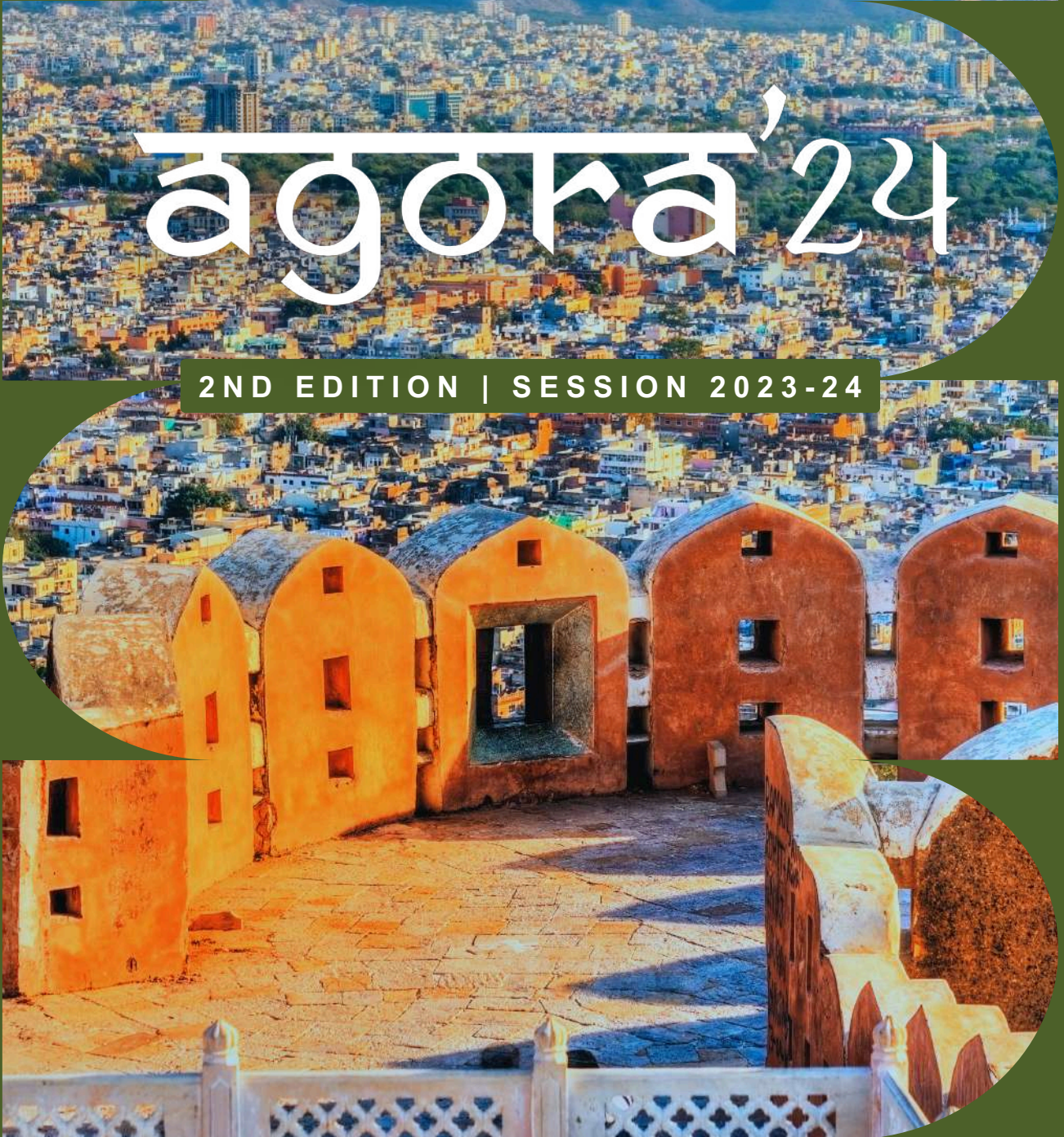# PARISĀ

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE SOCIETY
ARYABHATTA COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

