



2nd Edition

November - December 2021



**An effort by the Department of Economics,
Cotton University**

From the Head of Department

It's a matter of great pleasure that the 2nd edition of Artha-Patra, the e-wall magazine of the Department of Economics, is getting released. I appreciate the sincere and active participation of our students in bringing out the editions on time, despite the prevailing difficult situation.

Artha-Patra is a wonderful platform for our students to express their ideas and opinions on the subjects of their interest and kindle their thoughts. I am certain that the immensely talented young students will come forward and showcase their potential through this magazine.

I congratulate you all and hope Artha-Patra will continue its beautiful uninterrupted journey. My best wishes always...

**Manisha Sarma
Head,
Department of Economics
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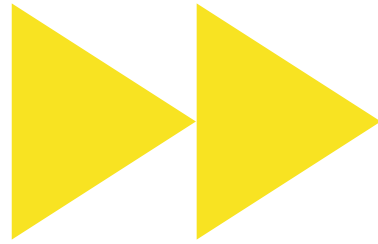
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Analysing the Recent Economic Status of India

India has emerged as the fastest growing major economy in the world and is expected to be one of the top three economic powers in the world over the next 10-15 years, backed by its powerful democracy and strong partnerships.

Gross Domestic Product:

India's gross domestic product (GDP) at current price stood at Rs. 51.23 Lakh crore in the first quarter of FY22, as per the provisional estimates of gross domestic product for the first quarter of 2021-22. According to FICCI, (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) India's GDP is expected to grow at 9.1 percent in 2021-22 as economic recovery, post the second wave of the pandemic, seems to be holding ground.

India's GDP contracted by 7.3% in 2020-21 while the pandemic has hit growth in countries across the world, several trends over the last decade shows that the Indian economy was already worsening in the years before Covid-19 pandemic. As the ripples of demonetisation and a poorly designed and hastily implemented Goods and Services Tax (GST) spread through an economy that was already struggling with massive bad loans in the banking system, the GDP growth rate steadily fell from over 8% in FY17 to about 4% in FY20, just before Covid-19 hit the country.

Unemployment Rate:

According to government's own surveys, Indian's unemployment rate, was at a 45-years high in 2017-18 the year after

demonetisation and the introduction of the GST. Then in 2019 came the news that between 2012 and 2018, the total number of employed people fell by 9 million. As against the norm of an unemployment rate of 2%-3%, India started routinely witnessing unemployment rates close to 6%-7% in the years leading up to Covid-19. The Pandemic, of course, made matters considerably worse. What makes India's unemployment even more worrisome is the fact that this is happening when the labour force participation rate-which maps the proportion of people who even look for a job- has been falling. India needs to increase its rate of employment growth and create 90 million new form of jobs between 2023 and 2030's, for productive and economic growth. Net employment rate needs to grow by 1.5% per year from 2023 to 2030 to achieve 8 - 8.5% GDP growth between 2023 and 2030. With weak growth prospects, unemployment is likely to be the biggest headache for the government.

Foreign Exchange:

According to data from the Department of Economic Affairs, as of 27 August, 2021, foreign exchange reserves in India reached US\$ 633.5 billion mark. The major reason for rise in forex reserves despite the slowdown in the economy is the rise in investment in foreign direct investments.

Agricultural Sector:

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population. Gross value added by agriculture forestry and fishing

destimated at ₹19.48 Lakh crore in FY 20. The Economic Survey of India 2020-21 report stated that in FY 20, the total food grain production in the country was recorded at 296.65 million tonnes up by 11.44 million tonnes compared with 285.21 million tonnes in FY19. For FY22, the government has set a record target for farmers to raise food grain production by 2% with 307.31 million tonnes of food gains. India is among the 15 leading exporters of agricultural products in the world. Agriculture export from India reached US\$ 38.54 billion in FY 19 and US\$ 35.09 billion in FY20.

Through there is a fall in the economic growth of India in the last 2-3 years but we can expect a great rise in the economy of India in the upcoming years.



Swapnabh Nayan Bharali
UG 1st Semester
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Money V/S Currency

Have you ever thought of this question: how is money different from currency? Or is currency a synonym for money? The idea or the interpretation that both are quite similar to each other is in fact true but not absolutely.

When we talk about finances, the three most ordinarily misconstrued words are: Money, Currency and Wealth. Many people assume that the paper notes they heft around in their wallet or purse are genuine cash. It certainly is not! This is what is known as currency; fiat currency.

Currency is simply a piece of paper with a trust associated with it. This paper cash is an instrument of exchange. It has no intrinsic worth. Historically, there have been a large number of monetary standards and all government issued types of money (which are not upheld by gold and silver) have gone to zero. That is a 100% disappointment rate for government issued types of money.

While, money, is a store of significant worth and maintains its purchasing power over a long period of time. Gold and silver are the ideal types of money in view of their properties. One can store a large amount of value in a very small area.

Only silver and gold have maintained their purchasing power over the last 5000 years. This is on the grounds that silver and gold are restricted in amount i.e. there is only a finite amount of silver and gold on planet earth.

Hence, we can draw the conclusion that the significant disparity between money and paper cash is that currency does not have a consistent value, it is only used as a physical representation of value that changes throughout an extensive stretch of time and varies from one country to the another. Here's an analogy.

When we see apples, instead of saying, "apple, apple, apple", we just say "3 apples". 3 is just the representation. Just like currency is the representation of money.

Debolina Bordoloi
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ETHEREUM

M



Vitalik Buterin, a programmer and the co-founder of Bitcoin Magazine, was introduced to Bitcoin in the year 2012. He got very interested with the idea and started writing for the Bitcoin Magazine. He also suggested improvements for the Bitcoin platform to more use cases than just transactions that could lead to attaching real world assets to the blockchain but failed to gain agreement on his idea. So, in late 2013 he decided to develop his own platform with a more general scripting language which is now known as Ethereum. The development was crowdfunded, and the project went live on 30 July 2015.



