



OIKONOMIKA

~promoting stories with more insight to spark
new inspirations

**DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS**



ARYA VIDYAPEETH COLLEGE



1ST EDITION

2020

EDITORIAL

‘Oikonomika’ the first departmental e-magazine, a budding plant flourishing into a self-contending tree grounding and solidifying the future economists. The editorial board has always been the best and the most creative material for the e-magazine. We were overwhelmed by the humongous response by the students and esteemed professors with their drafts.

As the editors, we would say that the entire process of making this e-magazine has been enriching experience. Writing is an act of reacting to the environment around us. An expression is a basic instinct of thoughtful mind and the act of writing is one of the fountain head of ideas that springs into poems, articles or any form of art. The writing comes to life when it meets its reader. This departmental magazine showcases the literary expressions, social awareness and recognition to all the readers in the academic and extracurricular activities, strengthens the internal bonding among teachers and students just like a family.

We tried our best to accommodate all the deserving articles and poems in the departmental E -magazine and hope the first edition of ***‘oikonomika’*** will set the bar higher with interesting materials which will certainly astonish the readers. We shall be delighted to receive your valuable feedback.

HAPPY READING!

With Regards,

Deepanjana Das (3rd Semester)

Sharmishtha Bhattacharjee

(5th Semester)

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dear students,

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Department of Economics, Arya Vidyapeeth College, is going to publish its first E-magazine, “Oikonomika” during this hard time.

The Covid-19 pandemic had thrown up a huge challenge to the student community as well as to the present education system.

It goes without saying that the students had to face numerous difficulties in acquiring knowledge during this pandemic situation. Yet, even under such difficult situations, the Department of Economics had come up with such a noble thought, which in fact has impressed me a lot.

I convey my best wishes to the entire editorial board and each participant of the “Oikonomika” for this noble venture in such a hard time.

Best Wishes,

Dr. Pradip Kr. Bhattacharyya
Principal,
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati- 781016

FROM THE FACULTY MEMBER'S DESK



Feeling immense pleasure to know that students of department of economics of Arya Vidyapeeth College are going to publish ***Oikonomika***, an online magazine. As a part of the department, I have no words to bless and thank our extremely ingenious students for this innovative idea through which they can unlock their potential and reveal their thinking and writing skills that will inspire many more to take step forward. I am sure that the magazine will gift us new poets, story tellers, researchers

and many more talents.

All the very best wishes from the core of my heart for this venture boldly accepted by our students on my single advice. Waiting for this surprise as you all have already surprised us with your other excellences. Believe in God, have faith on yourselves and soar to the top. With blessings and love.

Regards,

Chhanda Biswas
[Associate professor, HOD]

Department of Economics,
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati-781016



It gives me immense pleasure to convey my best wishes to the students of the Department of Economics, Arya Vidyapeeth College, Guwahati for releasing the e-magazine ***Oikonomika***.

It is indeed a moment of pride to note that the Department of Economics is publishing its first E- Magazine. I convey my compliments to all the students involved in bringing out this magazine.

This E- Magazine will reflect the creativity of the young minds and I sincerely hope that this great Endeavour continues in the future as well. I appreciate the coordination and efforts of the group of students involved in bringing out this issue. Best wishes always!

Regards,

Dr. Mousumi Borah
[Associate Professor]

Department of Economics
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati -781016



It gives me immense pleasure to know that the department of Economics, Arya Vidyapeeth College is going to publish an E-magazine. I hope that this magazine will give the students ample opportunities to showcase their literary skills and explore their creative potentials. I congratulate all the members associated with this endeavor and wish the publication of the magazine a great success.

Regards,

Dr. Saurabh Pran Sharma
[Assistant Professor (Selection Grade)]

Department of Economics
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati- 781006



Dear students, I heartily welcome your endeavor and convey my best wishes for the forthcoming departmental E-magazine. Magazines are always reflections of enriched thoughts and a symbol of your concerted efforts to at least contribute to the society in a positive note. I hope this E- magazine will carry all the same .
ALLTHE BEST..

Regards,

Dr. Ranjan Jyoti Bezbaruah
[Assistant Professor]

Department of Economics
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati -781016



Oikonomika, the E-magazine is a mirror reflecting the creativity of young minds of Department of Economics, Arya Vidyapeeth College. It is a wonderful beginning which will give platform to the students to express themselves on various socio-economic issues. I extend my best wishes to all those whose sincere dedication and hard work have brought this into

reality. I hope such endeavors would continue in future enriching our knowledge.

With warm wishes and blessings-

Regards,

Dr. Shrutidhara Kashyap
[Assistant Professor]

Department of Economics
Arya Vidyapeeth College
Guwahati-781016

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POETRY SECTION

BEAUTIFUL SUNSETS NEED CLOUDY SKIES

How fascinating the view is!
How wonderful the feeling is!
Spending such a long time under the roof of the verandah and ideally standing; Watching those
brilliant colors that the clouds are reflecting,
Which take on the red and orange hues of the setting sun The
reflection of the sunset,
How charming it is!
That view from the window,
From the verandah.
Standing under the roof to watch those pretty clouds Is
such an amazing moment?
Full of amusement and excitement.
Peace, happiness, positivity, and gratitude those clouds give; Good,
blissful, calm, joyous are the feelings that we perceive.
Fantasization, motivation that it creates, To
live a new life which awaits?
The imaginations are breathtaking
And the words are lacking
To elucidate the sight, the feelings,
My mind which wandered out beyond the horizon!

RASHMITA SHARMA

3rd SEMESTER

RAINY NIGHTS

I sit there wondering, what if, You
were the sky and me the sea?

Day in and day out,
My love, you see;
The sun will rise from you, And
set in me.
The dawn brings upon you, The
periwinkle shade of glee.
Oh love! You make me shine what
else do you think you do to me?

Do me a favor, rain down on me, Brim
my shores with your love, I plea!

I know 'offing' is just an illusion we
can never really meet, can we?

MANASHI SARKAR

USE OF LEASHES

Sustainability? Yes, please.

But wait,

Where is the catch?

Sustainable development means,
Putting restraint in one form or another, on the use of resources.
Thus man – made scarcity.

Holding back a pack of hungry beast, In
front of food,
is, to say the least,
Very dangerous to the man with the leashes in both hand.

RANJU RANI DEB
4TH SEMESTER

THE DEBT

This is the debt I pay Just
for one riotous day Years
of regret and grief, Sorrow
without relief.

Will pay it to the end – Until
the grave, my true release-
Which will give me,
The clasp of peace.

Slight was the thing I bought
Small was the debt I thought,
Poor was the loan at best –
God! But the interest!

BHASWATI CHATTERJEE
3rd SEMESTER

I WILL BE MY LIGHT

This world,
No more feels void.
These sounds,
No more is just noise.

I can be someone's muse,
Or someone's deepest
desire,
But I choose to be,
My own kind of
fire.

No more needing validations,
No more seeking love,
No more asking permissions,
'Cause I have learnt to be enough.

I will fall, I will rise;
I will evolve, I will shine;
This world will be my
witness,
And I, will have no limits.

Watch me grow stronger,
Watch me become braver, '
Cause I have miles to go,
And not just clouds to chase.

I will be my
light,
I will be my
home, Embracing
myself,
Each day a little more.

DEEPANJANA DAS
3rd SEMESTER

SMILE TO REMEMBER

The best person in this world
Is someone who can listen to you,
And your past memories,
Who doesn't really know
much, But is trying to
understand you Or what you
are facing in life.

We met a lot of people,
Some who are there in our happy moments,
Some share the embarrassing moments with us.
And some share darker sides.

But for me,
The person with whom we can share
The darker side is the most special one.
Starting from good morning to good night,
I sit at night scrolling through my WhatsApp chat
list Of random people and thinking
If I should share my sorrows or not.

