie. I have always been a fan of mystery-thriller, unpredictable movies and have always preferred

them over those rom-com predictable movies. The movies that keep you on the edge of your seat are the type of movies I look for most. The movies that keep you on the edge of your seat are the type of movies I look for most. And undoubtedly Wazir was one such movie.

Wazir is a 2016 Indian Hindi-language action thriller film directed by Bejoy Nambiar and produced by Vidhu Vinod Chopra. The story revolves around two

characters- Daanish Ali (Farhan Akhtar) who is a suspended Anti-Terrorism Squad officer, married to Ruhana (Aditi Rao Hydari) who befriends a wheel-chair bound chess player, Pandit Omkar Nath Dhar (Amitabh Bachchan). Daanish has become disturbed due to the death of his daughter, Noorie during a terrorist operation and blames himself for the same. After meeting the character of Amitabh Bachchan whom he calls 'Panditji', we get to see the beginning of their unusual friendship. As the movie moves forward Panditji helps Daanish and teaches him how to live with the pain and also reunites the couple. On the other hand, Daanish tries to help Panditji to find the truth, who himself is living with the pain of losing his daughter who has been murdered by a political leader and is unable to find any help as the government has refused the fact. Later, in the movie, we are introduced to the villain (Neil Nitin Mukesh), who is too sharp and clever and is on a killing spree for Daanish and Panditji. Will Farhan be able to find Wazir and the truth of that murder is the question that is answered in the film.

The film has all the ingredients of an entertaining picture, with the right mix of suspense, romance, mystery, and action. Since the film narrates the story with the game, chess, so the title is perfectly apt. The scene before intermission and the climax in the end was a total steal deal for me.

John's cameo only adds even more cheers to the movie. The movie is short and crisp and will definitely make your brain work a bit. Dialogues are tremendous and the locations and sets that include Kashmir and Delhi are really good. The way the film unfolds is itself a treat for eyes. The chasing scene of Farhan on the road of Delhi is something you can watch on repeat. Clues of the plot are provided in every scene and if you are like me who are good at unravelling mysteries the end might be predictable but it often tends to be missed by many till they reach the end where it is showcased quite wittingly. Intriguing plot with an immensely talented cast, the movie is a whole package. It wasn't a part of the Bollywood 100 crore club list because of being a bit unlike to the trending Bollywood movies but this movie is definitely worth a watch. So, if you are looking for something different and are fascinated with a bit of brain-game then don't let this movie go unseen and follow Daanish as he unties the murder mystery.

"Zindagi aur shatranj main yahi toh farak hai...zindagi main doosra mauka milta nahi...yahan shatranj main mil jaata hai."



THE TOURIST

Angaja Khankeriyal, II Year

“The Tourist” revolves around a mysterious Audrey Hepburn alike Elise Clifton (Angelina Jolie) and her even more mystical and physically absent beloved Alexander Pearce. Elise commences in a coffee shop, dodges and teases the cops, and finally boards an overnight train to Venice. Where she meets Frank (Johnny Depp), a math teacher from Wisconsin. What follows is a series of iconic dialogues and the conventional love saga of an elite lady and a marginally well-off gentleman.

The film turns out to be the usual romantic-comedy thrillers where you might lose interest as the scenes are too predictable. Jolie’s sheer wit, grace, and courage, Depp’s dashing looks and expressions along with the notable presence of other side characters keep you going.

In accordance with the nature of the

movie’s title, the film emerges as a visual treat to all travel enthusiasts starting from Paris to Venice. From the orange roof-tiles to the clear water Venice might just become one of your favorite cities after watching the movie.

The expectations-owing to the immense talent of the behind the scene crew-were prominently high, unfortunately the film does not really make a mark for the viewers with an expectancy of an extraordinary experience. The climax seems predictable and does not make the viewers gasp therefore compromising on the ultimate experience for the viewers.

This 1hr 43 min comedy action is a great source of entertainment if you are looking for something light to watch. The film would otherwise fail to surprise you with anything that you have never seen before.

“People have two sides. A good side, a bad side. A past, a future.”



THE AGE OF ADALINE

Shuchita Gautam, II Year

The Age of Adaline is a fascinating watch and keeps you hooked till the very end. The movie follows the life of Adaline Bowman who was born in 1908 in England. The movie opens with a taxi dropping off a lady apparently in her mid-20s. The voice-over informs the audience that the lady is Adaline Bowman (protagonist) who is currently living under a false name.

The story of her life is told in flashback as she sits on a chair in a dark room looking at a reel. The narrator informs that she was widowed at the age of 29. The narrator further informs that while travelling to her parents' house she met with an accident which somehow caused her to become frozen in time-ageless. The movie draws attention to a number of issues. First is the practice of witch

The barbaric practice though ended long ago, yet it continues to prevail in modern society even today. Individuals with scientifically unexplained illnesses or abilities become the subject of experiments and end up being tortured- their lives torn apart. The protagonist's constant fear and her wish to remain unidentified can be understood when we have cases like those of Henrietta Lacks. Another issue of concern are the advancements in science and technology which are bringing us closer to the human dream of becoming ageless.

Starring Blake Lively, Michiel Huisman and Harrison Ford in lead roles the movie is a must-watch and worth your time. The pain of being unable to age and the constant fear of persecution is depicted beautifully in the movie. The plot is highly intriguing and cinematography is top-notch. The movie is gripping and is highly recommended.

"All these years you have lived, but you have never lived a life."



LITTLE THINGS

Divya Wadhwa, III Year

Season 3 of Little Things can be described using one word-Honest. That goes for the entire series, yet this time the show moves beyond the couple we have grown to love; it approaches towards the individuals that they are. The lives and the times the show portrays, shines through in every single frame. The show makes you smile as always but it also makes you wonder.

While the protagonists Dhruv and Kavya remain as lovable, as relatable and as human as always; we see them evolve this season, we are asked by the writers to see them more than just a live-in couple who talks like real people and is extremely cute but also as individuals fighting their way through life. We feel the uncertainty surrounding Dhruv and his future,

trouble he feels when he has lost his sense of familiarity with his hometown. The responsibility Kavya feels towards her parents, her love for her neighboring dog comes to the viewer in a subtle yet impactful manner.

While long distance relationships is a major theme here, I sensed that the show was telling us more about what distance does and means to all our relationships. There are multiple dilemmas surrounding the character including a sense of home and belongingness.

The characters realize that their parents are aging, they notice lines and laughter, take note of stories told over and over again and know that they have to step up in more ways than one.

But what really got to me as I saw this show was the again the reality of it. When Dhruv finds himself unable to respond emotionally to

one, I could see many 26-27 year-olds who left home 7-8 years ago and have built their lives elsewhere as well. Or when he is confused about marriage, his job, his life; there is a glimmer standard to a lot of my friends. I, for once, could see my own brother in the midst of all the chaos that surrounds Dhruv.

While Little Things this time around goes on to knock on the themes that are not so little, the essence of the show, the little things that made us love it in the first place are all there. There are not only lovely scenes between Dhruv and Kavya, the happy moments the ones that make you go gaga but there are also the little things which make you feel as if all that you are is lost to the times. It also gives you little things to tie your hope to.

The show gravitates to show the many phases of love, to show that love is not always hugs and kisses and cute fights but is also phone calls, surprises, silences and responsibility. It highlights the fact that we can belong to someone but first we must, more than anything belong to ourselves. Love, I guess is now more open to interpretation that it ever was.

*"Felt like hearing
you."*

이득이 없다
고집이
객기일 뿐이다

이득이 없다
고집이
객기일 뿐이다



ITAEWON CLASS

Osheen Sharma, II Year

Itaewon Class is an entertaining revenge epic set in the world of the dynamic food and beverage industry of South Korea, vibrant in tone and rich in character details. The 16-episode series, created by the pre-eminent film company Showbox and based on a webtoon of the same name, is one of the most watched Korean dramas released by Netflix in early 2020, and for good reason.

The life of Aloof High School student Park Saeroyi turns upside down when he gets into a confrontation with Jang Geun Won, a bully. Saeroyi finds out that the kid he punched is the son of Jangga Co. founder and CEO Jang Dae Hee (aka his father's boss) when their parents are called to the principal's office. President Jang offers Saeroyi a chance to escape

dismissal and legal proceedings with the school administration wrapped around his finger. Recognizing his mistake, getting down on his knees, and apologizing to Geun Won is all he has to do. Saeroyi holds true to his belief and does not cede. When President Jang hints that the situation could put his future at Jangga Co. at risk, his father backs him up and offers his resignation. When Saeroyi's father falls victim to a hit and run, things take a turn for the worse. He finds him and beats him to a pulp when Saeroyi finds out that Geun Won is at fault. In order to cover up the crime of his son, President Jang uses his wealth and power when Saeroyi is sentenced to three years in prison. After he is released from prison, he takes on a series of jobs that allow him to set up a tiny pub in Itaewon, Danbam (Sweet Night). Armed with his principles, ambition, and a team of unlikely professionals, Saeroyi pursues his

dream of beating Jangga Co. by eyeing the top spot in Korea's food industry.

If nothing else, "Itaewon Class" brings to mind a familiar feeling — love in the air, the breathtaking colors of Spring, and the raw endless possibilities of youth. It's convenient to assume that Itaewon Class is a tale about vengeance, but it isn't. It's a story of second chances, instead. DanBam is home to all the characters who are cast aside by society, whether it's because of social status, appearance, or sexuality. Itaewon Class, like Park's plot, follows these characters as they get a second chance at life, whether it's small or large. It tells us that somewhere and most importantly, with someone we can still start over. Unfortunately, Itaewon Class is not immune to traditional Korean drama conventions, but it more than compensates for that. Excellent visuals packed with bright colours bring the nightlife of Itaewon to life. Sprinkle in a good soundtrack and you have a Korean drama worth your time.

*"You finally got it.
That's what life is.
You can overcome
anything as long as
you are alive."*

MADE IN HEAVEN

CREATED BY ZOYA AKHTAR & REEMA KAGTI
EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS RITESH SIDHWANI, NITYA MEHRA & FARHAN AKHTAR



MADE IN HEAVEN

Bhavya Palta, III Year

Made in Heaven, a show created by Zoya Akhtar and Reema Kagti aims at enclosing the harsh realities interrelated with varied spheres of life, starting from families from different income levels to people belonging to the LGBT community, within breath-taking 9 episodes.

With all credible reasons for you to start watching this show (in case you haven't until now), my first impression of the trailer for Made in Heaven was very different. It looked strangely similar to the idea behind Band Baaja Baraat, where a girl and a boy decide to start a new business as Wedding Planners, and in the process, fall in love. Although the Maneesh Sharma film gave us two talented actors in Ranveer Singh and Anushka Sharma, the tale was far too idealistic for the real

world. Made in Heaven focuses upon the harsh realities that hide behind the false facades of materialistic things.

The main theme of the show revolves around the lives of Karan and Tara who are the founders of a 'wedding-experience' start-up in Delhi that specializes in providing their elite clientele an end-to-end service including private background checks on the bride and the groom to make sure that their dirty secrets are tucked away under the carpet before the public ceremony. With each episode comes a new wedding ceremony and all the different aspects that come with each family. As Tara and Karan steer through these challenges, they also encounter the struggles that jeopardize their identities.

While Tara manages to have climbed a difficult ladder to reach where she is, coming from a

financially weak background, Karan has had to come to terms with his homosexuality and the taboo that comes with it in a world where Section 377 is still prevalent. Through each episode, we get to learn a bit more about the backstories of both of them right from the childhood experiences that shaped them to their survival for existence in a discriminatory society. However, what sounds like a delicate idea at the outset, becomes a completely different story by way of treatment of the subject matter. Akhtar and Kagti bring an almost visceral element to the characters. Right from their work which would otherwise feel like a fun occupation is portrayed as a cut-throat domain where you have to go all-in if you had to stay afloat. Sometimes they have to make morally questionable decisions going against their good sense just to have an edge over their rivals - Harmony.

Tara struggles with a sense of insecurity, where she feels that she doesn't deserve the good life that she has acquired by marrying Industrialist Adil Khanna. Through their separation, Tara's prejudice about herself is only strengthened. Karan struggles on two different fronts. On one hand, he sinks in a deep-seated debt having borrowed money from his parents and another shady money-lender who keeps sending goons to his home. Besides the fear that he lives with, he also faces the humiliation that homosexuals face. His landlord

constantly spies on him, and his reputation is tainted through his run-ins with the police while he is with one of his dates.

These coverings are peeled off through each episode showing a completely different aspect of the characters every time.

Arjun Mathur as Karan and Sobhita Dhulipala as Tara give outstanding performances that make you fully invested in their characters right from the beginning!

Their transformation from their past selves to the present feels truly relatable at each step! On the whole, it's a show which tries to address the deep-rooted problems in the most real way, possible!

The show ends with a dialogue that manages to leave an indelible impact on the minds and hearts of many, "Welcome to New Delhi, insider or outsider, you will find your corner because the truth is, you scratch the surface it all comes down to the same thing: hope. Hope for better, hope for holier, hope for happier."

*"Hope for better,
hope for holier,
hope for happier."*



SUPER-30: A MOVIE REVIEW

Vamakshi Chaturvedi, 1 Year

The film Super 30 is inspired by the Mathematics genius Anand Kumar best known for his Super 30 program, which he started in Patna, Bihar in 2002, and which coaches underprivileged students for IIT-JEE. The film won the Best Film Award at Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards thereby rendering it huge acclaim.

The story commences with Anand Kumar (Hrithik Roshan) who is a lower-class intelligent student. He gets accepted at the University of Cambridge after solving a difficult mathematical problem but is unable to go due to financial constraints. His father dies due to a heart attack. Anand takes up odd jobs and sells papad on the streets. One day, he meets Lallan Singh, who runs a Coaching Centre. Lallan

takes Anand as a teacher in his coaching centre, Excellence Coaching Centre. Anand sees the plight of a boy who had to leave due to poverty. Anand decides to open a tuition centre for the poor kids to coach them for IIT-JEE exam. All 30 students pass successfully. The aspect which makes the movie immensely inspiring for the audience is that this film emphasizes the ordeal of students from extremely poor, backward, and challenging backgrounds, how they after fighting against all odds, driven simultaneously by the ardent desire to change their conditions, enrol themselves at Anand Kumar's coaching centre. The lesson that this film provides is that it doesn't matter what kind of economic background we are from; the thing which matters the most is whether we are sincere and truthful to our dreams or not because in this world that can prevent us from achieving them. Time Magazine included Super 30 in its list of The Best of Asia 2010.

*"Aaj raja ka beta
raja nahi banega...
raja wahi banega
jo haqdaar hoga."*



NON- ECONOMIC ARTICLES

**economists looking
beyond economics**



The Genesis of Movements like #BLM



Nelson Mandela was right when he said that no one is born hating another person because of the colour of his/her skin, or his/her background, or his/her religion. In 2020, the USA is still scourged with racial-discrimination, and India is still cursed with extreme communalism. The only element that is anti-discrimination is Covid-19 and it is definitely not a relief to mankind. Late George Floyd is just one of the many sufferers of this malice in America but this unfortunate case has given hundreds the will to dissent, speak and end racism. The concept to be analysed is the precedence and consistent continuance of the social evil, discrimination.

It is easy to learn concepts and believe in something but equally strenuous to unlearn them. The contemporary reality of the globe is not unprecedented and has something to blame, that is refusal to accept someone who does not belong to a specific idea of community or amity. Students study about the world being a global village and disappearing borders, the other part includes the lack of permissiveness. We had leaders like Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr. to advocate the termination of these prejudices, we didn't lack leadership. In 1963, King's famous "I have a dream" speech was delivered in the presence of 200,000 people, which was a figure more than that of any other rally in Washington D.C.'s history at that point. This implies that people believed in denouncing discrimination based on caste, colour, and race. There has to be an active counterforce working in the opposite direction leading to the condition we are at currently. Students, citizens, and no one but fellow human brothers and sisters have taken up the cause to display their stand in non-violent protests nationwide in America. Supporters all around the world have shown their support on social media platforms. Protestors are insecure and afraid in times of pandemic making the situation miserable.

The reality of our lives is that we all dwell in a society full of stereotypes, we are brought up being taught the same customs and ways of life that our ancestors, considerably conservative today, have come up with. There is no unconventionality in the upbringing of children. On the contrary, we have built a lifestyle that forbids us to spare a minute to focus on the quality of moral principles of children which are replaced by the desired better quality of materialistic life. The world has become a corporate vacuum. The result is that we have developed but not prospered, economic lead overshadows the welfare of the society. A socio-economic development would have possibly been the reduction and gradual elimination of discrimination. At the age of eighteen or in teens, the youth understand what a mess the world has become: greed for political power, social atrocities, crime, and hatred, he/she lose their peace of mind and wish to change the world themselves, exercise their right to express, protest and strive for justice. Such a dilemma and turmoil of emotions leads to movements like the Black Lives Matter(#BLM). Bernice King remarked that if you are not working for justice, stop calling for peace. These both are related. It is no one man's fault mankind has created this web for itself.

It is a proven fact that racial discrimination is not just America's concern, it is a global evil. Indian matrimonial ads print in bold: "fair girl needed". Every shade is beautiful is an easy phrase when said but hardly anyone practices it. The advertisement industry has created a bubble of hypocrisy where megastars and models promote fairness creams on national television while the citizens have a distinct colour of their own. India is a land of diversity we should have embraced our multiple unique traits but instead, we have taken the wrong side of the road. One would say that this is a personal choice to want to be a certain way, but not everybody has the required resources. This develops an inferiority complex. The industry needs to revamp and promote the embracement of oneness. The government has helped by passing laws against fairness cream advertisements.

Nobody can make a flawless world that is not what we need. All that is required is a world that is void of any fear, fear to tell what race you belong to, fear of coming out about your sexual preference, fear of being judged for who you are, fear of getting wrong because you are a certain way. Humans without rules are nothing but animals. We need rational restrictions, laws, and limits but not terror and denial of what we are just to fit in.

Angaja Khankeriya, II Year

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Answers to My Oblivion

The entirety of our lives is based upon the idea that we're here in this world to seek answers. The answers we seek define us and if we don't end up finding any answers, we have no definition. But the answers are not what define us. The most successful people in this world strived to ask the right questions. We don't have to know the answer to every question. What we need is the courage to ask a question. When we ask, we redeem ourselves from the anxiety of masquerading what we don't know. The answers to this oblivion of life are the right questions.

Nothing to me is more fascinating than being able to map out the complexity of the human psyche. The millions of different worlds one can exist in at once can feel overbearing sometimes. In my head, nothing is in order. Words overlap, almost incomprehensible most of the time. So many questions go unanswered, so many feelings shoved aside and lost in the noise. In the storm.

But what I've come to find is as long as I pick up the pen, and glide it across a piece of paper, the thoughts are all there. Perfectly mapped out, from beginning to end. I write for those

moments. Where it's all there right in front of me, wrapped and tied with a neat little bow. All the noise I carry around is purged from me in only a moment. And so, I feel clean, and new, and unaffected by the remnants of the storm that's raging only seconds ago. I simply push aside the rubble, rub the dust and debris out of my eyes, dry my tears. It can't hurt me now, not here.

I trace my fingers over my words, softly mouth along to every vowel and every syllable, every pause and every comma. On particularly bad days, ones where the words won't come, I simply look back on the weathered pages that hold bits and fragments of thoughts. I never realize it at the time, but the passages always come together to make a story.

I write to understand, to define, to see. Memory is often faulty, but words are precise and intentional, and always withstand the test of time. It's not always perfect. There aren't always "once upon a time's" or "the ends." Most of my writings have no real ending. Merely just premonitions of what may be, or what could have been.

But they still string together, each line and swirl and swoop forming the map. And I cherish each one, every page navigating me to a moment in time, or a feeling, or a person. Whichever the destination, I'm always thankful. Always searching. Always in need of those moments. Where the pen hits paper, and the storm halts. Where nothing but a mere flap of wind is left when all is said and done.

Mehak Pahuja, I Year

New WhatsApp Policy: Infringement of Privacy

“NCB summons Deepika Padukone, Sara Ali Khan and Rakul Preet Singh in a drug case related to actor Sushant Singh Rajput's death”

“TRP scam: Shock, outrage on social media over Arnab Goswami and ex BARC CEO's WhatsApp chats”

This news and many more like these related to leak of WhatsApp chats were doing rounds last year. WhatsApp clearly states that all the chats are “end-to-end encrypted” and no third person could have access to them. Recently a message popped on almost every smartphone users screen regarding the new WhatsApp policy, which states that it may share information of any of its users with its family of companies (Facebook). The ‘Terms of service’ of WhatsApp says: “We collect information about your activity on our services, like service related, diagnostic, and performance information. This includes WhatsApp service settings; user- interactions; time, frequency and duration of activity’ log files and diagnostic logs etc”. it further continues, “This also includes information about when you registered to use our services, the features you use like our messaging, calling, status, groups, payments or business features; profile pictures, ‘about’ information; whether you are online, when you last used our services. And when you last used our services; and when you last updated you’ about’ information, the data also includes device and connection specific information like model, operating system, browser, IP address, phone number and device identifier. Also, the new policy specifies battery level, signal strength, app version and identifiers unique to Facebook products like Onavo and CrowdTangle

.and users must agree to the changes or they won't be able to use the app. Facebook acquired WhatsApp in 2014 and since then it has been its subsidiary. The latest update has taken away the choice which the users have until now to not share their data with Facebook or any other third agency.

The alarming rate at which the “end-to-end encrypted” messages are being leaked and are being used as incriminating evidence is making users wary of the security and privacy apparatus of this app. The new policy has only added fuel to their miseries! The data could be misused in many ways and politics is just one way of it. The new policy has caused a lot of backlash in the country which forced the company to delay the implementation of the new policy and also issue clarification through ads and also through their app. The IT Ministry of India has asked WhatsApp to withdraw the new policy amid grave concern of its citizens. The ministry is also seeking clarification from the company on its data sharing agreement with Facebook and other commercial firms and has asked why users in the EU are exempt from the new privacy policy but their counterpoint in India has no choice but to comply! Many users have started migrating to other messaging apps like Telegram and Signal (even Elon Musk approves this!)

The way ahead

- If India had a Data protection law in place then WhatsApp would not have been able to go ahead with this update in the first place. In the EU this policy would not be applicable because of the data protection act (GDPR) in place, hence India needs to expedite the process of finalizing the data protection law.
- The govt. and civil society must engage in awareness programs to make the public aware about the importance of Digital Privacy, since many users are unable to understand what the new policy means to them.

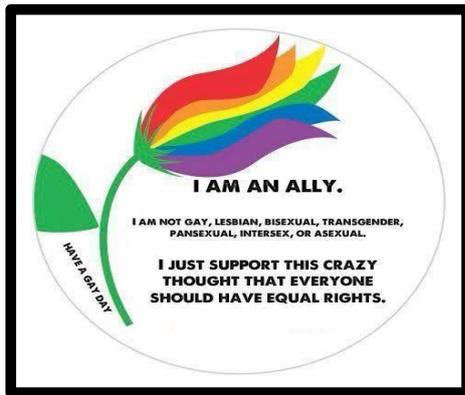
To conclude with, the privacy of a billion citizens is too important a thing to be just left to the practices of a commercial enterprise, it will be reassuring if a strong law guarantees it.

Divya Verma, II Year

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How to Support Someone Who Comes Out?



Ever thought about how one's sexual orientation can become a major cause of his/ her anxiety, ultimately leading to mental stress and depression. It might sound a bit odd, but to our mere surprise, we at some point or the other are the factors to the stigma and discrimination the LGBTQIA+ community face.

As per a survey from Human Rights Campaign Foundation in 2016-17, 28% of LGBTQIA+ youth (inclusive of 40 % of transgender youth) admitted of being depressed partly or almost all the time during the previous 30 days (of the study), as compared to the only

12 % of non-LGBTQIA+ youth. It was also found in the CDC's 2015 Youth Risk Behaviour Survey that 60 % of LGBTQIA+ youth reported being sad or hopeless. Due to this, they stopped continuing their usual activities. It was found in a 2014 study that, LGBTQIA+ people who live in communities with comparatively more stigmatizing attitudes about their sexual orientation die 12 years earlier than LGBTQIA+ people in the lesser prejudiced communities, on average. Amongst adults with mental illness, LGBTQIA+ adults may experience serious symptoms. According to the U.S. Transgender Survey, 40 % of transgender adults have attempted suicide during their lifetime, as compared to less than 5% of the US population as a whole.