Ethereum is a public, open source, blockchain-based, decentralized platform with smart contract functionality. It helps developers to build and publish distributed applications(dApps)-meaning it is not operated by a centralized entity.

Ethereum is the second largest cryptocurrency after Bitcoin, and it is also the most actively used blockchain. Just like all other cryptocurrencies, Ethereum also works on a blockchain network, which is a distributed public ledger where all transactions are verified and recorded.

The main use case of Ethereum today is value exchange, which is done via Ethereum's native token, Ether. But the idea behind the development of Ethereum is to change how apps on the internet work today by replacing intermediaries with smart contracts that execute the rules automatically.

Ethereum is a decentralized software platform which works by using the blockchain technology. The history of all the transactions and smart contracts is stored in the Ethereum blockchain, which is very similar to Bitcoin's.



A network of systems called nodes is used to replace the servers and clouds. Thousands of nodes all over the world store a copy of the complete Ethereum blockchain on their systems, which makes Ethereum decentralized. All of these nodes are connected and each Ethereum node follows the same set of rules for accepting transactions and running smart contracts. Unlike Bitcoin, Ethereum nodes also keep track of the current state of all the applications, including each user's balance, all the smart contract code, where it's stored, and any changes that are made.

Every transaction on the network uses cryptography to keep the network secure from frauds. A large group of people, called "miners", around the world solve complex mathematical equations that confirm each transaction on the network is following the rules and once more than half of them agree to it, only then the block is added to the blockchain. All these measures make hacking this kind of system nearly impossible. These miners are rewarded with cryptocurrency tokens called Ether, which can further be used to buy goods and services.

These are the essential features of Ethereum:

1) Ether

Ether (ETH) is the currency of Ethereum. It is used to buy gas, which can then be used to pay for the computation of any transaction taking place on the Ethereum network. Ether can be utilized to build decentralized applications, smart contracts, and making other regular payments

2) Smart Contracts

Transactions on the Ethereum network can only take place when certain conditions are made. These conditions or rules are written using a simple computer program called "smart contracts". Once a smart contract is written, it cannot be changed or tampered with.

3) Ethereum Virtual Machine

An Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) is used to execute Ethereum-based smart contracts. A smart contract is written in a programming language called Solidity for Ethereum which cannot be read by a computer. It is first compiled into bytecode, which can then be read and executed using the EVM.

4) Decentralized Applications (dApps)

Decentralized applications are simply applications that do not run a centralized server. Instead, they run on a blockchain network. Ethereum has its own coding language called Solidity, similar to JavaScript, which can be used to create dApps.

5) Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs)

A DAO is a digital organization which works in a decentralized manner. It exists on a blockchain network, where it is governed by the rules in the smart contract. DAO is an organization in which the decision-making is not in the hands of a centralized authority but rather in the hands of a certain designated group.

On verifying a transaction, nodes on a blockchain are rewarded with Ethereum's cryptocurrency, Ether. This process of verifying transactions is called mining. It is also called "Proof-of-Work" mining because the node has to show the work it has done in order to receive the Ether. This way of mining is bad for the environment as it uses a lot of computing power and thus consuming a lot of electricity.

In order to avoid consuming a lot of power, Ethereum developers are hoping to start using a different method called "Proof-of-Stake", in which users are selected at random to verify transactions. Thus, this method uses much less electricity and so it is better for the overall planet.

1) Desktop wallets

Here, you store your public and private keys directly onto your PC or laptop. It uses a password that you must store safely. It also takes up a lot of space on your device.

2) Mobile wallets

They are similar to desktop wallets, but they take much less space. They are ideal for storing your public and private keys on your smartphone.

3) Hardware wallets

These are physical storage devices, like USB sticks. They are built for security and detached from the internet and can sign and send ether transactions without being online.

4) Paper wallets

Here, you write your access code on pieces of paper and they can't be hacked. It is the oldest form of storing access codes.

Arijeet Das
PG 3rd Semester
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The Nobel Prizes, beginning in 1901 is considered the most prestigious prize in the world. It is conveyed in the memory of Alfred Nobel, a Swedish chemist, engineer and industrialist, who is known for inventing dynamite. He held 355 different patents by his name, dynamite being the most famous. On 27 November 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his testament, where he bequeathed all of his "remaining realisable assets" to be used to establish five prizes which became known as "Nobel Prizes." Nobel Prizes were first awarded in 1901, in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine or Physiology, Literature, and Peace.

Interestingly we do not see the mention of Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences. This is because the inception of this prestigious award in Economics was

introduced in the year 1968 by Sveriges Riksbank (Sweden's central bank) by an endowment "in perpetuity" to commemorate the bank's 300th anniversary. The following year, the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel was awarded for the first time. The task for selecting laureates was handed to the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, according to the same principles as for the Nobel Prizes that have been awarded since 1901. Awards are presented at the annual Nobel Prize award ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden each year on 10th December, anniversary of Nobel's death. A maximum of three individuals can share a prize during the same year.

The first laureates for the Economics Prize were Jan Tinbergen and Ragnar Frisch "for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes" in the year 1969.

In 1998, Amartya Sen became the first Indian to win this prestigious award for his contributions to welfare economics. Indian-American Abhijit Banerjee, joins the list of Indians in 2019. Banerjee shared the award with his French-American wife Esther Duflo and another American economist Michael Kremer for their "experimental approach to alleviating global poverty."

So far, only two women had won this award. In 2009, Elinor Ostrom became the first female recipient, winning the award along with economist Oliver Williamson for their scholarly work showing how communities can successfully share common resources, such as waterways, livestock grazing land, and forests, through collective property rights. The second women to do so is Esther Duflo in 2019.