But I don't find any.
And hence, I go and sit in my balcony,
Staring at the moon, conveying it's shine,
That I have lost in my life.
The dark room where I stay each night,
Seeking for someone to say 'hello',
Or say 'Hey! I'm there'
'You can talk to me!'

I have stopped writing
Because now, words of my anger and sadness,
Have been locked inside me,
And slowly I'm losing control of it

Hey moon, did I deserve it?
Fix me or help me!
I want to smile again.

SHARMISTHA BHATTACHARJEE
5TH SEMESTER

I THOUGHT- DARK FEELINGS

I always thought when one was in love,
There was nothing but romance.
I thought love could never hurt me,
And always make me strong.
But after I fell in love with
you,
All I thought was wrong.
I thought you would be always be there,
Anytime I was in need,
But you only needed me,
When you needed a lead.
I waited for your calls, your texts, your love, your affection,
But night after night, all I felt was rejection.
I did all I could think of,
To make you see how I felt,
I did everything you asked of me,
I played the cards I was dealt.
I thought that things would change.
But all you did was encouraged me to do,
What a man must do.
I thought you would have compassion,
A sense of how I felt.
But you broke up with me,
Four weeks later,
And that left on me the biggest mistake.
I thought all these things about love,
Was true lovely and pure.
But you took all I thought about love.
Now I think that love is dead
And I am not worth the time.
For anyone else to be with me;
I took your action as a sign.
I thought you were the one,
Which now is a memory,
I badly want to be gone.

DEEPPYOTI KALITA
6TH SEMESTER

AN ALLEGORY

The splendid beauty,
Still gently engraved in my heart,
Showing the impact
of time,
And bringing life to fondness.

Making me tremble on,
Mesmerizing thoughts each day,
You've become the refuge,
To my broken soul.

Things shudder,
Life fades,
But the allegory,
Remains eternal.

TONMOY SHARMA
1st SEMESTER

স্বপ্নফুল

নৈখনৰ দাঁতিতে এটা অচেতন স্বপ্ন,
সমাধি পাতিবলৈ উদ্ভাৱল হৈছিল নৈপৰীয়া বতাহজাকে
মই তাত বৈ দিছিলোঁ!
নৈৰ বুকুত এছটা শিল
ওপঙি ফুৰিছিল...
ধ্বংস বিলাপত মাতাল এজাক শগুনৰ ...
ক্ৰমাৎ কোলাহল কমি কমি
নিমাত হৈ পৰিছিল চুবুৰীবোৰ...
ওপঙি ফুৰা শিলটোত
এখিলা সেউজ গজিছিল..
এগাল জোনাক গিলি মেঘফুল ফুলিছিল আকাশত!
ধ্বংস স্তূপৰ পৰা কেঁচা গোলন্দ ওলাইছিল...
"মাটিৰ"
সৃষ্টিৰ উল্লাস!!
অন্তত
প্ৰেমৰ বিজয়

গাৰ্গী কাশ্যপ

তাইৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টি

ৰঙীন পৃথিৱীখন চাবলৈ তাইৰো মন যায়
বাকীবোৰৰ দৰে,
তাইৰো মন যায় নিশাৰ জোনটিলৈ চাই
কথা পাতিবলৈ,
তাইৰো মন যায় কপালত হাত বুলাই মৰম কৰা
মাকৰ হাতখন চাবলৈ,
তাইৰো মন যায়
ফুলৰ ৰং চাবলৈ
তাইৰো মন যায়
ফাকুৱাৰ ৰঙবোৰ চাবলৈ
তাইৰো মন যায়
পখিলাৰ ৰঙীন পাখিবোৰ চাবলৈ
কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা
তাই বোলে সকলোবোৰ চায়
সকলোবোৰ দেখা পায়
তাইৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টিৰে।

প্ৰতীক্ষা শৰ্মা
প্ৰথম ষাণ্মাসিক

তাইৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টি

ৰঙীন পৃথিৱীখন চাবলৈ তাইৰো মন যায়
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কথা পাতিবলৈ,
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ফুলৰ ৰং চাবলৈ
তাইৰো মন যায়
ফাকুৱাৰ ৰঙবোৰ চাবলৈ
তাইৰো মন যায়
পখিলাৰ ৰঙীন পাখিবোৰ চাবলৈ
কিন্তু আচৰিত কথা
তাই বোলে সকলোবোৰ চায়
সকলোবোৰ দেখা পায়
তাইৰ অন্তৰ্দৃষ্টিৰে।

প্ৰতীক্ষা শৰ্মা
প্ৰথম ষাণ্মাসিক

LEADING EDGES

GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS OF COVID-19

The novel corona virus which was first started in China at the end of last year, and exceeded to 115,000 as of March 10 and is likely to climb significantly higher. What was initially seen as largely China-centric shock is now understood to be a global crisis. The spread has regrettably borne out analyst downside scenario with investors digesting the implication of disrupted supply chain, official containment measures, and spillovers from the real economy to financial market. The increase uncertainty has let to financial market volatility last seen during the global financial crisis.

The June 2020 global economic prospect describes both the immediate and near-term outlook for the impact of the pandemic and the long-term damage it has dealt to prospect for growth. The baseline forecast of 5.2% contraction in the global GDP in 2020 during market exchange rate weights-the deepest global recessions in decade despite the extraordinary efforts made by the government to counter the downturn with fiscal and monetary policy support. The crisis highlights the need for urgent action to cushion the pandemic held economic consequences, protect vulnerable population and set the stage for a lasting recovery. Emerging market and developing economies will be affected by economic headwinds from multiple quarters: pressure on weak health care system, loss of trade and tourism, exporters of penalties or industrial commodities will be particularly hard hit it has triggered and unprecedented collapse in oil demand and a crash in oil prices. The forecast assumes that the pandemic recedes in such a way that domestic mitigation measure can be lifted by mid –year in advance economy and later in developing countries that adverse global pill over as during the second half of 2020. However, this view may be optimistic. Looking at the speed with which the crisis has overtaken the global economy may provide a clue that how did the recession will be.

The sharp age of pace global growth forecast downgrade, points to the possibility of yet further downward remissions and the need for additional action by policymakers in coming months to support economic activities.

PRIYANKA DAS

6th SEMESTER

SOME THINGS ARE NOT BEAUTIFUL

Welcome to the generation which has successfully romanticized mental disorders. I cannot think of any reason for the movies, models and books which have made them sound so glamorous. How can it pretty when we have built shrines for ourselves with someone else's sorrow? We are in reality, a generation of people who have become more and more open to the idea that having a panic attack is cute, that if you don't sleep well one night that you're an insomniac, which means you are some kind of a genius and eating disorders are tragically beautiful, but they are not. Somehow, we have built this idea that an illness is a desirable state of a mind.

What illness are what we have modeled them to look like are two very different things, depression isn't crying till your mascara has painted your face black, staring into the sunset or staring at the ceiling at 4 in the morning with burning eyes because you can't even get the motivation to close them. Its numbness, a strange oblivion, where you are not even sure what are you feeling. Suicide isn't poetic. It certainly doesn't make anyone angels. It is an unnecessary destruction of life, where some people die because they feel they could've saved someone, only if they knew. Self-harm is not the posts you can see on Facebook, 'you are beautiful, no matter what' they are ugly scars which remind you of the transient pain and showers that string forever.

PLEASE!! STOP throwing the word DEPRESSION anywhere you can in a conversation because it makes the actually affected people think that something is extra with them.

Flowers do not grow out of scars, and mental illness is what does not make people love you.

MENTAL ILLNESS ARE WHAT THEY CLAIM TO BE – ILLNESS.

