

SESSION 2020-2021

# BUZZNOMICS

THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT  
ARYABHATTA COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

VOLUME 2

# INTRODUCTION

The Business Economics Society is one of the most proactive societies of the Aryabhata College, founded with establishment of college in 2015. As a family this society has grown over the years and we have put our efforts towards numerous initiatives, one of these is also Journal publication. This is the Second Volume of the annual publication, 'Buzznomics', the first being published last year. The first edition saw much success as it not only opened a new opportunity for the department but also showcased the skill and knowledge of students of the department.

We are publishing the second edition of 'Buzznomics' amidst the global upheaval due to deadly virus Covid-19. Our thoughts and prayers are with all those whose life has been touched by this pandemic. The completion of the Journal during such a time has been challenging due to numerous factors and yet doing so signifies the willingness to give up during challenging times.

The department has built on its success in the previous years, in continuation this publication acts as a baton during turbulent times, and in time during following years such initiatives would bring more success to the department and in turn to the college.

# MESSAGES



**Dr. Manoj Sinha**  
Principal

*I would like to extend my congratulations to the Business Economics Department for the publication of second edition of this Journal during such turbulent times. I wish all the very best to the entire team and applaud their efforts to bring out this publication. This diverse publication includes research articles and articles on various topics such as business and finance.*



**Mr. Harish Dhawan**  
Teacher-in-charge, Business Economics Department

*Congratulation Magazine Team for coming out with second edition of the 'Buzznomics'. Students should strive to inculcate integral and holistic aspects of life, and not just focus on academic qualification. This stage of life represents a crucial stage in a student's life where they must choose the path through which to travel. This publication provides an avenue to be formal yet independent space to freely express your views. I hope that our department continues to excel and attain new heights in future.*



**Dr. Tripti Sangwan**  
**Faculty Advisor, Buzznomics**  
**Assistant Professor, Department of Business Economics**

*We are extremely happy to introduce second volume of 'Buzznomics'. Even though it was very challenging due to the uncertainty caused by Covid, but the team has put in persistent efforts to bring out this edition. I convey my regards to all the team members, authors and readers.*



**Yuvraj Pratap Singh**  
**Chief Editor, Buzznomics**

*I would like to extend my sincere thanks to all the members of our department who have worked hard to make this year an on-going success. It gives me immense pleasure that we were able to publish this edition even during such a turbulent ride, I hope with this magazine we are able to recreate 'Buzz' once again amidst our readers.*



**Sahil Chaprana**  
**Design Head, Buzznomics**

*It was exciting to work as the design head and complete this magazine during lockdown. I hope this publication stands as a strong pillar and serves as a plinth for next year; I invite everyone to dive right in and have a read.*

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## Financial Education amongst Youth of Aryabhata College

*Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Piyush Jain, Devansh Gupta, Ravi Yadav, Rithal Padhy*

*Batch: 2018-21*

### Introduction

This research is carried out to understand the knowledge and awareness about financial education among youth. This study will provide evidences and showcase the current status of financial education among youth of Aryabhata College.

All research papers which that we have studied as part of literature review are in consensus that intelligently crafted financial literacy programs can enhance the behaviours of individuals to align them with long term financial objectives.

### Objective

- To analyse and evaluate the current status of financial related knowledge amongst youth.
- To know its credibility and also to highlight the factors which has an impact on the financial education among youth of our college.
- Help us in bringing some new methodologies to overcome the lack of awareness and bring about needed education amongst our peers.

### Literature Survey

- Annamaria, Olivia, Vilsa (2010) in their paper titled “Financial literacy among the young”, showed that financial literacy is low and fewer than one third of young adults, possess basic knowledge of interest rates, inflation and risk diversification. Based on a data collected and analysed in this study, these authors conclude that a college educated male whose parents had stocks and retirement savings was about 45% points more likely to know about risk diversification than a female with less than a high school education whose parents were not wealthy.
- According to Prabhakar, Rajiv (2010) in their paper titled “Developing Financial capability among the young through education and asset-based welfare” defends financial capability as part of financial citizenship and suggests that the CTF was important for supporting financial citizenship.
- Laura, Outi (2014) in their paper titled “Young people’s perceptions of responsibilities of organizations promoting financial capability” have concentrated on the perceptions of young people on the roles and responsibilities of school, public, private and non-profit sector in promoting financial capability among the young.

### Research Methodology

The qualitative data was collected via online questionnaires and tends to focus on macro-finance issues in financial education.

This is based on primary data collection from youths of Aryabhata College. The data has been analysed and studied on various parameters, such as knowledge of various financial assets, awareness about financial products and attitude and behaviour of individuals when faced with a financial decision. We have endeavoured to keep the data free of any bias, and have objectively studied the given sample. 147 people having age 19-24 took part in our survey, we used snowball non-random probability sampling, conducted our research through online mailed questionnaires and depicted our results using pie charts and bar graphs.

To a large extent, we have overcome several of difficulties that may have otherwise persisted such as Hawthorne effect.

1. Our usage of Snowball non-random probability sampling has resulted in exclusion of several departments.
2. Used Closed Questions; as such it reflects a degree of agreement with the researchers, and a small extent of investigator bias.
3. Utilized nominal scaling to rank our answers, it reflects a problem in accuracy, detecting change; however it helps us in overcoming response bias.
4. This research was Single Cross-Sectional Design, which means that we have collected information from sample population of elements only once.
5. An ideal design would have been and can be, longitudinal design, which would involve fixed sample being measured at repeated intervals, it helps in portraying an illustration of time.

A small sense of sampling frame error, variation between population defined and population implied has also occurred.

### Identification of Research Gaps

1. None of Literature available has been conducted or updated for the current year.
2. The corresponding data for our age-group (17-22) isn’t available.
3. Much of it is secondary data, and based on foreign population, hence it doesn’t capture the true ‘picture’.
4. The researchers involved in this study had resource limitations and hence the data wasn’t collected over a longer period of time.

### Findings

About only 54% of the sample was aware of stocks, around 56% were aware of life insurance, 42% were aware of Direct Benefit Transfers and around 78% were aware of Mutual Funds. 48% of the sample visited the banks only once during a week, while 28% visited twice, 14% visited thrice and only 10% visited more than three times.

67% of the sample stored their money in banks while the remaining of the remaining 33%, 27% preferred to store their money in form of cash and 6% preferred chit funds. Around 78% supported cashless transactions, while 22% were against it. Only 46% of the participants were aware of Ponzi schemes while 54% were unaware about it. About 47% of the sample said they would immediately spend 1000 rupees if given while the remaining 53% said they would instead either store the money or invest in stocks.

### Conclusion

For our study we had created a financial literacy questionnaire for our college and based on our findings, we conclude that the average scoring out of a 15-point scoring system was 8 points which is above the 50% mark.

We can undertake various programmes and classes to improve upon this score and to grow individually as students and collectively as an institution and become more financially literate.

In figure 1, the awareness of youth of college has been depicted in relation with terms that are used frequently with relation to financial literacy and awareness.

**Suggestions**

- Holding seminars to increase awareness and financially educate the students of our college
- Distribution of financial material, e-resources and books certified from NCFE (National Centre for financial education) and other such institutions.