In 1978, Herbert A. Simon, whose PhD was in Political Science became the first non-economist to win the prize. While Daniel Kahneman, a professor of psychology and public affairs at Princeton University became the first non-economist by profession to win the prize in 2002.

THE SVERIGES RIKSBANK PRIZE IN ECONOMIC SCIENCES IN MEMORY OF ALFRED NOBEL

Bhabarnav Das
UG 3rd Semester
Department of Economics
Cotton University



CROSSROADS

“

Just one thing, keep dreaming. Dreams keep us alive. Follow your dream. Work for it and just give your best!

Lastly,

All my good wishes and love to all my Juniors.

Shine! ”



Ashim Nath

B. A. 2016 - 2019 Batch

Department of Economics

Cotton University

Teaching has always been something I wanted to do since a child. Scrolling to the days when I was probably in class 2-3, I remember coming back home from school and enacting the way my teachers used to do in class. I had my own imaginary classroom.

Growing up, the passion of teaching did not die. I started taking up tuitions and working as a faculty in many reputed coaching institutions.

Finally, things started falling in its place as I thought of. I started with my baby steps towards that very big dream.

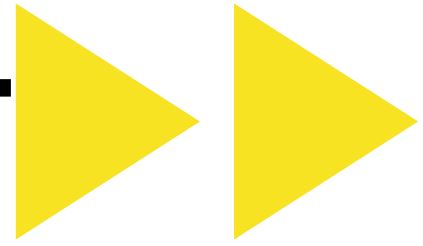
In November 2021, I got appointed as a Lecturer in a reputed Junior College.

My experience so far has been great and I hope this continues. Interacting with the students, trying to understand them individually, conducting exams has been a total new experience. This is just the beginning. The dream of calling my self 'Dr. Ashim Nath' is still in progress. As they say, "What's yours will always come to you, sooner or later".

Lastly, my gratitude to my Professors and to the Department Of Economics.



DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES



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An invited lecture on Frugal Innovation and its relevance in Economic Development

Organised by- Economic Forum,

Department of Economics, Cotton University

Date: December 14, 2021 Time: 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

Venue- Conference hall, Ground floor, MCB Building

Speaker- Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya

The session on Frugal Innovation and its relevance in economic development by Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya was actively attended by about 100 students and faculty members of Cotton University. The discussion was coordinated by Dr. Mitali Das and Dr. Hemanta Barman, Department of Economics, Cotton University.

The session began with a welcome note and soft introduction of Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya who was a project engineer at Rural Technology Action Group (RuTAG) for 3 years, did his M. Tech in Mechanical Engineering, Ph.d from Centre for Rural Technology, IIT Guwahati and presently also a consultant researcher in Trans- Disciplinary Research Cluster on Frugality Studies (TRCFS) - Indian hub at Jawaharhal Nehru University. TRCFS, as many of us are unaware, is an Indian chapter of the Centre For Frugal Innovation in Africa (CFIA), a multidisciplinary academic research centre within the Leidin- Delft- Erasmus Universities alliance in the Netherlands.

Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya enthusiastically and ambitiously started the session affirming that "THERE HAS BEEN EXPONENTIAL RISE OF INNOVATION" and that "INNOVATION, ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT ARE ALL INTERRELATED".

The Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi once said- "WE NEED TO DEVELOP OUR OWN TECHNOLOGY WHICH IS LOCALLY CATERED", i.e our target should be THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. This is where Frugal Innovation/ Frugality comes into play, aims at affordability, appropriateness, flexibility and to fit to sociocultural context.

In his speech, Dr. Bhattacharjya discussed about the problems of the society, social backwardness and how those can be solved by efficient technological innovations. He also discussed about the problems that arise during these innovations which thereby, call for several modifications and interventions. In support of this view, he gave several paradigmatic examples like-

- ECG which was unattainable and costly became compact, efficient and affordable for all through intervention by General Electric, a world energy leader providing equipment, solutions and services across the energy value chain from generation to consumption.
- Baby warmers by General Electric has helped to reduce infant mortality by substantial numbers.
- Jaipur feet which is a rubber based prosthetic leg, requires minimum infrastructure through frugal innovation and was listed as one of the "50 BEST INNOVATIONS OF THE WORLD" by TIME MAGAZINE.
- Under the top down pole of frugality, MNC's have enough resources for frugal innovation. For example: Tata Nano, ECG etc.
- Under the bottom down pole of frugality, the grassroot innovators have not enough resources and technical education. Examples- Improved pottery chaak developed by IIT Kharagpur, clay based refrigerator (Mitticool) etc.
- Multi nutrient compressed feed block production machine with hydraulic technique.
- Technological intervention in the weaving sector with dual operating system.
- Developing eri cocoon opener.
- Sectional warping machine.
- Hank to Bobbin winding machine.

Thus, Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya concluded highlighting the fact that innovation economics focuses on (rather predictably) innovation, alongside the study of technology, knowledge of entrepreneurship. To understand where new ideas come from and how we can put forward policies which will encourage the development of new ways of thinking. In knowledge based economy, the economies of frugal innovation becomes more and more relevant, although it is a fairly new and emerging field.

The discussion was followed by a question answer session. The session was enriched with about 5-6 in depth questions from participants covering aspects of importance, sustenance and scope of frugal innovation and also how an economics graduate can go ahead in this field, with Dr. Bibhuti Ranjan Bhattacharjya encouraging all and highlighting the dynamism and relevance of frugal innovation. . He successfully communicated to all the participants through his perception of technological innovation as a tool for promoting Sustainable Development in rural India especially in this post pandemic world.