SNIGDHA PAUL

5th SEMESTER

INDIA'S STATE OF CASH INTENSITY

State finances in India have undergone some significant changes in recent years. Although fiscal reforms at the State level have been an important component of economic policy reforms, the finances of the States continued to deteriorate even during the 1990s. It was in this backdrop that the Eleventh Finance Commission recommended a fiscal reform incentive scheme. The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) too evolved schemes for fiscal correction of states. The Government of India also moved swiftly to

facilitate fiscal reforms at the State level and the idea of 'incentivizing reforms' took roots (World Bank, 2004). In recent years, a number of important initiatives have been undertaken in the form of State level Fiscal Responsibility Legislations (FRLs) and various institutional reforms along with reforms relating to market borrowing programmed. As a result of various initiatives, States have recorded an average revenue surplus of 0.5 per cent of GDP during 2006-07 and 2008-09. Reflecting the improvement in revenue balance, the average gross fiscal deficit (GFD) as a percentage to GDP has also been lower during this period as compared with the earlier years. The outstanding liabilities of the State Governments as a percentage to GDP at 32.7 per cent as at end-March 2005 have also consistently fallen thereafter. Some incipient signs of a compositional shift are also evident in the financing pattern of GFD at the State level. For instance, market borrowings have emerged as the major source of financing of GFD since 2007-08 as against special securities issued to National Small Saving Fund (NSSF), which used to be the major source of financing of GFD during the past few years. A comparison of State finances vis-à-vis restructuring plan suggested by the TFC shows that at the consolidated level, States have over - achieved the deficit and debt targets much ahead of the time-frame stipulated by the TFC. However, the worrisome factor remains the quality of fiscal correction and consolidation as States were unable to scale up their capital expenditure.

Improvement in fiscal situation in recent years has been achieved by pursuing the fiscal correction and consolidation process under a rule based fiscal framework. All but two States, viz., West Bengal and Sikkim have enacted the FRLs. The efforts of State Governments towards reducing fiscal imbalances were aided by larger devolution and transfers from the Centre based on TFC recommendations along with improvement in tax buoyancy on the strength of macroeconomic fundamentals. All States have implemented value added tax (VAT) in lieu of sales tax, which turned out to be a buoyant source of revenue for the State Governments.

Furthermore, the Debt Swap Scheme during 2002-05 along with incentives provided by the TFC under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility helped States in restructuring their liabilities and led to lower interest burden as well as reduction in their debt obligations.

However, situation with regard to debt remains precarious in some States which needs to be addressed on a priority basis. Alongside the improvement in fiscal position of States, there has been a build-up of cash balances with them. Some part of these cash balances has arisen on account of temporary liquidity mismatches and reflects a tendency on the part of the States to avoid recourse to Ways and Means (WMA)/overdraft (OD). Realizing the need for meeting any prospective exigency, States seem to have taken recourse to build up cash surplus as a precautionary measure, instead of resorting to WMAs/OD (Statement 1).

The surplus cash balances of States have persisted since 2004-05 and stood at Rs.1, 01,969 crores at end-March, 2009. Such high magnitude of cash balances raises issues regarding the cash management by State Governments. The build-up of surplus cash balances was initially contributed by excessive autonomous inflow of NSSF collections. For instance, during 2004-05 NSSF accounted for 72.3 per cent

of total incremental liabilities of the State Governments. However, of which only 76.7 per cent was used for financing of GFD

This phenomenon continued during 2006-07 as well. Despite a sharp decline in NSSF inflows in recent years, the phenomenon has persisted mainly on account of various factors, inter alia, initiation of rule-based fiscal regime, larger devolution and transfers from the Centre based on the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) along with improvement in tax buoyancy on the strength of macroeconomic fundamentals.

[Percentage source collected from reports-RBI]

SHARMISTHA BHATTACHARJEE
5th SEMESTER

COVID-19 IS AFFECTING MEN AND WOMEN DIFFERENTLY

During the COVID-19 crisis, men and women are affected in different ways. Measures to resolve it must take gender into account. For women and girls, vulnerabilities in the home, on the front lines of health care, and in the labor, market must be addressed. Covid-19 has profoundly different outcomes for men and women – and not just in terms of them. Regardless of where one looks, it is women who bear most of the responsibility for holding societies together, be it at home, in health care, at school, or in caring for the elderly and more than 80% women perform this without getting paid.

We see three areas where women and girls are particularly at risk and in need of stronger protections in the current crisis. First, under conditions of quarantine or stay-at-home measures, women and children who live with violent and controlling men are exposed to considerably greater danger. Reports of domestic violence, too, have surged as a result of the pandemic. In France, cases rose by a third in the first week of lockdown, while reports are up 75% in Australia. According to few sources, Indian women filed more domestic violence complaints than recorded in a similar period in the last 10 years. About 86% women who experienced violence never sought help, and 77% of the victims did not even mention the incidents to anyone.

The need to support these women and children will only increase when the crisis is over and people are free to move around again. We must ensure those women's shelters and other forms of assistance are maintained and strengthened accordingly. Governments and civil-society groups must provide more resources such as emergency housing and telephone help lines, perhaps leveraging mobile technologies in innovative new ways, as is happening in so many other domains. Second, the majority of those on the front lines of the pandemic are women, because women make up 70% of all health and social-services staff globally. We urgently need to empower these women, starting by providing more resources to those who also assume primary responsibility for household work. Increasingly, that could include caring for infected family members, which will subject these women to even greater risk.

Women also account for the majority of the world's older population, particularly those over 80 and thus a majority of potential patients. Yet they tend to have less access to health services than men do. Worse, in several countries that experienced previous epidemics, the provision of sexual and reproductive health services including parental and maternal care and contraceptives and safe abortions was reduced as soon as resources needed to be reallocated for the crisis. Such defunding has grave consequences for women and girls, and must be prevented at all costs. Deployed on COVID-19 duty, women doctors and nurses in PPE kit bear extreme discomfort during menstruation. Wearing an entire PPE kit for eight-hour-long shifts while treating patients during the COVID-19 pandemic is already a tough job. The situation is made even more difficult for female doctors and nurses during dysmenorrhea. Some of the female doctors have shared their experiences as how they hold on to all their personal discomfort so as to not waste another PPE kit for their menstrual hygiene, as PPE kits are globally down on stocks.

Menstrual hygiene remains less discussed as before and certain solutions must be provided for the women in front lines during pandemic. Finally, women are particularly vulnerable

Economically. Globally, women's personal finances are weaker than men's, and their position in the labor market is less secure. Moreover, women are more likely to be single parents who will be hit harder by the economic downturn that is now in full swing. Given these differences, it is critical that economic crisis-response measures account for women's unique situation. Particularly in conflict zones and other areas where gender equality receives short shrift, women and girls' risk being excluded from decision-making processes, and potentially left behind altogether. To that end, policymakers at all levels need to listen to and engage with women's rights organizations when formulating responses to this crisis, and when preparing for the next one. The guiding question always should be: Are women and men affected differently by this issue, and, if so, how can we achieve fairer outcomes? We must ensure that girls have just as much time to study as boys do and do not bear full responsibility for the care of siblings and parents. We also must learn the right lessons from the COVID-19 crisis, which demands that we take a hard look at how we value and pay for women's contributions to health care, social services, and the economy. How can we ensure that women are not excluded from important political processes now and in the future? Today, all countries are facing the same crisis, and none will prevail over COVID- 19 by acting alone. Given that we share the same future, all of us must work to ensure that it is one built on solidarity and partnership Governments and the UN must show leadership. We know that gender-equal societies are more prosperous and sustainable than those with deep disparities. The world's decision-makers have an opportunity to make gender equality a top priority. We urge them to rise to the occasion.