agora'24

2ND EDITION | SESSION 2023-24

A Publication by

PARISĀ

The Political Science Society

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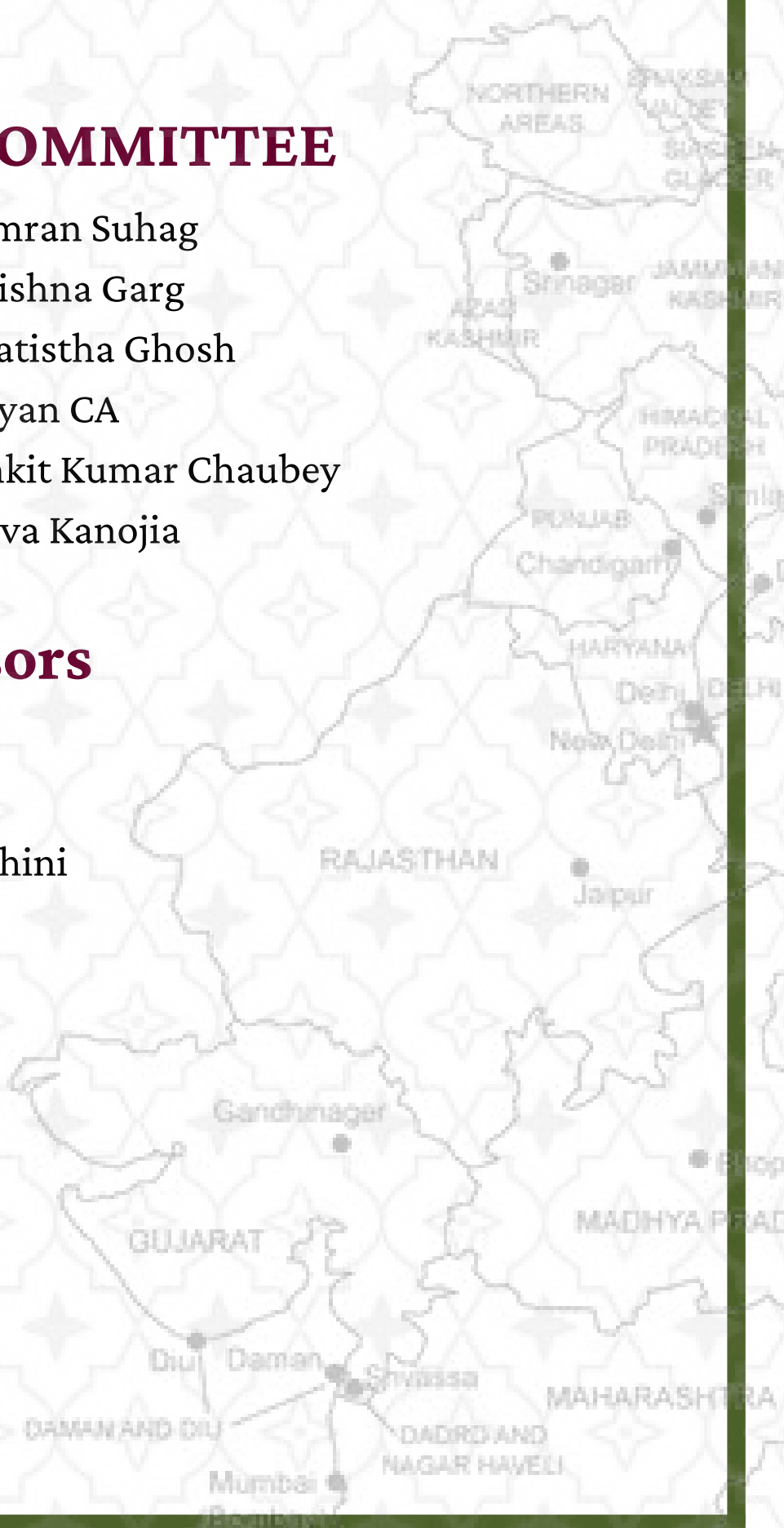
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ABOUT ARYABHATTA COLLEGE

Aryabhatta College is a constituent College of the University of Delhi named after the ancient Indian mathematician Aryabhatta. It is an institution directly maintained by the University of Delhi. It came into existence from the academic session 2014-15. The college was formerly known as Ram Lal Anand College (Evening) and was established in 1973. The college is located adjacent to the South Campus of the University of Delhi in the picturesque surroundings of the South Delhi section of the Aravali ranges.

ABOUT PARISĀ
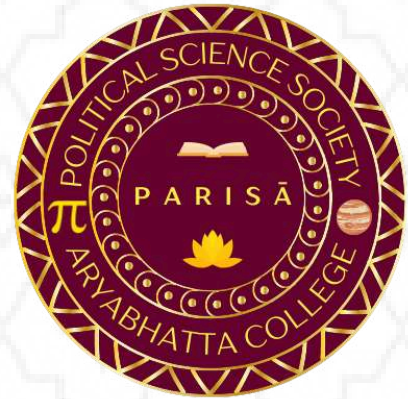
Parisā – The Political Science Society is a vibrant student's body engaged in organizing co-curricular and extra-curricular activities meant to bring out the best in students and help foster their personality development.

The society was christened as "*Parisā*" in the early part of 2022, based on the Pali word "*Parisā*" meaning – an assembly of people (*Parisad*). It also got its brand-new logo at the same time.

Since its inception, the society has successfully conducted many events to boost the academic strength of its students. It has conducted many such activities with eminent speakers and field experts including Public Talks, Open House Sessions, interactive Q n A Sessions with Subject Experts, Seminars and Webinars, Guest Lectures, National/International Conferences, etc.

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE

Prof. Manoj Sinha
Principal

Dear Students,
Congratulations! I am happy and proud to see the second volume of the Magazine "Agora'24". The Magazine is a testimony to the brilliance of the students and their teamwork. It is pleasant to note how this marks the department's growth and reflects on the critical and creative thinking of its contribution, which is one of the many goals that academic space seeks to instil in young minds. The diversity of opinion and thought-provoking research proves the awareness of students of contemporary realities.

I wish that the department as a whole will continue to foster and strengthen this academic tradition.

Wishing you all the very best.

Principal

TEACHER IN-CHARGE

Dr. Rajendra Dayal
Teacher In-charge

It gives me immense pleasure to write a congratulatory message for the 2023-24 edition of Agora. I understand a lot of work goes behind the production of the departmental magazine. Congratulations to the editorial team. I hope the magazine will be informative, and intellectually engaging.

AGORA provides an opportunity for everyone to showcase her/his creative talents, and express themselves freely, and with a hint of fragrant freshness of young mind. Congratulations once again to the editorial team, led by -(Simran and the co-editors Aryan, Pratistha, Ankit and Krishna)-and all contributors to this edition. A thanks to our Principal, Prof. Manoj Sinha for his constant support and encouragement.

Best wishes,
Dr.Rajendra Dayal

SOCIETY IN-CHARGE

Dr. Tripurari Sharan
Society In-charge

I am elated to hear the announcement of AGORA'24, the second edition of the departmental magazine. Congratulations on the release. It's such a significant achievement to compile and showcase the collective talent and hard work of everyone involved. Your dedication and creativity have truly shone through on every page. Congratulations once again to the editorial team, all the students, as well as the faculty and staff, on the release of the department magazine! Your collaboration and dedication have brought forth a wonderful publication that reflects the talent and spirit of your academic community.

Special thanks to our principal, Prof. Manoj Sinha, and staff for their unwavering support and guidance throughout this endeavour. This magazine is a testament to your hard work and creativity. Cheers to a job well done! Here's to the success of this publication and the continued growth and excellence of our department.