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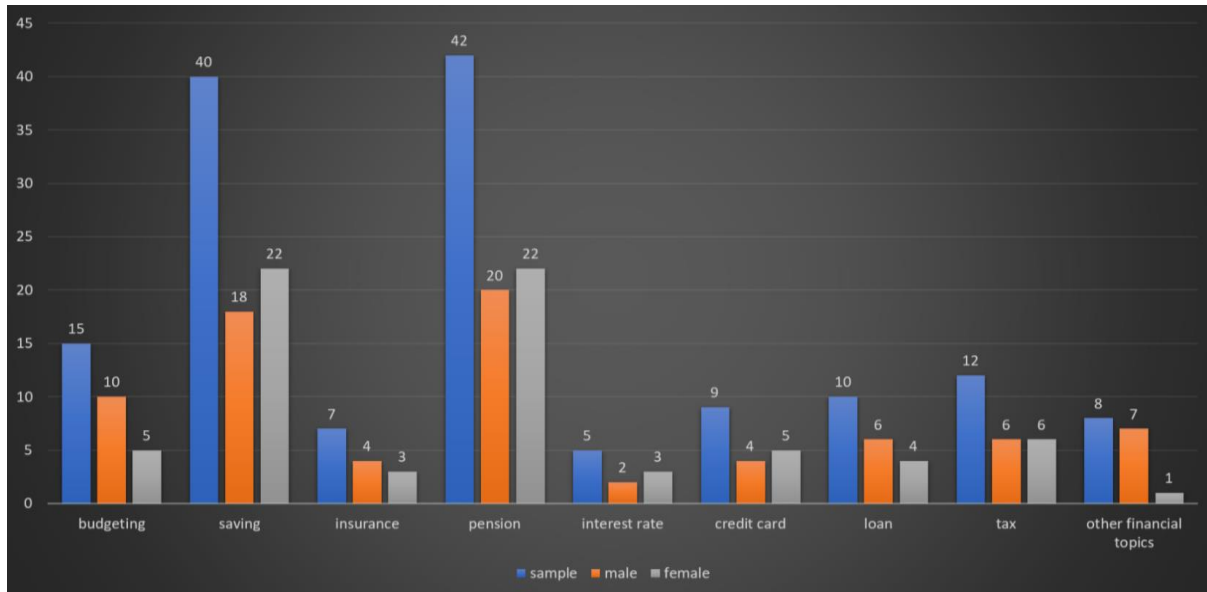


Figure 1: Topics of interest amongst youth of Aryabhata College.

## Recession and its impact on employment

*Shubham Tanwal, Ashu Chandra, Parth, Muskan Tewari*

*Batch: 2018-21*

Our paper seeks to establish a relationship between employment and slowdown in the economy.

Recession is regarded as decline in two consecutive quarters of GDP. Apart from taking into notice the consecutive quarters of the GDP decline, the analysts assess several metrics which help in determining whether the recession is imminent or already taking place. But there are some generally accepted indicators, which takes into account the contributing aspects and points towards the forthcoming period of recession.

First, Leading Indicators defined as any economic factor which changes before the rest of the economy starts going in a particular direction which includes Purchasing Managers' Index, The Conference Board Leading Economic Index, and the OCED Composite Leading Indicator. Second, are the officially published data series from various government agencies lastly, the lagging indicators, which is used to confirm an economy's shift into recession after it has started.

According to Credit rating agency Crisil, the slowdown in the Indian economy during the first three quarters of 2019 was due to several reasons such as GST, which was a setback for the small and medium businesses due to its intricate and multiple slapped framework and also resulted in a domino effect on exports in the year; Demonetization, which was introduced to curb out black money from the economy actually lead to cut down in spending, loss of jobs as people didn't have money in their hand and only few had bank accounts particularly in the rural area. Factors like Brexit or the global economic downfall or the slump in Iran's oil prices also contributed towards this slowdown according to the economic times but we have concentrated on the domestic factors.

In order to practically prove this economic relation between the economic slowdown (measured with the help of GDP) and unemployment rate with the help of the economic model, we analysed the yearly secondary data of past 5 years of CMIE for GDP and unemployment rate. On statistical analysis of the same, correlation between the two variables which came out to be -0.9133, we concluded that there is a negative relationship between the two variables.

On the analysis of the primary data of our sample size of 50 people, consisting of working age population (20+) of Delhi NCR conducted through online questionnaire by the technique of convenience sampling, we concluded that 64% of the people felt that the economy was moving towards recession, 19% felt the economy is not moving towards recession while 16% were not sure. On enquiring whether their firm/institution was laying off workers or not, 54% said yes while 40% said no and 6% were not sure. 42% of the sample population was planning to change their jobs and mostly towards the service sector.

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## **Job vs. Business – A research on student mind-set**

*Ayush Negi, Kunal Saini, Raj Kumar, Vinay Gangwal, Rahul kumar*

*Batch: 2018-21*

### **Abstract**

This research is carried out to understand the knowledge and awareness about the student mindset whether they choose business or job as their career opportunity. This study will provide evidences and showcase the choices made by youth.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Having career is very important in life because a good and stable career offers stability and peace of mind in life. If you want to stay happy, then the selection of the right career is imperative. Generally we will be talking about the two career option that one chooses in his or her life i.e. job or a business.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

1. To know about the student mind-set whether they choose doing business and taking risk in the market or just they wanted to go for a safer and competitive option i.e. job.
2. To examine the factors responsible for choosing the career option as job or business.
3. To examine their current efforts that they are putting today to achieve their desired career option. Also, we examine the other factors that affect a student mind-set while choosing the career option.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

According to a report published in PTI on 18 March 2018, Eleven per cent of the adult population in India is engaged in "early-stage entrepreneurial activities", and only five per cent of the country's people go on to establish their own business.

According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) India Report 2016-17, prepared by Gandhinagar-based Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDI) and its associates, 11 percent of India's adult population is engaged in "total early-stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA).

Same thing we can see in our data and can relate our data with the literature, majority of our participants chooses job over business.

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The participants were of the age group (13-35) used for the survey.

We took a sample size of 118 people and simple random sampling technique was used.

### **MODE OF DATA COLLECTION**

Google forms were used to collect data and online platforms like whatsapp groups and instagram was used.

### **LIMITATION OF STUDY**

- We took sample size of just 123 people.

### **CONCLUSION**

The following conclusion is made on the basis of the above study and the response we get from the people regarding

1. Peer pressure and lack of knowledge about the the advantages and disadvantages about the career option that are business and job.
2. The place where you reside and the availability of resources or may be lack of training that would help one's to choose their career options.

Around 66 people i.e. 53.7% of population wants to get themselves into the jobs out of which majority want to be a part of government job i.e. 41.5% which means 51 people want to work for government and rest of them want themselves to be employed in private sectors.

Only 27 people want to go for business from which 25 of them want to start their own business and rest 2 participant want to carry on the family business. Still being adult, 24.4% of the students can't even decide what they wanted to do or which career option they must choose which is quite surprising.

### **References**

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/business/2018/mar/18/only-five-percent-of-adult-indians-establish-own-business-survey-1789069.html>

### **Appendix: Questionnaire**

Link: [https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfy8tnY3bs-qzgsun5-dNhALzLr\\_-8UX8SSaHwcdNTbcyDp1w/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSfy8tnY3bs-qzgsun5-dNhALzLr_-8UX8SSaHwcdNTbcyDp1w/viewform)

## Factors that impact ‘Psychological Adjustment’ and ‘Wellbeing’

*Yuvraj Pratap Singh, Rithal Padhy , Ravi Yadav, Piyush Jain , Devansh Gupta*

*Batch: 2018-21*

### Abstract

The analysis labeled “Factors that impact on respondent’s psychological adjustment and wellbeing” is with respect to the primary data collected from various sources of relevant data and facts providers. This analysis gives us an insider of the factors which manipulates and has impacts on the respondent with respect to the psychological adjustments, environment and the social wellbeing. The survey contained a variety of validated scales measuring constructs that the extensive literature on stress and coping suggest influence people's experience of stress. Here we have considered parameters such as gender, having a child, smoking patterns of the individuals.