SUPERNA DEY

3rd SEMESTER

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Being part of so-called progressive fraternity, I want to elucidate few insights on sustainable development, hoping that most of us are aware of this term. It is a way to make the world a better place for every one now without destroying the possibilities for the next generations. Three main things have to be stressed on talking about sustainable development- social progress, economic development and environment. Are these three sectors being followed collinearly? Rarely they are, as economy flourish environment gets affected. As environmental degradation staunch business falls off track. When one sector prospers rapidly other two sectors lag behind because of non collinear nature of these three sectors. So much been achieved in business world, medicine, construction, IT and farming sectors; on individual level or as an organization, many people are earning a lot, saving and investing but mass population (including privilege one) are losing much higher ecologically, socially and culturally than most of us can think of. Following two illustrations may enlighten us how much we are losing today and how much is left for tomorrow...

" After green revolution rice production increased rapidly. At what cost this production raised, let's analyses. To cultivate 1-hectare area of paddy requires around ₹85000. What about ecological cost and human efforts? It requires 1.3 correlate of water just to cultivate one-hectare area. Can you imagine how big the number is? Wait and take a moment to rethink the number. With this much water 1500 households of cities can survive over a month. Rice alone consume 30% of world irrigation water. It requires relentless efforts from farmers during sowing and harvesting season. When natural calamities such as flood happens during this season, whole family of farmer has to go through stressful physical and mental trauma. Soil pollution and ground water depletion is the additional cost it brings due to heavy use of chemical fertilizers and intensive use of ground water. Despite producing rice at such a high-cost thousands of tons of rice get damaged every year and ironically India is the largest exporter of rice.... Regardless of these drawbacks we hope for sustainable production ideas. Rain water harvesting and organic farming can bring a change. Government should also focus on sustainable agriculture. "

When we talk about social progress; education, nutrition and health come into our mind.

" Saving rate among middle class families have increased rapidly over last decade, which is well appreciated. But many families are actually saving money for the dowry of their daughter's wedding by compromising quality education, nutrition and health of children. Malnourishment among girls is much higher than boys. In this growing economy more than 30% of malnourished children are from India."

Can a malnourished and poorly educated society sustain development for long period of time? How can we neglect social progress and environmental importance while planning for economic development!

We have this craze for economic development and earning money that we forget about ecology and vital role it play on our lives.

Few percent of greedy politicians, corrupt administrator, obsessed industrialists, ignorant individuals and system enclosing them are holding back genuine developmental activities, for which nature is suffering the most. Climate change, frequent floods are consequences of excessive exploitation of our natural resources.

Millions of years ago dinosaurs extinct from earth as meteor hit earth, which is a natural cause then earth again revive itself but now living things are in grave danger due human exploitation of natural resources.

Many people on personal level or as NGO'S are trying to stop this exploitation by protesting, writing, speaking and taking actions to make sustainable use of natural resources and to save our mother nature for next generation.

Sustainable goals are adopted by UN in 2015 to end poverty, inequality and build more peaceful, prosperous society by 2030. But this COVID-19 19 pandemic would definitely mark huge negative impact on growth and development our society. Any organization or government alone can't change fate of our society as long as we are not ready to accept the challenge and work for it. As individual we too can contribute our share of gratitude towards mother nature in many ways.

" If you are a farmer think how crops can be grown years after years without losing soil fertility and depleting ground water.

When you are investing in a business, inquire about the company whether it is involved in environmental degradation or causing social loss directly or indirectly.

While choosing a leader see if he is aware of climate change, values environment and social progressed and most importantly if he is educated."

This is not an easy world, is it? Not at all. As human beings, we are blessed with ability to understand who we are, what we want to contribute and the kind of life we want to lead. Life goes on, it's up to us to choose to learn and grow from our experiences. One of the best quotes I ever heard " Yesterday I was clever, so I want to change the world. Today I'm wise, so I am changing myself.

With hope and aspirations to change myself and make world a better place to live in today and tomorrow.

TARIKH IQBAL AHMED
5th SEMESTER

COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON STUDENT'S LIFE.

Schools are shut, and students are stranded at home, with extremely limited contact with friends and virtually no physical activity, thanks to the Covid-19 pandemic raging across the world. IB, A Levels, ICSE, CBSE all known and recognized boards have postponed or cancelled examinations. The COVID-19 pandemic is first and foremost a health crisis. Many countries have (rightly) decided to close schools, colleges and universities.

The crisis crystallizes the dilemma policymakers are facing between closing schools (reducing contact and saving lives) and keeping them open (allowing workers to work. And maintaining the economy). The severe short-term disruption is felt by many families around the world: home schooling is not only a massive shock to parents' productivity, but also to children's social life and learning.

Teaching is moving online, on an untested and unprecedented scale. Student assessments are also moving online, with a lot of trial and error and uncertainty for everyone. Many assessments have simply been cancelled. Importantly, these interruptions will not just be a short-term issue, but can also have long-term consequences for the affected cohorts and are likely to increase inequality. Going to school is the best public policy tool available to raise skills. While school time can be fun and can rise social skills and social awareness, from an economic point of view the primary point of being in school is that it increases a child's ability. Even a relatively short time in school does this; even a relatively short period of missed school will have consequences for skill growth. But can we estimate how much the COVID-19 will affect learning? Not very precisely, as we are in a new world; but we can use other studies to get an order of magnitude.

The careers of this year's university graduates may be severely affected by the COVID19 pandemic. They have experienced major teaching interruptions in the final part of their studies, they are experiencing major interruptions in their assessments, and finally they are likely to graduate at the beginning of a major global recession. Evidence suggests that poor market conditions at labor market entry cause workers to accept lower paid jobs, and that this has permanent effects for the careers of some.

Hogwarts and many reputed universities also shows that graduates from programs with high predicted earnings can compensate for their poor starting point through both within- and across- firm earnings gains, but graduates from other programs have been found to experience permanent earnings losses from graduating in a recession The global lockdown of education institutions is going to cause major (and likely unequal) interruption in students' learning; disruptions in internal assessments; and the cancellation of public assessments for qualifications or their replacement by an inferior alternative. What can be done to mitigate these negative impacts?

Schools need resources to rebuild the loss in learning, once they open again. How these resources are used, and how to target the children who were especially hard hit, is an open question. Given the evidence of the importance of learning in schools should also consider postponing rather than skipping internal assessments. For new graduates, policies should support their entry to the labor market to avoid long run unemployment periods.

DEEPSHIKHA NANDI ROY
5th SEMESTER

CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS: HOW THEY AFFECT OUR ECONOMY

Currency fluctuations are a natural outcome of the floating exchange rate system, which is the norm for most major economies. Numerous fundamental and technical factors influence the exchange rate of one currency compared to another. These include relative supply and demand of the two currencies, economic performances, an outlook for the inflation, interest rate differentiation, capital flows, technical support and resistance levels, and so on.

As these factors are generally in a state of perpetual flux, currency fluctuates from one moment to the next.

Although, a currency's level should be determined by the underlying economy, the sharp and often found and termed as huge movements in a currency can dictate the overall economy's fortunes.

While the impact of currency gyrations in an economy is far reaching, most people do not pay close attention to exchange rates because most of their business is conducted in their domestic currency. For the typical consumer, exchange rates only come into focus for occasional activities or transactions, such as foreign travel, import payment or overseas remittances. A common fallacy that most people use is that a strong domestic currency is a good thing because it makes cheaper to travel to Europe for example or to pay for an important product.

ARNAV ROY CHOUDHURY
3rd SEMESTER

Barriers to Economic Development

What is economic development and how has the concept evolved through the years? The economic part of it could be thought to be relatively straightforward, a steady rise in per capita income as conventionally measured is an anchor, in concept and in reality. But rising per capita income, while necessary, is certainly not sufficient for development, and even for economic development.