**ORIENTATION PROGRAMME
FOR 4TH SEMESTER
DISSERTATION**

**Organised by
Department of Economics, Cotton University
Date: December 4, 2021 Time: 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM
Venue- Conference hall, Ground floor, MCB Building
Speaker- Professor Kalyan Das**

The orientation programme was organized with an objective to give an insight about the dissertation work. The programme was attended by the Head of the Department of Economics, faculty and staff members and all the students of PG 3rd semester, Department Of Economics, Cotton University.

Prof Manisha Sharma, the Head of the Department of Economics, Cotton University commenced the programme with a welcome speech and a soft introduction of the guest speaker Prof Kalyan Das, the Head of the Department of Geography, Cotton University. Prof Das is a former faculty of Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development and is associated with research work for more than 20 years. His fields of interest are: industry, environment, labor market etc. Prof Manisha Sharma asserted that dissertation is a part of the 4th semester project work under the post graduation course. Therefore, to give a brief insight and to help the students to proceed with their preliminary work for their dissertation, this orientation programme was organized. She feels that this programme is very crucial for the students and throw light on various related aspects such as the line of interest of the student, the feasibility of the area or topic of interest, ways to tackle the research problem and bring out evidence based conclusions. Prof Sharma concluded by wishing good luck to all the students and handed over the programme to the guest speaker Prof Kalyan Das.

Prof Kalyan Das began by enquiring the various issues or problems that concerns the students to have an idea about their observation on social issues, their concerns and compassion towards the people around them. To this students enthusiastically responded and named various issues of their concern such as the impact of Covid-19 pandemic on street food vendors, the status of infant mortality in slum dwellings of Guwahati, Assam. Prof Das was quite pleased with the responses of the students and that the various issues of their concern can really be a good research problem to work upon.

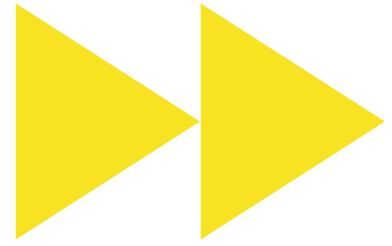
According to Prof Kalyan Das, data collection is also a very crucial element of dissertation work. Data can be collected from primary as well as secondary sources. While collecting primary data through field study, the focus of the students should not be to merely collect the figures, rather they must focus on observing the minute details so as to draw up a detailed analysis and present helpful and reliable recommendations. It is because the purpose of the research work is not only to gain knowledge but also to contribute to the domain of knowledge and to impact the various policies of the government meant for the people. He then gave a brief idea about the content of the dissertation report and explained firstly there has to be an introduction with the statement of the problem and contextualization of the problem. Prof Das mentioned about various sources to look for evidence such as literature review, literature survey, various government reports and journals. Prof Das emphasized that one should use argumentative style of writing in dissertation report to make it more interesting. He then explained one should go for field study when we need empirical and quantitative as well as qualitative data and when we want to compare across time and space. He gave a brief idea about various sources of secondary data such as National Sample Survey, Census of India, Economic Survey of India, Budget Document etc. Prof. Das pointed out that for micro issues secondary data is not quite adequate. Moreover, for certain specific research problems one have to solely rely on primary data. Questionnaire plays a crucial role in collecting primary data and Prof Das gave an idea about how to prepare a questionnaire, how to codify the questionnaire and how to use it while collecting information.

Finally Prof Das gave certain situations, figures and data and asked the student what kind of research problem they can construct based on the given information. To this students communicated their ideas and views.

The seisson ended with a vote of thanks by Prof Manisha Sharma, HOD, Department of Economics. The seisson was followed by light refreshments



PHOTO STORY



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Devashree Dev Nath

UG 1st Semester

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Ankit Mitra

B. A. 2017 - 2020 Batch

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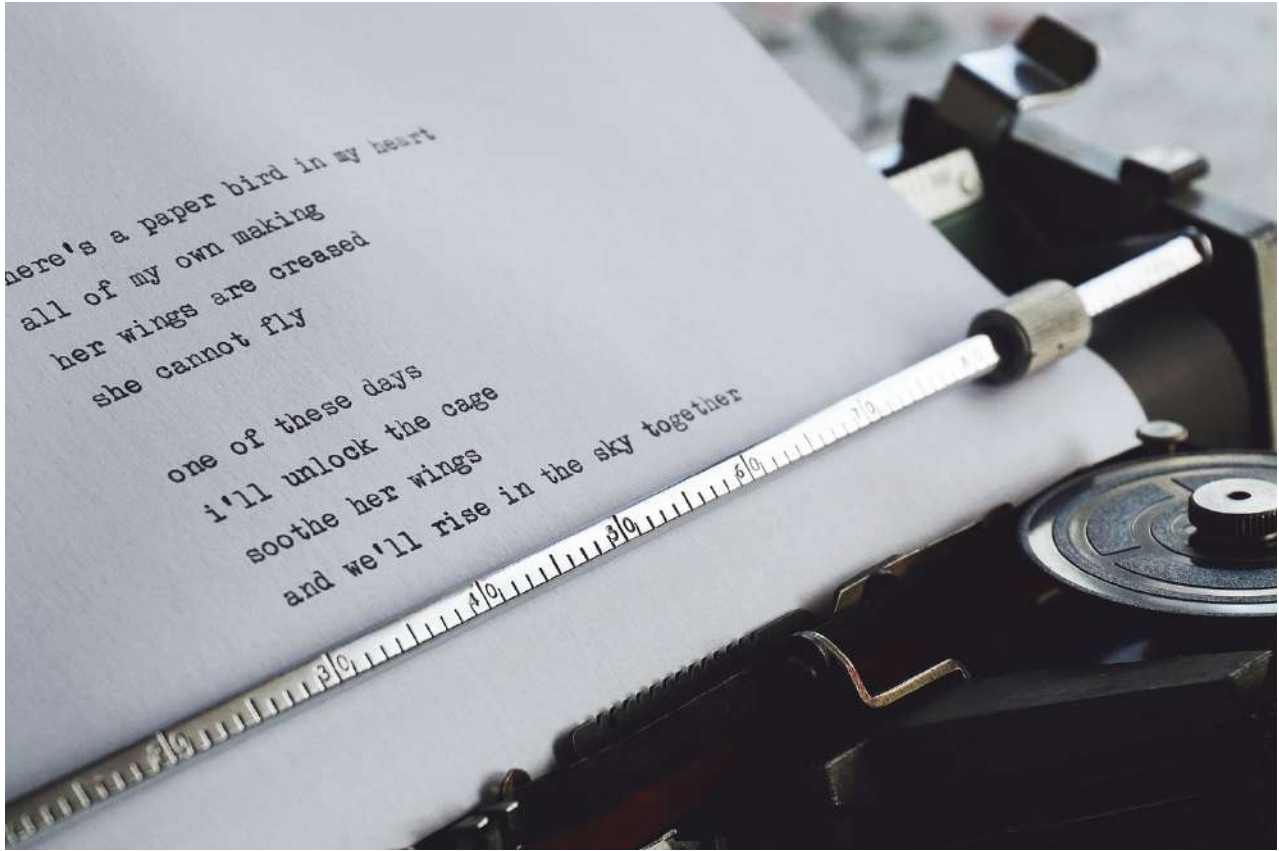
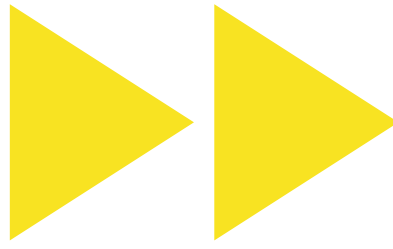
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RIME