### Objective

This analysis was carried out to analyze and evaluate Factors that impact on respondent’s psychological adjustment and wellbeing. This is done to find its creditability and also to point out the various factors and parameters on which the analysis has been laid upon.

### Research Methodology

The analysis has been carried out using SPSS, we have created and tested hypotheses using independent T-test and have run linear regression to analyze this model.

We have studied 435 cases of respondents who reported under Total Optimism, and 436 cases of respondents who reported under Total Life Satisfaction.

The data upon which our analysis was conducted has been collected from the surveys done by educational psychology students of Harvard University. The link for the same has been mentioned here, (University, 2012)

### Identification of Research Gaps

1. The given study (Harvard University) has been conducted in the year 2012 and hence it may not represent the current mindset of individuals involved and hence this data does not present the true picture.
2. The analysis being depending upon various psychological factors such as life satisfaction and total optimization, all of the involved factors have not been considered to be essential to an individual’s psychological balance.

### Research Observations

#### A) Total Optimism

The researchers conducted an independent sample T-TEST at 0.05 level of significance

Where Total optimism is dependent variable and gender, having a child and smoking pattern are independent variables.

### First Hypothesis

H0: No significant difference between total optimism of males and females.

H1: Significant difference between total optimism of males and females.

Table 1: Independent samples T-test for first hypothesis

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Total Optimism	Equal variances assumed	4.491	.035	-.428	433	.669	-.184	.430	-1.030	.661
	Equal variances not assumed			-.440	424.751	.660	-.184	.419	-1.008	.639

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to **0.660** which is greater than **0.05** (assumed level of significance), hence we **do not reject** the null hypothesis and therefore there is no significant difference between total optimism of males and females.

### Second Hypothesis

H0: No Significant difference between total optimism of those having child/children and those who don't.

H1: Significant difference between total optimism of those having child/children and those who don't.

Table 2: Independent samples T-test for second hypothesis

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Total Optimism	Equal variances assumed	1.660	.198	2.226	432	.027	.954	.428	.112	1.796
	Equal variances not assumed			2.268	417.544	.024	.954	.420	.127	1.780

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to **0.027** which is less than **0.05** (assumed level of significance), hence we **reject** the null hypothesis and therefore there is significant difference between total optimism of those having child/children and those who don't

**Third Hypothesis**

H0: No Significant difference between total optimism of those who smoke and those who don't.

H1: Significant difference between total optimism of those who smoke and those who don't

Table 3: Independent sample T-test for third hypothesis

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Total Optimism	Equal variances assumed	2.604	.107	-1.459	430	.145	-.782	.536	-1.836	.272
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.373	119.891	.172	-.782	.570	-1.911	.346

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to **0.145** which is greater than **0.05** (assumed level of significance), hence we **do not reject** the null hypothesis and therefore there is no Significant difference between total optimism of those who smoke and those who don't.

**LINEAR REGRESSION**

Table 4: ANOVA tested for Total Optimism

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	130.909	3	43.636	2.235	.084 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	8338.325	427	19.528		
	Total	8469.234	430			

a. Dependent Variable: Total Optimism

b. Predictors: (Constant), smoker, sex, child

Table 5: Value of coefficients for total optimism obtained from ANOVA

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	22.097	1.466		15.069	.000
	sex	.220	.431	.025	.511	.610
	child	-.911	.435	-.102	-2.094	.037
	smoker	.619	.541	.056	1.146	.253

a. Dependent Variable: Total Optimism

In this model all the three independent variables 'Gender', 'having a child' and 'smoking patterns' are entered into regression equation. The coefficient correlation of multiple regressions, 'R Value' comes out to be 0.124 and hence there is no significant relation between dependent variable (Total Optimism) and independent variables (Gender, having a child, smoking pattern).

The value of 'adjusted R square' is 0.009 which is less proving that this model is not adequate.

The coefficient of determination of multiple regression, 'R-square' comes out to be 0.015, hence we conclude that only 1.5% of variation in dependent variable is explained by independent variables.

The model has a standard error of estimate value of 4.419, which is quite less and indicates that prediction made by this regression model is quite accurate.

**B) LIFE SATISFACTION**

The researchers conducted an independent sample T-TEST at 0.05 level of significance

Where Total Life Satisfaction is dependent variable and gender, having a child and smoking pattern are independent variables.

**First Hypothesis**

H0: No significant difference between total life satisfaction of males and females.

H1: Significant difference between total life satisfaction of males and females.

Table 6: Independent samples T-test for first hypothesis

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Total life satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	.706	.401	-1.881	434	.061	-1.230	.654	-2.516	.055
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.897	408.528	.059	-1.230	.648	-2.505	.044

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to 0.061 which is greater than 0.05, hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and therefore there is no significant difference between total life satisfaction of males and females

### Second Hypothesis

H0: No Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those having child/children and those who don't.

H1: Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those having child/children and those who don't.

Table 7: Independent samples T-test for second hypothesis

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances				t-test for Equality of Means				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper	
Total life satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	.055	.815	1.664	433	.097	1.092	.656	-1.98	2.381	
	Equal variances not assumed			1.672	401.112	.095	1.092	.653	-1.92	2.376	

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to 0.097 which is greater than 0.05, hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and therefore there is no significant difference between total life satisfaction of those having child/children and those who don't.

### Third Hypothesis

H0: No Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those who smoke and those who don't.

H1: Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those who smoke and those who don't.

Table 8: Independent samples T-test for third hypothesis

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances				t-test for Equality of Means				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper	
Total life satisfaction	Equal variances assumed	.646	.422	-1.252	431	.211	-1.028	.821	-2.641	.586	
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.234	126.095	.219	-1.028	.833	-2.675	.620	

The significant value for t-test equality of means is equal to 0.211 which is greater than 0.05, hence we do not reject the null hypothesis and therefore there is no significant difference between total life satisfaction of those who smoke and those who don't.

### Linear Regression

Table 9: ANOVA tested for life satisfaction

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	353.575	3	117.858	2.580	.053 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	19549.166	428	45.676		
	Total	19902.741	431			

a. Dependent Variable: Total life satisfaction

b. Predictors: (Constant), smoker, sex, child

Table 10: Value of coefficients for life satisfaction calculated through ANOVA

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.279	2.243		9.043	.000
	sex	1.308	.658	.095	1.986	.048
	child	-1.009	.665	-.073	-1.517	.130
	smoker	.898	.827	.053	1.086	.278

a. Dependent Variable: Total life satisfaction

In this model all the three independent variables 'Gender', 'having a child' and 'smoking patterns' are entered into regression equation.

The coefficient correlation of multiple regressions, 'R Value' comes out to be 0.133 and hence there is no significant relation between dependent variable (Total Optimism) and independent variables (Gender, having a child, smoking pattern).

The value of 'adjusted R square' is 0.011 which is less proving that this model is not adequate.

The coefficient of determination of multiple regressions, 'R-square' comes out to be 0.018; hence we conclude that only 1.8% of variation in dependent variable is explained by independent variables.

The model has a standard error of estimate value of 6.758, which is quite less and indicates that prediction made by this regression model is quite accurate.

### Conclusion and findings

#### A) Total Optimism

##### On Basis of Independent Sample T-test:

- No significant difference between total optimism of males and females.
- Significant difference between total optimism of those having child/children and those who don't.
- No Significant difference between total optimism of those who smoke and those who don't.