Coming out as an LGBTQIA+ is not as simple and paced out, as it looks like. Therefore, supporting someone who comes out to you can reduce the number of difficulties they face in survival and can help them regain their sense of being. Terry Pratchett well said, "Sometimes the only thing you can do for people is be there." Yes, sometimes the fact that you are there can be enough, especially for the ones who face quite a lot giving voice to their real identity. The support which they seek can be as small as being accompanied by you, or perhaps just being accepted the way they are. But you know, just popping their bubble of inferiorities and making them believe that you are 100% with them is only what it takes! Hang In There! Your act of support is not going the extra mile, but helping with what you have already.

It's not tough to be all ears.

They came out to you, and probably you are the first one whom they found warm and close enough to share their feelings with, as well as encounters with their real Self. Value it, listen patiently to what they express, and stay positive.

Your act of sensitivity is what they need.

Hearing it from someone as close as your friend, family member, or neighbour can make you extremely curious. But being sensitive in asking those initial questions of their encounters can help them express things confidently and calmly.

Respecting their privacy and confidentiality doesn't take much. Beginning with encouraging their very step of "self-acceptance" is a valued initial milestone. As it took quite some time for them to even reach out to you, respecting their decision to disclose their experiences to others; not forcing them can be helpful.

Hug it out - it's great therapy.

Maybe just your words are not enough. So why stop? Hug it out! Hug Heals All! Nothing better than a warm and tight hug can give meaning to your intentions. Hug your feelings out and give solace to them.

Strengthening their courage is essential.

Well said by Deborah Day, "Build me up and I with you. For we are more one than two." Stay at it. Give strength to their discovered courage by respecting their individuality and making their journey a joy ride by being the person they can always count upon no matter what.

Creating a healthy space to make them happy. If someone approaches you for support, it's because they consider you close enough, not that you are superior to them. Continue to be as happy and engaging companions as you ever were, and build a healthier space.

Several times, when people come across lending support to LGBTQIA+, they tend to change in behaviour and words. They behave rudely. They forget how things were different just a moment before their reveal.

But why does this happen?

Is it because of our upbringing of dealing with such issues? Is it the fact that our parents asked us to stay away from "such people"? Is it the fact that we notice " suddenly" some changes in them, which were not even bothered before their reveal? Is it our shock of accepting the changes in that person? Or is it simply that we find such people " toxic " for our surroundings? These words are even so cruel in reading, so imagine their intensity in real life.

But since your willingness for supporting someone who came out to you recently or your wish to help that someone in the future has touched you as a motivation, you are almost halfway done in lending that support and the rest half awaits you! It's just a source of happiness, which does it all, and maybe your support is one such.

Shristi Chaudhari, III Year

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Counterproductive Impacts of Technology



Albert Einstein had once said that technology will prove to be the cause for the loss of human interactions and communications which appeared to be quite ludicrous and inconceivable to most people at that time because the world had just commenced witnessing various incredible discoveries due to the development of technology and people could not afford to see the negative facets of the same during that scenario. Now however, the condition is quite different from earlier and the counterproductive i.e.,

contrary to productive repercussions of technology are more conspicuous as many cases of such human actions are becoming obtrusive in most of which some kind of destruction is taking place due to technology. The principle that excesses of anything can be deleterious seems to hold relevance now at the sight of harms being caused in response to the overuse of technology. Technology is however quite a broad term to be utilized to articulate the main point here and for simplification, it can be associated with the various kinds of gadgets, equipment, or devices like smartphones, tablets, and most importantly the Internet, without which life just cannot be conceived.

Parents are caught in horror on seeing their children caught in oblivion due to the constant presence of smartphones and tablets in their hands, due to which their grasping power has evolved. They are unable to endure the helplessness of their children resulting from their exposure to some extremely dreadful and deleterious effects of gadgets and the internet like lack of concentration, anxiety issues, aggressiveness, depression, insomnia, weak eyesight, obesity, etc. All these counterproductive effects of technology have tended to eclipse its magically positive effects which were prevalent almost 1-2 decades before. Children especially minors, are prone to the crushing of their tender, pure and artless minds because of the easy access available to adult websites and obscene videography often known as pornography, which intimidate the productivity of the mind. Sometimes, children have to reluctantly get to access such materials as they appear on the screen without any notification and block the screen. In such cases, children usually are innocents who fall prey to such malicious websites.

The cases of cybercrimes are also no less conspicuous wherein people get trapped by scammers and hackers thereby providing them some very confidential information and then facing terrible losses. This overuse and misuse of technology have also distanced the people from the pristine elements of life which actually can prove to be a remedy to their various problems like- getting together with peers and having real conversations and not virtual, playing outdoor games, traveling, and exploring different places, etc. All these activities are quite indispensable majorly because they are natural and also lead to the holistic development of a person. Nowadays, people have become habitual of finding shortcuts in every activity like people nowadays try to create friendships through various virtual social media platforms and tend to restrict their world just to these platforms, completely ignoring the essence of any real friendship and eventually suffering from depression. A kind of relationship can also be

established between the level of usage of gadgets and the violent behaviour of children, which is a very serious problem and needs to be solved.

All these negative effects of technology which have turned it somewhat counterproductive need to not only be observed but also combatted since these have the power to obliterate the potential prodigies of the people of society especially the youth, which could otherwise have been harnessed for the progress and development of the country. However, this counter productiveness of technology is so unanimous, mighty, and deep-rooted that the endeavors of some individual sections of the society won't be adequate to bring about considerable change while the need of the hour is to take concerted and collective efforts at large scales involving the participation of various sections of the society. For instance, the government should get all the adult websites and posts banned and the parents must keep scrutiny on the lifestyle of their children so that any undesirable change could be stopped. At last, if the victims themselves discern to utilize technology in a systematic morally justifiable manner, then a drastic change can be brought. The present time demands us to use our rationale and also conscience to restore the productivity of an extremely incredible discovery by humans, i.e., technology and to simultaneously utilize it in such a constructive manner that could lead to the betterment and growth of society.

Vamakshi Chaturvedi, I year

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Period Poverty

Period poverty is defined as a lack of access to sanitary products, menstrual hygiene education, toilets, washing facilities, and waste management. Around 500 million women in the world having menstrual cycles suffer from this irksome issue.

Millions of women and girls face a lack of private space to change and dispose of menstrual materials. Poor wash infrastructure affects their health; increases the risk of urinary and reproductive tract infections. Due to the absence of menstrual products such as pads, tampons, and

other hygiene products, more than a third of girls in South Asia miss school during their periods. Cultural stereotypes have a huge impact in India as menstruation is considered a shameful conversation. Around 71% of girls in India are unaware of the menstrual cycle before their first period. The lack of education results in girls leaving schools when they hit their periods. In India, around 62% of girls still use home pads which leave them with vulnerable diseases and uncomfortable situations during periods. The average Indian woman needs 300 rupees per month for menstrual products but due to poverty, they are unable to bear this



expense. Gender-based discrimination in every field is one of the major factors that has developed this ‘period poverty’. These factors put together adversely affect the education and development of girls.

Our lack of open discussion has created a very lonely and troubling situation; women now feel ashamed and afraid to talk about their period problems. A young girl in rural India feels like it is a burden to be a girl because there is a lack of support for her. Gender discrimination has led to an increase in women's illiteracy rate; this has led to many problems and this is one of them. Women suffer from anxiety while having periods which affect their mental health and well-being. Menstruating is a taboo subject that creates stigma, shame, and silence among young girls which continues into adulthood and increases the cycle of gender inequality. This needs to end as this issue has become hectic due to these beliefs.

Coronavirus pandemic and the economic contraction that followed have exacerbated the problem, leaving marginalized people who were already struggling to afford menstrual products at an even bigger loss. Due to financial strain, reduced access to products, and an increase in the price of products, women and girls are being forced to make do with whatever they can find to manage their periods. This has increased the risk of diseases for women. In this horrendous situation, women have been left with the choice of either buying food or pads.

This issue in India was highly underrated until the movie Pad man and #YesIBleed campaign came into people's accounts. Many positive strides have been taken by the government to reduce this issue. In 2017 the government removed taxation on menstrual products for easy access for women. Many schools have established free pad machines for girls. During the pandemic, many government organizations, corporations and NGOs have swung into action to distribute sanitary pads. Scotland has become the first country in the world to make menstrual accessories free for women. The World Bank and Wash partnered together to create ‘MENSTRUAL HYGIENE DAY’ to spread awareness about the importance of sanitary products for women and girls around the world. To make the conditions better, we should also try to support women who need help, who suffer from anxiety, and other mental health problems. This serious subject should be acknowledged with absolute care and understanding, and should not be treated as a trivial matter.

Sakshi Verma, I Year

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The Story of Online Education

The lockdown began long ago and the students are still stuck at home. Education has shifted online. Although we are very much aware of how much ‘affordable’ this online education is to everyone. Yet it is the call of the future and right now the present. Let me take you through my story to give you a clear picture. I have all the things available to attend the classes. A laptop, which works pretty well. Just sometimes, hangs in between when I have to submit my assignment or in between a practical test. A Wi-Fi network that I installed just when I got to know that my mobile data won’t suffice for those seven long hours. And of course, electricity which goes off twice-thrice a week or sometimes in between the meetings which are quite boring. I don’t know how but the power cut happens that time almost instantaneously without me asking for it. But mind you, I’m enjoying all of this online thing very much because it’s the trend these days!

The best thing about this entire online thing is that I don’t have to wake up early in the morning and rush for my classes at college. That rush was like the real one. You can only understand it if the door was closed on your face at least once coz of being late for 10 minutes. I know its college but come on I was a serious student. Now due to these online classes, it is very easy. You get up from the bed right in the nick of time, log in through your phone. Then either sleep back or rub your eyes and reach your room to log in again through your laptop. It all depends upon your dedication which varies every single day at home. Now a question. What do you learn while going from one room to another? Let me give you hints. Maybe you learn that what has been cooked up for breakfast or if you have an observing and curious nature then you may know the number of steps from your bedroom to the study room/ table? Well, if you know the second one then that’s great. You are a curious person I must say. But how long that lasts, the number of steps doesn’t change. Do they? Try jumping instead of walking from your bedroom to the other room. I hope it will change.

Whether those steps change or not the daily routine of attending online classes is just the same. I reach my room. The seven long hours are spent attending the initial two classes having my breakfast and then the afternoon classes having lunch. In between, the classes are spent writing notes and noting down my assignments. Along with updating my calendar with the tests for the coming week. Well, what do I learn from these classes and my schedule is that I do not have time? Time flies. But time was pretty much on its pace when I was in college. Even when those 10 minutes seem to be a rush, those steps from home to college used to change every single day. Whether I jump, walk, or run. The syllabus which I am quite aware of nowadays and quite tensed about was not anywhere in my mind during the physical classes. The syllabus was not even a word in college. But in online classes, it’s a trending word. Since it is in a trend, I like it!

After attending classes for seven hours, some additional time is spent attending the society meetings. I have hardly 5-6 hours left to study. And the surprise is I can’t study. After all that mental activity, I am not able to work mentally because due to that mental activity I am physically tired. It is the Meet University these days that is making me tired. My physical classes and university never did that for me even while running in the corridors for the next class. Life is missing in these classes. These classes are lifeless and irrelevant to what we see around us. It is not anybody’s fault. Humans are made to observe, see, think, and feel. But what

can one do while sitting with mobile phones and laptops in their hands and noises in their head telling them to run as soon as this ends? You can see and talk to people in these meet classes. But what's the use of seeing those 30 tired people who cannot even meet each other. They will run as soon as the class ends. And they are just so done with this university and are planning to drop out, if they got the command in their hands. Again, due to that mental activity and without even doing a physical activity those faces are as if those people are physically tired and their energy is drained somewhere within their strained eyes.

Tests happen with all the resources available on my side. With a conference call with my four friends and WhatsApp messages sent to five other close yet not so close friends. WhatsApp forwards has changed these days for me. Earlier they used to be the news and good morning messages now these are my classmates' answer sheets that are being forwarded in the groups. My whole day is spent looking at my WhatsApp with messages pouring throughout the day. I am not fixing my schedule, the people on WhatsApp are doing it. If you need to contact me, ask the people first so that your schedule does not clash with mine. My college used to be for four hours now it is for twenty-four hours. I am stuck in a cage in this trending age. That cage is inside my cave. Oh, I forgot to tell you that I have a room!

Aarushi, II Year

New Education Policy

The Key Aspects of the New Education Policy (NEP)

The committee for Draft National Education Policy (NEP) was constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development in June 2017. Headed by Dr. K. Kasturirangan, the committee submitted its report on May 31st, 2019. After the committee submitted the report, the draft National Education Policy was shared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for public comment. Thus, the National Education Policy 2020 approved by the cabinet came into being. The aim of NEP 2020 appears to be to push national pedagogical reforms. The plan is to establish suitable curricula, textbooks, and assessment modalities centrally, which can be tailored to the local context by state governments. The policy provides for broad-based, multi-disciplinary, comprehensive undergraduate education with versatile curricula, innovative subject combinations, technical education incorporation, and multiple entries and exit points with required qualifications.

Recommended Expenditure on Education

The 2020 National Education Policy has recommended that India's public spending on education should be 6% of the total GDP. It's interesting to note that the two committees before it i.e., National Education Policy, 1968 and National Education Policy, 1986 also recommended the same.

Changes in the Current Structure of School

Schools in India today follow the 10 + 2 structure wherein 10 years are for classes 1 to 10 and 2 years are for classes 11 to 12. This will be restructured into a 5+3+3+4 structure with five years of the foundational stage for ages 3 to 8, three years of the preparatory stage for classes 3 to 5, three years for the middle stage for classes 6 to 8, and four years for the secondary stage for classes 9 to 12.

Challenges and Solutions in the Current Education Scenario

- Coaching culture which causes harm to student learning
- Board Exams will test core concepts
- Students to choose their subjects depending on their individualized interests
- Option to exam twice a year
- Increased access to education
- School with a low number of students
- Challenging to deploy teachers and resources
- NEP recommends grouping schools together to form a school complex.

Changes for Higher Education

The curriculum of all higher education institutions will be multi-disciplinary to integrate arts and humanities with science, technology, and mathematics. The NEP brings in flexibility for undergraduate programs with multiple exit options. Students will receive a certificate for completing one year of education, a diploma for completing two years of education, a bachelor's degree for completing three years of education and a bachelor's with research degree after completing four years of education.

Interventions proposed by NEP on Digital Education

The NEP proposes various interventions on digital education in light of COVID-19 such as developing audio and video interfaces for holding online classes, training teachers on how to become high-quality online content creators, where online infrastructure is lacking, the policy recommends making use of other channels such as television, radio and other mass media in multiple languages.

Conclusion

The policy articulates the goal of reforming the teaching and learning process to promote inquiry, discovery, analysis, and critical thinking. However, in India, there is a long history of “poor implementation” of lofty policies, particularly if the objectives are complex, as in this case. The NEP 2020 states that it is the “first education policy of the 21st century”. Yet, it will be implemented by institutions that do not incorporate even the rudimentary learnings of the 20th century. Unless we strengthen these institutions, it is unlikely that NEP 2020 will bring

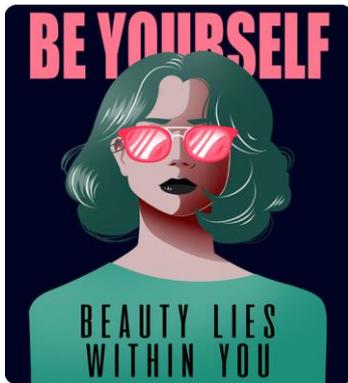
about the transformation that it hopes to. Therefore, a vital question is: will the envisaged pedagogical transformation become a fact, or will it remain a wishful declaration of intent?

Mahek Gupta, III Year

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Beauty Lies Within You



“Girls have always been told that their value is tied to their physical appearance, their accomplishments are not enough for them, and achievements are magnified if they are pretty and diminished if they are not. Even worse, if you are attractive then only you can stand strong.” The entirety of a woman’s life has been squandered by thousand rules of being alluring, attractive and pretty. Humans have set certain standards on women's beauty. These standards decide the path of our life, and if you don’t mould according to them; get ready to hear the mocking taunts of society.

If you have fair skin, sexy eyes, long hair, attractive breasts, beautiful legs, perfect-shaped hips and a standard body figure; you are beautiful and if you don’t have them, you are ugly. I don’t get the existence of the word “**UGLY**”. God’s every creation has always been beautiful. Isn’t it? Then, why are we judged, compared, neglected, embarrassed, mocked, and criticized on the basis of physical appearance which is considered beauty? Who gave the criteria to decide that we are beautiful or hideous? Who are these people who set standards for us? Beauty with brains is the demand of every man in every city, yes or no. Women make sacrifices to fulfil these demands which had been imposed on them mentally since birth. They feel embarrassed that they are not like other women who are beautiful in the eyes of society. Whether they visit a party, go to school, attend a family function or a walk on the street; they are incessantly being commented on their looks, body and whatever the people don’t like. If someone doesn't believe that women make sacrifices, then make them visit a parlour to wax their hands and legs; maybe after that they will be able to understand. What do you say girls?

I was, am and will be unable to accept these notions because beauty isn’t something which is physical; it’s something which is inside you. I believe that true beauty lies within someone’s heart, soul and personality filled with hope, love and courage. I am beautiful and every woman I see in the universe is too. You are beautiful just the way you are. Just ignore these awful beauty standards and work hard to become the best version of you.

If they say you are fat, your dress doesn't suit you, you're unpleasant; shun them with your braveness, courage and inner beauty. Focus on the powerful, euphoric, magical, synchronistic, beautiful parts of life; not on the parts of your body. When you achieve your goals, when you take your scars to show the world that you have endured everything that has been done to you, from that moment, you are **beautiful**. Beauty is the illumination of the soul. It is the light in the heart which gives ray of hope and shines like the diamond in you. No one can teach you to be beautiful; **you are beautiful**. And if someone tries to teach you, **cover your ears**. Yes, you are pretty, stunning, magnificent, gorgeous and every single compliment I have.

So, women, don't change yourself, it's the mentality of people that should change. Society should stop choosing girls for marriage on the basis of their looks. They should stop enforcing this senseless notion into our minds. Stop the discrimination against women on the basis of beauty. Physical appearance is merely a biological accident that no one needs to admire. **Inner beauty** is the thing which matters.

“BEAUTY BEGINS THE MOMENT YOU DECIDE TO BE YOURSELF”

Sakshi Verma, I Year

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Comparing Parallel and Popular Cinema



"We were all muhajirs; Muslims, Hindus all with the same dilemma. There was a terror all around; terror, fire, loot, death, and shrieks.

A woman clutching both her children to her chest was walking beside me; one child went cold in her embrace; but who had the time for a burial?

We approached a river and people asked her to put her dead child into it. The poor soul; depressed, not in her senses threw the other child into the water. The dead child remained, close to her chest."

The above is how the protagonist of the film 'Mammo' directed by Shyam Bengal recalls the horror that partition was. The recollection of the horror is enough to stir fear, is enough to stir emotion. It shows blood without showing blood being shed and makes fires felt without ever burning them, we can even hear women shriek even though none of them do.

This portrays the true power of cinema, the power vested by a truthful portrayal of the times, the lives, and the hearts. Parallel cinema in India also called new-age cinema gained momentum in the 1950s. Inspired by Italian neorealism, directors such as Guru Dutt, Shyam Benegal, Mrinal Sen, all seek to portray real life and real emotion in their films. They were set apart from the commercial cinema at those times (as is now), their films were very similar to mammo's recollection. They were simply honest, enough.

When Shabana Azmi's character in the film 'Ek doctor ki maut' talks to her husband who is going to die soon there is no sad background music telling us to feel sad; sadness is felt through as the characters sitting alone on the beach reminiscing. While in contrast a crying Anjali in the movie Kuch Kuch Hota hai is accompanied by not only a depressing song but lyrics of which spell out to us her temperament.

In popular films such as the one mentioned above every song, every dialogue tends to spell out the emotion that we as viewers are supposed to feel.

While themes in parallel cinema range from bride buying in the bazaar, prostitution in Mandi, poverty, and often simply the dilemma of human emotion; not an inch of any theme is exploited or exaggerated at any point. We see a very real picture of what a prostitute goes through in real life, in mousam and Chameli which is very different from a comical one in the recent Chupke Chupke. The narrative of popular cinema plays safe and appeals to an audience trying to forgo all the troubles of the world for a couple of hours, with heroes flying around as simply as the female lead's dupatta. These films tend to stick to lost love, lost children, lost parents, and chasing villains.

Looking at the notions of men and virility reflected in films like Sholay, Mard, Kalia where the protagonist depicted by Amitabh Bachchan coined as the angry young man of the era, who had layers of anger seething inside him, averse to even the idea of pain; rather as portrayed in the film Koyla he seeks the pain and the suffering that comes along with it, the men from parallel cinema would seem more multi-dimensional in terms of the expression of feelings or even feeling them. When we look at characters like that of Farooq Sheikh's in Bazar, we see a man who not only feels pain but who cries and is torn to pieces as his lover bidders him farewell to marry another man.

While the gap between popular and parallel cinema seemingly looks like that between two parallel lines, some films along with their creative writing and resonance with the masses have been able to bridge the divide. Films like Arth, Massan, Do Biga Zamin not only tell the tale they set out to; begin true to their form and idea, but were also huge commercial successes.

I believe we watch films to know more about the world that we see and that which we don't. Parallel and popular Cinema both cater to an audience that is impressionable and has the power to bring about change and I believe it is the duty of those who bring us these films that the stories no matter what theme or genre command our attention and become a source of transformation.

Divya Wadhwa, III year

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The Social Dilemma: Is social media a digital devil?



Set in the dark underbelly of Silicon Valley, *The Social Dilemma* fuses investigative documentary with enlightening narrative drama. Expert testimony from tech whistle-blowers exposes our disturbing predicament: the services Big Tech provides—search engines, networks, instant information, etc.—are merely the candy that lures us to bite. Once we're hooked and coming back for more, the real

commodity they sell is their prowess to influence and manipulate us. Directed by Jeff Orlowski, shows an impressive list of interviewees, consisting of influential Silicon Valley nerds, behind Gmail, GChat, Google Drive, Facebook's like button, Facebook profiles, coders, and designers, primarily responsible for shaping our digital lives. This includes former senior managers from the big technology companies: Google, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest. Then there are professors from Harvard and New York University, the researchers who researched drug addiction and the propagation of malignant narratives on social media, and the inventor of virtual reality. It's a nice mix of performers and observers, individuals who recognize their creations, and others who describe the implications of such acts. And then there are us, the viewer of the documentary, the users of the social networks, who clicked, posted, tagged, forwarded, re-tweeted, and supported. The "lab rats" who were sold for advertisement, the "zombies" who created their destruction. The central concern of the film, users becoming goods, is not especially new. Historically, that is how the media industry has worked. For instance, the price of creating an English daily far exceeds the price we pay for it. But the difference here is in scope and form since we are compensated in all possible ways by social media: financial, psychological, moral. In human history, such an expense, impacting 2.7 billion people, was unparalleled, and so were the profits of tech companies, in "trillions of dollars." A clear line of inquiry concerns the *Social Dilemma*: How bad has it become? The answer is simple and frightening: "Genie is out of the bottle." The networks of social media, the interviewees claim, change the way we think, who we are. None of it was by accident; nature dominated us. These websites have become so personalized and so personal that they continually overwhelm us with a torrent of choices: the videos to watch, the people to follow, the pages to like, that for each of us they build an ever-expanding bubble. We can no longer meet each other even though we're running all the time, running more than ever. Instead, our feet, confined in our capsules, beat the treadmill. The very thing that is supposed to make us connected has further isolated us.