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By The River

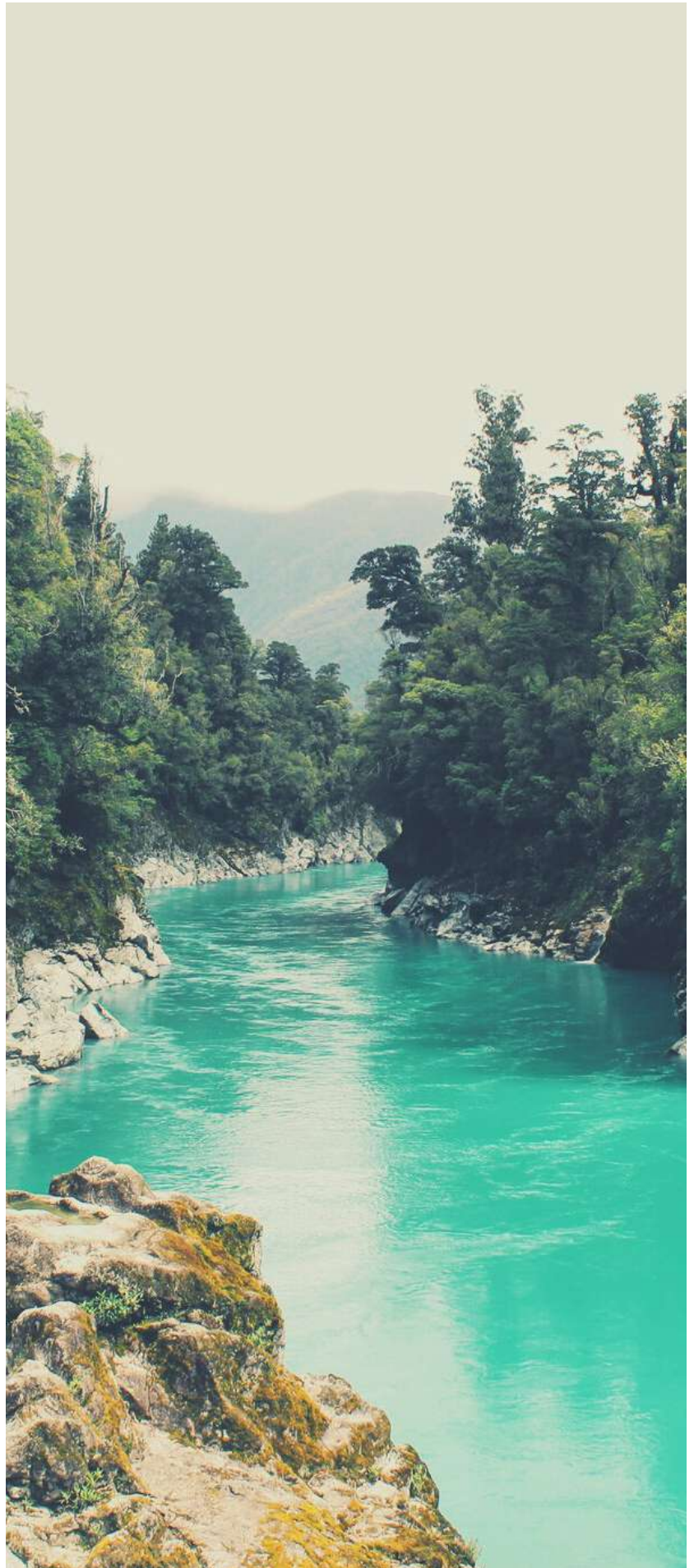
The placid waves slowly washing my feet,
The cold water dousing the flames,
soothing my burning soul.
The gentle splash and sprinkle moistening
my dry heart,
Diluting the toxicity of life.
The tides lifting me up from my lowest
ebb,
As I listen it murmuring the hymn of life.