**On Basis of Linear Regression Model:** The R value in this test comes out to be very less, i.e., 0.124. Such a value is said to be very insignificant as it is not close to either 1 or -1. Rather, it is close to 0.

The coefficient of determination in this test comes out to be very less, i.e., 0.015. Due to such low values of 'R' and 'R-square', we can conclude that there exist other independent factors than those mentioned that influence the total optimism of an individual, and hence the given model is *not adequate*.

**B) Total Life Satisfaction**

**On Basis of Independent Sample T-test:**

- No significant difference between total life satisfaction of males and females.
- No Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those having child/children and those who don't.
- No Significant difference between total life satisfaction of those who smoke and those who don't.

**On Basis of Linear Regression Model:**

The R value in this test comes out to be very less, i.e., 0.133. Such a value is said to be very insignificant as it is not close to either 1 or -1. Rather, it is close to 0.

The coefficient of determination in this test comes out to be very less, i.e., 0.018.

Due to such low values of 'R' and 'R-square', we can conclude that there exist other independent factors than those mentioned that influence the total life satisfaction of an individual, and hence the given model is *not adequate*.

**References**

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## Global Warming and its Economic Impact

Sana Gupta

Batch: 2019-22

The last couple of years have got one thing in common, and that is the growing number of climate disasters, be it floods or droughts, hurricanes or heat waves. With the advent of time, the intensity, frequency, and the cost of these disasters keep on rising. In 2018, the climate disasters cost the United States almost \$91 billion.<sup>1</sup> India, too, has incurred costs of \$80 billion due to climate disasters from 1998-2017.<sup>2</sup> The first way cost is incurred is through preventive measures or hazard reduction. These can be in the form of evacuation, cost incurred in running shelters, etc. The second way the cost is incurred is during and after the disaster. These costs can be direct or indirect. The direct costs include the treatment of injured people, cost of rehabilitation, damage to life and property, etc. In the aftermath of the Kerala floods, 480 people died and almost 5.4 million people were impacted. Over 260,000 were evacuated and more than 1.4 million were provided shelter in 3,200+ relief camps.<sup>3</sup>

The indirect costs are felt across different sectors of the economy. Due to climate disasters, less and less people actually go out and spend money on luxuries, experiences, outings and tend to purchase just their daily necessities. Also, the low morale and bad conditions lead to low productivity among the working class. This leads to a slowdown in the influx of tourists as the uncertain conditions hamper their trip. Even if the rise in temperature is limited to 1.5°C, global warming will cause a huge loss of productivity, estimated to be around 2.2% of all working hours annually, by 2030. That rounds up to about 80 million full time jobs, or \$2,400 billion.<sup>4</sup> The number could reach as high as 1.2 billion jobs, which depend on a stable and healthy environment.<sup>5</sup> Agriculture is one of the worst hit sectors after climate disasters. This sector, especially in a country like India, is the source of livelihood for a huge portion of the population. Climate disasters destroy crops which lead to farmers being caught without produce to sell, eventually leading them into a debt trap to sustain themselves. Agriculture sector is estimated to bear the brunt of almost 60% of all losses due to global warming.

Infrastructure and real estate industry lose out on potential customers and see a decrease in the valuation of properties if there is a possibility of a particular piece of land being impacted by climate disasters. For example, land near river beds decrease in value if the area is prone to flooding. Businesses and financial markets are impacted by global warming in a lot of ways. Extreme conditions can damage factories, disrupt transport, increase raw material costs, or just end up making some businesses obsolete. This leads to tensions among shareholders and investors, often resulting in falling share prices. Insurance sector is another area that has been severely impacted. With an increase in the chances and severity of forest fires, floods, droughts, famines, etc., the cost of insurance has gone up (in the form of premium to be paid). This has made it difficult for several people and groups to afford today buy insurance. The estimate for damage claims from forest fires in Australia was more than AUD\$700 million.<sup>6</sup>

Even though a 1°C increase may seem marginal, it can have major environmental and economic impacts. In the US, for instance, the number of incidents due to global warming which cost at least \$1 billion in losses has increased 400% since the 1980s. One more aspect of global warming is its impact on migration. Immigrants are moving away from flooded coastlines, drought prone farmlands and areas likely to suffer from natural disasters. Since 2008, 22.5 million people have moved because of this, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. By 2050, this number is expected to rise to 700 million. Due to the Australian bushfires, Terry Rawnsley, the head of economic analysis at SGS Economics and Planning, estimated that the country lost \$1.1-1.9 billion in the current financial year due to loss of income in tourism, retail, and agriculture sectors.

However, global warming brings with it a new wave of opportunities for businesses. Energy efficient machines, air purifiers, electrical vehicles are some examples of the scope of innovation available here.

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<sup>6</sup> The Cost of Bushfires. (2020, January 8). Retrieved from <https://finshots.in/archive/the-cost-of-bushfires/>

## Impact of COVID-19 outbreak on Indian economy

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Batch: 2017-20

Even as the Indian economy was struggling to overcome the decline in GDP growth rates after the demonetization and coming of Goods and services tax, a tough crisis has come knocking at door again, and this is not limited just to the boundaries of the country. The economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic outbreak is not only limited to China or those having direct economic relations with China as the deadly situation continues to tighten grip over various countries across the globe. Hundred thousand of cases and thousands of death have pushed the world in a near lockdown mode which is increasingly becoming unbearable from economic viewpoint. European countries which have better resources and healthcare systems have also fallen prey to this health emergency.<sup>1</sup>

Daily new steps are being announced, lockdown and relief in lockdown are contemplated carefully, opening up is talked about obviously with social distancing, the ultimate goal being keeping the transmission of the virus slow. But with this, comes many challenges which would need to be tackled very delicately by the state and central governments. In an economy where more than 85% of workforce is employed in unorganised sector, lockdown certainly had severe impact in the absence of enough mitigating measures. A whole new migrant's problem is before us in the form of humanitarian crisis.<sup>2</sup>

Talking from the perspective of the three sectors of the economy, manufacturing and services sector are undoubtedly the worst hit. As the lockdown will prolong and economic activities would remain subdued, people wouldn't want to spend money being sceptical about expenses. This would give a huge blow to the demand which is already in shackles. Also for that period, the manufacturing units of non-urgent goods were shut and even after relaxations very few industries are running at full capacity which has started to lead to cut in the employment salaries and even thousands losing out on their jobs. People in such industries are mainly rural people from poorer regions who have already left the economic zones in the wake of government orders and would take time in coming back. Many might never also come. In the services sector, as per the earlier estimates hospitality is expected to incur a loss of around 30,000 crores in revenue and for aviation the amount stands at 8,200 crores. With most of the domestic flights cancelled, this amount can be even more. Apparels and jewellery industry, etc. which account for a huge part of exports are also suffering owing to large instability in other countries because of the same kind of situation. UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in March had estimated the India's loss of trade at 348 million and it believes it is going to be one of the 15 most hit countries.<sup>3</sup>

Government of course has taken charge to reduce the impact, but there are several doubts and questions surrounding the real impact of such measures.