Best wishes,
Dr.Tripurari Sharan

Mr. Mohit Kumar
President,
Students' Council

Dear Esteemed Readers,

It is with great pleasure that I extend my warmest greetings to you through the pages of the Annual Political Science Department magazine, AGORA 2.0.

As the President of our esteemed college, and first member of Parisa, I am continually inspired by the dedication and intellectual curiosity of our students and faculty, and this publication is a testament to their hard work and passion for political science.

In a world marked by constant change and evolving political landscapes, the importance of rigorous academic inquiry and thoughtful analysis cannot be overstated.

On these pages, you will find a diverse array of articles, essays, and research papers that delve into the pressing issues our world is facing today. From the intricacies of international relations to the dynamics of local governance, our magazine offers valuable insights and perspectives that reflect the depth of knowledge within our department.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all who have contributed to this year's edition, from the writers and researchers to the editors and designers. Your commitment to academic excellence and intellectual inquiry is truly commendable.

As we delve into the pages of this magazine, may we be inspired to engage in meaningful discussions, challenge conventional wisdom, and strive for a deeper understanding of the world around us.

Together, let us continue to uphold the values of scholarship, critical thinking, and civic engagement that defines our college community.

Warm regards,

Mohit Kumar
President, Aryabhatta College

EDITORS' DESK

SIMRAN SUHAG
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

I want to take this moment to express my sincere gratitude for giving me this opportunity to serve in the capacity of the editor-in-chief of our Annual Magazine-AGORA'24.

First and foremost i would like to thank the entire department and all the members, whose unwavering support and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping our publication into a platform for insightful discourse and academic excellence. Your belief in our vision has fueled our determination to push boundaries and explore new horizons in political thought.

I would like to extend my gratitude to our principal, Prof. Manoj Sinha. Sir, your visionary leadership and support have helped us immensely to work enthusiastically for the magazine.

The most important contribution comes from our dedicated team, whose tireless efforts, creativity, and passion have been the driving force behind our magazine's success. From meticulously researching on topics to crafting compelling narratives, your commitment to excellence has been truly inspiring. A big thanks to all the contributors for their well written pieces and timely response.

As I reflect on my time as editor-in-chief, I am filled with a profound sense of pride and gratitude. Working alongside such talented individuals and being part of a community dedicated to advancing political discourse has been a truly enriching experience.
I would also like to thank the faculty members for their valuable suggestions, remarks and comments at various stages which was helpful.

I am immensely proud of all the accomplishments so far and I do not doubt that our magazine will continue to thrive under the capable leadership of the next editor-in-chief. Thank you once again for your dedication, support, and camaraderie. It has truly been an honor and a privilege to serve as editor-in-chief of our prestigious magazine.

With warmest regards,

Simran Suhag
Editor-in-Chief

To be a part of AGORA's editorial constitutes one of my fondest core memories of my fresher year. I had a great time, reading through the lines of a poet's thoughts, the narrator's views on exclusive topics and dedicated messages from all the council members. In entirety, it's a matter of immense pride to have contributed even in the most minimalist share, yet, trusted enough by your professors to be given this opportunity.

Apart from further claiming my pride, I would sincerely like to extend my most-felt gratitude to Parisa and its bearers for believing in my inconsistent yet proficient efforts. In another round of thankfulness, I reach out to my faculty for continuous encouragement. Lastly, my editor-in-chief deserves an overwhelming mention and a warm embrace as well, for her commendable guidance and patient direction throughout the making of the best edition of the magazine.

Until next year! Best regards.

Pratistha Ghosh
(English Editor)

I am happy to be contributing to the making of our department magazine.
I have always been attracted towards art, especially literature since childhood. As a person interested in literary work, this special opportunity to be a part of the department magazine is a matter of utmost happiness for me. The unique experience I have had during this endeavour is something that I'll cherish for a long time. Furthermore, as a member of PARISA, I am proud of our society which has been able to produce this annual magazine showcasing the talent of our students and other contributors. I am amazed to see the compelling works of my peers and teachers and sincerely hope that in the following years too, the magazine remains published annually. I am sure that AGORA will be able to ignite many minds with thought-provoking ideas that are present in the articles and other works inside it. It will inspire the coming generation of students to critically think, analyse and articulate their ideas regarding art, politics and the world we all inhabit.

I am grateful for this opportunity, which has allowed me to work together with my peers, teachers and their compelling creative works

Aryan CA
(English Editor)

Krishna Garg
(Hindi Editor)

शिक्षा का कार्य गहराई से और
गंभीर रूप से सीखना है।
अद्भुत के साथ चरित्र -
यही सच्ची शिक्षा का लक्ष्य है। "
- मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर

शिक्षा किसी भी छात्र के जीवन की बुनियाद की कड़ी मानी जाती है और जितनी शिक्षा एवं बुद्धि में वृद्धि होती है उतनी ही रोशनी उनके चरित्र में दिखाई देती है। अगोरा पत्रिका अपने इसी लक्ष्य के साथ हर छात्र छात्रा को एक मंच प्रदान करने का प्रयास करता है जिसमें सभी अपने विचारो को सुद्रिन प्रकार से प्रस्तुत कर सकते हैं। पत्रिका पाठकों के लिए भी एक अच्छा ज़रिया है अपने ज्ञान में वृद्धि का क्योंकि ये आपको अफसर देती है अलग-अलग लेखकों की अलग सोच को समझने का और उसके बाद अपनी कोई राय बनाने का और ये आपको एक पक्ष की ओर से पूर्वाग्रह होने की संभावना को भी क्षीण करदेता है।