Raising the Stakes

In raising the stakes, the *Social Problem* does an excellent job. For example, it shows the exponential increase in suicides among teens and preteens after 2009, when social media came on our phones, in two unsettling charts. A study discovered that fake news spreads six times faster than a normal piece of information; it, too, became part of the algorithm: a data point, a jaundiced bait, a marketers' pitch. As we all know, the sordid consequences of social media reach far beyond the corruption of knowledge. It has contributed to toxic polarisation,

lynching, and a "global attack on democracy" over the past few years. It would have made this feature a series (which would not have been a bad idea) to test every element in detail, but Orłowski at least touches on them, giving this piece a sense of wholeness. Some harsh facts are revealed in the documentary. It uses words such as capitalism of surveillance and constructive sporadic affirmation that, very frankly, if you don't know what they mean already, you may already be lulled into the honeytrap. "Social media isn't a tool that's just waiting to be used," says Harris. "It has its own goals and it has its means of pursuing them by using your psychology against you." The tool is alive, in other words. It knows you. It feeds you information that you think you want and need, but as a way to fuel ads, it elicits action and clicks.

Conclusion

Social media can be unbelievably addictive and pleasant. After all, there is a reason why the only businesses that refer to their clients as 'users' are the social media industry and the illicit drug industry. Let's not be twisted by it. Social media has positive points, too. The Social Dilemma reveals the negative aspects of social media but conveniently leaves out the good. Social media makes us recall the birthdays of our loved ones and celebrate anniversaries or friendships. After all, it was initially designed to bring people together, so it's no surprise that the average consumer now uses social media for almost three hours a day. The most important lesson from "The Social Dilemma" is that everything we read online should be challenged, especially if it is presented to us in a way that represents a thorough knowledge of our inclinations and preferences. And we should avoid the "attention extraction paradigm" that makes social media appear nice and reinforcing.

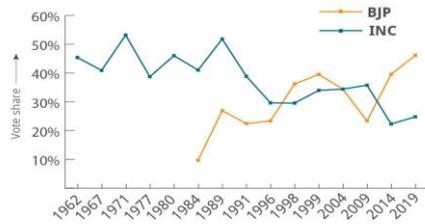
Osheen Sharma, II Year

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The Sharp Decline of Congress

Vote share of INC and BJP across the seats contested in general elections, 1962-2019



Scrollin

Source: Trivedi Centre for Political Data

The 2014 elections jolted the Congress party. After years of rule, they lost to the Bharatiya Janata Party. Swift change was made in the leadership. The need for young, emerging leaders was felt within the party, and the leadership of the party passed from Sonia Gandhi to Rahul Gandhi. Young leaders replaced the old politicians of the past age. However, the party once again lost in the 2018 elections to the BJP. There has been a sharp decline in the popularity of Congress in recent times. What did

go wrong?

Early Years of Congress

The Indian National Congress is one of the oldest political parties in the Indian Union. Founded in 1885, it became a dominant force challenging the rule of the British and subsequently led the Independence movement in India. In Post-Independence, the INC was the biggest and the oldest party.

In the elections held in Independent India, Congress secured the majority of seats which was expected since the party was seen as having inherited the legacy of the national movement. At the time of independence, it was the only party that had an organization spread across the country. The party had brought together people from different castes and religions, to take part in the independence movement. The party was well-organized, all-inclusive, and consisted of leaders who had been at the forefront of the independence struggle. The party accommodated diverse groups whose interests often contradicted each other. It accommodated both the peasant and the industrial class, urban and the rural dwellers, radical and conservative, middle, lower and urban classes, interests, ideas and opinions of the left, right and centrist. The party had a very extraordinary structure during post-independence. It allowed different parties to form and function within the INC. This coalition-like character of the party had its advantages. It allowed the party to know and accommodate the interests of various groups, form policies accordingly, and resolve the problems faced by the different sections. The political leaders had mutual respect within themselves and also for their opponents, something which gradually eroded and got replaced by competition and the wish to bring the opponent down.

Indira's Period

The party faced the question of political succession after Nehru's death in May 1964 and then again in 1966 post the demise of Shastri. Indira Gandhi was chosen as the leader. However, the party had somewhat lost its popularity and the country was facing a crisis. Protests by people were misunderstood by the government as a law-and-order problem. They largely ignored the problems of the public. Instead of focusing more on resolving the problems being faced by the country, the leaders of Congress now focused more on retaining their power and position. There was a difference of opinion within the party between Indira and the senior leaders. Unlike the early times, when the decisions and strategies were formed by accommodating the opinions of

the different factions within the party, Indira went all out to establish herself within the party and regain the popularity of Congress. She managed to fulfil the former task, though, she failed miserably in the latter. The popularity of Congress fell as the economic situation worsened and public demands were not met. The Congress party split.

The popularity of Congress somewhat was restored following the victory of India in the 1971 war. However, now the party's survival as the ruling party relied solely on the popularity of Indira Gandhi and the support of a few social groups.

Emergency Period

The Emergency period was a turning point for Congress. The use of the draconian measure to protect her position as the Prime Minister and retain power subverted the Indian Constitution. Oppressive policies during the period led to unrest and increased the dissatisfaction of the public with the Congress rule. In the elections following the Emergency, Congress lost power. The Congress managed to make a comeback but the decision to carry out Operation Bluestar which sparked off anti-Sikh protests culminated in the assassination of Indira Gandhi and the takeover of the position by Rajiv Gandhi. A series of bad decisions and the inability to meet the public's demands led to the loss of popularity of Congress.

Post-2000's

The party came back to power in the 2006 elections and managed to retain its position as the ruling party for 8 years. It lost power due to increasing public dissatisfaction and worsening of the economic situation. The public lost confidence in the party.

Future of Congress

Congress has lost the kind of popularity that it had enjoyed in the first decade following the independence of India. Bad decisions, inability to accommodate opinions within the party, the shift of focus from country to retaining party and power led to its decline. It has lost the position that it held within politics and the country due to various factors.

First, its reliance on the support of a few social groups. In other words, it relies heavily on the vote bank. It needs to transform the promises made in the election manifesto into actions or it will lose even in the states where it is presently in power.

Another factor that has culminated in the decline of its popularity is the absence of a strong leader. Dynastic succession and family politics within Congress do not allow the worthy members to take the position of power and lead the party.

Congress needs to balance the opinions and accommodate the views of all within the party. It must strike the right balance between the varied interests and between the old and new. The party can with the advice of experienced senior leaders and with the ideas of the young leaders can once again rise to the position that it once occupied in the political system of India. Otherwise, Congress would continue to remain at the margins of Indian politics.

Shuchita Gautam, II Year

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The Grim Future of the Little Vendors



The pandemic and then the famous Indian lockdown. We were not prepared; nobody was in fact. But there were people who after two days managed to get some hint from the situation prevailing before them, the migrant labourers. They decided to leave. Leave with their families and anything that they were able to carry with them which they have earned after long years of work here. However, there were others who stayed back because they found no good reason to leave. Even if they had found one, maybe that was not able to convince them to leave. They had a backup plan. These labourers employed themselves along with their kids and their entire families. They can now be seen as vegetable and fruit vendors.

Vendors increased. From two to four to five members of the family, all of them working as vegetable vendors. Selling fruits and vegetables on roads and streets. They were being pushed out from this job as can be seen in videos. Yet they have been resilient. The government forgot all about them and later tried to introduce schemes, measures, and grants for them. These schemes were not new but hadn't been available to them for a long time. The government didn't have a backup plan for them. However, they had one for themselves. When we were uncertain about our corona holidays, they were disabled from their present. They were dropped out from their not-so- own cities.

Their kids are the little vendors. These kids are going from one street to another to support their families. They are learning better things. They are making their own plans, working out their available options. Out of school and on the streets. They are fighting the virus and this crisis along with their parents. They are learning and earning better than any middle class or rich student could learn or earn from school or at this age. They are seeing the truth of this society. The truth is generally removed from textbooks or is hidden between the lines of the poems and chapters which are declared as out of the syllabus now. They don't care about the changes. Why will they care about the changes in textbooks or policy when they know that they have to earn ultimately to run their families? They are developing holistically. That is what is important today, the industrial skills and the holistic or overall development of an individual. Who cares about how many books you've read at the end of the day?

They are seeing this pandemic as an opportunity, earning more for themselves as well as their families. They are independent. What's the need for policies when they know that they have to work things out for themselves? What's the need to study? You should know how to talk, walk,

earn, and move forward. That is pretty much practical. That is how you open new businesses and start-ups. They are becoming Atma Nirbhar at this young age.

Well, that's how things are these days. Or will be like this in the coming days? Society is not about sociology that we study in schools and colleges. Sociology is around them, and it is showing its ugly face. Politics is there on television. Democracy is there and it's too much. Economics, well it's about the money and we don't have it these days. And we are inviting FDIs- when they will come, they will teach us more about it. We will learn how to spend money, huge amounts of it on education, health and so on and of course, the art of privatisation. Though we are learning it today also! Math, well everybody's mathematics is going down. It is negative.

We all need to be the new generation of “Aatmanirbhars” because nothing is going to be done for us. We have to make the plans. Just like these little vendors are making one for them. Learn from these little vendors. Learn how they are developing their personality and industrial skills at the same time. They have no option left. Nobody will make plans for them. Nobody has a plan for them. Their future is uncertain. They are forced to work. It is not just voluntary work that they are doing. Lockdown may have been well for permanent income earners and their kids but not for the kids of a labourer and let's not talk about the labourers who migrated right now. Their situation is grim!

Aarushi, II Year

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Art: A Way Out from This Crisis



Waking up every morning with the fear of being late for the first class, deciding which fest to attend the next day, feeling anxious about all the assignments and internals piling up and still caring more about what to wear to the concert the other day, deciding on which song to dance for our seniors' farewell, our busy daily routine (ERROR 404) Just like this came to a halt with the kick start of the **PLAN WUHAN**. **Bienvenido!** (I hope you got my money heist reference.)

Jokes aside, believe it or not everyone's life has come to a stagnant point from the very time this pandemic happened. No one expected it to become this worse when we initially got to know about it in the news because we have only read about such pandemics in our history books and never experienced them once. As people say, there is a first time for everything. Thus, here we are experiencing the first-ever pandemic of our lives and hopefully the last. The important thing here is how we are dealing with it. There is always the option of cursing the situation and making it affect ourselves even more or we can try to find a little positivity in

these gloomy times. And among the several words that come to my mind on hearing the word positivity, the one word that seems to top the list is **ART**.

According to the dictionary, *art* is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power. There are various branches of creative activity, ranging from painting, music, literature, to dance. A fundamental purpose common to most art forms is the underlying intention to appeal to and connect with, human emotion and I believe in this tough situation that is what we yearn the most.

There is a beautiful saying that "Art is an expression of what it means to be human. "Emotions like stress from fears of infection and long isolation, frustration, boredom, inadequate information and supplies, financial loss and stigma have become way too common and every second person is going through some sort of anxiety or the other. Consequently, in this time of crisis and isolation, the role of art becomes even more central to our lives, whether we realize it or not. Just like TV, series, books, and video games offer us a chance to be mobile. To move around freely in a fictional world in a way that is now impossible. Similarly, Art connects us to the foreign, the exotic, and the impossible – but in our current context, it also connects us to a world where anything is possible. A world out of our grasp for now. Since historic times humans have been visually expressive beings, expressing ourselves makes us feel more content and hence more alive. Art can be anything, in any form, because what is needed is not making any professional artwork or getting appreciation for it but to let out our creative side, which we have buried deep down inside us since our childhood days due to our busy and fast-paced lives.

So if you are a person who feels that swaying around with music in the background makes you happier or singing your heart out helps you clear your mind or even picturing fictional scenarios and putting them out on paper is what you feel like doing, then that is exactly what you should do because that's what art is for. Try to find an artistic voice and identify, in this crowded world of images, some touchstones, and develop your aesthetic. We all need to let out our sentiments at some point in time, art offers you that outlet. Studies have shown that conveying themselves through art can help people with depression, anxiety, or cancer, too. And doing so has been linked to improved memory, reasoning, and resilience in healthy older people. Participating in and viewing art makes us connect; to a more universal human experience and hence provides us with a sense of comfort and strength.

We all know life is hectic; it's alright to be stressed — which needs to keep moving is what will get everybody through this pandemic. Yet, it is essential to take a break, to not allow that stress and nervousness to burn-through you. Live the moment — because that's what ART is here for.

Ananya Joshi, II Year

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Lockdown: An Inescapable Cage of ‘Domestic Violence’



"Sujata*, a 30-year-old woman, lives in a small village, on the outskirts of Delhi with her husband and a 10-year-old daughter. Domestic violence, sexual harassment, and marital rape are certain things that Sujata, has to go through daily, on account of her husband's anger, hunger, and dissatisfaction! Lakshmi*, Sujata's 10-year-old daughter is forced to witness these heinous acts, at a tender age. She cries, tries to comfort her mother, but with each passing day the intensity of violence increases."

COVID-19, a term which was primarily limited to the columns of a newspaper, restricted to the citizens of Wuhan, the sprawling capital of Central China's Hubei province, has managed to affect the lives of the multitude. It has brought about a 180-degree change in the lives of humans worldwide, both physically and mentally!

India, among other countries, has been severely affected by COVID-19, after the total number of confirmed cases crossed a skyrocketing number. The country is not only witnessing rising concerns over an exponential increase in the number of patients affected by Coronavirus but is also facing an alarming spike in the cases of domestic violence. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has registered an increase of at least 2.5 times in domestic violence complaints since the beginning of the nationwide lockdown, according to official data. During the first four phases of the COVID-19-related lockdown, Indian women filed more domestic violence complaints than recorded in a similar period in the last 10 years. But even this unusual spurt is only the tip of the iceberg as 86% of women who experience domestic violence do not seek help in India. About 86% of women who experienced violence never sought help, and 77% of the victims did not even mention the incident(s) to anyone.

A country that believes in paying respect to Goddesses such as Durga, Saraswati, and Lakshmi, is ironically home to citizens who pay their "respects" to their wives/daughters and sometimes even mothers, in the form of "Domestic Violence".

It has become near to impossible for women to live peacefully in their "zones of comfort: their homes", on account of rising cases of domestic violence. The pandemic has had a devastating impact on the source of livelihood of many people, leading to rising levels of stress and discomfort in the lives of a multitude. However, many choose to lash out their stress in the form of daily domestic violence. They find it to be the most 'convenient way' in a patriarchal country like India. Women for a very long time have been subjected to male chauvinism in various forms, be it mentally or physically. They are left with no other option than being tethered by the shackles of domestic violence, either due to the dearth of finance or in some cases death threats by the abuser. Domestic violence persisted as a major problem in the country, even before the lockdown started. Statistical surveys show that a large proportion of females who experience domestic violence don't seek help, and the lockdown had made it even more difficult for women to reach out for help, by opting for the physical mode of filing complaints, hence, narrowing down their options to social media, email and online registration. However, not every citizen has the knowledge and the corresponding expertise related to

accessing the internet. Moreover, there are various pockets of the country wherein a facility as basic as an internet connection hasn't reached, thus making it impossible for some women to report cases on an online platform, if at all.

COVID-19 has had an overwhelming impact on one's mental health. A recent survey by the Indian Psychiatry Society (IPS) found that the number of mental illness cases had increased by 20% since the lockdown and that at least one in five Indians were affected. In Ludhiana alone, complaints of over 1500 cases of domestic violence have been filed, followed by 100 deaths due to suicide.

One cannot even fathom how difficult it would be for a person to wake up in the four walls of their "safe space" called home, where one is treated like a piece of meat! Men believe in God, pay their respects to Goddess Durga while celebrating Navratri, but when it comes to paying respect to their wives/daughters/mothers, they lose track of their so-called strong beliefs!

***Sujata and Lakshmi may be fictional characters, but their problems are very real!**

Bhavya Palta, III Year

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Live a Life with No Regrets

“It’s not about how many summers we have left, it’s what we choose to do with those summers.”

Life is meant to be lived, enjoyed, and explored. You are meant to break out of glass ceilings, break boundaries and reach for heights. You are supposed to aspire to be the best version of yourself and not let anything stop you.

If you spend your life watching 'Walking dead' marathons, then you're no better than a zombie. You're worse because at least zombies walk, you, on the other hand, are just sitting on your butt. Procrastination feels amazing. No doubt. But it is also the worst thing you can do to yourself. You cannot stop yourself from achieving whatever it is that you want. You already have a society for that. The neighbourhood uncles, the spying aunties exist to hold you back; do not let yourself be just another reason due to which you failed to achieve your goal.

We start as dust and unto dust, we shall return. Don't be a dust bunny in between. Climb some mountains, ride some waves, go to concerts, do what you love. Be alive. Don't live your life like you're already dead.

Make the most of your life so that when you're seventy or eighty years old, you're not sitting in a bar lecturing the youth on how they should fulfil their dreams. Instead of having a sad story, have a story that inspires people to chase their dreams and make them come true. Live

your life to the fullest so that when people hear your story, when YOU tell them YOUR story, they are filled with excitement and aspire to live a life that's filled with adventure, *with happiness*.

Be a rebel and make your own path.

Don't care about what society thinks because according to them, anything and everything you do is anyway not right.

Don't regret even a single moment of your life because life isn't meant to be lived in regret. The supposed 'failures' are nothing but lessons that give you opportunities to grow. Failure is a concept made up by society to make you feel 'less than'; to stop you from reaching your potential, to make you give up because the reality is that you can never fail until you give up. Therefore, if you love something don't ever give up, even if that is exactly what everyone tells you to do.

Does one plan fail? Make a new one with amendments.

Be the rebel our society desperately needs. *Persevere because you will prevail*.

That being said, you need to know when to give up as well as what to give up on. There are some things you should give up on and move on but there are also some things that aren't meant to be given up on.

Some relationships just aren't meant to be, some people just need to be dropped out of your life and that is okay. Giving up on things like that is life.

Heartbreak, sadness, despair, spiralling down are all parts of our life; they're all different aspects of our lives. *They are necessary*.

However, what you should never give up on, is your dream(s). Once you do that, it's game over. You can postpone your dream. That's okay. But you can never allow yourself to let go of it, to give up on it. You always need to come back to it.

Get married, don't get married, nobody cares. Get that high-paid job in finance, be a lawyer, a doctor or don't. Go ahead and follow your dream of being an artist. Nobody matters except you and no one cares about what you do except you. The goal I keep mentioning, the dream I keep bringing up should be your own happiness and you need to build it on your own. I am not saying happiness cannot be achieved by being a conformist, I am just saying if you can't find it then, do not be afraid to be different. Do not be afraid of being unique. *Do not be afraid of being You*.

In the end, I'd just like to say, whatever you intend to do, make sure your mommy is okay with it. Don't blame me if you end up homeless.

And one last thing, if this somehow inspires you to look at your life and reevaluate some things, and you become something in a few years, would asking for an honorary mention in your autobiography be too much?

Ayushi Jain, I Year

Franz Kafka: The Writer Behind the Feeling of 'Kafkaesque'



Franz Kafka is considered to be one of the most influential people in recent history. He is known for his confusing black style and surreal writing style. His style and quality became so popular that anything like it is now known as 'Kafkaesque'.

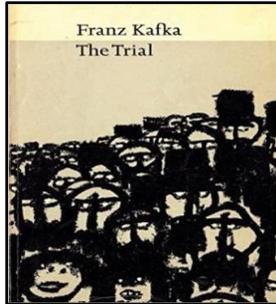
Early Life

Kafka was born in Prague in 1883 to a man named Herman and a woman named Julie. His father was a very successful businessman, a violent personality who was able to get out of the working class, build a successful business, marry a well-educated woman, and become a member of high society. As parents often do, Herman hoped that his child would fit in with his ideal human personality. Franz Kafka did not, however, conform to this notion. He was born a worried little sick boy. And he remained that way. Because of this, without any fault of his own, Franz became a great source of frustration to his father -sort of like a punching bag to beat him mentally as he tried to shape Franz into who he wanted him to be. Throughout his teenage years, Franz developed writing as a way to deal with his growing feelings of anxiety, guilt, and self-loathing. Of course, his father did not allow him to continue writing and he finally explained the boundaries surrounding his life by forcing him to pursue law as a profession. While studying law in college he continued to write and met one of his real friends, Max Brod, another writer who eventually convinced Kafka to publish his first three collections of work. These pieces sold very badly and were invisible. After college, Kafka would continue to work in the legal office and then work for an insurance company. Here Kafka would sit for long hours, work overtime and go unpaid. While working for the insurance company Kafka continued to write side by side producing some of his most notable pieces including "The Trial", "The Castle", and "Amerika". He didn't try to publish any of this at the time and even left most of his work unfinished believing it was not worthy. Kafka continued working at the insurance company for the majority of his remaining short life while continuing to write around his work schedule. In 1924, at the age of 41, he died of tuberculosis. He did not continue to publish any of his writing and did not gain any success or recognition. He died believing that his work was a bad omen. On his deathbed, he even ordered Max Brod to burn all his unpublished manuscripts after his death. Clearly, Brod did not follow Kafka's instructions because even after a hundred years he is still revered. After Kafka's death, Brod spent the next year working on editing and publishing his notes and manuscripts. Over the next decade, Kafka became one of the most influential thinkers of the 20th century. In other words, one of the greatest writers and thinkers of the century lived his life with his work buried in some drawer; aware, unaware or indifferent to the fact that he was sitting on some of the most significant works in recent history. In the eyes of his father, he was a constant source of disappointment. And ironically in the eyes of history, he is a very important person. One can only imagine how many such people walking on the planet are prevented from seeing who they are or can be. How many people do not know who they will be after their departure?

Fortunately for everyone except Kafka, his work was saved and a completely new kind of thinking and writing emerged in his name; 'Kafkaesque'. The term 'Kafkaesque' is often used to refer to the bureaucratic nature of the capitalist, judicial, and government systems. The complex and vague processes, in which no one fully understands what is going on and

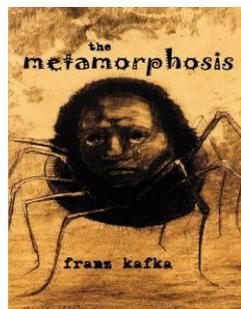
the system does not care. But the kafkaesque quality also seems to extend far beyond this. It is not necessarily exemplified merely by what these systems are, but rather the reaction of the individuals subjected to them and what it might represent.

The Trial



In one of his most famous novels, “The Trial”, the protagonist Joseph Kay was suddenly arrested in the early hours of the morning. Police did not inform Kay why he was arrested but then he was forced to face a lengthy trial in which there was no real explanation or reason. The case is riddled with corruption and disorderly conduct, and towards the end of the novel after compiling everything, Kay was never told why he was arrested but is still found guilty of a felony conviction.

Metamorphosis



In another one of his most popular stories, Metamorphosis, lead character Gregor Samsa wakes up suddenly and finds himself having turned into an insect. The first and most frequent problem Gregor faces throughout the novel is the problem of getting into a job, dealing with his boss, and providing for his needy family without financial ruin. Gregor certainly can't do this. He is a bug so he gets more scared trying to deal with his situation while he becomes a source of insignificant grief to his family.

In both cases, the protagonist faced a senseless situation. There are no explanations and ultimately there is no real chance of overcoming them. There is something associated with the absurd challenges they face. Kafka’s characters can't even comprehend or control anything that happens.

Crux of Kafka’s Style

In Kafka’s novels, the character’s efforts, imagination, and worldview are met by the inevitable barriers of absurdity. In his novels, success does not happen and ultimately becomes empty yet the characters try. This suggests Kafka's take on the human condition. Specifically, it focuses on the unyielding desire for answers and conquest over the existential problems of anxiety, guilt, absurdity, and suffering paired with an inability to ever really understand the source of the problem and effectively overcome them. But the most important part is even in the face of absurd, despairing circumstances Kafka's characters don't give up. At least initially they continue to fight against their situations. But in the end, it is ultimately to no avail. Perhaps Kafka is suggesting that finding solace and understanding is inescapable and impossible. As rational beings, we try to resolve the discrepancy between us and the universe but the irony is we're trying to resolve the unresolvable and, in this sense, on some level, we almost want the struggle. Perhaps the idea is to accept our absurd situation and to not take it too seriously. What is undeniable though that Kafka's work has left a great impact on literature, philosophy, and humanity at large. To be born into a faulty family, a bad place in the world, or a weak body or brain; to live and die having never recognized one's potential; to have felt the guilt and anxiety of existence for no clear reason -we have all at least at times experienced the Kafkaesque. Kafka's work embodies and reminds us not that we wish to give

up but that despite all the episodes and problems we wish to continue. We wish to struggle against the universe and forge our way. We wish to find and connect over honesty however hard it may be.

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year

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The Art of Filmmaking



“We don't make movies to make money, we make money to make more movies.” - Walt Disney

Films are the most prominent sources of our entertainment. There exists a film for every emotion. But have you ever wondered what are the ingredients of a great movie? Let us get into it.