Many state governments have tried to address the issue of two times meal by giving extra ration free of cost for a month or so. Few governments have also come up with cash transfer proposals, which would make sure that the liquidity is maintained and basic necessities are met. The Central Government led by Narendra Modi also has come up with a package of ₹20 lakh crores most of which is meant to ensure liquidity in the economy coming indirectly. Demand for direct cash transfers by various groups has not been accepted. The package is a mix of reformist laws, some loan guarantees, little of direct cash support among others. Interestingly measures by RBI as part of monetary policies has been counted in. On fiscal front, government struggling hard on collecting taxes, with low economic activities GST collection and corporate taxes would continue to suffer for a long time. Even the high duty on petrol isn't collecting much as transportation services are also slowed down. Narendra Modi has himself said that the negative economic impact would be felt gradually. There are chances that the GDP growth rate would further suffer a lot heavily as many rating agencies and global institutions have calculated that GDP is already much below what India needs for a positive change. Few economists believe the transfer and more direct support would have cost the exchequer around 1-2% breach of fiscal deficit target for the upcoming financial year which was kept at 3.5% of GDP in the budget 2020.<sup>4</sup>

On the monetary side, Raghuram Rajan's and other economists comment on need to maintain credit flow seems to have been taken into account. Suggestion that government should provide partial loan guarantee has been accommodated for MSMEs loans. But the demand to undertake temporary income transfer has been put aside, as it might have proved hefty for government treasure and also probably because government had no proper database of who really needs such transfers.

To maintain the credit flow, RBI has cut interest rates, and even with such low interest rates there seems no chance of inflation given the deflationary signs in economy. Will the banks easily give loan at such an uncertain time, when Non-Performing Assets (NPA) problem is too not hidden, is a question to ponder upon.

The policy decisions are being made, and the government is trying hard to mitigate the chances of economy shaping badly. But we can only wait and watch for what actually happens. In any case, government must outdo the negative impacts, hungry population is not something anybody would be willing to see.

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## Indian Automobile Sector Slowdown

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Batch: 2018-21

The Indian automobile sector which forms almost 7.5% of the GDP and 49% of the manufacturing GDP is in a slowdown phase for the past 2 decades. The sales of passenger cars have fallen by approximately 35% in July 2019 according to SIAM (Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers) and around 2.30 Lakhs jobs in the auto sector are lost till now. SIAM also said that this is the worst slump witnessed by the auto sector in 19 years. The passenger vehicle segment which consists of cars, vans, utility vehicles etc. has been the worst performing segments, having the highest drop in sales from December, 2000. (ET Bureau, 2019)

The major reasons for the automobile sector recession is that there is a 30% reduction in the sales of automobile especially passenger cars during July and August of 2020 which formed due to an ample amount of supply and less demand. This is because the manufacturing of the sector has increased ten folds but the sales reduced. Our Honorable Finance Minister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman said that a “Change in the mindset of the young generation (“millennial”) who now prefer OLA or UBER rather than committing to monthly installments to own a car, was among the reasons responsible for the slowdown in Automobile Sector.” “(Nishant Sharma, 2019)” Other reasons can be reduction in purchasing power of people caused by sustainable rural distress, demonetization also have a long-term effect on the purchasing power of people this led to the change in the people’s ideology and started delaying purchasing a car.

As India is going to adopt BS-VI Vehicles from April 1<sup>st</sup> which leads to a stagnant, decline in the sales of currently available BS-IV vehicles. The fuel prices have risen by 15% between August-2015 and August, 2019. The motor vehicle act has been passed in the Indian parliament which leads to a higher fines and strict traffic rules.

Some of the majors taken by the Indian Government were providing a compensation cess that ranges from 1% to 22%. Adding to this the Government of India is planning to reduce the goods and services tax which currently is at a whopping level of 28% to a moderate level of 18%. Finance Minister also said that to boost demand majors like increase in depreciation cost for corporates and businesses have been implemented. She also said that all BS-IV Vehicles purchased up to March 2020 will remain operational for their entire period of registration. Adding to that an additional 15% depreciation will be provided of vehicles, taking the total depreciation to 30%. The sales were expected to increase in the festive season but were not increased that much which was expected. Government will implement “Scrapage Policy” under which cars older than a certain year have to be scrapped; this will increase the demand for new vehicles. Furthermore, government deferred the increase in the one-time registration fees until June, 2020. And they have also lifted the ban on purchasing new vehicles for government officials.

It can be concluded that the automobile sector which was in a downfall is in a better place now as government is taking many actions to uplift this sector like the “Scrapage Policy”, reduction in GST etc. This will not only increase the demand of cars but also purchasing power of people as now there will be lesser tax in this sector.

The launch of BS-VI vehicles can also boost the sales in the automobile sector and can uplift this sector. The long-term effect of demonetization will also reduce from time to time leading to increase in purchasing power of people.

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## The Birth Of Industry

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Indifferent of its kind, once a revolution takes place, it is nearly impossible to ignore its backwash. The sepoy mutiny of 1857, the Russian Revolution, or the French Revolution, all left a deep – seated impact, not only on the public, but on the economic, political, and social landscape of a country.

The Industrial Revolution is a revolution which undisputedly affected the maximum number of civilizations across the world. This is because it gave birth to the concept of 'INDUSTRY'. In basic terms, it is an economic activity concerned with processing and manufacturing. However, one would argue that this 'industry' has been there since pre – Industrial Revolution times, i.e., the Feudal times. Prior to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, an industry only comprised of regionally based, largely self - supporting economic systems, each composed of a town and its surrounding agricultural district.

The Feudal Economy was a dominant social system in medieval Europe, wherein the nobility held lands, and vassals were in turn the peasants of Nobles.<sup>1</sup> The peasants were obliged to live on these lands and work for self – support. They paid rent in the form of produce. In the towns, production was carried out by master craftsmen and their families. Industries were known as guilds which controlled production, ensuring decent monopoly power for the families. The Feudal Economy persisted in this form to around late 15<sup>th</sup> century. Cross border trade was severely restricted. This meant that trade was limited and so the amount of money in circulation was very small. Gradually, the Feudal way of living came to an end as the merchant class emerged. The reason behind their emergence was increased foreign trade, which was inevitable to ignore. This new class of businessmen was profit – oriented as they believed that a country can be strengthened with money. This boom in foreign trade led the merchant capitalists to colonies kingdoms outside Europe. The rise of trade led to the largely practiced economic concept of 'Capitalism', i.e., privately owned capital goods, and the distribution of goods mainly determined by competition in a free market.

England, having used bloodshed and war, formed the mightiest seafaring and colonial power in the world. Due to increased money exchange, the concept of inflation was introduced. In Britain, the gentry wanted to buy luxury goods. Meanwhile, spiraling priced meant they could make money either by producing and trading agricultural goods directly, or by renting the land to a growing class of large – scale farmers. Thus, capitalism penetrated into English agriculture. It was not just in the countryside the Feudal system was breaking down. In the towns, throughout the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the guild system suffered as merchants travelled to buy cheap goods, which led to competition amongst craftsmen. Hence, market forces began to dictate patterns of trade. Capitalism was set inside Britain.

By the mid - 17<sup>th</sup> century, merchants became a link (middlemen) between the consumer and producer. Gradually, they started indulging in other practices as well. They paid the workers a wage and the concept of a waged worker signaled a crucial stage in the development of capitalism. In Britain, the formation of the very first 'industry' took place, the cottage industry. The woolen textile industry became so widespread that it became Britain's most significant industry by the 1680s. Moreover, this development was supported by the state. The state gained the wealth to maintain its army by earning revenue from taxes. It mustered power to displace the aristocracy from its dominance.

The spread of capitalism meant the establishment of mass production based on the cottage industry, which meant England was well on the way to become a capitalist and industry based society. This rise in manufacturing was facilitated by the introduction of factories.