मैं PARISA का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगा जिसने इस पहल की शुरुआत की, मैं आशा करता हूं कि हर वर्ष इसी प्रकार से अगोरा पत्रिका का संचालन जारी रहेगा। पत्रिका के लिए मेरा सफर भी काफी अच्छा रहा और मुझे लेखकों की राय जानने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ।

Ankit Kumar Chaubey
(Hindi Editor)

" मैं दुनिया की सभी भाषाओं की इज्जत करता हु , पर मेरे देश में हिंदी की इज्जत न हो , ये मैं सह नहीं सकता "
आचार्य विनोबा भावे

हिंदी, यानी हिंदुस्तान की भाषा , वह भाषा जिसके माध्यम से आप हिंदुस्तान में रहने वाले एक बड़े समाज से आत्मीयता से जुड़ सकते है । मैने अपने जीवन की प्रारंभिक शिक्षा अंग्रेजी माध्यम से ही ग्रहण की है परंतु , हिंदी के लिए मेरा लगाव कभी कम नहीं हुआ , यह भाषा मुझे हमेशा अपने तरफ आकर्षित करती रही है । मुझे लगता है की हिंदी ही एक ऐसी भाषा है जिससे आप अपने मन में उठने वाले किसी भी भाव को प्रकट कर सकते है । इसीलिए अगर हमे भारतीय समाज को कोई भी संदेश देना है तो उसके लिए हिंदी भाषा का चुनाव प्रमुख तौर पर होना चाहिए l

PARISA ने AGORA पत्रिका के माध्यम से जिज्ञासु लेखकों अथवा पाठको को एक ऐसा मंच प्रदान किया है जिसकी सहायता से दोनो अपने विचारो में बढ़ोतरी कर सकते है । यह मेरे लिए भी काफी गर्व का अवसर रहा जो AGORA और PARISA ने मुझे अपनी अपनी भाषा में अपने लोगो के साथ जुड़ने का सौभाग्य प्रदान किया ।

Reva Kanojia
Designer

The college just started a few months ago, looks like it was bound to happen, the college, the people and indeed the magazine of our prestigious society PARISA- The political science society of Aryabhatta College, of which I was entrusted with the responsibility of editing the magazine. The magazine is just a document or a brochure of achievements and moments but this one was for sure different. The students including my batchmates and beloved seniors penned down their astonishing ideas through poems, articles and essays. Language is never a barrier to amazing thoughts so is this magazine as the editor of this piece I came across languages, ideas and people. I'm sure this will for sure be an outstanding success for the magazine and society. Best of luck to all.

INTRODUCING OUR CORE TEAM 2023-24

Ashish Manral
President

Karan Kesharwani
Vice President

Ravi Priyedarshi
Joint Secretary

Parisā, the Department of Political Science of Aryabhatta College, one of the most refined and renowned departments, crowns each of its members to a fair share of esteem and aspiration. Being a part of this family ingrains a sense of pride, above which, we feel even more elated as the second edition of our annual departmental magazine, AGORA, is launched.

This society sets bars not only at academic excellence but also in every field, be it cultural, sports or extracurricular. By availing a versatile platform for all to showcase their best versions, it continually manifests to attain the pinnacle through our sincere efforts. As fellow members of the council, we promise to always remain the same and open to you all.

Ishika Chaudhary
Secretary

We extend our heartfelt gratitude, first, to the department for embarking on such an opportunity for us all, secondly, to the Faculty for saturating us with inspiration and unaltered support throughout, and third, to the Core of Parisa 2023-24 for its consistent attempts to make every event a premier success. Best quoted experience as 'wholesome', we made the most out of it and shall proceed to do hereafter as well. Best wishes!

Gulshan Kumar
Treasurer

Sanskriti Kumari
Library Representative

INTRODUCING FACULTY

Prof. Manoj Sinha has a PhD from University of Delhi. His areas of specialization are Public Administration, Indian Political Thought and Gandhian Thought. He is also the Principal of the college since November 2014 till date. He has been the UGC observer for State Eligibility Test (SET) for many years and served as UGC/VCs nominee-member for different committees. He has published his research articles extensively in many Refereed/ peer reviewed journals and authored and co-authored many books.

Prof. Manoj Sinha
Principal

Rajendra Dayal is a senior faculty member and has a PhD from University of Delhi. He has written two books, Constitutional Democracy in India: Institutions at Work, and Introduction to Political Process in India (ed), published papers, contributed to IGNOU course material, and supervised research. His areas of interest are Political Theory, Indian Government and Politics, and Public Policy.

Dr. Rajendra Dayal
Associate Professor

Tripurari Sharan has been teaching in this college since 1992.He has done M.A., M.Phil., and Ph.D. from the University of Delhi. His areas of specialization are the United Nations Organization and Politics of Globalization.

Dr. Tripurari Sharan
Associate Professor

Satish K Jha has done M A and M Phil from Delhi University and PhD from Centre for Political Studies, JNU. His areas of specialization are Indian Politics and Comparative Constitutionalism, Comparative Political Theory, Modern Indian Intellectual Traditions and India's Foreign Policy. His papers and articles have been published in Journals like EPW, Mainstream, Gandhi Marg,etc. and in many edited books.

Dr. Satish K Jha
Associate Professor

Rashmi Rai has done her Ph.D. from Lucknow University. Her area of specialization is state politics with special reference to politics in Uttar Pradesh. She has interest in political processes in India, Indian government and politics and political theory. She has received JRF of UGC. She is recipient of gold medal in post-graduation for securing highest marks in Lucknow University.

Dr. Rashmi Rai
Assistant Professor

Rajeev Ranjan has done his Ph. D. from Jawaharlal Nehru University. His areas of interest are international organization, international health, international politics and political philosophy.