The sweet winds of winter,
Many fragrance it carry, bouquet of
nocturnal blossoms.
A soft melody it whispers,
Harmonizing my dissonant heart.
With every breath, I am inhaling peace

The tranquil firmament of a calm night,
Carrying a radiant black tint,
Pure, uncontaminated by grey city lights.
The stellar orbs of elysian field twinkling
sweetly,
The misty azure, tenderly lit with moon's
splendor.
The ether resonating saccharine melody
of divine chimes.
The sweetness, dulcify the bitterness of
city life.

I sat among the serene company,
The river, the winds, the night sky and me.
Fondly gazing the paradisiacal riverscape,
Silently listening the angelic symphony.
As I take a deep breath,
My heavy soul lifting up, losing weight
and burdens,
Levitating towards heavenly bliss.
My heart filling slowly with rosy
happiness.

I sat there enjoying mellow silence, the
placid solitude.
Dumping grey gloomy thoughts,
Away from the concrete prison,
outwalking darkness and noise.
My mind emptying slowly, to be filled
with an ethereal spirit.
"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"
This moment of heartease, is transient.
But the joy of its memory, is perennial.



Pritam Banik
UG 3rd Semester
Department of Economics
Cotton University

জীৱনৰ লক্ষ্য

জীৱনৰ লক্ষ্য বিচাৰি

অচিনা বাটৰ প্ৰথম খোজ।

জনতাৰ সমাগমত বিচাৰিছো উচিত পথ

পিছে সেয়া খুবেই কঠিন,

হেজাৰজনৰ ভিতৰত ভিন্ন ভিন্ন মত,

এই বিভিন্নতাই মস্তিষ্ক কৰে তোলপাৰ

কিন্তু বিচাৰিব লাগিব প্ৰকৃত ঠিকনা জীৱনৰ

কিয়নো পথভ্ৰষ্ট, লক্ষ্যভ্ৰষ্ট জীৱন যে অৰ্থহীন

বুকুত দুৰ্বাৰ সাহস লৈ নামিছো সমুখসমৰত

যিকোনো উপায়ে জয়ী হবই লাগিব।

নহ'লে যে জীৱন বৃথা

পাৰাপাৰহীন বাধা নেওচি আগবাঢ়িব লাগিব

কাৰণ বাধা অথবা হেঙাৰ উন্নতিৰ জিলাৰ বৰবিহ

উন্নতিৰ জখলা বগাবলৈ প্ৰয়োজন অদম্য শক্তিৰ

অনিশ্চয়তাৰ শংকা সত্বেও আগুৱাই গৈছো,

সফলতা অবিহনে বিকল্প নাই।

জীৱনৰ কোনো ক্ষণত হয়তো দুৰ্বল হ'ব

সেই ক্ষণকো হেলাৰঙে পাৰ হৈ যাম

অৰ্থাৎ মাত্ৰা বৰ কাঁইটীয়া

সেয়াও অনিবাৰ্য সত্য

অবশেষত সাফল্যৰ শিখৰত উপনীত সমেই।

Sunsuki Ramchiary

UG 3rd Semester

Department of Economics

Cotton University

LIFE

In this bivouac which we call life,
Many fellow travellers I met,
Some stayed, others promised to stay,
But silently, they left.
I was given an armour to fight
In the world's battlefield,
Someone tried to stab me,
Another provided me with shield.
Unbeknownst who the ally or enemy is,
I get lost in the crowd,
The confused kid in me
Is scared to the core, I am full of
doubt.
I don't know which way to go,
Who to stab, and who to save,
To fight this battle,
I think, I still am too naive.
But I need to strive,
Till I breath my last,
For in the end we are humans,
The greatest masterpiece of dust.



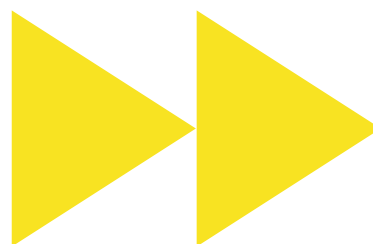
~ Urmi
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Department of Economics
Cotton University

পাণবজাৰ

আৰেগৰ আৰিৰ সৱতি
সপোন খেদা হাজাৰ যৌৱনৰ উন্মাদ আকোৱালি
পাণবজাৰ...তোৰ বকুত আছে,
হাজাৰ ৰণৰুা ঘোঁৰাৰ স্বপ্নমখী দৌৰ।
সংগ্ৰামী সত্ৰাৰ অনৰ্বাণ শিখা আৰু
অলেখ কটনীয়াৰ সপোনৰ ঘৰ।
পোহৰ পিয়াসী জাকৰুা যৌৱনৰ
উন্মাদ স্বপ্নৰ ঠিকনা তই,
১২০ বছৰীয়া কটনক বকুত সাবতি
পাণবজাৰ...
ক'ত ভোটা তৰাৰ সফলতাৰ প্ৰথম
আলি বাট তই।
সপোন ৰচা স্বপ্নাতুৰৰ প্ৰথম হাঁহি তই
দেৱদাৰুগৰীৰ সৃষ্টিৰ বৰ্ণীল
আবজু সাথৰ তই,
বৈ যোৱা সময়ৰ বৈ যোৱা স্মৃতিৰে
পাণবজাৰ... তই এক স্বক্ৰীয়তাৰ গান
অনৰুাগৰ বাগি লাগি এবুকু জোনাক হ'লি
পাণবজাৰ...
অনাখৰি স্পন্দনৰ তই অন্য এক নাম।