Unlike the cottage industry, the workers now worked from a single premise, owned by the capitalist. The growth and development of the mechanized factory system made it possible to shift to capitalist production. It was at this time that Adam Smith theorized capitalism. This concept became immensely popular across Britain. A centralized manufacturing setup meant lower costs and higher productivity, which led to specialization of work. Capitalism helped the unskilled worker to contribute in the production process. Capitalism in Britain was far more productive than elsewhere. This brought calls from British capitalists for international free trade and for an end to protectionism, officially.

Thus in 1775, in the book, 'The Wealth of Nations', the idea of laissez-faire market originated.<sup>2</sup> By the 1770s, the economic and social conditions were in place for the Industrial Revolution to explode on to the world's economies. Powered by new inventions, machine based productivity rose to unprecedented levels. Between 1770s and 1830s, there was a boom in factory production, and the cottage industry fell. It was not merely the inventions which facilitated the Revolution; the social conditions favored this setup as by then people had evolved from Feudalism. The fall of guilds led to the labor- saving mechanism.

However, it was not until the invention of the steam engine that the Industrial Revolution really took off. As productivity increased, prices plummeted (economies of scale), stimulating demand for British goods across the world. The value of British exports rose from £15 million in 1760 to £59 million in 1805.<sup>3</sup>

A brief study of the economic and social conditions that pre-dated the Industrial Revolution gives the answer to the age old question, "what stimulated the start of the Industrial Revolution?" Capitalism did not arise from the efforts of a few inventors causing an industrial revolution, nor because British capitalists had some special 'business acumen'. It arose from the systematic breakdown of Feudalism and the imposition of a wage labor system in its place.

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## The Sensex Mystery – The Stock Market Recap

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India is a country of mysteries, and there are a lot of mysteries we come across time to time. The financial or economical mystery emerged in September 2019 was the growing Sensex. This little mystery continued till mid-January 2020. India recorded 6.6% GDP growth in 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2018, followed by 5.588% GDP growth in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2019, and we didn't face higher number in GDP growth till 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2019. Also, the low demand of automobiles resulted in slowdown in India's automotive industry, and around 3.5 lakhs job loss. There were some political issues emerging in the same period (protests against abrogation of Article 370). Despite all these problems which acted as barriers to growth of the economy, wasn't enough to stop the Sensex to grow. From an 18-year old new investor in the market to an experienced professor taking lectures in top IIMs, everyone was trying to crack the mystery.

19th September 2019 was the day when the Finance Minister of the country Nirmala Sitharaman announced 'The Corporate Tax Cut', which acted as a ladder to Sensex. The index jumped from 36,039.47 to 38,014.62, which is the highest single day gain the index ever recorded. It was a bad day for shortsellers, but buyers gained a lot. The new corporate tax rule is now corporates has to pay 22%, effectively 25.17% inclusive of all surcharges and cess, and for any new manufacturing firm incorporated on or before 1st October 2019 has to pay 15% tax. Some economists were not happy with the decision and said that corporate tax cut is not a solution to economic slowdown. "The slowdown is because of weak consumer demand, so government should focus on demand creation", they commented. Further Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman also announced a help of Rs 25,000 crore to the real estate.

The government was continuously taking short term measures to help Sensex to survive in the falling economy, the result was positive, but in the short run. The stock market was more influenced by the short-term factors than long-term factors like low GDP growth, increasing unemployment, etc., isn't this interesting? Also, there are some stocks which are performing good, or some well grown companies which were not that much affected by the economic slowdown, were helping the index and investors with some time to time gains. Then came the Diwali, analysts were predicting that there will a downfall in the stock market, maybe after Diwali, but Sensex survived. Those were the days, when indices were touching all time high, in November 2019 Sensex crossed the 41,000 line. This was little confusing for analysts, as the RBI didn't change the interest rates, quarterly GDP growth rate were less than 5%, automotive sector was still in trouble, but the Sensex was not accepting the fact that economy is in any kind of problem.

Then came year 2020, the Sensex rally finally ended in mid-January 2020, 42,273.87 was the highest value Sensex touched in January 2020. Then slowdown effect now entered the stock market, and finally as the analysts were saying, bad days for investors started. The union budget was announced on 1st February 2020, and the union budget was not that investor-friendly as investors were expecting. A special trading session was opened on the union budget day, but it was not a good decision as market faced a lot of volatility, in final hour of the trade Sensex crashed around 1,100 points. Bad news doesn't end here, then came the AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue) issue. Telecom sector had to pay 1.47 lakh crore rupees as AGR due. The big bad news that affected the global markets too was the Coronavirus breakdown. Now in March 2020 when the Yes Bank crisis news came, Sensex again plummets over 1,100 points. Stock Market has been hitting by bad news every day, uptrends of Sensex in December ended quarter of 2019 were now replaced by the downtrends. Before the corporate tax cut, Sensex was around 36,500 and now Sensex closed at 35,697 on 11th March 2020. As the economists and analysts were saying, they were just short-term gains, when economy is not performing you can't expect stock markets to give you positive returns.

Baron Rothschild, a British banker and politician from the wealthy international Rothschild family, once said, "Buy when there is blood in the streets, even if the blood is yours". The investment time is here, now you will get the most valuable stocks at much cheaper rate. So, go on, and invest smartly.

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## Age Of Anger

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I stretch my arms back and I study the word so grim and I think, I shall allow no man to belittle my soul by making me hate him. Nonetheless this is the age of rage and we are indeed living in angrier times. In a world in which socialists stir up anger that spreads on social media, it is uncomplicated to deduce that we have never been more frantic. Yet to enlighten you more on the emotion, we refer here to trait anger (likeability of people to getting angry) and keep aside our talk on state anger (reactions to situations provocative at a particular point).

It's as though our anger has gone rancid and as a society, we seem not to voice it, stamp it out and move on, until, at the extreme it hardens into violence and hatred. We have managed to construct a society that gives us simple and smooth causes of anger, but extremely bad at building anything constructive to do with it.

Cognitive behavioural interventions offer effective strategies to improve anger management that involves changing the way an individual behaves and think, basing our knowledge of behaviour on our thoughts. To put in simpler terms, this means shifting away from images and thoughts that fuel anger. Without fuel to keep the fire burning, the fire inside you will begin to dwindle and you'll calm down. It almost doesn't need any quotation that social media is the problem reaches the maxima. The plight here is that online anger often goes beyond the reach of productive conversations. If you want to assuage your own anger, or other people's anger, the only essential course is to do something concrete, however unassuming, in ways that will revamp the situation, rather than sustaining the circuit of anger.

The argument follows along the lines of slow economic development counting crippled inclusive economic growth of the participants of the economy. At the more extreme end of rage, aggression can become entrenched in everyday lives of some people, with destructive effects. Suspensions for physical assaults on pupils increased by more than 11,000 and on adults by nearly 2,500 in 2006. The estimated total cost of domestic violence to society in monetary terms is £23 billion per annum, and every third day a woman is murdered at home, often by her spouse. According to surveys, 45% of us regularly lose our temper at work and more than 80% of drivers claim to have been involved in road rage incidents. However, when it comes to anger problems, it is much more difficult to comprehend the financial costs since it is not an avoidance cost, it is an approach emotion.

People who use anger at workplace think it is pushing them toward successful work goals. The trick is to weigh the short-term benefits of expressing rage to fellow colleagues and long-term costs of probably being fired. Research also shows that anger prone people are three times more likely to serve prison time than their non-aggressive counterparts.