Dr. Rajeev Kumar Ranjan
Assistant Professor

Devki Nandan has done his M.A. and M. Phil. from School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has been teaching at Aryabhatta College since August 2015. He specializes in International Relations, Foreign Policy, and Globalization. He has also published articles in different journals

Mr. Devki Nandan
Assistant Professor

Mr. Anand Saurabh
Assistant Professor

Anand Saurabh has been teaching in the department since August, 2015. Before joining Aryabhatta College, he taught in the School of Liberal Studies and Undergraduate Studies at Ambedkar University Delhi (AUD) for around six years. Anand holds a Bachelors and a Masters degree in Political Science from Hindu College, DU. His M.Phil. dissertation looked at the appraisal of deliberative democracy and its feasibility in multicultural and multilingual societies. His research interests are in development studies, public health, Indian politics, comparative politics and research methodology. He has published articles in academic journals and edited books. Currently he is pursuing his doctoral research on political culture of public health in India from the department of political science, University of Delhi.

Ms. Renuka Choudhary
Assistant Professor

Renuka Chaudhary has done her B.A political Science (H) from Ram Lal Anand College eve, D.U. Her M.A is from Kirori Mal College, university of Delhi. She has done her MPhil from D.U on Status of Women Development in Gurjar Caste dominant Villages of Delhi. She is doing Ph.D from Dept of political science , university of Delhi on Knowledge, development and Yamuna River pollution in Delhi N.C.R. she has published articles in U.G.C care list journals.

Dr. Kiran Singh Rana
Assistant Professor

Dr. Kiran Singh Rana obtained her M.Phil and PhD from JNU. Her research focuses on defense cooperation between India, China, and Russia. Her areas of specialization are International Relations and India's National Security. With over 11 years of teaching experience at the University of Delhi, she has mentored learners to thrive emotionally, perform intellectually, and engage socially.

Ramanand Sharma is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in Political Science at Delhi University . A recipient of the Inspire Awardee, DST, GOI and PGDILD from the Indian Society of International Law, Ramanand founded the Delhi University Debating Association. He has been honoured as the Best Speaker Award at the Youth Parliament by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Ramanand's passion for knowledge extends to his contributions to magazines, channels, and educational materials. He's authored chapters for SOL, DU course materials, showcasing his love for intellectual discussions and education. Ramanand's expertise lies in Indian politics and political thought.

Mr. Ramanand Sharma
Assistant Professor

Superna Priyadarshini holds her Ph.D from University of Delhi. She has done her Bachelors and Masters from Hindu College, University of Delhi. Her research interest lies in Political Theory , Western Political Thought and Gender Studies. She has been a recipient of UGC-JRF fellowship. She has published articles in Books and Journals and presented papers at National / International Seminars. She also evinces keen interest in Music , Theatre and Dance.

Dr. Superna Priyadarshini
Assistant Professor

Anshu Kumar has been pursuing his Ph. D. from Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). His areas of specialization are Political Theory, Indian Political Thought, Indian Government and Politics. He has received UGC-JRF and promoted as SRF at Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has published his research articles in peer reviewed journals and UGC-CARE listed journals. He has also presented his research papers in many national and international conferences /symposium like at Royal Holloway, University of London, U. K. University of Free State, South Africa etc.

Mr. Anshu
Assistant Professor

articles

The Future Of Cybercrime And Degradation Of Humanity

- Abheesht Srivastava

Abstract
Today, the humanity is standing at the brim of a digital age, much vibrant and majestic than anyone could ever think of at the start of Web 1.0. Virtual simulations are on the verge of becoming the common order of the day. Companies like Meta and Neuralink are standing in a fierce cut throat competition to revolutionize the way humans can think of the world. Undoubtedly the cyber space is going through a huge makeover. However, this dawn is also coming with a significant price, something which we may collectively would like to ignore for the moment, but in the future, we won't be able to deny the haunting effects, that are standing at the door of digitalized future. The advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is passively robbing the emotional and ethical quotients of human intelligence. This does not come as something out of the blue, that on one hand AI is used to make human lives easily, on the contrary it is also increasing contributing to the world of crime and non-violent disasters. The arena of cybercrime, cyber-attack and cyber-terrorism is growing at the same rate as is the other uses of AI. Not only the quantity, but the type and seriousness of the crimes are also diversifying. Recently a news of rape in an online space caught all our attention and motivates the tech giants to do a self-enquiry into the criminal mindset and the relative degrading level of humanity in humans. This paper aims to examine this degradation at various levels. By combining opinions from different authors, authorities; reports and recent incidents, I have tried to present an analysis of the present and future of AI into crime and also proposed how the ignition of humanity will prove as a remedy to a degrading future society.

Keywords
Cybercrime, Artificial Intelligence (AI), digital protection and threats, humanity, values, ethics, future society.

Introduction
We are standing today at the gates of a huge digital revolution. The cutting-edge technologies of Internet of Things and the 5th & 6th Generation (5G & 6G)

wireless telecommunications networks have revolutionized the way totally as we perceive the world today. Those days are very near when instead of a VR Gaming experience, we will be able to witness real-time, virtual experiences in the Game Ecosystem and play our favorite games by being in the game world itself. All this is powered by a super advanced technology- Artificial Intelligence (AI). The use of AI is increasing significantly in the digital world with each passing day. John McCarthy first used the term "artificial intelligence" in the mid-1950s to denote machines that could think autonomously. He described the criterion as "getting a computer to do things which, when done by people, are said to involve intelligence".

However, the huge development in the meaning of this early 21st-century word over a little more than the past one and half decades has been astounding. The world is just enjoying the fruits of the infant stage of AI. The youth of AI is set to onset and one can not imagine what will the world look like then. Undoubtedly, AI makes the lives of everyone, much better and high-scaled. But despite all the praiseworthy and golden future image, as it is projected to be, one thing that is being ignored in the rush is – the advancement in crimes due to AI, not only in quantity but also in quality and severity. As we are moving more towards AI-empowered systems, the chances of seeing increasingly automated and sophisticated cyberattacks are growing at the same rate, and not surprisingly, even at a faster pace.