Economies are created and managed by people. These people must be capable of performing the duties required to create a dynamic economy. Matters of economic growth and decline hinge on the population, also called the Human Capital. Amartya Kumar Sen, the Indian economist and philosopher said, "Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable and unethical." Peter Drucker, the American-Austrian consultant forwarded something relatable. He said, "The ultimate resource in economic development is people. It is people, not capital or raw materials that develop an economy. Thus, to truly understand the world, we must understand the role that the population plays in an economy's growth or decline. The distribution of the rising income among the population is legitimately in the domain of economic development. Two key features of the distribution of income are inequality and poverty.

If average income rises but the inequality of its distribution also increases, then an egalitarian perspective would mark down the latter as a negative aspect of economic development. Distribution is not simply about inequality between individuals. Inequality across broadly defined groups is also a key factor. Gender inequality saps economic development as it suppresses the potential of half the population. Thus, improvements in measures of gender inequality are to be looked for in their own right, but also because of the contributions they make to economic growth and to addressing economic inequality. Similarly, inequalities between ethnic and regional groups stoke social tension and affect the climate for investment and hence economic growth. It is difficult to separate out these seemingly non-economic dimensions from the narrow economy. Economic development is thus also about developing more generally. On the other hand, if poverty, the population below a socially acceptable level of income, also increases then this is another negative mark to be set against rising average income in assessing economic development. In other words, growing poverty would also contrast negatively with higher average income in any evaluation of

Economic development. Of course, the actual outcome on poverty will depend on an interaction between average income and inequality and which of the two forces dominates empirically. But identifying economic development purely with income is too narrow a conception. Other aspects of well-being are surely relevant. Education and health outcomes, for example, go beyond income. They are important markers of well-being in their own right, but they influence, and are influenced by, income. High income can deliver an educated and healthy population, but an educated and healthy population also delivers high income.

Thus, any assessment of development, and even economic development, needs to take into account a broader range of measures of well-being than simply income and its distribution. Education and health, and their distribution in the population, are important as well.

BIJOYA LAXMI CHAKRABORTY
3rd SEMESTER

THE DIFFERENT TIME ZONES IN INDIA

India stretches 3000km [1,864] miles from east to west, spanning roughly 30 degrees longitude. The sun arises spanning roughly 30degrees longitude. The sun rises two hours earlier in the east of India than in the west. Critics of the single time zone have argued that India should move to two different standard times to make the best use of daylight in eastern India, where the sun rises and sets much earlier than the west. They argue that the rising and setting of the sun impacts our body clocks or circadian rhythm. As it gets darker in the evening, the body starts to produce the sleep hormone melatonin

The decision of having two time zones for eastern and western India may also help in flourishing the economy of the north-eastern states as the capability and efficiency of working people depends on the circadian system of the human body. It might also have a better impact on human health especially for the poor children.

In India, the IST [Indian standard time] is based on longitude $82^{\circ}5'$ which passes through Mirzapur near Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh and is 5hr 30 minutes ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. [GMT], now called the universal coordinated time [UTC] The keeper of the time in India is the CSIR- National physical Laboratory [NPL], New Delhi, which records time using five cesium atomic clocks.

For maintaining two time zones in India, a demarcation as proposed passing through $89^{\circ}52'$ E at the border between West Bengal and Assam. Regions to the west this line including the northeastern states would be 5hours 30 minutes ahead of UTC and regions to the east of this line, including the northeastern states would be 6 hours 30 minutes ahead of the UTC. Hence the two time zones of India- IST – I for most of India will cover the regions between $89^{\circ}52'$ E and $92^{\circ}25'$ E. The two time zones will be separated by 1 hour. The IST-II will be allowed of IST-I by 1hour, so if we travel from east to west, we may gain one extra hour in our schedule.

MRIDUSHMITA GHOSE
5th SEMESTER

Hawala: Concealed and Underground Banking.

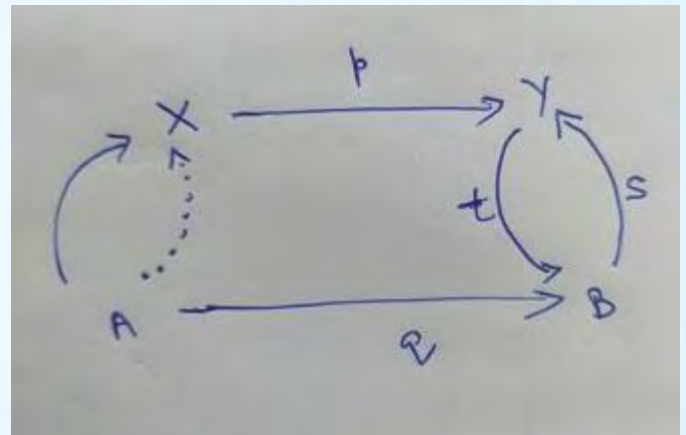
'Hawala', a term that is rarely seen or covers the highlight of newspapers or news channel, but is often executed in many parts of the world.

Hawala is an unofficial remittance system, without any physical movement of money. It is an apparatus that actually works without the involvement of banking system and other financial institutions. Hawala means 'trust', have been used since ancient times originated in South Asia during the 8th century and is used throughout the world, today, particularly in Islamic communities, as the parallel means of transferring funds. This system mainly developed in India, before the introduction of Western banking system. Also called 'Underground banking', works on the basis of many middle men called the hawaladers or the hawala dealers. A person willing to transfer funds, contacts a Hawala dealer at the source location. The hawala operator collects the money from that person who wishes to make a transfer. He then calls upon his counterpart or the other hawala operator at the destination place/ country where the transfer has to be made. Now the hawala operator at transferee's end, hand over the cash to the intended recipient after deducting a certain amount of commission.

(Figure)

The above figure shows the working of a single hawala system.

A (customer) approaches X (a hawala broker) in one city and gives a sum of money (dotted arrow) that is to be transferred to B (recipient) in another, usually foreign, city. Along with the money, he usually specifies something like password that will lead to the money being paid out (the lined arrow). X(the hawala) calls Y(another hawala broker) through 'p' in the figure, in the recipient's city and informs Y about agreed password or gives other disposition of funds. Then, B(the intended recipient), who also has been informed by A about the password, through 'q' in the figure, now approaches Y and tells him the agreed password through 's'. If the password is correct, then Y releases the sum of money to B(through 't' in the figure), usually deducting a small commission. X now basically owes Y the money that Y had pay out to B, thus, Y has to trust X's promise to settle the debt at a later date. A complex yet is used by many all around the globe.



Hawala has been made illegal in many countries as it can be used for illegitimate purposes also such as circulation of black money, drug trafficking, providing funds for terrorism and many other activities. Moreover, it is seen to be a form of money laundering and can be used to move wealth anonymously. In India, FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) 2000 and PMLA(Prevention of Money Laundering Act)2002 are the two major legislations that make such transactions illegal.

JYOTISHA KALITA
6th SEMESTER

BATTLE OF BASANTAR: A Gutsy 21-year-old and his FAMAGUSTA JX 202.

“A gravely injured 2nd Lt. Khetrpal was asked to withdraw at from point, but the brave young officer refused to give up. He had told his commanding officer”

“No Sir, I will not abandon my tank. My gun is still working and I will get those morons!”

**2ND LT. ARUN KHETRAPAL, PVC (P)
ARMoured CORPS | UNIT: 17 POONA HORSE
REGIMENT 14TH OCT, 1950 – 16TH DEC, 1971
(MARTYRED)**



Daredevil in the truest sense of the word, 2nd lieutenant Arun Khetrpal was part of the Poona Horse Regiment, and was posthumously awarded the Paramvir Chakra(highest military award) for his unrivalled bravery and sacrifice for the nation in the battle of Basantra, which was during the 1971 Indo-Pak war. A courageous young man of 21 years, Khetrpal had just joined the Indian army as a 2nd lieutenant when he was called on duty to the war front in 1971. Born in Pune on 14th October 1950, he came from an army background. His grandfather had served in the British Indian Army during World War 1, while Arun's father, Brigadier M.L Khetrpal served in Indian Army's engineering Corps until his retirement.