The majority of population will encounter episodes of anger that are within a usual and healthy range. Yet a general awareness of more positive ways of communicating and dealing with anger is desirable for the whole population. Learning healthy ways of dealing with anger helps people to look after their mental and physical health, achieve goals, solve problems and nurture social relationships, before their anger problem requires demanding interference of the criminal justice system. Anger should be everyone's problem.

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## The Economics Of Mental Health

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Mental health is defined as "a state of wellbeing during which individuals discern their capabilities, endure the accustomed distress of life, work productively and make a contribution to their communities." WHO emphasizes that mental health is crucial to the overall wellbeing of individuals, societies and countries.

Mental disorders are a menace to the economy. The economic consequences of psychological state problems – mainly within the sort of lost productivity – are approximated to 3– 4% of gross national product in European Union. The repercussions are not only confined to people who have these disorders but the society at large—they exert an influence on the entire social fabric, particularly through economic costs.

Human capital costs: This approach states that some of the costs could be measured in monetary terms while the others cannot be quantified. Direct costs include diagnosis and treatment in the healthcare system. Indirect costs are associated with income losses due to mortality, disability, lost production due to absenteeism. Also, presenteeism; the less effective work done when a person is suffering from a mental illness, reduces output as much as absenteeism does. It has been discovered that the direct costs of mental illnesses are much less than the indirect costs.

Loss of economic growth: From a macroeconomic perspective, the economic valuation of mental disorders can be quantified as the loss of economic output by evaluating its impact on the GDP, since economic growth depends on labour and capital, both of which can be adversely affected by the infirmity. Capital is expended by healthcare expenditures, and labour is expended by disability and mortality. A study suggested that a poor mental health day in rural countries resulted in 2.3% reduction in income growth, while a 0.87% reduction in case of urban countries.

Mental disorders, therefore, account for economic costs much more than other chronic and unabated diseases such as cancer or diabetes, and their costs are forecasted to shoot up drastically by over \$16 trillion over the next 20 years.

The transition from a manufacturing to a knowledge society emphasizes even more significance on mental health for sustaining productivity and efficiency in the long run. All sectors of the society are affected by mental health. Investing in mental health is thus, a way of lowering the economic costs of poor mental health.

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## Make in India: Analysing the movement

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Batch: 2018-21

'Make in India' launched by the Indian government on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014, it covers 25 sections (India, 2014) of our economy. This initiative aims to make India a manufacturing hub in Asia, our country's national manufacturing policy objective of having 25% GDP share coming from manufacturing doesn't seem far-fetched now. Investment commitments worth ₹16.40 lakh crore and investment inquiries worth of ₹1.5 lakh crore was made between September 2014 to February 2016 alone. As a result of this move, India emerged as a global leader for foreign direct investment surpassing China and USA in a short period of time.

As of now 100% FDI is permitted in all of the 100 sectors barring the Media, Space and Defence industries. A \$12 billion USD initiative 'Japan-India Make in India special Finance facility' was also undertaken to boost Japan's investment in India and to provide support to 'Make in India'. The success of 'Make in India' is reflected by a quantum leap which India took in ease-of-doing-business Index to 63<sup>rd</sup> position in 2019.

It also initially took a leap in global competitiveness index and logistics performance index in 2017; however it has since then slipped from its spot on these two indices. In accordance with this national initiative, various states also launched similar schemes for their states, like 'Happening Haryana', 'Magnetic Maharashtra', 'Make in Odisha', 'Vibrant Gujarat'. The recent US-China tussle could have provided for a major change in our economy with various multinational corporations looking forward to change their manufacturing bases; however India failed to capitalise on this opportunity. The initiatives undertaken by Indian government are in constant headlock with China, which is a major rival to India in terms of manufacturing, service and outsourcing.

With the recent visit of USA's president Donal Trump, it becomes important to highlight US's policy of 'America First' and its impact on our policies and initiatives. In 2018, 25% tariff was announced on all steel imports, following up in 2019 India was removed from US's Generalised system of Preferences (GSP) program. In retaliation tariffs were imposed on US goods, however recent talks seemed to have paved some sort of headway for US-India relations. The government has also planned a production linked incentive package of Rs.42,000 crore to be disbursed over a period of 5 years, with this addition GOI seeks to create a over 2 lakhs jobs and to make India a manufacturing hub in South Asia. In a bid to provide major support to 'Make in India', central government has cancelled tenders worth about Rs.30,000 crore citing discriminatory practices undertaken by some of these companies which discourage business of Indian companies. The department for promotion of industry internal trade (DPIIT) aims to take India to top 50 in terms of ease of doing business index. (Foundation, 2016)

Amidst the recent outbreak of the deadly COVID-19, a first positive has emerged for 'Make in India' as 'Carrier Midea India' has manufacturing units in China from whom supply to India has been disrupted, the company is now considering setting up plants in India to overcome situations like these and provide an alternative manufacturing hub for them. The Indian army will soon receive Futuristic Infantry Control Vehicle (FICV) developed by DRDO and Ordnance factory board, it shall be named as 'MARK 1'. The OFB is targeting exports of up to Rs.500 Crore a year in next 2-3 years owing to increase in defence exports.

In conclusion 'Make in India' has been a very successful program, it has contributed and boosted each of the 25 targeted sectors. Also an Investor Facilitation Cell has been created by the government with a dedicated team to guide and assist first-time investors. In the following years job creation and FDI are the primary targets of 'Make in India' initiative.

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## **Roister'20 Play for a Purpose**

*Organized By:* Department of Business Economics  
*Date of the event:* 16th-19th January 2020  
*Location of the event:* Aryabhata College, University of Delhi  
*Major Sponsors:* Gas Authority of India Limited, Union Bank of India

The tagline 'Play for a Purpose' was cautiously picked up to spread the awareness about ongoing environmental issues and the importance of sustainable living practices. Mr Ajay Mehra (Commentator and Former Indian Cricketer) and Mr Prem Kumar Singh (Mountaineer) graced the opening ceremony.

'Roister 2020', an annual sports and team building event, was hosted by the Department of Business Economics, Aryabhata College, from 16th-19th January 2020 at the college campus. The 4-day long inter college event, was organised to build strong bonds, strengthen sportsmanship and instil unity amongst all the students pursuing B.A. Honours Business Economics from 10 different colleges of University of Delhi, by the means of sports.

Over 1000 Business Economics students represented these 10 colleges with large contingents to participate in 'Roister2020- Play for the Purpose'. The event consisted of several core sports events like 'Athletics', 'Football', 'Volleyball', 'Basketball', 'Badminton', 'Chess', 'Carrom', 'Cricket', Table- Tennis', etc. apart from various mini-events planned ardently over the course of these four days. On 16th and 17th January, 'filler games' consisting of 'PUBG' tournament, 'IPL' Mock Stock, Treasure Hunt and FIFA tournament were organised, and for remaining two days i.e. on 18th and 19th several Team-Building Events were scheduled.

The rain could dampen the ground but could not dampen the sportsmanship of these young sportsmen. The diligent and consistent work rendered by the students of Department of Business Economics of Aryabhata College made this event a success, the students of the other colleges who attended this event expressed their satisfaction and gratitude at the conclusion of this event for the warm hospitality offered by the organising team.

## **Visit to Parle-G Factory**

The Department of Business Economics, Aryabhata College organized an industrial visit to Parle Agrovet Factory in Bahadurgarh, Haryana on 13th February 2020. Five teachers and twenty seven students were part of this visit. The students assembled at the factory at 10:30 in the morning. The visit commenced with a short film about the history of Parle, its products, and how the company evolved. After the film, the students were ushered inside the factory.