 Many scholars argue that the best way to tackle AI-powered cyberattacks is the AI itself. However, ironically, as humans are becoming more and more dependent on Artificial Intelligence, they are losing the basic human quotients of emotional and ethical intelligence. Instead, if we make a collective effort to develop the ethics in our coming generation and educate them about AI, there can be a structural defensive mechanism to fight against AI. The Advanced Threats "A horrible experience that happened so fast and before I could even think about putting the safety barrier in place. I froze. It was surreal. It was a nightmare." A 43-year-old, said while narrating her tale of being sexually assaulted in the Facebook made Metaverse, an online space where users use their avatars to interact and also can visit places, kind of a virtual world simulation. "Within 60 seconds of joining, I was verbally and sexually harassed by 3-4 male avatars, with male voices, who essentially, but virtually, gang-raped my avatar and took photos," she said. Nina Jane Patel, a mother, in a medium blog post described how she witnessed her avatar being sexually raped by a group of male avatars, who photographed her and gave her messages like "Don't pretend you didn't love it." This was the second instance in 3 months where a lady was attacked 'virtually' even in an online space. Such cases have undeniably drawn the attention of the

creators of AI-powered resources and automation. It is quite surprising that days after such a grave issue was brought to the limelight, little has been done or eve

gave a thought in the direction of developing a robust and holistic system to tackle crimes like such.

A lot has been written about problems that might arise with the arrival of "true AI," either as a direct impact of such inventions or because of a programmer's error. However, intentional malice in design and AI hacking have not been addressed to a sufficient degree in the scientific literature. It's fair to say that when it comes to dangers from purposefully unethical intelligence, anything is possible.

AI-powered cyberattacks are not a hypothetical future concept. All the required building blocks for the use of offensive AI already exist: highly sophisticated malware, financially motivated – and ruthless – criminals willing to use any means possible to increase their return on investment, and open-source AI research projects which make highly valuable information available in the public domain.

One of the prominent examples of what can be called a 'prototype AI attack' in recent times is the Emotet Trojan virus. Its main source of transmission is spam phishing and tricking users into clicking on malicious email attachments. The email usually comes as invoice mail. However, by leveraging an AI's ability to learn and replicate natural language by analyzing the context of the email thread, these phishing emails could become highly tailored to individuals. This would mean that an AI-powered Emotet trojan could create and insert entirely customized, more believable phishing emails. Crucially, it would be able to send these out at scale, which would allow criminals to increase the yield of their operations enormously. (World Economic Forum, 2019)

The sad part of the story is that neither do we have any laws for these unprecedented types of cybercrimes, nor are the big tech giants giving it serious thought. As far as the question of making legislation is concerned, it seems quite impossible to draft laws for such types of crimes because- i) These cybercrimes are new and emerging every day in a new variety and type; and ii) Even if the laws are made, it will be difficult to execute them or track down the criminals due to ineffective tracing mechanism and lots of ways to go without noticing like using a VPN or an IP phone.

From Offensive AI to Defensive AI
Forrester's Using AI for Evil Report quotes "Mainstream AI-powered hacking is just a matter of time." (Cunningham & Blakenship, 2018) This also proved

significantly true when WannaCry Ransomware attacked across all the countries of the world owing to its ability to move laterally through an organization in a matter of seconds while paralyzing the hard drives. In its offensive sphere, AI can be conveniently used to scale highly tailored phishing and other attacks and blend itself into the background of the issues covered.

Policht (2019) points out that the majority of modern cybercrimes tend to rely on a multi-dimensional approach to establish persistence in the target environment by using the following sequence of steps: observe, orient, decide, and act. From the cyber adversary perspective, first, the cybercriminal needs to stick around and understand the suitable target's environment, making a decision on which cybercrime typology they will utilize.

Afterwards, the cybercriminal commits cyber threats to the suitable target. Thanks to AI, this cumbersome procedure is now automated and hence, highly scalable.

The ironic part of the story is that the only strong and effective means to counter AI-powered attacks is – a defensive AI ecosystem. However, the speed at which the trends in the cybercrime arena change is difficult to match and be notified. So, we need something more comprehensive than technology. That 'something comprehensive' can be building an ethically enlightened society of individuals.

Undoubtedly criminal intentions will grow stronger as AI advances. It is hard to locate a saturation point of AI and hence one can only manifest that the variety of future cybercrimes could be gruesome, although we are still unable to predict many of them. At this juncture, it will be a great idea to combine human ethics and emotions to build a strong defensive AI ecosystem.

This is not something unprecedented in the world of unprecedented technological innovations. Researchers at MIT have experimented with a system by combining AI with analyst intuition (inputs from human experts), to predict cyberattacks with 85% accuracy. I give this example here to indicate that right now when a mere human angle to statistical intuition is merged with AI, the outcome is much better than the existing defensive AI mechanisms. It is time that more and more such mergers should be thought of and brought into effect.

The Human Element & AI

The emotional quotient is one key factor that AI remains deprived of. Although AI is excellent at doing various analytical tasks that would otherwise require lots of human resources and time, a human being, however, is still best suited to jobs like spurring the leadership team to action, avoiding political hot buttons, and identifying savvy individuals to lead change. It's these human capabilities that will become more and more prized over the next decade. Skills like persuasion, social understanding, and empathy are going to become differentiators as artificial intelligence and machine learning take over our other tasks. Unfortunately, these human-oriented skills have generally been viewed as second priority in terms of training and education.