During the 1971 Indo Pak War

When war was finally declared between India and Pakistan in 1971, Arun's regiment was given the task to set up a bridge across the Basantra river. Close to Sialkot, the territory was of strategic importance for both sides. During the course of the war Indian troops reported alarming artillery on slaughter from Pakistan's side and requested for tank support. Thus, on December 16th, two Poona horse tanks (of which one was under the command of Khetrapal) were moved towards Jarpal in Pakistan. Enroute the Basantra river crossing, they were attacked by Pakistani tanks. The Indian side retaliated effectively.

However, during the battle, the other Poona horse tank came under attack and the Commander was killed. That left Khetrapal alone to fight off the Pakistani tanks.

Aftermaths of the war

Khetrapal was an iconic figure in the ethos of the Indian Army with prominent construction being named after him. The parade ground at NDA was named after him as Khetrapal ground while the auditorium and one of the main gates bear his name at the IMA. Arun Khetrapal's centurion was called Famagusta JX202. It was restored after the war and is presently preserved at the Armoured Corps Centre and schools in Ahmednagar. Even the enemies remember our daredevil soldier "with warmest regards and utmost sincerity To: Brigadier M.L Khetrapal , father of Shaheed 2nd lieutenant Arun Khetrapal, PVC , Who stood like a rock, between the victory and failure of the counterattack by the 'spearheads' 13 Lancers on 16th December 1971 in the battle of 'BARA PIND' as we call it and battle of 'BASANTRA' as 17 Poonahorse remember". Daredevil led a strong counter-attack that would eventually lead to his martyrdom and also give India the final push towards victory. Abroad a Famagusta JX 202, Khetrapal single handily destroyed five enemy tanks before getting hit by a shell. Gravely injured Khetrapal was asked to withdraw at this point. But the 2nd lieutenant refused to give up. He had told his commanding officer, "No sir, I will not abandon my tank. My gun is still working and I will get these bastards!" Until his dying breath, Khetrapal managed to destroy a total of seven Pakistani tanks. This gave the Indian troops a much-needed upper hand that not only led to an eventual victory for the Indian side, but was also an end to the war.

NILOTPAL MAHANTA
3rd SEMESTER

MOST READ BOOK IN THE WORLD

Today is the age of networking and globalization. The world has become a smaller place to live in than it was a decade ago, all thanks to telecommunication. From radio, television, telephone we have come gateway to the age of internet. Internet has revolutionized the world that we live in and has changed our daily life. We can now be in touch with anyone, anywhere at any time. It has blended so well with our life that we feel handicapped when there is a disruption in the net connectivity. In spite of all the praises and laurels that we can shower upon the positive uses of internet I feel that a line has to be drawn somewhere in the judicious use of the same.

Teenagers who are the most vulnerable lot in terms of use of technology are the prime concern. A mobile phone once considered a luxury in the society is now almost as necessary as a pen for a student. As one reaches the doorstep of college a teenager is often provided with a mobile. Sometimes when parents do not or could not provide them with the same, the child is seen to suffer from inferiority complex and sometimes have to face huge tantrums. But almost every invention has faced such hiccups. The television also now a part of our daily life was once considered as the idiot box because of the dampening and addictive influence it had on its viewers, a machine to kill time. So, what should we call mobile phones then in terms of killing time?

Someone cracked a joke the other day and it went like - teacher said to a student, "Which is the most read book in the world?" to which the student replied, "Sir, Facebook."

This joke made me wonder and dwell on the bitter reality that was expressed in a humorous manner. Although the approach seems pessimistic, the intentions are not to point out flaws in mobile phones or internet. Internet in fact has been a great boon for the students. Any unknown fact can be known in a matter of seconds, thanks to the websites like Google or Wikipedia. But don't you feel students should read more books? Aren't we being deprived of the joy of reading books like Robinson Crusoe, The Three Musketeers, Tom Sawyer and so on?

Reading a good book early in the morning or even in the afternoon after a tiring day seems heaven. But deep inside I fear whether our or next generation will be able to enjoy the same or will their imagination be crushed as they turn themselves into robots with eyes glued to the screens of their mobile phones. With the increase in the use of applications like Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, teenagers are often lured by the concept of online friendship and seen wasting a lot of their time in political or irrelevant conversations. The young age is like a sowing a seed or fruit plant, the more we nurture it the better fruits shall we receive. As morning shows the day our early life determines our success in the future.

As far as physical activities, games and sports are concerned, here also mobile phones and internet have engulfed the students in their addictive traps. Games like PUBG, Clash of Clans, Call of Duty are found to top the charts in the list of most addictive games. We see students spending hours after hours

in their mobile phones playing the same rather than playing outdoor games with their friends. Games like Football, Cricket, Hockey and Badminton not only keep the students physically fit but also enhance their mental ability to take quick decisions and imbibe in them a spirit of sportsmanship and brotherhood and competitive spirit.

Researchers have shown that procrastination has increased in teenagers with the increase in the use of mobile phones. So we have to decide as how to avail the benefits without being a prey to its addictive clutches. We come across a word “SPACE” in today’s society and everyone is said to have one’s own space.

Let us make our society and our nation filled with good thoughts and a healthy environment, a society where not robots but high thinking intellectuals are the harbingers of a better tomorrow. To express the dream of a better a few lines from Gitanjali by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore are quoted----

“Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; where knowledge is free;

“Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls. Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.”

PARTHA PRATIM DAS
3rd SEMESTER

SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT OF THE THIRD GENDER

Being a transgender in India comes with a lot of challenges. A transgender has to go through constant discrimination just because of his/her gender identity. We should understand that being heterosexual, homosexual, bisexual, or transgendered is not just about sexuality. It's also about complex lifestyles that have an impact on every aspect of a person's life, including the emotional, psychological, social, and professional. Here, I'll basically focus on the transgender people in our society which are recognized by the Supreme Court of India as the "third gender". I'll discuss various measures necessary for them to become efficient human resource and contribute to the Indian economy. But before that let us understand who actually transgender people are and how they are maintaining their livelihood in our society.

Our generation only knows the words "gay" and "lesbian", that too because of western media. But we should understand that sexuality is not limited to heterosexuality or homosexuality, rather it is a broad term. A person can get discriminated on the basis of their gender or they can get discriminated based on their sexual orientation. So, it's useful to understand different sexes and genders before forming any opinion and only then we can address these discriminations.

"Transgender" is an umbrella term that describes people whose gender identity or expression does not match the sex they were assigned at birth.

Sex and gender are two different concepts. A person's sex refers to his or her biological status as either male or female. The determination of a person's sex depends primarily on various physical characteristics, including chromosomes, reproductive anatomy and sex hormones. Gender, on the other hand, is a societal construct that deals with the expected behaviors, roles and activities typically associated with the different sexes.

On the other hand, sexual orientation is different from gender identity. Sexual orientation is a person's physical, emotional or romantic attraction to another person, while gender identity is about one's own sense of self. Transgender people may be straight, lesbian, gay or bisexual. For example, a person born with male genitalia may transition to being female but may be attracted to females. In this case, the person may identify as lesbian even though she was born with male genitalia. Sexual orientation also plays a role when it comes to social acceptance because we are only familiar with heterosexual relationships and doesn't understand that sexual orientation is not a choice but it is biological. While there is no single "gay gene," there is overwhelming evidence of a biological basis for sexual orientation that is programmed

Into the brain before birth based on a mix of genetics and prenatal conditions, none of which the fetus chooses.