The entire process is broken down into these major stages: conception, pre-production, production, post-production. The fundamental idea, or **concept**, for a film sometimes comes from a book, but may merely be a concept, often conveyed as little more than a title, sometimes in conjunction with an actor's name. Usually, the idea is written in the form of a short presentation, which covers the plot, characters, and appeal.

The **pre-production** period could sometimes take years, during which deals are discussed and actors and directors are contacted. This is followed by months of rewriting, location discovering, budget planning, rehearsing, constructing sets and planning transport. As an investment, the film is a risky bet. The first and most important is “the deal”. Those who have access to the film's finance, like agents and managers, have an immense influence. With the idea or a script, few actors and a director, the producer sells this package to a major studio for the development money. By getting the deal on, the producer can at the very least cover the costs. When the studio accepts the script, the production begins. The basic script acts as the spine of the film. It is usually 135-150 pages long and includes the dialogue and the basic directions to guide actors and the scene. The script keeps on evolving as the actors, director, location of the shoot, etc are chosen and can only come to life when the director visualises it completely.

The next step is to cast the actors. Discussions with them may last for months, with offers and demands going up to crores. Many actors rely upon their images and refuse to act in the film

unless the part is right. Expenses that are associated with the art of filmmaking and include sets and technicians are calculated from the script and are called ‘below the line’ costs. Costs of producers, directors, actors, and scriptwriters are open to negotiation and are called ‘above the line’ costs. After these elements are in place and the deal is set in, contracts are made.

The next step is **production**. A major motion picture necessitates exclusive departments such as sound, camera, lighting, art, make-up, hair, publicity, etc. One take of a war scene may have an expense in millions and perhaps the budget will not allow for a reshoot. Sometimes the director is under contract so legally responsible to reimburse costs that exceed the budget provided by the production. That is why a major worry for the director is many of the individuals working under him or with him as they can make or break the film.

The camera work is the costliest and the most crucial on the set and sound comes to take over the second position. That is why sometimes the dialogues are dubbed on after filming. Location managers also play a crucial role in the set. For instance, location managers can save costs by doing deals in North Africa or Eastern Europe, where studio and location costs may be under half those in America or Britain! After shooting, the immense amount of film must be carefully handled. The loss of any one of the hundreds of reels can prove to be lethal for the movie. Sometimes robbers steal the reels of the movie and demand huge amounts of ransom causing the production houses to lose millions!

Then comes the **post-production**. Editing, in which a film is cut and then built ready for release, can also make, or break a movie. Scenes would have been shot in many ways to provide a wide choice. One essential part remains to be added: music. Music completes the film’s psychological effect. It can only be written when editing is almost complete. Then promotions roll into action which involves advertising, printing, and distribution. Only then the film is ready for the audience. Only then the army of people engaged in the entire process of filmmaking would know whether they have made something wonderful or a disaster.

Despite the enormous amount of money, the piles of script, electrifying deals and contracts, the army of movie folks do not know how to make a movie. They only know how particular movies have worked out and hope that theirs will too. In the words of the famous script writer William Goldman – ‘the single most important fact of the entire movie industry is – NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING’.

Mitali Wadhwa, II Year

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Economic Contradictions

Section Head: Ananya Joshi

SAY'S
LAW

MALTHUSIAN
THEORY OF
POPULATIONS

DECOUPLING
THEORY

This way

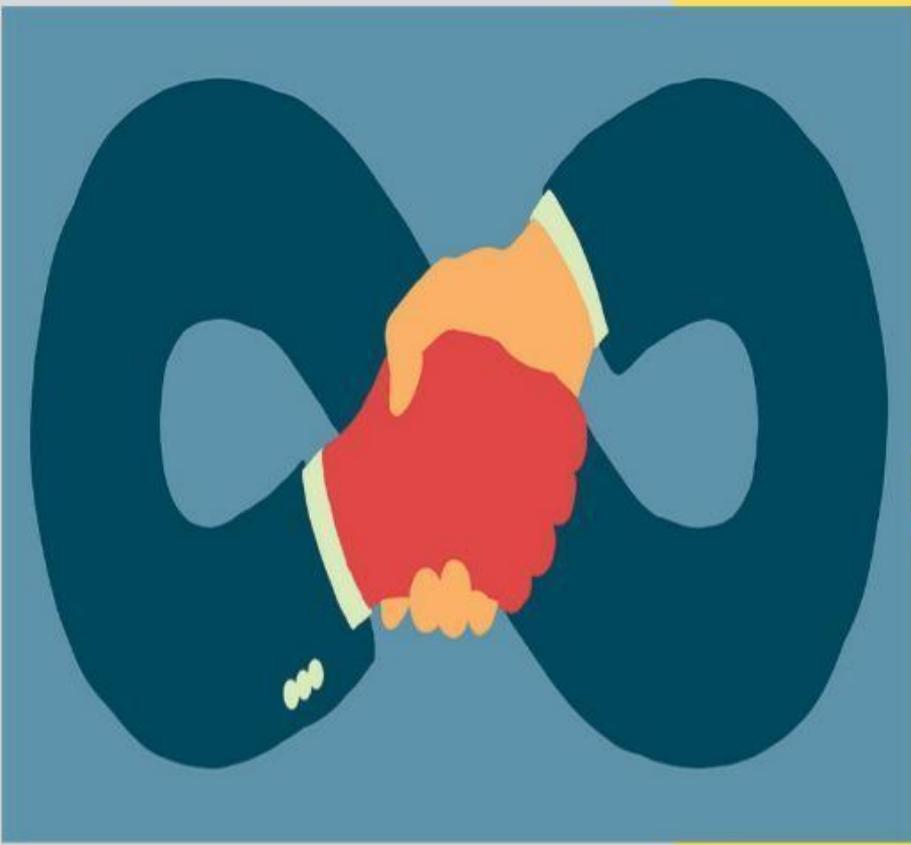


That way



Another way





SAY'S LAW

What is
Say's
Law?

In 1803, John Baptiste Say, a French classical economist and journalist described a law that has attracted quite as much attention as any concept in the history of this subject.

“It is worthwhile to remark that a product is no sooner created than it, from that instant, affords a market for other products to the full extent of its own value.” (J. B. Say, 1803: pp.138–9)

The law states that the income generated by past production and sale of goods is the source of spending that creates a demand to purchase current production. That means that 'supply always creates its own demand.' In other words, according to J.B. Say, there cannot be general overproduction or general unemployment on account of the excess of supply over demand because whatever is supplied or produced is inevitably exchanged for money.

Say's law of the market is the principal of the classical theory of employment. The essence of Say's law is that whatever the economy generates is automatically spent on the purchase of goods and services, therefore, self-correcting i.e. it's market always clear. Because of this self-adjustment, the economy operates automatically to full employment level as if directed by Adam Smith's "Invisible hand".

The say's law can be explained more thoroughly through the use of the circular flow of income diagram. As the law states that supply creates its own demand for goods and services. The income persons get from output is spent to purchase goods and services produced by others. For example, laborers receive wages from producers for producing goods. Then the laborers will use this income to purchase the goods from the market for their own use. This, in turn, creates the demand for goods produced. In this way, supply creates its own demand.

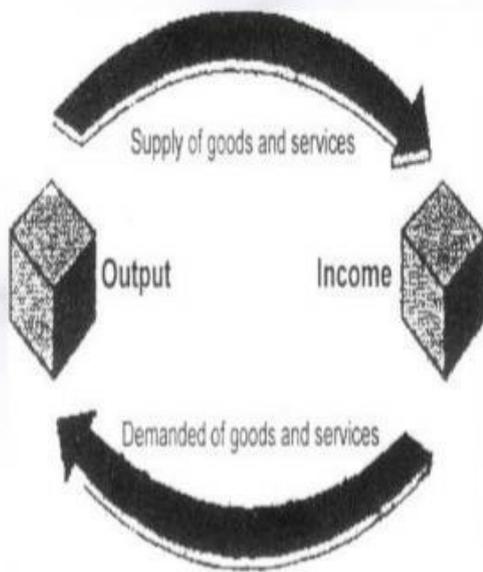


Fig: 32.1

The Contradictions

The say's law though popular was subject to many contradictions. The first time when the law was challenged was in 1929.

- The classical economists have approved the fact that now and then irregular circumstances such as wars, political disturbances, droughts, speculative crises, and gold rushes would occur, deflecting the economy from full-employment status. But when such deviations occur, the economy would automatically adjust and soon return to full employment and output. Nevertheless, during the Great Depression of 1929, their statement wasn't able to hold its grounds. The historical event created a situation in the USA where real GDP declined by 27 percent and the unemployment rate skyrocketed to nearly 25 percent. Other nations experienced similar impacts. And cyclical unemployment lingered for a decade unlike the saying by the classical economists.
- Another point that was put forward by say's law was that the wages and prices are flexible i.e. the wages and prices of goods are free to move to whatever level the supply and demand dictate. But that isn't the case as workers may resist nominal wage cuts.
- Moreover, the major point that was criticized was the absence of government intervention in business matters so that the attainment of automatic adjustment is facilitated. This point was majorly disapproved when proofs against it were presented.

Other theories of the time...

The Say's Law was formulated in the 18th century. Other theories of the time include:-

- Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage
- Bentham's theory of utilitarianism
- Keynes' Law.

Improvements or additions in Say's Law over the years.....

- Keynes' Law

The Say's Law was contested by Keynes who pointed out that during the Great Depression, though the capacity of the economy to produce more/supply goods and services had not altered yet the rate of unemployment had risen. Keynes argued that this was because of a lack of demand in the economy as a whole which reduced the incentives for the firms to produce. As per Keynes in the short run, the level of GDP in the economy was not determined by what the economy could supply but by the amount of total demand. Thus, Keynes proposed that demand creates supply. However, Say's law only focuses on the supply side while Keynes' Law takes only the demand side into account. In macroeconomics, both approaches need to be taken into account.



MALTHUSIAN THEORY OF POPULATIONS

What is the Malthusian Theory of Populations?

The key figure for analyzing population statistics was Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834). In the history of population theory, his formula on population was a milestone. The relationship between demographic dynamics and social change was generalized. This theory was based on the study of the population and culture in Western Europe.

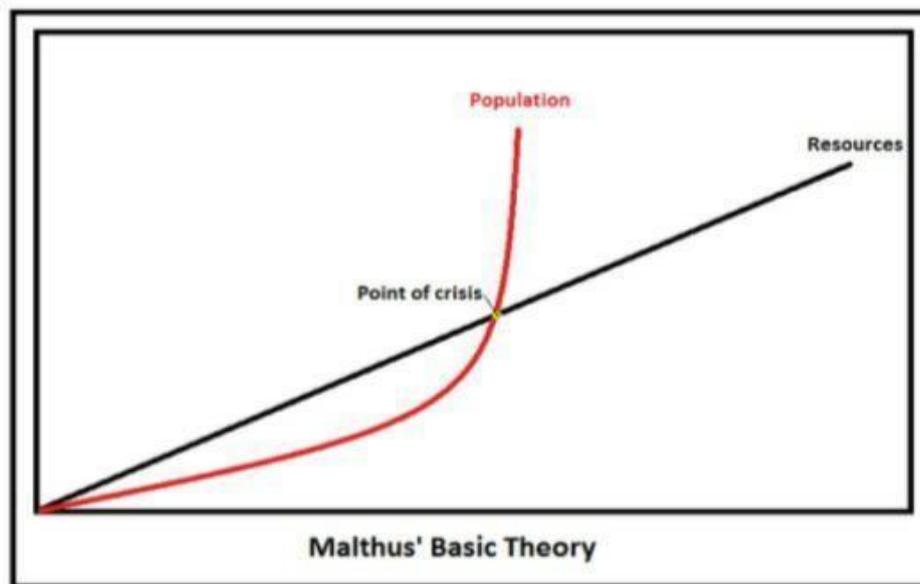
The capitalist economic structure and deterministic approaches to geography were endorsed by his theory. In his theory, he explained how nature controlled the population and neglected the role of technology and medical advancement to control the population.

In his essay on the Principle of Population (1798), Malthus argued that because of the strong attraction of the two sexes, the population could increase by multiples, doubling every twenty-five years. He contended that the population would eventually grow so large that food production would be insufficient.

The human capacity for reproduction exceeded the rate at which subsistence from the land can be increased. Malthus further stated “Population when unchecked increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence increases only in an arithmetical ratio.” Malthus contended that the world’s population was growing more rapidly than the available food supply.

According to him, the population could increase by multiples, doubling every twenty-five years. He stated that the gap between the food supply and population will continue to grow over time. It would be insufficient to meet the needs of the expanding population even though the food supply increases. Also, it may be noted that famine and other natural calamities cause widespread suffering and increase the death rate, which is nature’s check against the population.

The Contradictions...



- Malthus emphasized that food production would not keep pace with population growth due to the operation of the law of diminishing returns in agriculture. But through making quick technological advances and accruing capital in greater quantity, advanced countries have been able to delay the stage of diminishing returns. By making use of fertilizers, pesticide better seeds, tractors, and other agricultural machinery, they have been able to increase their production greatly thereby causing the rate of increase of food production to exceed the rate of population growth. Even in India now, due to the Green Revolution, the increase in food production is greater than the increase in population. Thus, inventions and improvements in the methods of production have opposed the depressing prediction of Malthus by keeping the law of diminishing returns in check almost indefinitely.
- Malthus gave no proof of his claim that the population increased exactly in geometric progression and food production increased exactly in arithmetic progression. It has been correctly pointed out that population and food supply does not change in compliance with these mathematical series. The growth of population and food supply cannot be expected to show the precision or accuracy of such series.

Other Theories of the Time

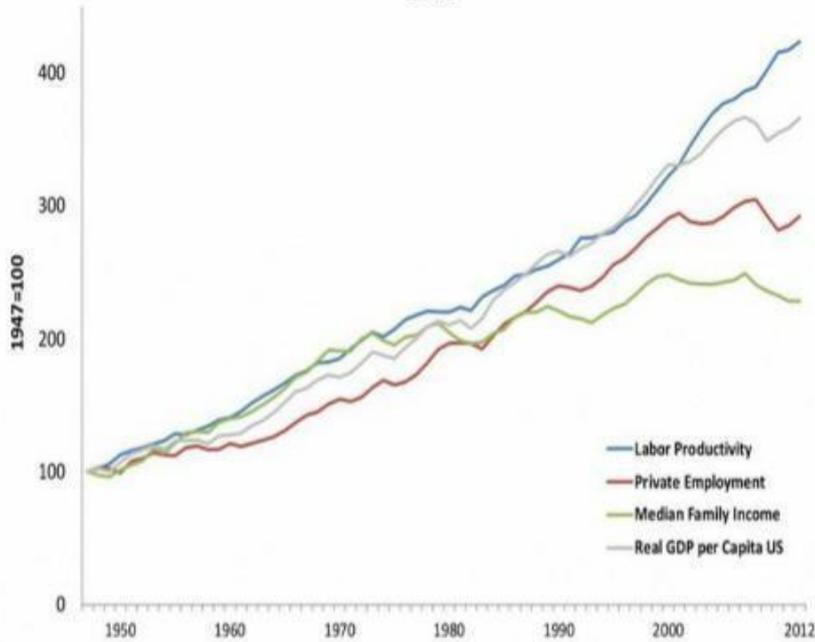
- Physiocracy is an economic theory developed by the Physiocrats, a group of economists who believed that the wealth of nations was derived solely from the value of "land agriculture" or "land development." Physiocracy is perhaps the first well-developed theory of economics.
- Classical economics is widely regarded as the first modern school of economic thought.
- Mercantilism, economic theory, and practice, prevalent in Europe between the 16th and 18th centuries.
- The concept of the "invisible hand" was first introduced by Smith in "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" in 1759 and he used it again in his book, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," which was published in 1776.

The neo-Malthusian Theory

The neo-Malthusian movement was different from the traditional Malthusian position on two charges: it emphasized birth control methods and recognized the working class with the issue of overpopulation. It advocates human population planning to guarantee the resources and environmental integrities for current and future populations. The neo-Malthusian resurgence has drawn condemnation from critics who claim the Malthusian alerts were exaggerated or premature because the green revolution has caused substantial increases in food production and will be able to keep up with the continuing population expansion. Prominent neo-Malthusians such as Paul Ehrlich maintains that population growth on Earth is still too high and will ultimately lead to a crisis.

The Great Decoupling

US Productivity, Real GDP per capita, Employment and Income: 1947-2012



DECOUPLING THEORY

What is
the
decoupling
theory?

Ever noticed, the reason behind the correlation seen with oil and natural gas prices, which typically rise and fall in conjunction?

It is due to Decoupling. Decoupling, in this case, occurs when oil moves in one direction and natural gas moves in the opposite direction. Thus, decoupling is when the returns of an asset class in correlation with other assets in the past, no longer move in-step. It can also be seen as a disconnect between a country's investment market performance and the condition of its underlying economy.

That is why decoupling can act as an opportunity for the investors if they believe that the previous pattern of correlation will restore, but there is no guarantee that it will.

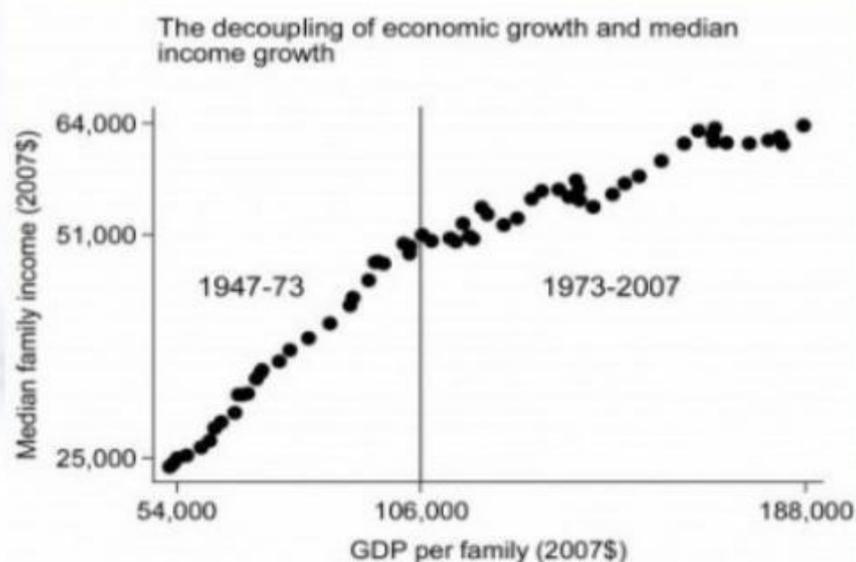
Economies that once moved together can also be decoupled.

The financial crisis of 2008 that originated from the U.S. economy ultimately spread across most markets in the world. This led to a global recession. Since the markets are "coupled" with the U.S. economic growth, any market that moves opposite to this is known as a decoupled market or economy. But, the impact of the recession was such that the world's emerging markets like China, India, Russia, and Brazil no longer needed to depend on the U.S. to influence their economic growth. This is an example of economic decoupling.



The Contradictions...

- "Global growth will decouple from the U.S. growth to a greater extent in comparison to the past" - Goldman Sachs in a report of September 2006. "A sharp slowdown in the U.S. economy is improbable to drag the rest of the global economy along with it." - Merrill Lynch. The problem of the decoupling theory lies with the fact that it doesn't fly. The above arguments can tell that the power sources of globalization can make decoupling impossible.
- A strong rebuttal to this theory can be how the emerging economy including China and India had been hit hard by the economic recession in the US, UK, Japan, and most of Europe.
- In the case of China, it had already cut heavy production in major industries like steel and is coping to sell goods in non-Western markets which also began to see a consumption slowdown as a consequence of the global crisis.



The data points are years. The vertical line is at 1973. Median income data are posttransfer-pretax. Inflation adjustment for both series is via the CPI-U-RS. Using GDP per capita rather than per family yields a similar picture. Source: Kenworthy calculations using Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau data.

Other Theories of the Time...

- Around 2008-2009 there was a Worldwide resurgence of interest in Keynesian Economics, following the financial crisis of 2007-08.

Improvements in the decoupling theory over the years

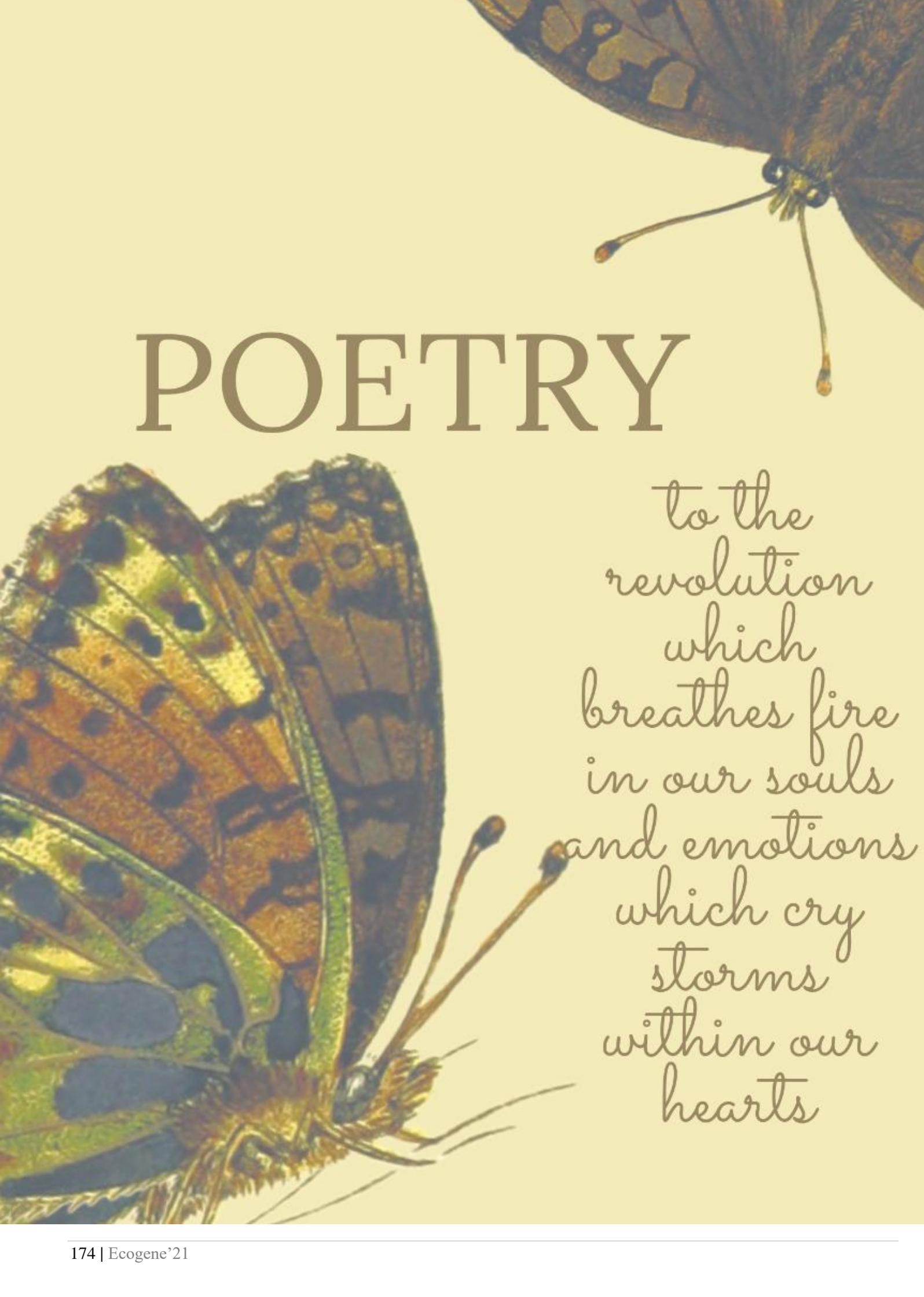
As per D.Subaarao, Governor, The Reserve Bank of India, they virtually dumped the decoupling theory in the year 2008 saying that in a rapidly globalizing world the decoupling theory was never totally persuasive with the evidence of capital flow reversals, sharp widening of spreads on sovereign and corporate debt, and abrupt currency depreciation. Thus, the decoupling theory had almost lost credibility.