Indrani Sarmah
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REVIEWS



FEATURES

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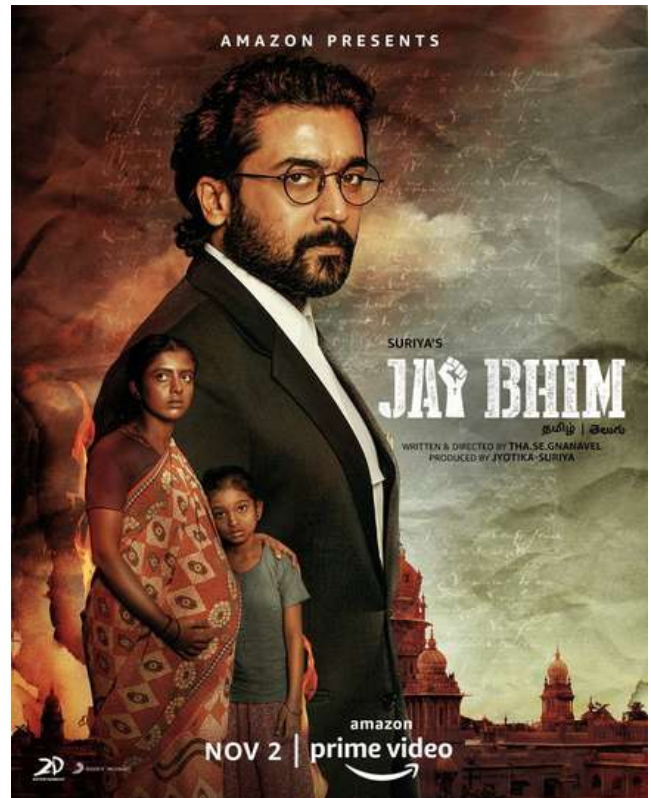
Jai Bhim

Language: Tamil

Director: T. J. Gnanavel

Writer: T. J. Gnanavel

Jai Bhim is a kind of film that deserves to be cherished and appreciated. The director has done a tremendous job in portraying the injustice prevailing in the society. The entire cast of the film has also given phenomenal performances.



Basically the story is based on true

incidents and events. The story is set in the era of 90s that is The story revolves around a couple belonging to the Irular community at Konmalai village of Villupuram district in Chennai. Rajakannu a labourer and others of his circle got allegedly arrested for an incident of theft in the house of the chief of the village. The police brutally tortured and beat them up for confessing to the the crime they had not committed. All of a sudden Rajakannu and others gone missing from the police custody. When they gone missing the police said that they ran away from the station. But Rajakannu l s pregnant wife Sengeni didn't believe it and so she started searching for missing husband.

At first she gained no aid from anyone. However, as time passed God smiled upon her and she came across a High Court advocate Mr. Chandru. Mr. Chandru was a human rights lawyer and he took up her case. He filed a 'Habeas Corpus' in the High Court and referred the Rajakannu Case to continue further to find the truth. In this fight against the oppression many other officials helped and it came out that Rajakannu was beaten up to death by the police and other two were sent to jail. Later on the police confessed that they fabricated his death in order to save themselves. In the end Sengeni got justice for the murder of her husband and got a patch of land in the village. Thus, the film is a sincere and apt portrayal of the Irular community. It highlights how inequality surrounded the people and

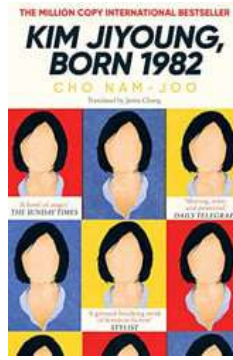
discrimination of the lower caste by the upper caste people. The abuse of human rights and lack of humanity among the public is well depicted in the movie. The entire movie is an amalgamation of racism, castism, untouchability and the urge of the lower caste people to earn respect and dignity as everyone else in the society. Over all, this film gives a strong message to the society and throws light on the idea of equality that the society must perceive at the present times.



Sunsuki Ramchiary
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Kim Jiyoung is every woman.

**[Book Review: Kim Jiyoung,
Born 1982 by Cho Nam-Joo]**



*“What do you want from us?
The dumb girls are too dumb,
the smart girls are too smart,
and the average girls are too
unexceptional?”*

*Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982 is a
stunning, sensational novel by
South Korean writer, Cho
Nam-Joo. Proclaimed as a
ground breaking work of
feminist literature by critics,
Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982 tells
the story of a Korean woman
who is not only a daughter, a
wife and a mother, but most
importantly, a woman who
has endured misogyny and
institutional oppression all her
life.*

*The book covers her life as a
working woman to a stay-at-
home mother who ends up
being diagnosed as a patient
of post natal depression and
insomnia and is also likely to
be suffering from dissociative
disorder.*

*Divided into six chapters, the
book takes us through her
childhood, olescence and
adulthood, all of which bring
to light the rampant sexism
that women face on a daily
basis. From bring harrassed
on the streets to being
oppressed*

*Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982 puts
forward this dark reality in
the most gut wrenching way
possible.*

*“Jiyoung became different
people from time to time.
Some of them were living,
others were dead, all of them
women she knew. No matter
how you looked at it, it
wasn't a joke or a prank.
Truly, flawlessly, completely,
she became that person.”*

*Kim Jiyoung, as a protagonist,
is an educated, stay-at-home
mother who suddenly starts
behaving erratically. From
random incidents where she
becomes other women and
starts speaking like them, Kim
Jiyoung's life unravels to
reveal a past that is marred
by incidents of casual
misogyny that is so deep-
rooted in not only her family
but in her school, university
and work environment. A
grandmother who favours her
brother, a teacher who
defends a male classmate
who harasses her, the school's
uniform policy, the university
that recommends male
students for internships, a
workplace where men are paid
more than women for the
same amount of hours and*

*work; this dynamic of
institutional sexism permeates
her entire life.*

*It is only when she takes over
the voices of other women,
dead or alive, that we realize
how the quiet violence has
entrenched her very being and
how she carries the pain of
every woman who has been
treated in the same manner.*