Here, I'll not discuss much about sexual orientation as it's a vast topic in itself but I'll focus on transgender discrimination and upliftment.

We are all familiar with the word "hijra" that somehow turned into an insult mainly for those males who acted feminine because society expects males to be 'manly'. But "hijra" is more than an insult, it's a way of life. In India, hijras, dresses up in glittering saris, their faces heavily coated in cheap makeup, they sashay through crowded intersections knocking on car windows and offering blessings. They dance at temples. They crash weddings and birth ceremonies, singing songs and leaving with fistfuls of rupees. But behind the theatrics are often sad stories — of the sex trade, exploitation, cruel and dangerous castrations, being cast out and constantly humiliated. Many are involved in odd jobs like prostitution and organized begging, leaving them with no life security which puts them in constant risk. A risk worth taking just for few coins. Some are also forced to part take in criminal activities, but then again crime is not confined to any particular gender. Crime can be an outcome of poverty for transgender. Many hijras feel a sense of alienation, of being looked at as freaks. They often face discrimination even when using the bathroom and they also complain about being heckled, harassed and assaulted.

When we are talking about the struggles of transgender, we cannot forget the sex change surgery. In the past, countless young men died from sloppy castrations which were often performed by people with no medical training. India have come a long way from that. In some states, such as Kerala, a person can now get a sex change at a government hospital as India officially recognized transgender as a third gender.

Being said that, how can we empower trans community and help them earn a risk free livelihood that doesn't involve harassment and discrimination. First and foremost, prejudicial treatments start at home when a child is abandoned because he/she doesn't fall into either of the genders – male or female. After getting rejected by their own parents, it's only a matter of time until they are turned into sex worker, beggar etc. Therefore, it becomes important to develop sensitization to these issues of discrimination towards transgender. The society must look at them as human resources and not as outcast. Government also plays a role in this as legal protection and social security is necessary for development. Educational Institutions must recognize such people in order to protect them from hardships. Education is a strong tool for empowerment and development because it makes a trans person financially independent. Extremely poor transgender people from villages or backward districts should be given the opportunity to join skill development courses so that they can earn a livelihood. Sex education programmed is also extremely important for the young individuals so that they can learn about sex, sexual health, sexuality, and sexual rights in an age-appropriate manner. It will increase their awareness about their own body and that of the opposite gender. Comprehensive sex education programs have the potential to result in delayed sexual debut, increased condom and contraceptive use, and reduced sexual risk-taking which are more common among young-curious transgender.

But all this will be possible once our society gets out from the state of transphobia. The Indian LGBTQ community has always had to live under tense conditions, without access to many basic rights. People have to accept them as they are and understand that being transgender is not a mental disorder. It cannot be "cured" with treatment. Trying to change a person's gender identity is no more successful than trying to change a person's sexual orientation. Due to all this societal tensions, transgender people are at high risk of experiencing prejudice and mental-health problem. And begather factors, the

suicide rate among transgender people is high. Empathizing over their struggles can give such people hope for a better future.

Ending on a positive note...the trend has been changing lately, with the constant awareness and empowerment of the transgender community in India. It is incredible to see how the transgender community is being uplifted and empowered. At a slow and steady pace, it will hopefully gain momentum throughout India.

BHUPALI SHARMA

3rd SEMESTER

SNAPSHOTS



“The soul becomes dyed with the color of its thoughts.”

-Marcus Aurelius

PICTURE CREDITS - PRATIK BAJORIA

[3rd SEMESTER]

PLACE- DIGHALIPUKURI [GUWAHATI]



“Every sunset brings the promise of a new dawn.”

-Ralph Waldo Emerson

PICTURE CREDITS- PRATIK BAJORIA

[3rd SEMESTER]

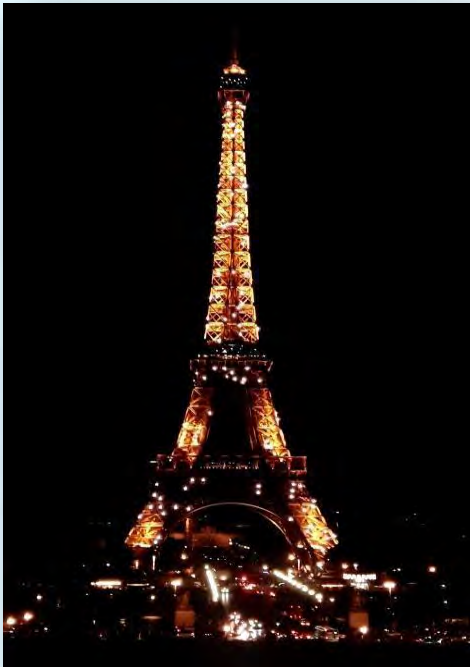
PLACE- BELLE VIEW, UZAN BAZAR [GUWAHATI]



“Mountains teach that not everything in this world can be rationally explained.”

-Aleksander Lwow

PICTURE CREDITS – SHARMISTHA B
[5th SEMESTER]
PLACE- SWITZERLAND [ENGELBERG]



“ Being the most strike manifestation of the art of metal structures by which our engineers have shown in Europe, it (The Eiffel Tower) is one of the most striking of our modern national genius. “

-Gustave Eiffel

PICTURE CREDITS – SHARMISTHA B
[5TH SEMESTER]

PLACE- EIFFEL TOWER [PARIS]



***“The silence of nature is very real.
It surrounds you, you can feel it.”***

-Ted Trueblood

PICTURE CREDITS – DEEPSHIKHA NANDI ROY [5th SEMESTER]
PLACE- LUWAK, COFFEE UBUD [BALI, INDONESIA]



***“Smell the sea, and feel the sky. Let your
soul and spirit fly.”***

-Van Morrison

PICTURE CREDITS – DEEPSHIKHA NANDI ROY
[5th SEMESTER]
PLACE –NUSA PENIDA [BALI, INDONESIA]



“Sunsets are proof that no matter what happens, every day can end beautifully.”

-Kristen Butler

PICTURE CREDITS- SHRAVAN CHETRY

[5TH SEMESTER]

PLACE- UZAN BAZAR, BELLE VIEW [GUWAHATI]



“Everything in nature invites us constantly to be what we are.”

-Gretel Ehrlich

PICTURE CREDITS- SHRAVAN CHETRY

[5TH SEMESTER]

PLACE- BONGAIGAON [ASSAM]



“We are making photographs to understand what our lives mean to us.”

-Ralph Hattersley

PICTURE CREDITS- GAURAV BAYAN
[5th SEMESTER] TYPE- STILL PHOTOGRAPHY
[FLUTE]



“In photography, there is a reality so subtle that it becomes more real than reality.”

-Alfred Stieglitz

PICTURE CREDITS – GAURAV BAYAN
[5th SEMESTER]
PLACE- DR. BHUPEN HAZARIKA SAMADHI KSHETRA, GUWAHATI

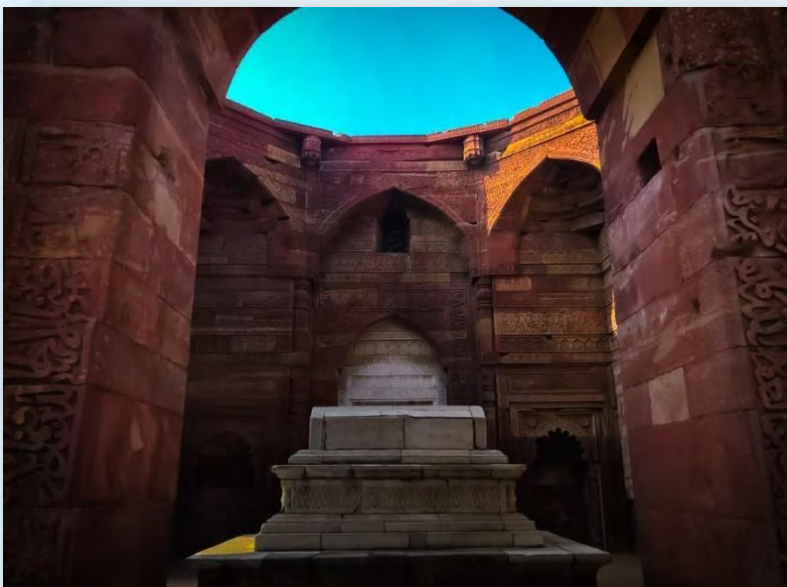


“Ancient monuments are full of wisdom, for they have been filled with what they have seen and heard for hundreds of years!”