Imbalances were created i.e., Asia produced and America consumed. Asian economies had huge trade surpluses. It is important to note these imbalances were mirrored by current account deficits in the US. The geographical savings consumption imbalance was fragile too.

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POETRY

to the
revolution
which
breathes fire
in our souls
and emotions
which cry
storms
within our
hearts

Why Am I Envious of You?

O dear butterfly!
Why am I envious of your beauty?
When you yourself are
oblivious to it!

O mighty water!
Why am I envious of your purity?

When you carry heavy burdens of
washed soul's sins!

O silent mountains!
Why am I envious of your muteness?
When your taciturnity
parishes my soul!

O my mind!
Why am I envious of your wanderlust?
When your wandering mind can't let me
search my soul!



ImageCourtesy:<https://upload.wikimedia.org>

Deepti Sethi, Faculty of Economics Department

I Ponder

All the way
I've been wondering
where am I flowing to?
where have I been,
what's my origin?
Where are we going to meet?

I ponder,
my past,



ImageCourtesy:<https://fun-damentals.com/>

Was that time easy?
or was it a better version of mine?
an enigma of those beautiful days.

Growing?
Or the other way around?
still got so much unsaid.
Burning in or out?
terrified to do things
I know I have to one day.

Abyss
Let's just fall
where the horizons meet,
keeping broken pieces along
mystified!
Is life really that short?

Yukti Rawat, II Year

Love: Shades

You hit her everywhere,
she has your toxic 'love' marks,
as claimed by you.
If only you knew
she throws up after the 'love making',
shivering with disgust at her own self,
for not being able to retaliate.
She's hurt by her own tears too,



Image Courtesy: www.voicesofyouth.org

which roll down to fill up an
entire ocean.
It feels like a pricking thorn,
when they touch the bruises on her face,
eyes symbolic to those of Monalisa,
if a painter would paint.
He would add a lot of red,
ice chilling touch,
spooking her every cell
with every punch.
She gets a new scar, a new memory
to haunt for the rest of her forever,
Imprinted like a tattoo
on her epidermis,
reaching deep down till the hypodermis,
numbing her hair follicles,
only fear streaming down in her veins,
turning blood vessels into blue vessels.
For you, it's an addiction,
for her, it's become a feeling
the symbol of your Love.

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year

Forest

Enigma
of dense humming thoughts
and creaking evocations



Image Courtesy: [2Fwww.booking.com](https://www.booking.com)

yet eternally moonlit -a hope.

Forest in me.

The poem is a form of Sidlak poetry.

Sidlak Poetry: A structured poetry consisting of five lines with 3-5-7-9 syllables and a colour in the last line (without restrictions on syllables) that describes the whole poem or the feeling of the writer.

Yukti Rawat, II Year

The Portray of My Mother

It was the sketch I knew would be the
approbation of my entire existence.

The jiff, I started drawing the mien of her,
the unstinting light started steering me towards the clinching
perfection of this art piece.

The manoeuvre when I drew her lips,

it counselled me to the soft use of pencil yet have a confident hold on it.

When I drew her eyes, it embarked me to concentrate on each detail of the sketch
the same way she concentrates to fulfil all her chores with diligence.

Now, the scars I drew help me unravel the beauty of scars, they added beauty to the sketch.

These scars indicated my mother's pride as badges of honour are stash behind them only,

It helped me fathom that lines can be drawn anywhere we want because perfection lies in imperfections only.

The moment I made her ears, it incited me to listen to the rhythm of those paint brush strokes,
and scribbling on a pencil as all moments are tone waiting to be tapped.

Finally, the drawing was inveterate and it now nudged me to colour it because it reminded me of the paints,

She carries happiness, pure love, laughter, selflessness, humanity, and affection to colour our lives and make
our lives worthy to live.

Just a mere drawing of her sketch took me to the lanes of memories which I will cherish forever because,

It is the sketch of my mother who has yielded her life to uplift my life.



Image Courtesy: amazonaws.com/images/

Simran Kapoor, I Year

Retouch

This is rare
What I see is what I believe
and I see you.
But this time I can't believe my eyes,
for they have seen something divine
would I ever call it mine?



Image Courtesy: <https://www.blogkiat.com/>

All I have is this time
and you are my wine,
velvet red,
just too hard to decline.

This is rare
what I hear is what I listen,
and I hear myself listening to your
whisper.
Each move is filled with an enticing desire
Oh, it's all so new and yet so familiar.

This is rare
What I touch is what I feel,
and I feel you without the touch,
for your presence is this citrus smell,
and I'm intoxicated much,
all I ever want to do is retouch.

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year

Believe in The Lord

Blessed are they,
Blessed are they,
Who sing of you My Lord,
You are a Master of unfathomable depth,
Your gifts are as Great, as you yourself are,
None can define even an iota of your Greatness,
No one knows the vastness of your Greatness,
Your provisions never run low, Your value cannot be estimated, You cannot be delineated.
Believe in the Lord,
Believe in the Lord!
Blessed are they,
Blessed are they,
Who learn to be in Your acceptance,
Your followers are imbued with your sublime essence,
You are the Ocean of Excellence,
The human form is given to chant and praise the Lord,
But one is trapped in the variety of Maya,
The one who chants Your Name is not led away by the messenger of Death,
For I believe, they are led away by the Master himself,
Believe in the Lord,
Believe in the Lord!
Blessed are they,
Blessed are they,
Who meditate on the Dear Master,
Those who have ever stepped forward even an inch to meet the Lord,
For them, the Lord has crossed a thousand miles to greet them,
Your treasures are much greater than our status,



Image Courtesy: <https://ses.edu/>

True is the Master; True is his Name,
For He is the Supreme Being, the King of Kings and the Master of Kings,
Believe in the Lord,
Believe in the Lord!

Priya Bhola, III Year

Presents of Present

I wonder how beautiful it is,
“This” present moment,
the one filled with
beauty and contentment.
While chasing the great pleasures,
don’t miss out the little ones,
while seeking treasures,
don’t forget to have fun.
Let’s smell the presence,
of Presents of Present.
Let’s feel the essence,
of moments in the moment.
Live each moment,
as if it’s your last!
“Now” is eternal,
neither future nor the past!



ImageCourtesy:<https://www.sleepadvisor.org/>

Yukti Rawat, II Year

The Home Awaits



Image Courtesy: Pinterest

The Home awaits,
It awaits its people.
For inculcating the humanity that seemed to be forgone.
It awaits to assure that you are safe.
It awaits to comprehend that time is hard,
we have to go far but united, we will conquer this war.
It awaits to tell that you have to remain aloof,
but you are not ill-fated as it provides you with a roof.
It awaits to flagrant the beauty of silence as even the noise of the banging utensils may seem to be a solace in that way.
Books that waited to be tapped are now the hegemony of life.
Home awaits to fathom that strength does not lie in one man army but on souls like family,
Home awaits to remind that household chores are meant to be divided as they belong to all and not only mommy,
Home awaits to fulfil the dreams that were diming a dozen to become true today,
Home awaits to concoct the future by ameliorating talents and creating the best by feeding the best to the mind,
Home awaits to recite the stories of noble men through its bookshelf that contains the magnum opus and makes mind pecunious,
Home finally awaits to tell that prayers are meant to be fulfilled,
so together in this time, pray for the health of all the souls and stay inside to fight this pandemic and insidious disease.

Simran Kapoor, I Year

Take Me Where the Wind is



Image Courtesy: <https://www.thoughtco.com/>

Take me where the wind is,
where every life is alive,
where everyone listens,
no one is scared to strive.

Take me where the leaves are green.
where the grin is omnipresent,
where love is the only script
and happiness in moments.

Take me where the sun is bright.
where grace and gratitude survive,
where familiar faith ends,
And the unknown begins to dive.

Yukti Rawat, II Year

Raindrops

I sniffed the glorious thunderbolt
and befriended the raindrops,
fondling and caressing
my famished palm.

Fleeing the tyranny of greediness,
I stomp my feet on the wet sleek floor
and my brain is silent,
after shushing itself from being too sensible.

I look up and align myself
with the dancing succulents,
Soaking in the breath of
the clouds that explicate
their thoughts with a loud gasp,
the curtains are falling



Image Courtesy: <https://www.onio.com/>

and the sky that was once blue is now gaslighting to break from the foamy light.

The rainbow is picked up for a rendezvous with the stars,
while I go around
and try to think but,
The stillness of the chemical romance in my brain cells stops me.

The burnt-out lights
and the sweet smell of the
Jumbled mud and rain with a pinch of green to taste
escorts me to a trance of
radical gravity,
underneath my lungs.

Mehak Pahuja, I Year

The Ordinary

Small leaf
green deep,
giant flower
nature's art.
Dawn's breeze
dusk streak.
Infant's smile
walk a mile,
written notes
influential quotes,
road trips
small sips.
Sunbeam



Image Courtesy: <https://www.scientificamerican.com/>

stars lean,
pleasing melody
intense poetry,
blessings
just expressing.
Observe,
perceive,
beauty and
simplicity
lies in
the ordinary!

Yukti Rawat, II Year

Faith

FAITH in God implies,
Trusting his plans.
His plans are the greatest of all.
There are uncountable miracles in our lives that we just don't realize,
We consider it as "COINCIDENCE",
which is not "COINCIDENCE" but
the Master's doing in our best interest.

I asked God to heal my mother from an illness which took long episodes of
medications in the hospital.

I prayed and literally cried to The King of Kings to restore my mother which could
have taken her life.

He attended my Prayers and never let my trust fall.

Slowly and gradually, she stood up from the illness which was no less than a magic.

I knew it was "Him."



Image Courtesy: <https://depositphotos.com/>

FAITH IS NOT KNOWING THAT GOD CAN;

IT'S KNOWING THAT GOD WILL.

There are many people dying everyday but we are protected during our travel, in homes and offices.

My credence is heightening day by day since I started trusting the Deity.

Nothing is impossible for the Creator.

His Love towards his worshippers is endless blessings.

Thank God every day and then every day you will see miracles.

Seek God, Have Faith and know him!

Priya Bholu, III Year

Garden of Life

This poem describes how each person I have met till now has sweet and unique impressions in some or other way in my life. This poem also reflects that, irrespective of the reason, why we meet or lose touch with people; each and every person has innate goodness in some way.

*In the garden of life,
I have tasted many fruits,
the daffodils, the Ficus,
its coolness of shadows,
newborn buds,
full - fleshed flowers,
departed leaves under the bowers.

Pure as mountain stream,
vivid as sunlight beam,
rivers of infinity in my life,
some golden dusty butterflies,
sweet scent of springs,
flowing serenity that it brings.*



Image Courtesy: Pinterest

*All unique impressions,
holding beauty and expressions.
Imparting true sense of being alive,
Every human is a gift of the divine.*

In the garden of life, we have met many people, some have beautiful hearts like daffodils, some are as cool as a Ficus tree. Under the shade (love and care/ supervision) of some we are enjoying.

Some are new to us like a newborn bud, some have lost touch like old leaves and some are presently our blooming flowers.

Each one of them share a different bond with us. Some are as pure as mountain streams; some are as charming as sunlight beams. Some connections are eternal like rivers, some are beautiful like butterflies. These relations are scents to one's life and bring serenity and satisfaction.

They all are one of a kind and leave their impression in some or other way which later reflects. Hence, all humans are gifts of the divine.

Yukti Rawat, II Year

A Requiem

I have organized a
Requiem for my lovers
and inhaled
the bitter coffee with the mourners.

My lips do not take violence no more,
blessing is the power of reality,
scream as hard as you can before,
we strip apart every piece of your skull
and your chest goes sore.

Your white blood forms soft beds of roses
that we gulp slowly,
let us cancel all your dozes



ImageCourtesy: <https://depositphotos.com>

of the anaesthesia you relish,
while you go back to paralysis.

Aren't we all what we dream of?

The dreams of desire,
the aftermath of the gore,
leaning onto the shore,
gasping and crying,
to breathe some more
tough and sore.

My fingers bleed
from every little chore,
grinding again,
our laughs bargained,
Do not tell me I'm in paradise.

There must be inexplicable sorrows,
filming the storm in nugatory relief,
it's just naïve little discord,
I still wish I could breathe.

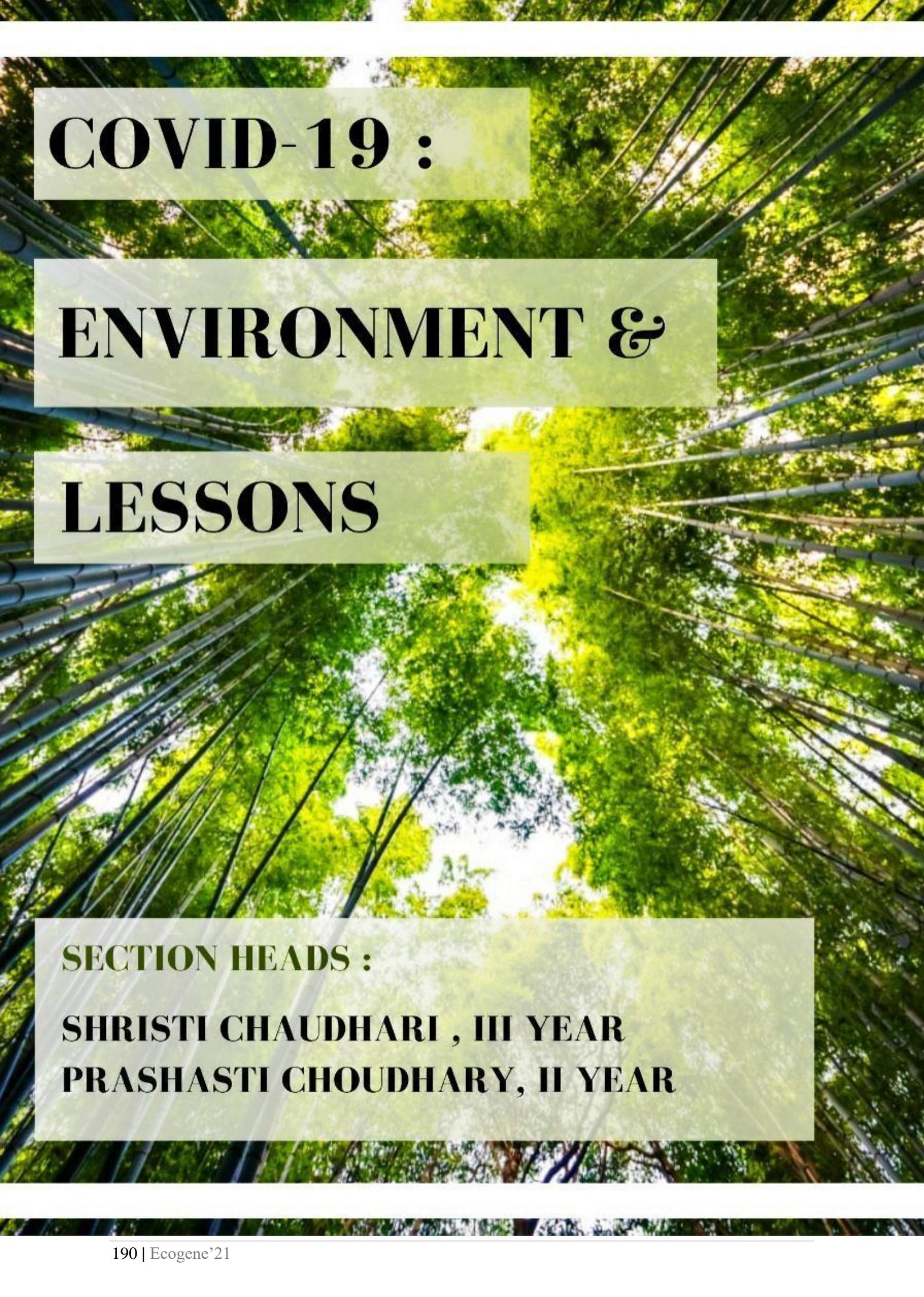
I have organized a
Requiem for my lovers
and proved,
my courage to put a spell on all your chokers.

Mehak Pahuja, I Year

मृगतृष्णा

सोचा आज शाम क्या लिखें
क्या ख़ास है आज
ऐसी कौन-सी प्यास है आज
सूखा छाया है चारों ओर
मृगतृष्णा की तलाश है आज
रेगिस्तानो सा हाल है मेरा
तालाब नहीं शायद दरिया की प्यास है आज
डूबते तो हर बार है
तैरने की आस है आज
इस पार या उस पार
तुमसे नहीं
खुदसे ही जंग है आज
जीतने हारने का सवाल नहीं
बस लड़ने की आग है आज ।

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year



COVID-19 :

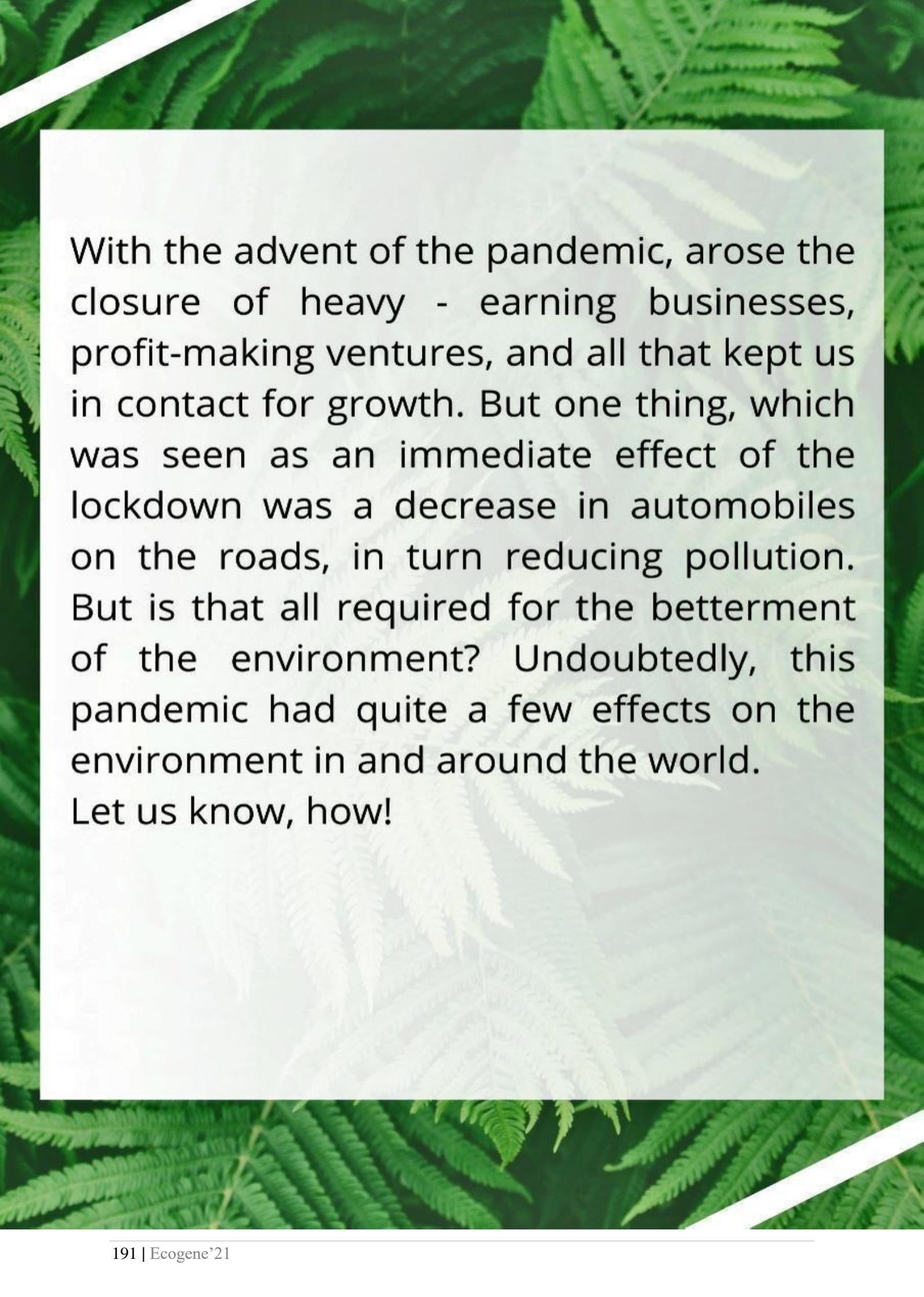
ENVIRONMENT &

LESSONS

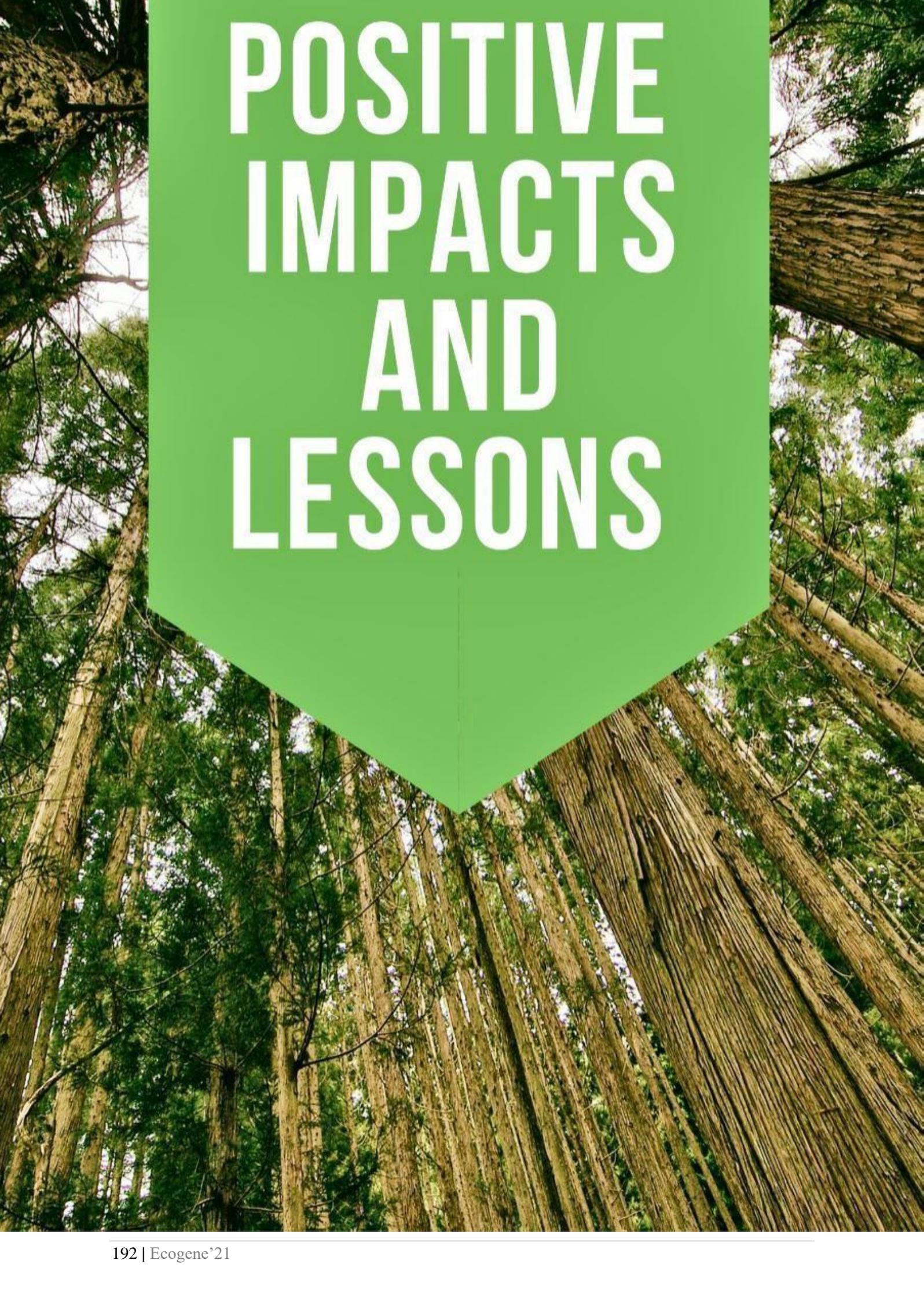
SECTION HEADS :

SHRISTI CHAUDHARI , III YEAR

PRASHASTI CHOUDHARY, II YEAR



With the advent of the pandemic, arose the closure of heavy - earning businesses, profit-making ventures, and all that kept us in contact for growth. But one thing, which was seen as an immediate effect of the lockdown was a decrease in automobiles on the roads, in turn reducing pollution. But is that all required for the betterment of the environment? Undoubtedly, this pandemic had quite a few effects on the environment in and around the world. Let us know, how!