We've all come across such doctors, financial planners, or consultants who are more focused on their reports and data than on our unique situations and desires. The need of the hour, however, is to develop emotional intelligence. We need to train our coming generation in such a way that they can think beyond mechanical knowledge. They should be trained in the development of ideas, proposing theories and developing their unique perspective of the world. They should be taught normative and ethical ideas along with training in AI, to develop a sense of responsibility in them and the way they'll use this technology.

A child must be given the education of AI and the desired ethics parallelly to each other. Case studies and simulations must be used to see if these values are inculcated. With the help of AI itself, we can create virtual situations and put students to the test by placing them in such situations. This way we will also be able to test whether the kind of ethical teaching we're giving, is in concord with the seemingly possible threats from AI and will help create a holistic AI defensive mechanism.

The human values of kindness, humility, affection and love towards fellow humans are declining owing to the virtual world. As more and more things are going online, people are unable to meet each other. As a result, they are not able to experience the feeling of joy, being loved, social affiliation and fraternity. The human mind is being deprived of these psychological aspects. In the long run, this might turn humans into emotionless if not a ruthless individual who does not care about any fellow creature. The fruits of such a situation are hard to quote- a platonic world with no joy to live for. And as people become more insensitive to each other, what will give them a rush of hormones? The answer to this shall be served in the form of a variety of cybercrimes. And as they'll multiply in variety and frequency, it'll become tough day by day to develop a combat against them swiftly. So, one solution lies in igniting the human values and ethics in people, training them both things sidewise, so that

when as more and more lot of people enter into the AI-powered cyber-space, they know how to behave in there.

Conclusion
Undoubtedly, the future of cyber-space is dominated by AI- both positively and negatively, the crimes being manifested at a higher rate than positive developments. The only technically feasible defensive mechanism against these AI-powered attacks can be AI itself. However, building an ecosystem of defensive AI would require a high degree of speed and specialization. Therefore, it is time that people be trained in human ethics and values along with teaching AI so that they can use AI constructively and the criminal tendency to commit a crime just for the sake of the rush of hormones is replaced by getting joy from human virtues of kindness, love and humility.

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Russia-Ukraine And The Way Ahead?

-Nityamani Brahma

It has been 1 year since the Russian invasion of Ukraine and there's no near ending in sight to the war. More than 1000 people have died in the war including Ukrainian soldiers, civilians &soldiers and rebel groups from the Russian side. The war that has dragged down for more than a year has again highlighted the fact that the US & UN are failing in their objective to provide international security around the world &specifically in Eastern Europe. Experts call this a version of the cold war between the US &Russia with the US & its allies indirectly supporting the current Ukrainian government of Vladimir Zelensky. The Russian government's decision to invade Ukraine should be judged based on a few important factors which are:

• US constant moves and motives to expand NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Into Eastern Europe. Russia wants to topple the regime in Kiev which they take as a US puppet.

• Asserting Russian hard power to the world that it can still dominate the region &is a player in power politics.

There may be other supporting factors as well but the major one remains that Russia felt threatened by the US expansion of Nato &it had to draw a line between the sand.
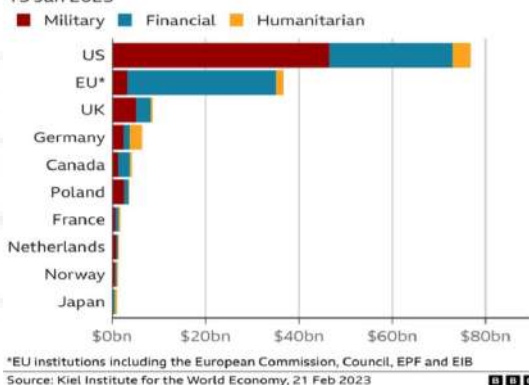
So what has been the result of the war so far? &what gains have been made by Russia so far?!

Well, the answer lies in the picture itself. This map shows the area both sides have gained or lost in the past 1 year. There's no surprise to the fact that the Russian invasion has dragged down for longer than they expected. Vladimir Putin himself.

Google Held or regained by Ukraine

- Russia annexed Crimea in 2014 B B C expected the war to end in a 1-month time. Well, it has been 1 year now. It seems that it will go for a stalemate rather than a one-sided victory. Given the fact, that the US and its allies are now providing arms and ammunition to Ukraine. This reality seems more likely.
- These are the latest gains made by Russia. Russia's bloody, unprovoked war has been a disaster for itself and the country it was unleashed on. So far, it has achieved little more than exposing the brutality and inadequacy of the Russian military. While cities such as Mariupol were flattened, details of war crimes have emerged against civilians in Bucha, near Kyiv, and have led to an independent report that accused Russia itself of state-orchestrated incitement to genocide. But it is the military failures that have shown Russia at its weakest:
- The retreat of 30,000 Russian troops across the Dnipro River from Kherson in November was a strategic failure The retreat of 30,000 Russian troops across the Dnipro River from Kherson in November was a strategic failure
- A 56km (35-mile) armoured convoy that ground to a halt near Kyiv at the start of the war was a logistical failure
- The deaths of a large number of recently mobilised troops in a Ukrainian new-year missile attack on Makiivka was an intelligence failure

US has committed the most aid to Ukraine
Commitments by the 10 biggest donors, 24 Jan 2022 to 15 Jan 2023

■ Military ■ Financial ■ Humanitarian

*EU institutions including the European Commission, Council, EPF and EIB
Source: Kiel Institute for the World Economy, 21 Feb 2023

Nato's eastward expansion since 1997
■ Joined Nato before 1997
■ Joined Nato since 1997
■ Applying to join

*Russia annexed Crimea in 2014

• The sinking of the flagship Black Sea battle cruiser the Moskva was a defensive failure, as was the spectacular attack in October 2022 that shut the Kerch Strait bridge for weeks.