-Mehmat Murat Ildan

PICTURE CREDITS – KRISHNANU SHARMA PHUKAN [5th SEMESTER]

PLACE- QUTAB MINAR [NEW DELHI]



“What you leave behind is not what is engraved in stone monuments, but what is woven into the lives of others.”

-Pericles

PICTURE CREDITS- KRISHNANU SHARMA PHUKAN [5th SEMESTER]

PLACE- RED FORT [NEW DELHI]



“If you truly love nature, you will find beauty everywhere.”

-Laura Ingalls Wilder

PICTURE CEDITS – BARNALI DAS

[5th SEMESTER]

PLACE- MAJULI ISLAND [ASSAM]



“Look deep into nature, and then you’ll understand everything better.”

-Albert Einstien

PICTURE CREDITS- BARNLI DAS [SOURCE-
FACEBOOK, THE KAZIRANGA TIMES]

[5th SEMESTER]

PLACE- KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK [ASSAM]



***The flag is the embodiment,
not of sentiment, but of
history.***

-Woodrow Wilson

PICTURE CREDITS – TANYA ROY [6th SEMESTER]
PLACE – GANDHI MANDAP FLAG [GUWAHATI ASSAM]



***Wisdom is not a destination,
wisdom is just a bridge. It
takes you from a misty world
and takes you to a sunny
world where you can see
everything clearly!***

-Mehmet Murat Ildan

PICTURE CREDITS- MAYUR PRATIM BARUAH [5th SEMESTER]
PLACE- HADUK HANGING BRIDGE, POBITORA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY [ASSAM].



“The sky grew darker, painted blue on blue, one stroke at a time, into deeper and deeper shades of night.”

-Haruki Murakami

PICTURE CREDITS- BIJU TALUKDAR

[5th SEMESTER]

PLACE- MANHATTAN SKYLINE [BROOKLYN, NEWYORK]



“Darkness cannot drive out darkness: only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate: only love can do that.”

-Martin Luther King Jr.



PICTURE CREDITS – ASHMA UL HUSNA
(1ST SEMESTER)
PLACE – NALBARI (ASSAM)

***“The reason birds can fly and we
can’t is simply because they have
perfect faith, for to have faith is to
have wings”***

- *J. M. Barrie*



***“Until one has loved an animal, a part of
one’s soul remains unweakened.”***

- *Anatole France*

PICTURE CREDITS – ASHMA UL HUSNA
(1ST SEMESTER)
PLACE – NARENGI [ASSAM]

ART GALLERY



MADE BY – TRINAYANA GOGOI
[3RD SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- COLOURED MANDALA

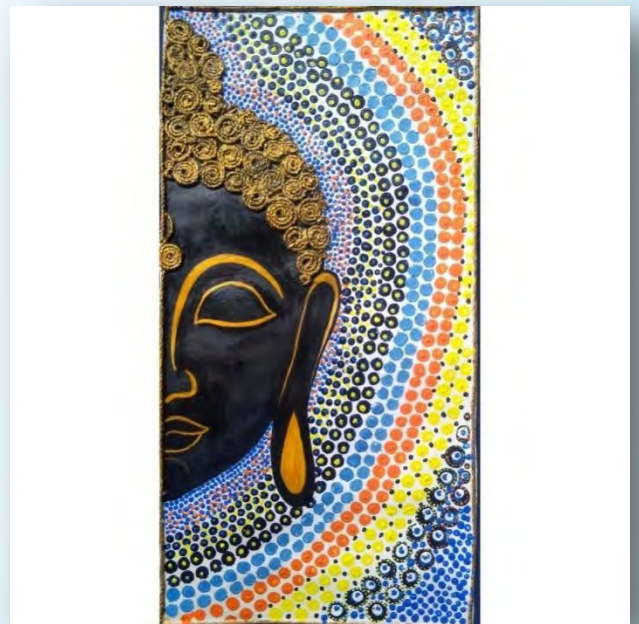
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[3rd SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- MANDALA [BLACK AND WHITE]





MADE BY –PARINITA GOSWAMI
[5thSEMESTER]
ART TYPE - DOODLE ART

MADE BY- PARINITA GOSWAMI
[5th SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- DOT PAINTING





MADE BY- ARADHYA BHARALI

[3rd SEMESTER]

**ART TYPE- COLOURED MANDALA
ART**



MADE BY- ARADHYA BHARALI

[3rd SEMESTER]

ART TYPE - GANESH MANDALA ART



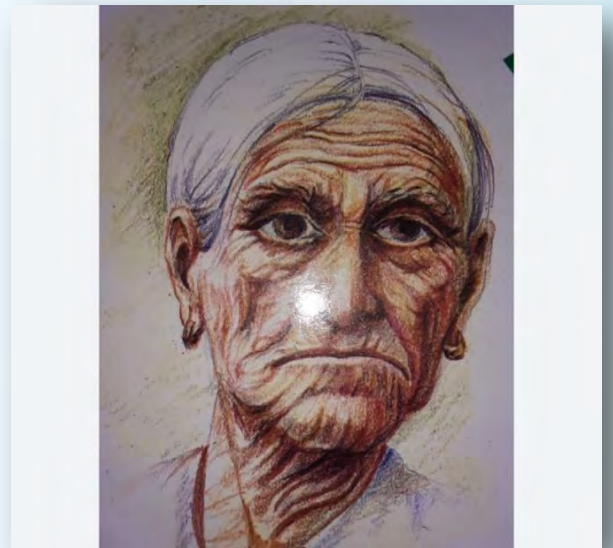
MADE BY- BISHNU JYOTI DUTTA
[3rd SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- ABSTRACT PAINTING

MADE BY- BISHNU JYOTI DUTTA
[3rd SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- ABSTRACT PAINTING.





MADE BY- ARNAV ROY CHOUDHURY
[3rd SEMESTER]
ART TYPE - OIL PAINTING



MADE BY – ARNAV ROY CHOUDHURY
[3rd SEMESTER]
ART TYPE- POTRAIT WITH PENCIL SHADE



MADE BY- MRIDUSHMITA GHOSH

[5th SEMESTER]

ART TYPE- CRAYONS AND PENCIL SKETCH

MADE BY- BIJOYA LAXMI CHAKRABORTY

[3rd SEMESTER]

ART TYPE- PEN AND INK SKETCH.





**MADE BY – ASHMA UL HUSNA
[1st SEMESTER]**

ART TYPE- CANVAS DRAWING

**MADE BY- ASHMA UL HUSNA
[1st SEMESTER]**

**ART TYPE- PEN AND INK
DRAWING.**





**MADE BY – DEBRAJ PAUL
[1st SEMESTER]**

**ART TYPE- POTRAIT OF BISHNU
PRASAD RABHA**

**MADE BY- DEBRAJ PAUL
[1st SEMESTER]**

ART TYPE- 3D ART WORK





**MADE BY- ANISHI ARYA
[1st SEMESTER]**

ART TYPE- ACRYLIC PAINTING .

**MADE BY- ANISHI ARYA
[1st SEMESTER]**

ART TYPE-ACRYLIC PAITING



GLIMPSES OF ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT





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