POSITIVE IMPACTS AND LESSONS

1) AVAILABILITY OF MORE FRESHWATER AVAILABLE

With a substantial decrease in activities performed by the industrial sector, the consumption of water by this sector has fallen to nearly 20-30%. A decline in water consumption has also been seen due to the lesser functioning of the hospitality sector, including hotels and health clubs. Besides this, people are more likely to be more efficient with using water at home and an exemplified clearness in water quality in the canals of Venice, Italy. This resulted in dolphin sightings for the probably, first time in 60 years.

LESSON

Out of all the fresh water on Earth, only 3% exists as freshwater. Thus, to prevent from losing freshwater we may recycle wastewater, consciously price water, etc.

2) DWINDLING AIR POLLUTION

As per the reports of WHO, 4.6 million people die each year precisely due to air pollution. Subsequently, NASA scientists observed a decrease in air pollution, after the two-week lockdown in China. There was a fall of 25% in carbon dioxide emissions and 40% in nitrogen oxide emissions noted. Italy recorded the same changes in the self-isolation period. There has been a decrease in NO₂ concentrations across many Italian cities during the lockdown. The average NO₂ concentrations for the past four weeks of June were nearly 26-35% lower than the same weeks in 2019, in Rome.

LESSON

Air pollution is a direct cause to poor oxygenation. On our part, reduction of the number of trips taken by car, eliminating the fireplaces, etc. can be done to reduce pollution.

3) FLOURISHING WILDLIFE

There has been a massive impact of the pandemic on resolving the devastation of wildlife and the results are evident, be it at the sightings of wild birds converging to Peru beaches or the wild deer found across the London grounds. Along the coastal regions of India particularly, the eastern coast of Odisha, around 475,000 endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles laid 60 million eggs. Also, a substantial rise in flamingos by a third has been witnessed by Lagoons in Albania due to a fall in boating activities.

LESSON

As per the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predictions, an average rise in atmospheric temperatures by 1.5 deg. C may lead to 20-30% of species towards extinction. Habitat destruction is a great threat to wildlife. One can plant native trees or clean up beaches to enable growing wildlife.



NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND LESSONS

1) INCREASED SOLID WASTE

According to ABRELPE, it is estimated that due to quarantine and social distancing there can be an appropriate increase in the amount of household waste (15-20%) and a significant increase in the production of hospital waste in healthcare units (10 to 20 times).

LESSON

People who were confirmed positive for COVID-19 should dispose of their waste in the common trash and people with no symptoms of COVID-19 should continue to separate their trash and waste packaging.

2) DEFORESTATION AND WILDLIFE

The Outbreak seems to be exacerbated by illegal activities such as deforestation. This was seen in Brazil where satellite images showed Amazon's deforestation rising by more than 50% compared to baseline levels. It has also blocked diplomacy environmental efforts and signaled a recession that some predicted would reduce investment in green energy technologies. German scientist Rainer Froese has said that the fish biomass will increase due to the catastrophic decline in fishing and that some species such as herring could double their biomass in European waters.

LESSON

As said by Matt Brown, a nature conservationist, "When people have no other way to earn money, poaching will increase for high-value products such as rhino horn and ivory and we see this in South Africa."

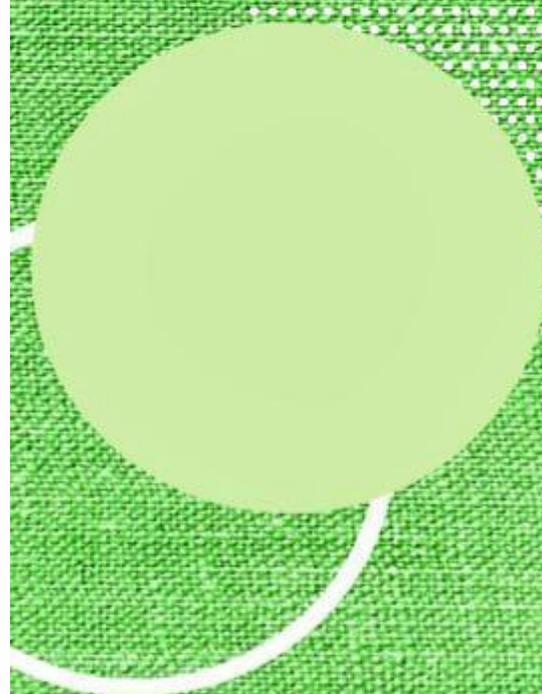
3) GARBAGE

As a result of the unprecedented use of disposable masks, large amounts of masks are discarded in the environment adding to the burden of plastic waste around the world. Demand for plastics for medical use including protective equipment (PPE), gloves, etc has increased significantly in some countries. These shifts in hospitals and general health can increase the environmental impact of pre-existing plastics.

LESSON

Methods should be incorporated by the government to increase the awareness about the correct disposal of plastic till we get its proper alternative that can be used in its place in unprecedented times like these.

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS AFFECTED MOST OF THE SECTIONS SUCH AS THE ECONOMY, HEALTH STRUCTURE, AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE COUNTRY. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE REMAINS IN THE INTENSITY OF ITS EFFECT. THE ENVIRONMENT IS ONE SUCH AREA TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY IT IN A LARGER SENSE, ENDURING BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS AS COVERED IN THIS ARTICLE.



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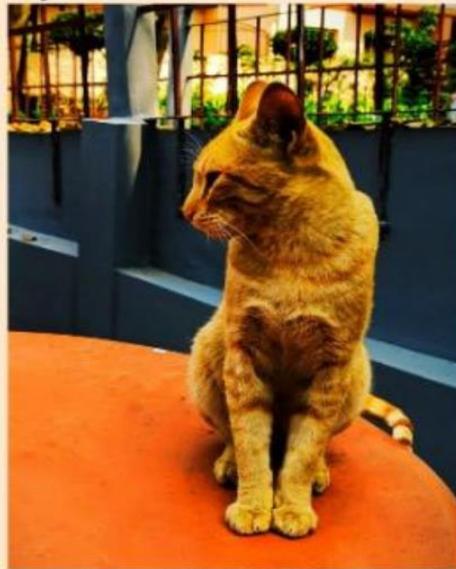
Janki Devi

Shreya Singh
2nd year

One Place, Numerous Memories



Shreya Singh
2nd year



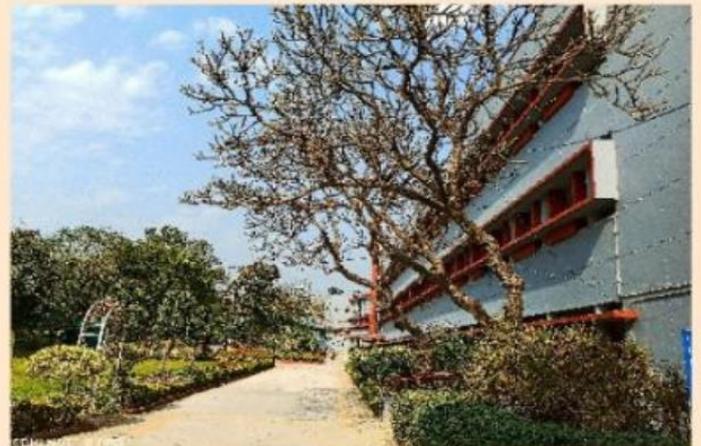
Nidhi Rai
3rd year



Shreya Singh
2nd year



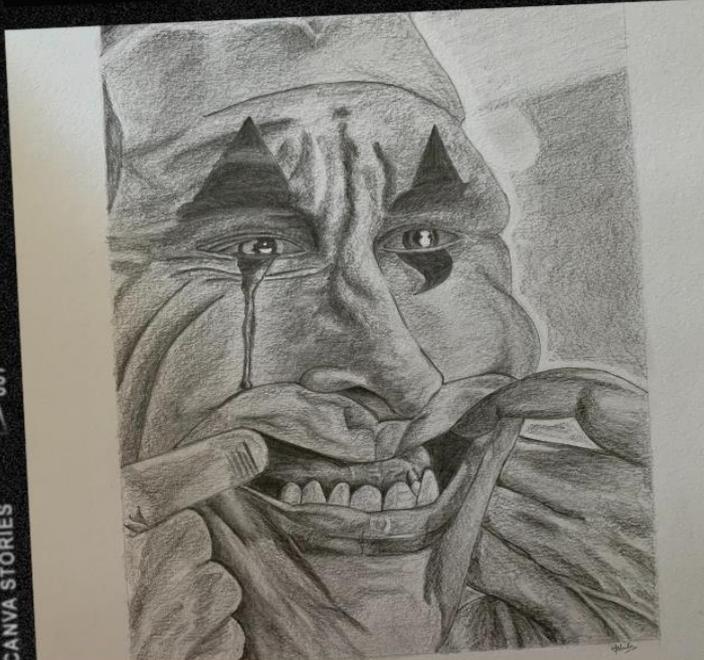
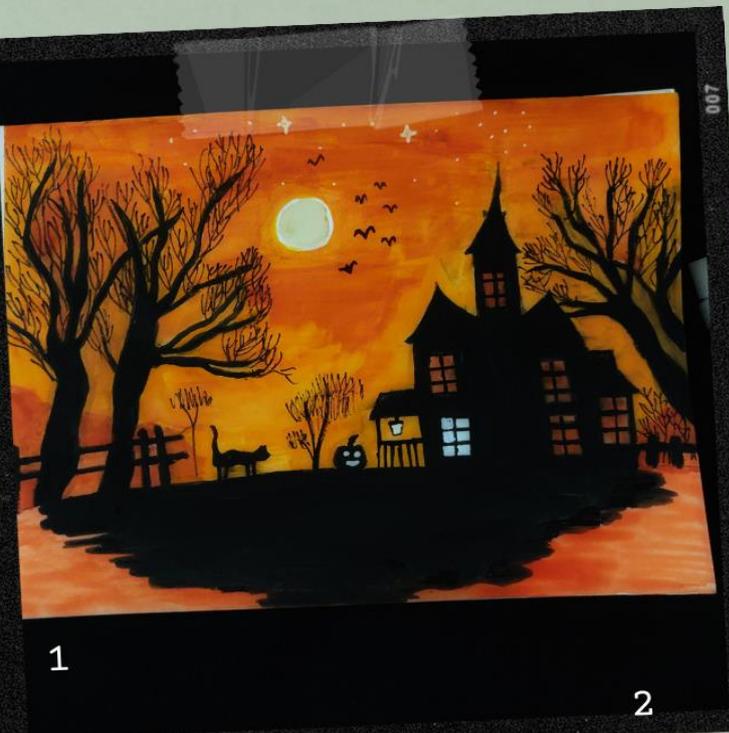
Nidhi Rai
3rd year



Nidhi Rai
3rd year

Compiled by Shreya Singh, 2nd Year

Ethereal Artworks



1. Kashish Sachdeva
 2. Ishita Sajwan
 3. Tushita Arora
 4. Aparna Verma
- 2nd Year

Compiled by Angaja Kkankeriyal, 2nd Year

WALKING THROUGH THE PANDEMIC



Compiled By
Shreya Singh, 2nd Year

COVID DIARIES

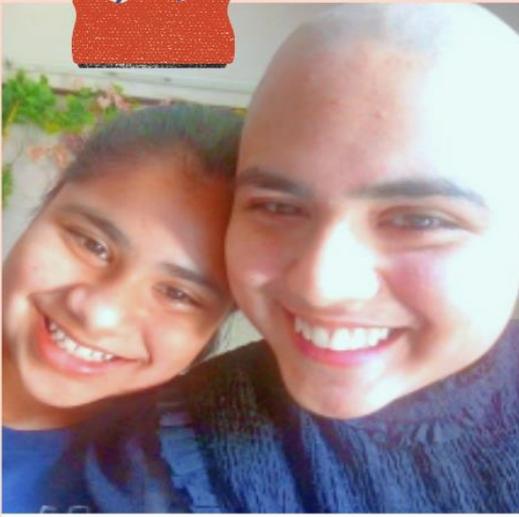
Every human being has a basic instinct to live, no matter what the circumstances are. It might not seem that way sometimes but it is true.

Unexpectedly, the global Covid-19 pandemic invaded our lives and put everything to a halt.

So here's a collection of such contemplations as experienced by young women entering adulthood in the most unconventional way!

COMPILED BY:
AARUSHI
OSHEEN SHARMA
BHAVYA PALTA





From Heart-Break to Peace

2020 was a year of pain, peace, and freedom. The year began for me on a very grim note, the demise of my beautiful badimama in February. She taught me that life must be lived on one's own terms, no matter the right or the moral. After braving through her death March followed and along came lockdown 1. I was a little relieved by the fact that I would not have to turn in my econometrics assignment, but this was when I failed to realize that the lockdown also meant that many many children would go to sleep hungry. All the news, the articles and the social media somewhere made me see how privileged my position was, how I would not sleep hungry I would bake rather burn cakes. Yet as the stay at home phase turned grimmer, I felt uneasy in my own body, I felt sad, I felt as if everything was breaking upon my head. I was deeply worried about my physical appearance. There was not a single day when I didn't think of things I could do to make my hair look smoother or make my nails a little less chipped and unstylish. This was when I did something I had only ever dreamt of, I shaved my head. So a person came to trim my dad's hair and after that, he gave me the haircut I had when I was born, my ma was particularly supportive while dad was mostly worried. The whole thing felt liberating, it was as if I had shed the skin of my past and had come out new and clean. In the end, after all, it is just hair, the only job they have is to grow. In the weeks that followed no matter whom my mom met she was showing them my bald head and a wide smile. People's reactions were sometimes funny at other times worried me. The importance attached to the dead cells on a young girl's head was suddenly very obvious. From people staring at me to friends also shaving their heads, it has been fun. The months that followed also brought my brother back home for more than 20 days in the past 6 years. Birthdays, anniversaries, and even mundane Sundays were much much better now that my whole family was together. 2020 has left me with so much hope, with so much to be grateful for. This past year made me question the very definition of success and happiness that I had up in my head. These definitions have changed so much and so much for the good. I know now that belief in one's own abilities and potential can turn tables. I know now how much I love my best friend's lame jokes. I know now how much human touch means, how a hug can mean so much, and that a phone call can make you smile all day.

Divya Wadhwa, III Year



A Year of Contemplation

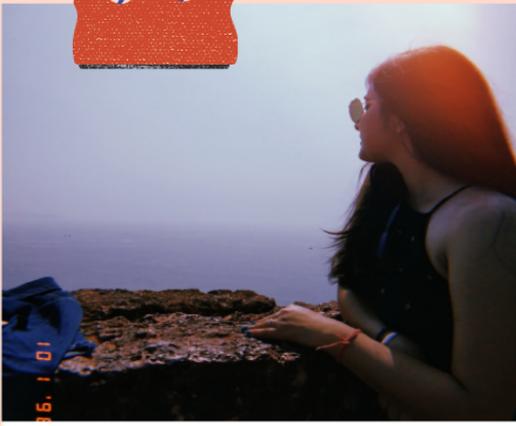
Just like most people, I too started 2020 with a celebration with my loved ones. Little did I know that this happiness was short-lived and limited only till the clock ticked 12. The next morning, I went to my hostel, spent the night of January 1st there, sobbing about how clueless I was of myself, my life, and my career goals. This was my first encounter with the word "change". Until now, I used to read the most cliched lines saying that change is the only constant in life. Little did I know that a major change was still awaiting my life. I still remember how I had gone back home, on account of the mid-semester break, elated to meet my family and friends. This is when I realized that I won't be going to Delhi for a very long time, credits: Covid-19. Until then Covid was only limited to Wuhan as per the newspaper headlines, with very few cases in India. I still remember how I was gazing at the television when the PM addressed the nation, announcing a nationwide lockdown. This is the first time I ever felt so serious and scared about something. Reality struck me hard but I was more concerned about my hostel room (which was as messy as you can imagine) because most of my belongings were not under lock and key. Oh, did I mention that I got only 4 pairs of clothes with me, didn't bring my laptop, left most of my books in Delhi, got only 1 pair of shoes thinking that I'll go back within 4 days? Well, now you know. Amidst all this, the only thing that I was thankful for was that my sister had come back home, safely from Mumbai.

Initially, each day passed by spending time with family, talking to friends regularly, and watching shows on Netflix and Amazon Prime. As time lapsed, the hope of going back to normal life started extinguishing. In the beginning, each day felt like a month and each month felt like a year. But, once I adjusted to what is popularly known as 'the new normal', it felt as though the clock started ticking faster than usual. Each month started to feel like a day simply because I kept myself busy in internships. I used to feel very productive and didn't pay any heed to my mental health. Like many people, soon my mental health also decided to take a plunge. I experienced sleepless nights, unexpected emotional breakdowns, and whatnot.

On the whole, this pandemic was a great learning experience for me. I learned how important it is to value everything that life has given us, be it family, love, money, food, true friends, and good health. This pandemic also taught me the importance of being sensitive towards people and their life's obstacles.

No matter how helpful this pandemic was for me, I feel that it is very important to pray from the bottom of our hearts, for those who didn't have a roof on their heads, who lost their jobs, who lost their loved ones, who found it extremely difficult to manage even 2 square meals a day, who committed suicides, and also for those who lost their inner-selves while finding a way out of this pandemic.

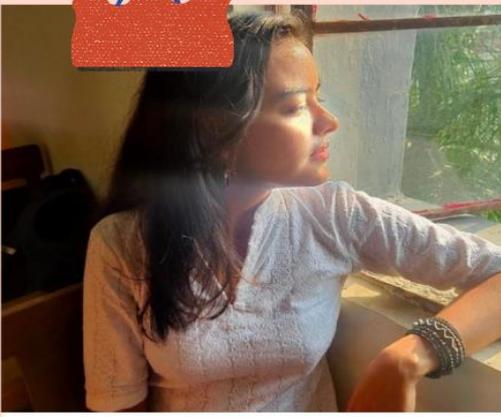
Bhavya Palta, III Year



Let's Live On!

It was the 5th of March that I came back home leaving my newly adapted home (Delhi) not realizing this might be the last time I will be seeing my unkempt PG room this year. At that moment, all I could think of was how excited I was to meet my parents, celebrating Holi and preparing for my internals. After the lockdown was announced, it felt unreal at first. How could the world stop functioning for so many days? Days turned into weeks which turned into months and here I was waiting desperately to go back to that same old routine. My initial reaction was the same as everyone else. We all got so much free time on our hands. Instead of following the trends, I picked up my old hobby of reading books, learning a guitar and even tried to learn a new language. For the first time in my life, I looked around and tried to live in the moment. I noticed all the little changes in me when I am alone or when I am with others. Life is always fast paced especially for teenagers, whether it's regarding studies or building a career and one can easily lose a hold of his/her emotions. Since it was my last teen year, I reflected back on how far I have come and how much I have grown as a person. But the uncertainty was what always bothered me. I am a person who always plans ahead and when I didn't know what's going to happen next, I felt anxious. To say I didn't have any meltdowns and was always in high spirits would be a lie. I felt confused, I felt bored, I felt guilty of not doing enough but soon I realized that we all think differently who have different ways of handling situations and stopped comparing myself to people around me. My family and friends were always by my side ready to back me up if I lose my balance. In a way Pandemic helped us to reconnect with ourselves. To switch off our phones and look at the faces of our loved ones who sometimes silently cheer for us from the side. There were days when I didn't want to get up from my bed and just slack off throughout the day and there were days when I used to get this surge of motivation and try new things. All of this wouldn't have been possible if this ample amount of time wasn't given to us (well, more like imposed). I try to look at the positive side of things and this pandemic definitely made me realize how important it is to hold onto that ray of hope and keep moving forward with a smiling face. As BTS RM says, "Now more than ever, we must try to remember who we are, and face who we are. We must try to love ourselves and imagine the future. Our tomorrow may be dark, painful and difficult. We might stumble and fall down. But the stars shine brightest when the night is darkest. And if the stars are hidden, we'll let moonlight guide us. If even the moon is dark, let our faces be the light that helps us find our way." Life goes on, let's live on.

Osheen Sharma, II Year



It is Still the Best!

I always hated holidays. As a child, I never liked those winter and summer vacations we used to get in school. And now, as a college-going girl, I hated the mid-sem break. Vacations meant staying at home. I never liked staying at home. I used to cry every day at home telling my parents that I wanted to go to school or college, as the case may be. When the lockdown was announced, our mid-sem break was extended by the University. I had a lot of hope to go back to my college but that hope kept on falling down the line as the break was extended further and with the commencement of online classes.

I started spending a lot of time reading books, watching movies in a mini theatre that me and my little brother set-up at home. I started saying hello to my neighbours, whom I was very shy of. I spent a lot of time on my balcony. Sitting there, drinking chai and milk and talking to my mother about life and things of the past. We used to go on the terrace at night for walks, which used to turn into "who walks faster" and then finally to "who runs faster" between my father and me. This used to be followed by laughter which meant "I won and you lost". I remember I spent one whole day finding my skates, which I ultimately could not find, and telling my mom that this time I am going to learn them. I was ready for my foot to be broken again because anyway there is no going out. I also got back with my childhood hobby of painting. I did just one Instagram challenge and then I uninstalled Instagram from my phone. I didn't do any dalgona coffee challenge because who has time to make a dalgona coffee when someone is already making samosas and jalebis at home. I learned that I am a good chef no matter how often or sometimes how bad I cook.

I did things I never thought I would do. I went to places I never thought I would go back to ever. I wrote a piece on my life during this lockdown within 15 days of getting bored with the lockdown and it got published with the help of my professor. I did some internships and they were a great learning experience for me. Meeting people, executing plans, and working through the deadlines. It made me learn that sometimes you have to stick to the time and work even when you don't feel like working. It is difficult and irritating but worth it in the end. I also ended up doing some research projects which made me believe that I can sit for hours and read books, be critical about them, and make up my own arguments. I started reading a lot of books in this process. As someone who hasn't read books or novels throughout her life, I was very happy to develop the skills of reading. The one important thing this pandemic and the lockdown has taught me is that it is good to take breaks. I took these breaks several times. After those breaks, I used to start fresh. It helped me a lot. I had mental breakdowns every third day. I cried every single day. I experienced life in this pandemic. I continued to ask myself that what if it is my last day am I happy with what I have right now, where I am right now. And it made me realize that no matter how bad I say it is but it is still the best and I have all that I want at this point in time.

Aarushi, II Year



The Real Online World

Monica Geller once said, "Welcome to the real world. It sucks. You are gonna love it". I felt that. Isn't it a human tendency to call it real or a reality check when life goes downwards and it feels unrealistic when there have been consecutive ups? Many such questions originated and subsided when I got nearly four months, the initial months of the lockdown where the Covid-19 lifestyle had not become the new normal and when we did not adapt ourselves to this lifestyle altogether. Experiences do teach us life lessons but I value self-reflection of our actions, successes, and failure a little more because that opens the door of self-acceptance irrespective of it being sweet or bitter.

My life in Delhi did resemble that of a typical outstation student trying to find a space in "Dilwalo ki Dilli". I did not see 2020 the way it turned out to be eventually during the initial days. I had reasons that made it special, my first piercing, my first smartphone, my first college trip, and as another year of growth and many firsts. Never in the entire duration of my stay at Jibhi, I realized that this is the moment to enjoy my ability to travel and create memories with classmates. I left Delhi with the hope of coming back soon and trying everything that is still left to explore.

For me Covid-19 was just a virus till June, I had resources at my disposal, a loving family, and my newest friend, my pet dog Buddy. Life was majorly moving smoothly until I realized I would not be able to start my second year at college in offline mode. New lesson learned! A calamity or an inconvenience might not start bothering you until you are the one subjected to it. I realized how conveniently the first six months of 2020 passed by for me and I contemplated that even if the future is in doubt is it a reason enough to remorse about? There came a phase of productivity with various internships, journals, college societies, and academics.

After writing more articles and research papers I got significantly informed and enlightened of the happenings of the world and how various people managed to survive lockdown. Time spent away from college made me realize the value of companionship when my friends at the hostel and classrooms got minimized into the screens of my phone and laptop. I believe that college friends have a special space in our lives as these are friends made by choice of like-mindedness, empathy, and compatibility.