The first manufacturing line shown was of Monaco Biscuits and Krackjack Biscuits, where the biscuits were being cooled and packed. Second, the students watched the packing of Parle Chips and its variants. In total, five Parle products were being manufactured in the Bahadurgarh plant. It was a new and interesting insight for the students.

Ms. Hanisha Dalal, senior management executive, held an interactive session with the students. All students participated in the discussion. Questions regarding Parle's product, positioning, and competitive strategy were raised. She gave a detailed insight into how Parle made its market, expanded its manufacturing and product portfolio to stay in tune with the market. With shift to biodegradable packaging, questions on Parle's future strategies were also asked.

At the conclusion of the visit, students were handed out Parle candies and chips.

## Webinar Report

1. **Corporate governance and its impact on financial decision making:** The session was led by Dr. Shveta Singh, an Associate professor and area chair of finance at the dept of Business studies, IIT Delhi, conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2020. The session began with discussion about the collapses of corporate governance, followed by the modals of corporate governance. The second half of the session revolved around the corporate governance in India and its monitoring mechanism. It was an interactive session with active participation by students and faculty members. The seminar concluded with questions from the students which were welcomed by our speaker.
2. **Digital transformation and Digital mind-set:** It was led by Mr. Neeraj Singh who is Director, Management Consulting at KPMG, India. The webinar started with what digital transformation leaders do and how to be a high performance leader. The speaker then talked about the underlying threats posed by digital transformation. He also talked specifically about the opportunities this pandemic creates in the field of digital technologies and the challenges of moving from traditional to digital. It was a very informative session which helped everyone imbibe a lot of knowledge about the digital shift.
3. **Employment opportunities in COVID times:** It was led by Dr. Sanjay Rajpal who is General Manager, Ypsomed Healthcare. Hon'ble Principal Dr. Manoj Sinha also joined the conversation and welcomed the speaker. The webinar started with discussion on impact of COVID-19 on employment opportunities and was gradually built over it to cover a wide range of topics related to the subject. With the help of examples from history, he reiterated the jobs are not going anywhere however the nature of employment might change. He also gave a lot of ideas on how the youth today should approach these opportunities while highlighting the need of skill enhancement for the time to come. Four best participants were selected and will be presented with a book 'Its all about etiquettes', which has been written by the speaker.
4. **Does Economic Globalization Cause Financial Development? New Evidence From South Asian countries:** It was led by Dr. Chinmaya Behera who is Assistant Professor, Goa Institute of Management. The webinar started with the basics of globalisation, financial development and how the two are related. The speaker then moved on to discuss cases of South Asian countries in particular which includes India and its neighbours. He supported his argument with a lot of data from the World Bank and other credible sources which made it more proof driven and impactful. Dr. Behera interestingly also talked about the 'institutional quality' effect on this development.

## Seminar Report

5. **Recent Developments in Capital Market:** Department of Business Economics and E-Cell, Aryabhata College in association with ICSI-NIRC organised an interactive session which was conducted by CS J. K. Bareja, an industry expert and associate professor at Shyam Lal College, Delhi University. He started the session by giving an overview about savings and investments, and how they drive an economy. After that, he explained the different types of capital markets- primary and secondary markets. CS Bareja went into details regarding the different financial instruments in primary and secondary markets, including and not limited to private placement, IPO, ESOP, shares, and debentures. With the help of examples, he also explained how various money market instruments offer various returns on investments and the level of risk involved in each, with the risk and return being highest in equity shares. He also took Infosys Ltd. as a case study and explained to the students how to read and interpret stock prices and issue of bonus stocks on the websites of NSE and BSE.
6. **International Higher Education Avenues:** Conducted in association with Edvisory, organised on 16<sup>th</sup> September 2019. It was led by Mr. Prayagraj Tripathi, former country manager of Diplomeo. The students were given insight on available career opportunities after completion of their course. An interactive session ensued where several higher education and jobs were discussed, Majority of students wanted to pursue higher studies in business field. He went on to explain about the admission procedures to these various universities and the importance of building a well-framed resume to get into a well-renowned university. Students were made aware of the admission procedures for the universities in India and abroad. The scope of employment and the living standards in various countries were also discussed to bring in clarity about pursuing education in a particular nation.

# PHOTO GALLERY

Photo 1: Moments from Roister



Photo 2: Visit to Parle-G Factory



Photo 3: Snapshot from Webinar 'Corporate Governance'

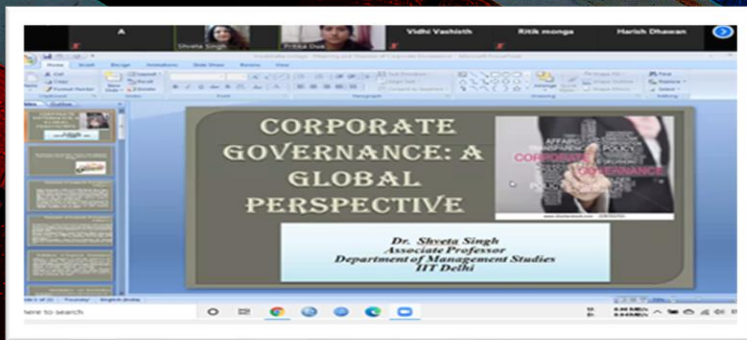


Photo 4: Snapshot from Webinar 'Digital Transformation and Mind-set'





Photo 5: Snapshot from Webinar ‘Employment during Covid-19’



Photo 6: ‘Does Economic Globalization Cause Financial Development’

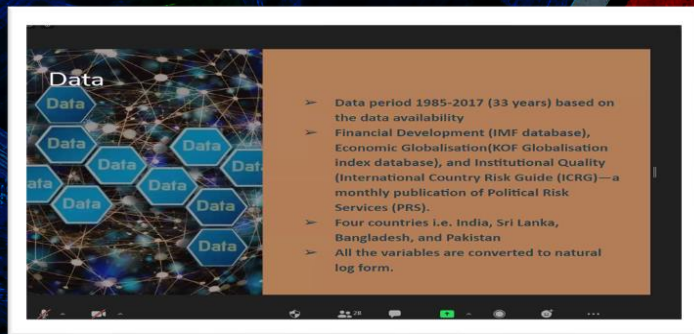


Photo 7: Seminar ‘Recent Developments in Capital Market’



Photo 8: Seminar ‘International Higher Education Avenues’



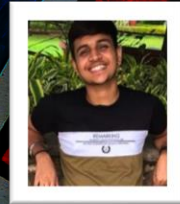


Batch of 2017-20

## STUDENT COUNCIL



Gopal Kumar President,  
*Batch: 2017-20*



Mudit Gupta Vice President,  
*Batch : 2018 - 21*



Vidhi Vashisth Secretary,  
*Batch: 2019-22*

## Achievers

Meghna Prasad won 13<sup>th</sup> central zone Netball National Championship.

Business Economics Department Football team secured first position in Inter-department sports tournament.  
**Team:** Madhusudan, Nipun Rana, Madhav Khurana, Akshat Jain, Abhishek Kumar, Yash Nigam, Ravi Yadav, Akash Kapoor, C Vaishnav Kumar, Vishal Singh, Karan Dawani, Vaishnav Kumar

Business Economics Department Table Tennis team secured second position in Inter-department sports tournament. **Team:** Yuvraj Pratap Singh and Akshat Jain



## BUZZNOMICS


**Under the Guidance of:** Mr.  
Harish Dhawan

**Special Thanks:**  
Dr. Tripti Sangwan


**Chief Editor**  
Yuvraj Pratap Singh

**Design Head**  
Sahil Chaprana

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