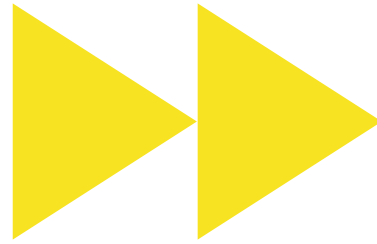
*All in all, the book is a
brusque eye-opener to the
daily bias, the absolute
marginalisation of females in
a
male dominated world and the
unseen trauma that we, as
women, hide and bury away.*

*Jamie Chung translates the
original work in the simplest
of words, making it a quick
and easy read. Peppered as it
is with straight facts and
original statistics, the book
provides not only a heartfelt
reading
experience but also presents
an outlook to the gender bias
that was prevalent not only in
twentieth century South
Korea, but has also existed in
every space that women
inhabit; irrespective of the
differences in their countries,
their customs and their eras.*

*So, if you have been looking
for a hard-hitting story that
is unlike any other feminist
narrative, Kim Jiyoung, Born
1982 is the book you're
looking for.*

**Sweta Singhal
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PALETTE



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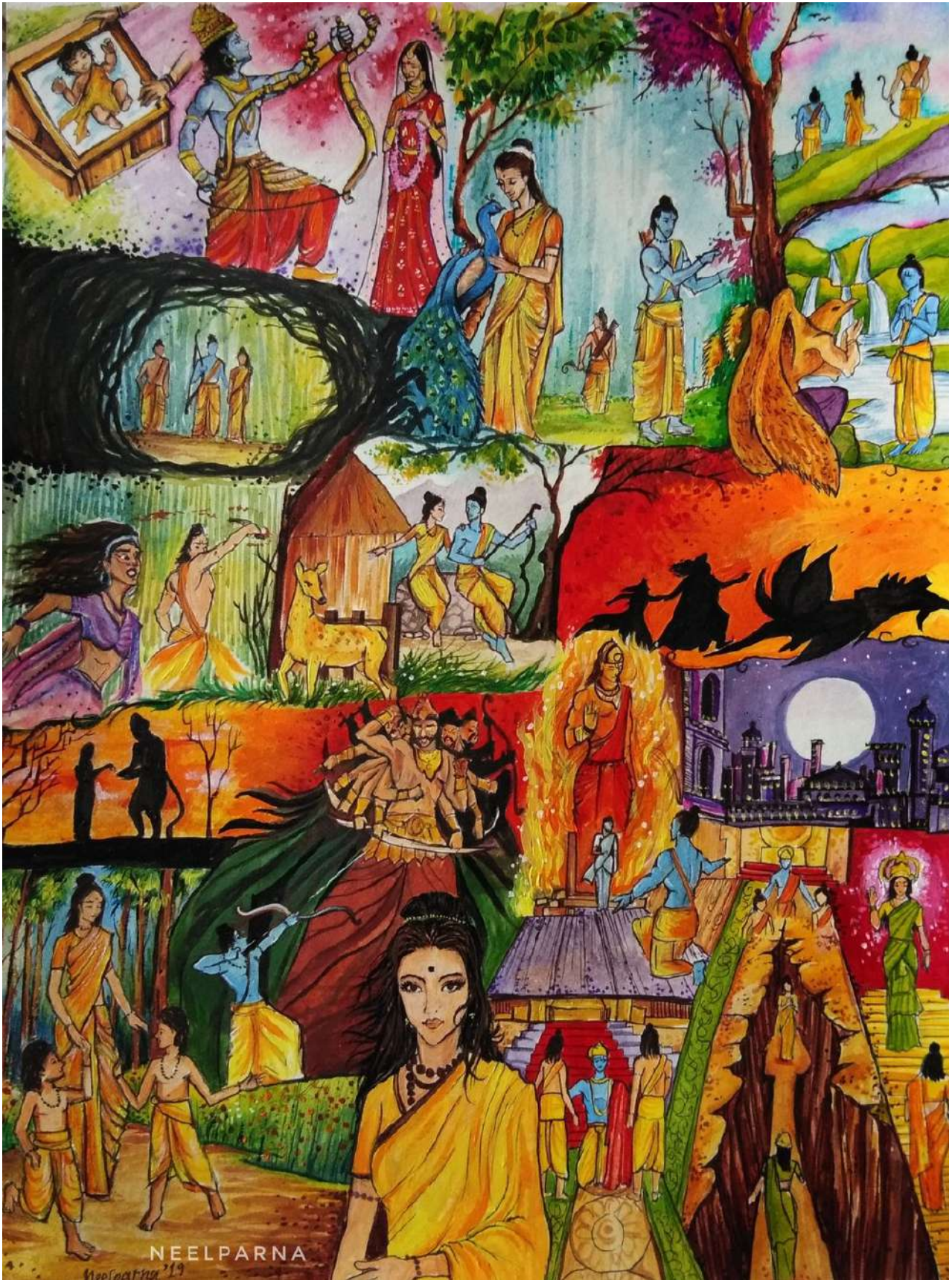
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NEWS

The World in a Headline

- **Domestic Retail Sales in November up 9% over pre-pandemic levels : RAI**
- **Indians find remote work more productive : Gartner survey**
- **India's Textile and Apparel Exports outshine pre-covid numbers**
- **Urban jobless rate rises to double digit.**
- **Harnaaz Sandhu from India crowned as Miss Universe 2021.**
- **Minimum Global Tax Rate should be 25% : World Inequality Report.**
- **Banks can infuse capital in overseas branches without RBI approval.**
- **No legal tender status to Private Crypto currencies in India.**
- **4-day work week, change in salary : India's new labour codes likely in FY 2022-23.**



Glimpses from our Launch



November 2, 2021