Lockdown made me realize it is essential to be working in some way or the other. Basically, to keep oneself busy in any way possible. I certainly would not accept online college experience to be an equivalent to offline college life, since the latter helped me expand my horizon of thinking, in the growth of my mind through conversation, acceptance of diverse opinions, and unlearning along with learning facts of life.

Angaja Khankeriyal, II Year



The Time for Things We Wished to Do

If I could have a penny every time someone called these times unprecedented, I would have been able to buy everything I have ever desired since birth. Surely no one saw this coming, but times are no longer unprecedented for me. This year birthed a new lifestyle for everyone, and we have all found a place in it. There are limited activities one can do at home and those activities were just a way to pass time before covid, but during covid, they became the means of our survival. For me, it was cleaning up my room since I was spending all my time there.

At the start of the lockdown, we were all required to stay home, and I was stuck between the want to go outside and the satisfaction of finally being home all day. The mood depended on what dominated what. Apart from scrolling on Instagram all day, I did manage to do some of the things I was not able to before lockdown. One of them was playing video games. I was able to get back to them and complete a few finally. I was late to all the cooking and baking parties and managed to bake one batch of brownies which my family pretended to like. I missed staying up all night and binge-watching before lockdown and that was clearly one of the 'goals' I achieved whilst in lockdown.

Although it would be wrong to say that some good did come out of this lockdown imposed due to the pandemic, we all got to experience life differently. We all got the time to do things we have been wanting to for the longest time but unable to due to all the rush we were in our day to day lives. This pandemic taught me to value the smallest of things in life like the guitar pick which I have already lost twice in my own room. All in all, it was a moving experience.

Mitali Wadhwa, II Year



Nimble, Neutral or Nasty?

I could still remember the day when a nationwide lockdown was announced. To me, the spread of Covid-19 in India was just a petty rumor, in the beginning. This is because only a fortnight before we were enjoying a life; where we could meet people, visit wherever we wanted to, and do anything and everything without any restrictions.

Wasn't it a little unusual to take! We were planning to celebrate our friend's birthday next month, we were planning to begin a 30-day Fitness Challenge in which gyming was of utmost importance, we were planning to meet our relatives staying at the tip of the hills, and whatnot! If there were, even the slightest of the plans which were to be made in our minds, for that too we started to crib! I think you would agree with this.

Well, I too was amongst all. Though I never was a person who would spend all day outside my home. I am quite indoors, that way. But, staying at home for all the upcoming months was something I resisted to take. After May, my expectation of everything getting back to normal decreased at an increasing rate. But all were saying it's "The New Normal", I thought why not implement it. Whatever, it is, now we have to face it. We cannot escape the circumstances, by any chance.

I thought of making this entire pandemic time period a joyride. I tried everything! I started to be a part of numerous internships with the dual objective of gaining skills and getting exposure to professionalism. I tried my hand at cooking, obviously, did not go crazy while doing it (as I saw on social media). I took to learning sketching, raised a level to get comfortable in switching on the camera while video calls, playing with my siblings, and got to meet a new buddy, my pet, Tiger.

Obviously, I also am a human, so there were days of disgust, irritation, disinterest, arguments, and stuff extremely nonsense. But isn't it a part of life? I think it helps us to grow better in all endeavors, be it how small they are. I even missed the touch of desks, the chalk and duster, and teachers teaching Infront of us. Contentment, patience, self - reflection, self - awareness, the beauty of nature, happiness in small things, less is always more - are some of the things which kept me going and understanding the importance of life, and how we should have gratitude for it.

Well, did Covid-19 actually deviate your happiness, the wrong way, or you did presume it?

Well, then what was contentment in your eyes?

As Leo Tolstoy rightly says, "A quiet secluded life in the country, with the possibility of being useful to people to whom it is easy to do good, and who are not accustomed to having it done to them; then work which one hopes may be of some use; then rest, nature, books, music, love for one's neighbor - such is my idea of happiness."

So, such was my idea of happiness.

Srishti Chaudhari, III Year



I Love Who I have Become

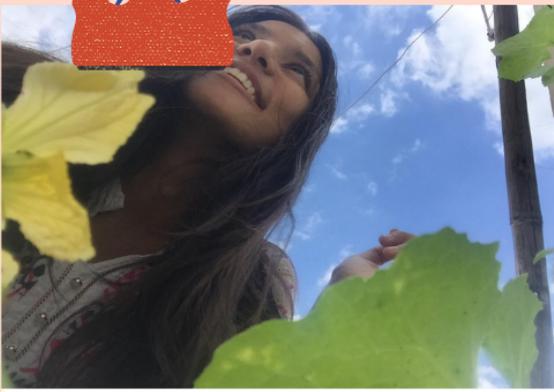
God! what a year it was. The deadly Coronavirus affected millions and left us all helpless and hopeless for months. Initially, it took time to adjust to wearing masks, maintaining social distancing, sanitizing, etc., but soon it became the new normal.

I too had my highs and lows. Some days were blissful with birds chirping and the sunsets, but other days I felt unbearable pain to have lost a dear one. I cried when I was not okay and laughed when I just cherished the day. After all, it is okay, not to be okay.

Fortunately, I was in my comfort zone. My parents' warmth, friends' long talks, BTS music (the global sensation K-Pop group), and my Netflix subscription (I bet, you cannot disagree) kept me sane. I did what I love the most i.e., dancing and tried new things too such as cooking, driving, etc. The only hope for better days pulled me out of the infinite loop of negativity.

This pandemic helped me realise that a healthy lifestyle, spending quality time with family, the 'Me time', nurturing bonds, and spreading love is the key to happiness. Life is too short to hold grudges against those who hurt you or to live-in anxiety. No doubt, all of this changed a part of me. My hardships remain but, the way I handle them now has changed. I have become more tranquil, composed, hopeful, and optimistic. I know I am not perfect still; I like who I have become.

Aarushi Tibrewal, III Year



Carpe Diem; Seize the Day!

"I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately. I wanted to live deep and suck out all the marrow of life! To put the rout all that was not life; and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived..." - Henry David Thoreau

I watched this movie, 'Dead Poet Society' in the lockdown phase and realized how important it is to live life at most and with no excuses.

It was a mid-semester break, and as usual, I went to my grandparents. From city life full of hustle bustle to a life of stillness and comfort. We were shifting luggage at night on 13th March as from 14th we had college, and I heard the news of holidays extended to 30th March. We came back to Delhi due to reservations. It was a mixed feeling as I really wanted to stay but I had minimum resources there to continue my studies for even a month. Initially, it was all content, just like a big holiday everyone ever dreamt of. From lives full of deadlines we all had a strong yet hidden urge to swim into the never-ending flow of passion. Although due to exponentially increasing COVID-19 cases brought fright and panic too in the air. I remember the evenings spent on the balcony with my dad wondering how lonely the lanes feel as if everyone went out for a long holiday; discussing the steps taken by the government, new Twitter feeds, and making assumptions on the new normal.

I realized how this phase made me and my family know each other better. We divided the household chores from breakfast to dinner on weekdays and dusting to arranging cutlery on weekends. We played several board games, did late-night in-depth discussions on our beliefs, priorities, and memories of the old days.

My dad and I decided to paint the old pots on the terrace and grow plants in them. It was indeed a successful mission. By then, I started singing to my plants while watering them in the evening.

Consequently, I felt a strong bond with them realizing they are all mine. While adoring the enigmatic flowers and deep green leaves along with mysteriously improving Delhi weather motivated me to take their pictures and then further photography as a hobby.

I continued my dance classes online at home while the world was dancing on the raga of the relentless time. I too resumed writing poetry on WordPress which helped me to look at ordinary things with more depth. Having a personality inclined to extrovert it was getting difficult but video call was a great companion. I always tried to stay motivated and busy thinking about something new to do, meditating, writing, watching movies, participating in internships, paper writing competitions, dancing. I too read a few books while some are still left unread on the bookshelf just like the experiences. I observed that the way the universe has imbalanced resources, it has uneven happiness as well, all we should do is to impart love, knowledge, and donate whatever we have plenty of. We should follow the practice of gratitude as this lockdown taught us how the ordinary things, which we have taken for granted are even harder to earn.

Summing up I can say my days were inspired by John Keating's saying, in the movie 'Dead poet Society' - Carpe diem; seize the day!

Yukti Rawat, IInd Year



You are Improving with Every Next Attempt

When the lockdown was announced I was at home with my family. Before lockdown, everything was in routine except for my health. So my appointment was fixed with a doctor but one night before that the government announced a 21 days lockdown. I was so upset and worried but was hopeful that after those 21 days I'll be able to go. But the Covid cases were rising rapidly that those 21 days turned into many more months and I had to continue with the earlier prescriptions.

To keep me happy and motivated I started painting randomly, I started writing small quotations and my thoughts and after some time I started sharing them as well on Instagram (bonafide_collection) and the YourQuote application. One of my friends gave me a subscription for an application wherein I registered myself for various courses of Photoshop and Excel some of which are yet to complete.

Those few months spent only with family went smoothly by playing games, watching movies not on Netflix or prime videos but in fact 'Punjabi movies' on TV to be very particular.

One thing that I personally don't like is cooking because it needs a lot of patience. But my mother tried jalebi, momos, samosas (that were yummy), cheese and not so good pani puri.

All these things were not just for time pass but were lessons that we all must have learned with our own different experiences. I believe that you can be self-reliant, you can be self-occupied and you can improve yourself every day. Even if you fail to do anything in one go you are actually improving with every next attempt, you are actually learning and getting better at it. I believe that if we want to learn something we should not wait for the right time and just start whenever we feel like doing it.

During those days the most disheartening moments were opening news channels and listening to those heartbreaking news. So I was not much interested in listening to the news but I used to keep a check upon the number of covid cases.

I am grateful to God that I was not somewhere out of my home and didn't have to face difficulties with food or other basic requirements.

Divya Bhalla, II Year



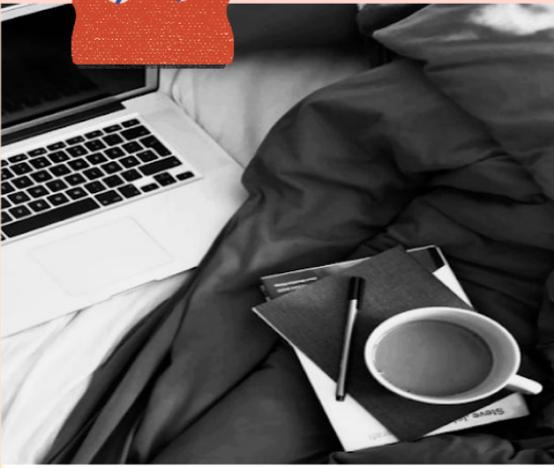
Lockdown: Protecting the Environment

I remembered that day when I had given my last exam just before Janata Curfew on 22nd March 2020. When almost all the boards postponed the rest of the exams because of the pandemic. After 22nd, the news came that the lockdown would be held for 21 days. When the lockdown was started then my daily routine changed. I started to do other activities. When I got tired, I watched the news. The news that I watched the most is about the Corona Virus. We all heard that America was the country where most of the people were badly infected. I spent my time with my family. We all watched the Ramayana in the morning and evening. Sometimes I watched movies also. I am not a movie maniac. But for spending the lockdown time, I watched the movies. Out of all these things, I also was able to participate in online competitions and also attended webinars on various topics. I read a lot of books during this period. It helped me to develop my skills in reading. This all remained the same till the lockdown ends.

In the lockdown, it felt like the entire world was confined inside for a time. There was no traffic and no noise pollution with horns blaring and people shouting and screaming at each other. I spent my evening time on the roof of my house and enjoyed the sounds of nature and the beauty that surrounds us. I think that the social media panic traveled faster than the Covid-19 spreads because we have gained a lot of things also from this pandemic. As like, due to the forced restrictions, the air pollution level in cities across the country drastically slowed down just within a few days which magnetizes discussions regarding lockdown to be the effective measures to be implemented for controlling the pollution.

This lockdown made me feel that there are some greater causes behind everything that happens around us, as we all had much time during the lockdown period. Contrary to the popular opinion that this lockdown period is just unproductive and boring, I think it really depends on how you spend your time and also it's your choice to spend the time to develop your skills or wasting it on other useless activities. Hence, the lockdown period got me pumped to learn new skills.

Sejal Jain, I Year



Being on the Road of Emotions

When the lockdown was announced, I had just given my math board exam and was ready to give my last one until we got to know it was going to be postponed. I was definitely befuddled and wondered whether it would happen or not and whether I should continue studying because we all had no idea what the future holds. During the first few months, I felt excited to have all the free time to myself. Life did not feel so dark. I could unleash my creativity and do as many things I wanted or do nothing at all and would not even be stressed about it because at that time our priorities were just to be safe and sound. One of the things that changed is the shifting of my schedule. Since I don't have to wake up at 6 am, I started to wake up later and later, and as a result, I ended up having lunch, dinner, and going to bed at 4 in the morning. Later during the pandemic, it all just felt like: wake up, read disturbing news headlines, wallow in despair, go to a room meeting, hear more news, scroll on social media, do the chores, stay up too late watching hundreds of movies and tv and then you go to sleep and you wake up. There's a reason I feel so exhausted now. Being glued to the news with this kind of anxious intensity is.. well, familiar to many more of us over the last few years, but it takes a toll. Whether the adrenaline or the cortisol or what, your body feels the stress. The worst part was that I couldn't meet anyone. I had been stuck in my house for months and loneliness kicked in. From this experience, I have noticed how we kids often don't enjoy the simple things we have, such as going out with friends. Now that we can't, we are realizing the importance of these little things. Surely, when it's all over, we'll be more grateful for what we have.

I think these past 12 months have just been really difficult for an awful lot of people. People have died. People have become chronically ill. People's mental health has gone down the drain. People are stuck due to border closures. People are running out of money. It has really exacerbated feelings of resentment and 'doneness' that the majority, normal people with normal lives, feel towards the very wealthy, particularly the very privileged. And I consider myself privileged because I'm so grateful to have a roof over my head, food to eat, my family, and to do the little things in life like to be able to continue to obsess over caffeine every day, water the plants, and sit in the sun.

It is so important to make peace with reality to be able to get through a difficult time. I wasn't happy at all but healing does not mean the destination of happiness. It is being on the road to be at ease to feel all of your emotions. And I know that one day, it will all be okay

Mehak Pahya, 14 Year



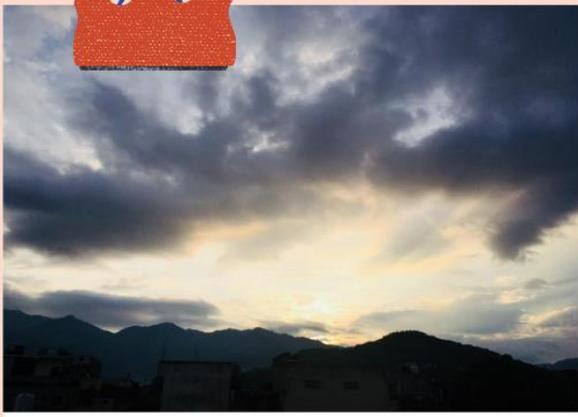
Finding Composure in the Chaos

The day before the lockdown was announced I was appearing for my second last board examination i.e. Mathematics exam. I never knew that day would be my last day in that school uniform. I was all ready to appear for my last and the most awaited Business Studies examination but soon the news of Lockdown broke on 25th March 2020 which made us all perplexed about whether the examination will happen or not. After 2-3 months and after lots of discussions, analysis of the pandemic our Business Studies exam got canceled. The feeling was quite neutral at that time as it was a feeling of composure and sadness at the same instance because It felt like the whole year's preparation has gone in vain.

Eventually, we all learned to accept the stillness in this chaos. Initially, I got to experience all the emotions at the same time. At times frustration used to encircle me. While looking at those daily record-breaking coronavirus cases gloominess used to embark upon me, at times things felt calm and the other days were full of gratefulness, cheerfulness, warmth, and love of the family. I got quite comfortable in this oblivion. It felt like after all the hustle and bustle of a year-long 12th class board examination this break was much needed. I learned many things and most importantly I explored the kitchen of my house to the fullest and for the first time in my life, I learned cooking and got quite passionate about making exquisite delicacies, and like everyone I too loved posting those scrumptious dishes on Instagram. All the books that were waiting to be tapped for so long became part of my routine. I watched all the movies that I always wanted to watch. I waited to have long discussions with my friend about the concepts and the ideology of the movies. The routine was on stall yet the time was passing. As I express myself best through writings I also wrote a poem on the prevailing situation. I had to celebrate the most important day of my life in the most unexpected way. I celebrated my 18th birthday on 12th April sitting at home and experiencing the earthquake. Yet I was so grateful to have the warmth of my house and the love of my family. It made me realize that strength does not lie in a one-man army but totally on souls like family. In June we got our board examination results and after the tedious task of getting admission to the college, I got back into my usual routine of studies. Though the study routine is not so usual this time as we are having everything virtually yet there is composure in the chaos. A day never passed throughout the lockdown without wishing things to get back to normal and without praying for the people and their families who had to fight this insidious disease.

Albeit the situation in January 2021 is not at its best but still, the hope remains and we will surely conquer this war.

Simran Kapoor, I Year



For the Highest Good

My life in one word before COVID was depressed but COVID came and seriously it was an opportunity for me to make my life from depressed to amazing. In the beginning, some shortcomings were there but I realized who I am. Like all other students, I was in between my last exam and excited for the new college and new life. But everything happens for a reason so I accepted reality and changed my life. COVID-19 is not a problem but the problem is within us when we judge ourselves and don't move on. So my story in this situation was very smooth and literally, I learned a lot. I started reading Hindi spiritual books and started performing meditation and changed my thought process. I realized how a family is so important and how important are my decisions and my thoughts. It sounds insane. It's like a saint but being honest it's actually how I wanna live my life, and seriously when you are connected with your true self, damn that's your maximum capability. So I am going to express myself in the form of a poem.

Live life was a quote to me

Never knew what change means to me

Emotional, sadness, worry, fear was old me

Knock knock

Who's there

Me Corona

Hi corona you made me new

Accident became opportunity

I became me again

Happy, strong, creative, energetic me

So hey corona thanks to you

You changed me more than anyone could

So the poem was weird and crazy but it's our job to make accidents as an opportunity and make mistakes as a risk for the highest good.

So my story was short and smooth but a journey of COVID-19 I will never forget and always change myself for the highest good.

Palak Dhiman, I Year



Lockdown made me a Published Writer

So it was 25 March '20, when lockdown started and I felt ecstatic. It was my school's last year and my exams got canceled, winters were ending and summers were approaching, I was happy that after a year of hard work this could be the vacation I needed. I was ready to do everything I like, to the fullest. How hard could it be to stay at home?

Starting was like, walking on a cloud, a series or 2 movies a day. Life was good- Eat, sleep, and repeat. And to add to my joy, I got an offer to work in an anthology, I didn't even know what it meant but on day 110 of lockdown, I received my certificate of being a published writer. But as the book took time to be published, of course, I dare to do something new and there won't be any mishappening then god will not enjoy his little entertainment show on earth; so that person offered us another anthology as compensation for the delay. And this is how Lockdown made me a published writer from behind a screen.

Later, there were rumors that exams will be held, so there was tension in the air and my comfort hitched because I had forgotten what I had learned. But I am grateful to all the lords of justice; exams were not conducted, my batch took a sigh of relief.

Lockdown was an opportunity to spend more time with my family which wasn't possible in my last year at school, talked to my friends, discovered new games, never followed any trends like Dalgona coffee, and spent more time doing my hobbies. I realized how much I missed being creative and writing. I also developed a habit of reading.

By June, I had finished 25 novels and then I was eager to write one, so there I was making a plot and pointers for a story. By the end of June, I finished my 1st web Novel on Wattpad named "Underground Sicilian". Well, actually, it is just a story because the word count is 25K, and to call a story a novel it must have more than 40K, but I like to call it a novel.

Next month was my birthday and it was the best birthday I had. I slept all day long, this was the first thing I did as an adult because this time I got legal. Later it was boring as I passed my last grade at school, followed by entrance exams and then filling forms for colleges and stuff. Though I compiled an anthology titled 'Caffeinated Emotions' in August which was supposed to be released on 15th Aug on amazon, again there was a glitch a few hours before its release, so it was delayed too, god was having too much fun.

This was the time when everything became dull and boring, not because I wasn't feeling good but people around me were like living zombies, dead inside and out. I was so scared to even ask my friends that were they alright? as the answers I got were more depressing than working only one of your earplugs. Due to my always being cheery, I even got a reply that all I need is a half-dead and frustrated mind.

The irony is, now all those people are wandering out every second day, and here I am attending my classes being a cocoon in my quilt.

Jahnvi Bhateja, I Year



Looking Forward to a Better Future

In retrospect, every year is a new series for everyone - whether you count your achievements, targets, traveling plans, outer goals, or inner peace. What made 2020 unique is the fact that it had been unusual for each and everyone. No place in the world was left untouched by the effect of Covid-19.

We all can agree that in this pandemic we all stayed at home, worried about exposure to the virus, or lived in a virus-free cocoon. I didn't travel as planned or celebrated the joy of my school life being over the way I would have liked. My days grew increasingly hectic as my coaching classes for preparation for entrances started as soon as my last board exam was canceled.

I was hopeless about the academic year, it was totally a shock to me that what kind of life we all would be living. But days went by and to my surprise, I lost many relatives due to Covid. I was numb for days but soon I realized that it's a part of our lives and nothing is permanent.

I didn't give up. I worked upon myself, I lost weight, worked in 2-3 NGOs, took internships, and many more such productive things. However, over time, I found ways to deal with this. I realized that this period gave me more time to do the things I loved, hobbies that had been previously swamped by schoolwork or exam pressure for the last two years of my school life. I started baking and drawing again and felt free for the first time in months. I had forgotten how good it felt to be creative. I started spending more time with my family. I hadn't realized how much I had missed them.

I am currently in my first year of college pursuing a bachelor's degree in Economics with ongoing online classes. It feels great to be back on track with a lot of enthusiasm that finally my college life has begun but not that way I'd imagined.

I understand how difficult this time is, but it's important to remember that none of us is alone. No matter how scared, or trapped, or alone you feel, things can only get better. Take time to revisit the things you love, and remember that all of this will eventually pass. All we can do right now is stay at home, look after ourselves and our loved ones, and look forward to a better future.

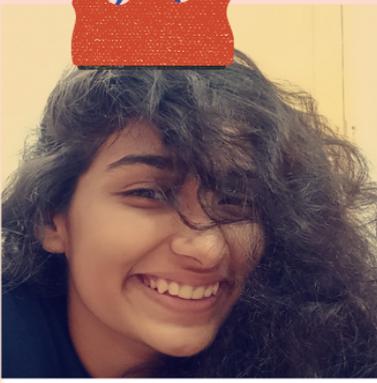
Diya Chanana, I Year



The Unprecedented Catastrophe

Nobody had ever conjectured that they'll have to prepare in a short while for such a catastrophe which would indeed be unprecedented i.e., never occurred before. The term 'pandemic' which had always been restricted to mere bookish language and which was related to completely theoretical concepts, suddenly commenced practicing so speedily that the entire world was caught in an inexplicably profound trauma. As I recall my experience throughout this COVID era, I would say that it was very tumultuous, chaotic, emotionally and physically oblitative and depressing while simultaneously on the other hand I would say that surprisingly, it had some positive things too for me in store. At the time of the proclamation of a nationwide lockdown in March, our Board examinations were in the process and this caused uncertainty and inhibition regarding the future, of immeasurable magnitude in the minds of all the students as it was still vague whether the remaining exams would be conducted or not and whether the students will be able to claim justified marks based what they write in paper and not based on any alternative policy. After 3-4 months of perplexion, it was finally declared that the remaining exams had been repealed seeing the current disastrous trend of the pandemic. This discernment of the Education ministry faced mixed reactions but for me, it was a loss as I couldn't write the exam of the subject which was the most scoring for me. Also, I wasn't complacent with the marks allotted based on the special policy devised and conceived that I deserved a better result. However, endeavoring to persuade me to accept my score as it is, I overlooked what all happened and commenced looking forward. During this entire phase, as everyone was confined within the four walls of their homes, the biggest challenge which not only I but most of the people encountered was to utilize the endless time productively and to keep oneself busy. A very crucial realization was that boredom is a very detrimental and deadly problem that could certainly lead to depression if not combatted at a propitious time. To utilize time, I mostly read novels of different genres, listened to music, and learned a new language. I also resorted to many dormant hobbies of mine like playing piano and guitar, singing, and sometimes cooking, thanks to the long respite provided! Also, since the lockdown incorporated absolute social distancing, the maid facilities had stopped leaving us completely accountable for all our daily activities and also how we did them. So, a lesson which I learned was that no job is petty, not even that of a maid. One of the most perilous repercussions of COVID was the forced overutilization of gadgets due to the turning of every essential activity online which caused various grave problems like eyesight weakness, obesity, headaches, anxiety issues, insomnia, etc. On the other hand, since there was a kind of vacuum that had originated in everyone's life, it rendered an opportunity to eradicate that vacuum by coming together and participating in many concerted activities. A lot of emotional, cordial, and also intellectual connectivity reinvigorated between me and my family members which made us realize many unobtrusive kinds of stuff about each other, thereby strengthening our relationships further. A very different and innovative experience of mine was the routine of playing cards and board games with family members which led to great merriment and also made each one of us witness the exquisiteness of pristine human interactions. At last, it can be endorsed that since every coin has two faces, the COVID era though dominantly had negative ramifications, wasn't completely devoid of any positivity. There were some positive things conspicuous too, especially in my life. I came closer to my family, explored myself deeper, and also learned some intricate life lessons which I'll cherish forever.

Vamakshi Chaturvedi, 1st Year



Things Get Worse Before They Get Better

Whenever I think about 4th March 2020 a bittersweet feeling begins to travel from the core of my heart to the other parts of my body. I remember discussing Covid-19 with my hostel friends a month ago putting all our rationality into arguments of how it wouldn't reach our country. I guess we didn't know it's strength then. Nor did we know that we are going to not see each other for a very long time after a month. I vaguely recall my friends going to their homes for Holi break. I chose not to go home because there was no point in boarding a flight to Kerala just for seven days. But then a curfew was announced for the people who stayed back in the hostel. People who stayed back were the ones who had their home a little too far from Delhi. So all of us were told quite suddenly to vacate the hostel in a day or two as there was a panic of virus infecting the students staying away from family. So I decided to go to my Bua's place in Gurgaon. I stayed there for almost 3 months. During those months I realized that there's nothing like your own home. They are family but with each day I missed my mom and dad. Loneliness hit like nothing before. I wanted to run home. This had never happened to me before. Being a kid of the defense background I was used to staying alone but that period got too much to handle. I used to stay in one room and only come out during meals. I should have tried to talk to my Bua's family but being an awkward child it didn't come naturally to me. I think we all realized midway that this lockdown was going to extend even more so it's better if I come back. But since flights and trains were put on hold I couldn't travel even if I wanted to. Hence we booked the flight as soon as the hold was removed which got canceled too many times before getting finalized. Around 11 June I landed at the Cochin International airport. The first night at home after going through a strict and tiresome screening process went great. That month passed by quickly but by then my sleep cycle and my schedule had gotten messed up. I became a night owl, not being able to sleep till 5 in the morning. This went on for quite a while until one day I experienced an anxiety attack. This had happened with me during my 12th standard too so I wasn't completely new to this. Hence I wasn't scared this time just disappointed. I got into a vicious cycle of feeling anxious 24x7. I kept this to myself for a month but when I felt completely helpless I reached out to my mom. And then series of therapy began happening from everywhere. From relatives to friends to actual psychologists. Until I landed at the family clinic in my residential area made for people who belong to the defense. Before I landed there I had already started to juggle between new things such as meditation, exercise, morning and evening walks. I tried my hand at cooking too. Which was the biggest task for me. And after talking with my psychologist I realized I was on the right track. She made me realize how cooking is scientific and a very big stress buster if you do it the right way. The conversations I had with her were very healing. I realized my anxiety was lying to me all this while. I began concentrating on real things that mattered such as helping my mom with daily chores. Doing stretches and positive affirmations. Working on building myself for which I even did an internship which included managing 20 people under me. I even got selected in the editorial team of the Economics Department and the finance team of the MUN society of our college. I worked for both societies sincerely this time. A girl who struggled to even survive a day was able to do such things was surprising. This year was a blessing in disguise. I learned a lot of things reconnected with myself. I even completed reading a book that I had put on hold for a very long time. I also started spending time in nature to observe and capture every moment spent in it. Due to this reason I got attracted towards nature photography. For me this year has not only been about learning things but it has also been about unlearning things. My perspective on love, life, and friendships changed. My perspective of the world changed. I gained some amazing people and lost some friends. But it's fine. I guess Bill Gates has rightly said it, "Things get worse before they get better". I won't say I am in the best position right now but I am better than before. Fabulous, strong, and hopeful for what the future holds.

Prashasti Choudhary, II Year

TO NEW
BEGINNINGS

"LIVE AS IF YOU WERE TO DIE
TOMORROW. LEARN AS IF YOU WERE
TO LIVE FOREVER." - MAHATMA
GANDHI

CLASS OF 2021

WE BRING THE FUN WE ARE THE
CLASS OF 2021





Divya Wadhwa

I now know where my peace lies, for this and all the love I have had the joy to receive, JDMC has given me a lot to be grateful for.



Bhavya Palta

Cheers to three years' worth of lessons of value and bittersweet experiences!
#whereitallstarted



Shristi Chaudhari

“We can only be said to be alive in those moments when our hearts are conscious of our treasures.” – Thornton Wilder
Thanks, JDMC for helping me grow better & better!



Dishti Sharma

I cribbed, I learned, I laughed, I grew up, I made memories for a lifetime, I lost time, but in the end, I came through!
#whereitallstarted



Yashika Singh

It's only the beginning. Your time is imminent. Rest. Read. Refine. Refocus. & rush nothing. In the end, everything falls in the right place.
#whereitallstarted



Niharika

“Wherever you go, go with all your heart.” Three years ago, I came to this place with my whole heart and it was totally worth it. #whereitallstarted



Tanishka Ashiwal

Handful of friends, uncountable memories and a changed ME for better or for worse. And lots of lots of SLEEP. This is what JDMC gave me.
#whereitallstarted



Aarushi Tibrewal

“I wish there was a way to know you’re in the good old days before you’ve actually left them.” (Andy, The Office)



Lipika Kharbanda

The place that I hated coming to in the initial days has now become the place I will miss the most ! Thankyou JDMC for making my three years beautiful !



Ishita Singhal

Time pass Memories fade Feelings change people leave but hearts never forget Whatever relation you build up in this world the only thing that remains at last is loneliness. With lots and lots of memories.



Diksha

From morning lectures to evening practice of Sarang, From exam pressure to amazing days spent with friends.. Gonna miss those days! Thank you JDMC



Shikha Pal

Kid of TSS to teen of JDMC, It has been a journey like river to sea, From being a CR to President, What I have become is evident! Thanks a lot, JDMC!



Annika Goel

We are onto starting another journey with all the memories we have made together. I have met some wonderful people and learnt so many amazing things. I'm moving ahead with keeping all the fun and memories with me. Cheers to 3 years of JDMC!



Urnisha Swargari

Learning has no limits. We can never put an end to it. And this is the most important and valuable lesson that I've learnt in those three years. I am really glad to have put my thoughts in here for you to read and I am relieved to leave my footprints for you to follow.



Vaishnavi Sagar

New world and new friendships. Exams and fear of results. Travel stories and squad memories. Gossips and laughters. College life was Fun;) Cheers to the three wonderful years at JDMC!



Harshita Rathore

"Most men lead lives of quiet desperation" - Henry Thoreau This college made me find my own voice, making me into the person I am today, for which I am grateful.



Mahek Gupta

I never want to come to JDMC. But when it's almost time to say Bye. It's genuinely difficult. I will take a lot of memories from here.



Vanshika Gupta

Learn, Unlearn, Relearn It's another beginning; it's warm memories of these years and big dreams for the future.



Shivani S

So as long as the memories of certain beloved happenings live in my heart,I shall say that life is good..cheers to those wonderful happenings,that JDMC has given me.



Harshita

"A college degree is not a sign that one is a finished product but an indication a person is prepared for life."

--Reverend Edward A. Malloy



Varsha Raj

" Every new beginning comes from some other beginning's end" These 3 years of college life had some good and some bad experiences but those taught me. Thank you to teachers for all their efforts.



Ayushi Jain

We do not need magic to change the world, we can carry all the power we need inside ourselves already.”
– JK Rowling
Lots of experience and memories that will last forever.
Thank you JDMC for all this!



Simran Sukhija

These college days have filled maximum colors in my life in the form of lessons and have taught me that there is no elevator to success, you have to take the stairs.



Muskan

College is the place where I made lots of memories and experiences for a lifetime with beautiful people.
I will Never-Ever-Forget these beautiful days of college life.
Thank You JDMC for all the love and confidence



Sakshi Lalwani

“In the end,all we can do is promise to love each other with everything we’ve got.Because love is the best thing we do”-Ted Mosby (HIMYM).

In these 3 years I created thousands of memories with the most amazing people. Thank you JDMC for all the love!!



Nidhi Rai

Economics teaches me curves, market failure and preferences. But the way it shifts, just confuses me more. This decreases my interest and makes me bore.

By the time, JDMC made me a pro, It might even slow. This poem might not rhyme But hey, this took a long time.



Deepti Kushwaha

My story starts with exit and 6th cut off, When I thought there was no choice, The choice of exist takes me to JDMC,Now, JDMC made me an optimal bundle, Which moved my life at stable equilibrium, With invisible hands, Economics makes impossible possible!



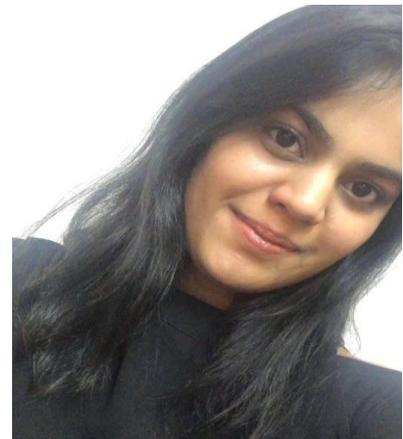
Kritika Jain

The college destination leads to a new beginning which taught more of life than books. Loved , cherished n gonna miss all those moments that I had in JDMC



Anukriti

The way we started was too quiet but the end is cheerful for continue new part We will take a lot of memories from memorial college Thank you JDMC



Katyayini Bajaj

Some experiences are truly important for us to know where we stand and what capabilities we have to reach where we aim to be. It will always be remembered.



Vishakha Mittal

I entered this place with a sigh of despair, but leaving with a lot of dreams to look forward, strength and belief in life. JDMC has transformed me into a much more confident person.

FACULTY

Economics Department 2020-21



Dr. Shilpa Chaudhary



Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon



Ms. Sakshi Bansal



Ms. Deepti Sethi



Dr. Devendra Kumar



Ms. Trisha Jolly



Ms. Puja Pal



Mr. Deepak Manchanda



Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal



Dr. Navpreet Kaur

'A good teacher is like a candle – it consumes itself to light the way for others.' –Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

WORDS OF WISDOM

Dear students,

I wish each one of you success, prosperity, good health and a very very fulfilling life!

May the Divine blessings always surround each one of you!

Whenever you are unsure, close your eyes, pause, experience the complete stillness within you and listen to your inner voice. You will surely get answers to all questions you are looking for!

Remember there is always a 'middle path'

Wishing that you think good, do good and feel good... at all times!

Good luck for semester exams, entrance exams and of course the exam called LIFE!!

Lots of love and blessings!!

Dr. Shilpa Chaudhary

The word that comes to my mind as a message for all my dear students in today's predicament is the 'Resilience'. Be resilient. The one thing that the current global pandemic has taught us is to come out stronger. I urge students to be prepared to tackle any situation and try to seek opportunities in it. Though this pandemic came in with adversities, yet there were hidden opportunities. Many of us learned new methods of learning, at times better, many of us had opportunity and time to join new courses and learn new skills. So, for any challenges ahead of you, you need to stay strong, build yourself and come out robust. You need to be resilient.

Ms. Bijoyata Yonzon

Remember to focus on what is the BEST for YOU in the long run, instead of what feels easy, or right in the moment. Have fun, and most importantly learn and grow so you can realize those dreams.

Never make assumptions. Be as clear as possible, which often means stating the obvious.

Hard work pays off. But it doesn't happen overnight. It may take years, but keep your focus and good things will come.

Stay in touch! I always love seeing where we start and where we go...

Stay home stay safe!!

Ms. Sakshi Bansal

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sakshi@jdm.du.ac.in

"If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward." — Martin Luther King Jr.

This is one of my favorite quotes which always keeps me going when the going gets tough. I would like to add something to it in the middle: "If you can't crawl, drag yourself"

Bottom line is: you have to keep going, no matter what!

And I am very certain, if you believe in these magnificent words, you will lack nothing in life.

With this belief, I wish each one of you supreme things in life- success, health, love, peace and joy.

Stay in touch, always!

Ms. Deepti Sethi
9899403608
dpahwa82@gmail.com

Dear students, I hope you are all doing well. I wish you best of luck for the future.

"खोज़ में जब निकल ही आया,

सत्य तो बहुत मिले ।"

Mr. Devendra Kumar

All of you invested three years of your life in JDMC, I am sure that each one of you is completely different from the person who entered on the first day of college. These three years taught you to live life on your own outside the cocooned environment of your school life. This was just the beginning, there is a lot to achieve, explore and succeed. Always remember to be YOURSELF in pursuit of life. Always be open to explore yourself and remember all of us will always be there for you. Wish each one of you great health, success, love and joy.

Keep Smiling, Stay in Touch!

Ms. Trisha Jolly

To my dearest students,

Amidst the ongoing pandemic, although we never had the chance to have face to face interaction, even for once, but still the bond with you all is very special one. You all have been very respectful and kind towards me.

I know that you all must have gone through a lot during this past one year due to the stress related to the pandemic crisis, online classes, tests/assignments, OBE and now entrances but always remember a quote by *Bryant McGill*, '**Whatever makes you uncomfortable is your biggest opportunity for growth**'.

Therefore, don't remember this year as a Pandemic one but one that gave you opportunities to explore your strength and expand your wings outside your comfort zone.

Every year, I share my mantra of life with outgoing batch and here it is for you also:

Hard Work and Perseverance can win any battle of life, no matter how less or more intelligent you are, with these two you can always find your way towards success.

Hope the struggle through the uncertain times leads to a more stable and prosperous future for you all.

My Best Wishes are always with you.

We will always be happy to know your journey ahead, so stay connected and come back to meet us whenever it is possible.

Good luck!

Ms. Puja Pal
9968433254
puja@jdm.du.ac.in

Hard times are often blessings in disguise. Let go and let life strengthen you. No matter how much it hurts, hold your head up and keep going. This is an important lesson to remember when you're having a rough day, a bad month, or a crappy year. Truth be told, sometimes the hardest lessons to learn are the ones your spirit needs most. Your past was never a mistake if you learned from it. So, take all the crazy experiences and lessons and place them in a box labelled. Thank you!

Mr. Deepak Manchanda

All the best my dear students!

Wish you guys stand strong in your life and always do your best to live an extraordinary life.

Some magical words for you people:

“Don't ever let someone tell you that you can't do something, Not even me.

You got a dream, you got to protect it.

When people can't do something themselves,

they're going to tell you that you can't do it. You want something, go get it.” -The Pursuit of Happiness

Work until you no longer have to introduce yourself.

WORKING HARD IS IMPORTANT, BUT THERE IS SOMETHING THAT MATTERS
EVEN MORE, BELIEVING IN YOURSELF - Harry Potter

Mr. Pankaj Khandelwal
8447146052
9pankajeco@gmail.com

Dear students,

You all are graduating this semester, and the dedication you all have shown towards academic and other activities in the college is exceptional. I hope with this dedication and hard work you will be able to achieve your future goal. I wish you very best for all your future endeavours.

Regards,

Dr. Navpreet Kaur
navpreet@jdm.du.ac.in

Batch of 2023



Aakansha Pandey



Aastha Prasad



Aditi Sharma



Aditi Gupta



Aditi Tomar



Aman



Ananya Chahal



Anshika Tyagi



Anushka



Avnika Singh



Ayushi Jain



Bhavya Balha



Bhoomika Gupta



Deepali Choudhary



Deepali Singh



Diksha Gola



Dimple Drall



Divya Garg



Diya Chanana



Drishiti Bisht



Drishiti Sachdeva



Gargi Manral



Gunjan Mittal



Harshita Jhamb



Harshita Singh



Ipsha Anand



Ishika Bansal



Ishika Jain



Jahnvi Sharma



Jahnvi Bhateja



Kavya Kalra



Khushi



Khushi Chauhan



Khushi Pandey



Manvi Sharma



Manvi Puliyani

Batch of 2023



Megha



Mehak



Mehak Pahuja



Monalisha Chauhan



Nandini Agarwal



Navya Babbar



Nidhi Dua



Nivedita Rawat



Palak Dhiman



Palvi Batra



Prachi Madhani



Priyanka Bhola



Rajasi Chakraborty



Rashi Goyal



Rumesa Shakeel



Sakshi Verma



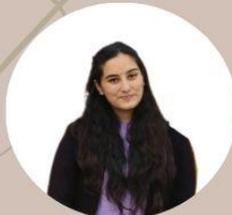
Samiksha Choudhary



Saumya Vig



Sejal Jain



Shagun Sharma



Sheetal Jha



Shilpa Samanta



Simarpreet Kaur



Simran Kapoor



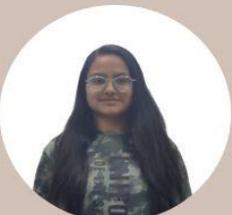
Sneha Saw



Sunakshi



Sunidhi Khanna



Tanish



Tanisha



Tanya Sharma



Unnati Shroff



Vamakshi Chaturvedi



Vrinda Bhola

Batch of 2022



Aarushi



Aleena Khan



Ananya Joshi



Angaja Khankariyal



Anisha



Anjali



Anpayini Mishra



Aparna Verma



Apoorvanshu



Arushi Gupta



Divya Bhalla



Divya Verma



Dristy Dugar



Hardika Grover



Ishita Kanodia



Ishita Sajwan



Kashish Sachdeva



Khushi Jain



Khyati Bhatt



Kiran



Kritika



Mitali Wadhwa



Osheen Sharma



Prashasti



Ritu



Riya Sagar



Sana Muti



Shivani B.



Shreya Kumari



Shreya Singh



Shuchita Gautam



Shweta Biihdhuri



Simran Kaur



Simran Vijay



Sneha Agarwal



Soumya Sharma



Tapasya



Tushita Arora



Ushma



Vanisha Goel



Yukti Rawat

Batch of 2021



Aarushi Tibrewal



Amisha Jasoria



Annika Goel



Anukriti



Ayushi Jain



Bhavya Palta



Deepti Kushwaha



Diksha



Dipika



Dishti Sharma



Divya Gupta



Divya Wadhwa



Harshita



Harshita Rathore



Ishita Singhal



Jiya



Katyayani Bajaj



Kritika Jain



Kritika Mittal



Lipika Kharbanda



Mahek Gupta



Mahek Jain



Mohini Miglani



Muskan



Muskan Aggarwal



Neha Dhaka



Nidhi Rai



Niharika



Nisha Kumari



Palak Chopra



Prakriti Gupta



Priya Bhola



Radhika Kapoor



Sakshi Lalwani



Shikha Pal



Shivani S



Shivani Singh



Shruti Chaudhari



Simran Sukhija



Sonal Madan



Tanishka Ashiwal



Urnisha Swargari



Vaishnavi Sagar



Vanshika Gupta



Varsha Raj



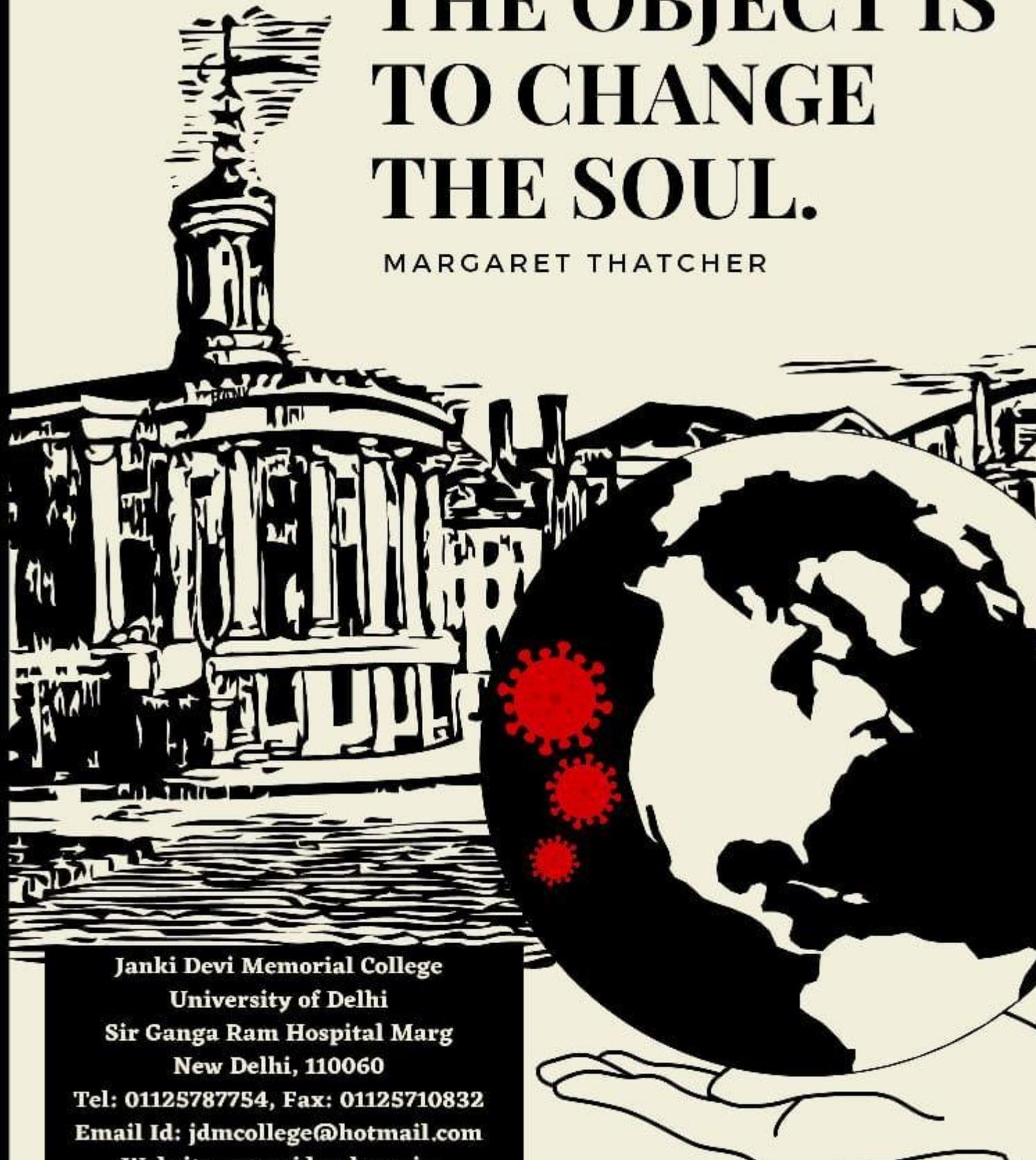
Vishakha Mittal



Yashika Singh

Official Social Media Handles

- **Instagram- @ecogene_jdmc**
https://instagram.com/ecogene_jdmc?igshid=3qezey21eani
- **#gratitudefirst Campaign on Instagram**
<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CJX16v4jpu9/?igshid=1eghwcuagvy7c>
- **Instagram- @ecophoria_jdmc**
https://instagram.com/ecophoria_jdmc?igshid=own1x7335jjn
- **Facebook**
<https://m.facebook.com/EcophoriaJDMC/>
- **LinkedIn**
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/ecophoria-the-economics-department-of-jdmc>
- **YouTube**
<https://youtube.com/channel/UCqLjY0y12yvlwcMjCKo1Ahg>



**ECONOMICS IS
THE METHOD;
THE OBJECT IS
TO CHANGE
THE SOUL.**

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