   Putin watchers believe he will seek to extend control of the four regions that he has declared to be part of Russia, not just in Donbas, but towards the key city of Zaporizhzhia. Should he need to, President Putin could extend mobilisation and drag out the war. Russia is a nuclear power and he has indicated he would be prepared, if necessary, to use nuclear weapons to protect Russia and cling to occupied Ukrainian land. "We will certainly make use of all weapon systems available to us. This is not a bluff," he warned.

How will the war end?

No end is currently in sight!

Ukraine's position is that Russian troops must pull back beyond Ukraine's internationally recognised borders for there to be peace. It is backed by two UN resolutions, passed days after the invasion and hours before the first anniversary of the war.

By annexing four regions Russia does not even fully control, Vladimir Putin has made it very hard for himself to give them up.

There is little prospect for now of a ceasefire or peace talks. Turkey had some success last summer with the UN in mediating a deal on resuming grain exports through the Black Sea but has had no success since. China is looking for a role in securing a political settlement, but its position is probably too close to Russia to be considered an honest broker.

   With no end in sight, One factor and an issue that is becoming a much larger problem to deal with is the civilian casualties &migration. In any war civilians are the first casualties. What will happen to the tons of thousands of people who lost their homes &jobs? Where will they go? What is their next hope?

The question remains unanswered.

Dialogue Between Mahatma Gandhi And Youth

-Shreya Vij

Youth: Pranam, Gandhiji. I come to you today troubled by the state of our society. Everywhere I look, there is violence, injustice, poverty, and many other emerging problems that have engulfed us in the vicious cycle.

Gandhiji: Pranam, my dear friend. Your concerns weigh heavy, yet, even in the face of such turmoil, there exists the light of truth and nonviolence to guide us. Indeed, Violence and injustice have plagued our world but remember, there are always solutions rooted in the path of righteousness.

Youth: But how do we tackle these problems, Gandhiji? They seem overwhelming at times.

Gandhiji: Start by being the change you wish to see in the world. Each of us must embody the principles of truth and nonviolence in our actions and thoughts. When an individual changes, he motivates his village, then society and the whole world follow him.

Youth: But what about the systemic issues, like poverty and discrimination?

Gandhiji: Ah, those are the roots of much suffering, during the freedom struggle, I have tried to bring people out of this cycle but it is still present and will continue to be until we start embracing simplicity and live with only what we need, sharing our abundance with those who have less.

Youth: And discrimination? It's deeply ingrained in our society and exemplified by leaders taking advantage of situations to gather votes.

Gandhiji: Discrimination stems from a lack of understanding and empathy. We must educate ourselves and others, By education, I mean all-around drawing out of the best in child and man body mind and spirit, breaking down barriers

of caste, creed, and race through dialogue and compassion. The minutest of the institutions should be reformed, half of India resides in villages, and thus they are the first place to begin with.

Youth: It's hard to imagine change happening, especially with so much division in the world.

Gandhiji: Change begins with individuals, my friend. When enough people commit to living according to the principles of truth and nonviolence, society will inevitably transform. You just have to spark a flame of change like I did and see the world follow you.

Youth: But what about the powerful forces that seem to perpetuate injustice?

Gandhiji: Even the mightiest of oppressors are not immune to the power of truth and nonviolence. Through peaceful resistance and civil disobedience, we can challenge even the most entrenched systems of oppression. The people of our country are powerful enough with their rights to resent the powerful forces, but there is a lack of unity among them due to the barriers they have created within themselves. Remember, Strength does not come from physical capacity. It comes from an indomitable will.

Youth: It sounds like a long and arduous journey, Gandhiji.

Gandhiji: Indeed, my friend. The path of righteousness is never easy. But it is the only path worth walking. Whenever you feel like giving up remember the face of the most backward section, looking forward to your support.

Youth: Thank you, Gandhiji. Your words give me hope in these troubled times.

Gandhiji: Remember, my friend, that hope lies within each of us, It's easy to stand in the crowd but it takes courage to stand alone, As long as we hold fast to the principles of truth and nonviolence, we can overcome any obstacle on the path to a better world.

This is author's personal opinion*

75 Glorious Years Of India's Independence

-Shreya Vij

"At the stroke of midnight hour, when the world sleeps,
India will awake to life and freedom"

-Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

It's been 75 years since the famous 'tryst with destiny' and the birth of independent India with the end of the British Raj and the partition of the country into two independent nations: India and Pakistan. The long-drawn battle of independence gave results on 15th August 1947, when the last governor-general of the British Empire, Lord Mountbatten, declared India independent and transferred all the power to its people.

This year India completed 75 glorious years of independence and to honour the long-drawn transition, the government under PM Narendra Modi announced the celebration of AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV, which officially commenced on 12th March 2021, 75 weeks to our 75th anniversary of independence. The Mahotsav aimed to celebrate the history of its people, culture and achievements.

"British left India in fair play.
They left India in the same condition of chaos as they found it"

As the above-written quote portrays, when the Britishers left India, they left behind a broken, needy, underdeveloped, and economically unstable country. The transition from colony to an independent nation was not easy when the country became a republic many tasks awaited: to build a country by combining British India with 565 princely states; deal with the horrendous consequences of partition, including the greatest mass migration in history until Bangladesh on 1971; begin changing the abject condition of the people of India; fight a war with Pakistan in Kashmir; and build a new instruments of state such as Indian Foreign Service and repurpose old ones like Indian Army, the intelligence bureau and the police.

Soon after independence, India prioritized scientific research in its five-year plan which paved the way for prestigious scientific institutes like IITs and IISC. After just three years of independence, the Indian Institute of Technology was established in 1950. These institutions promoted research in India with the aid of foreign institutions. From launching its first satellite Aryabhatta in 1975 to being the first country to reach the orbit of Mars, India has taken confident steps in the field of space research technology, and all credit goes to the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).

We can proudly state that India is standing on par with countries like USA and China, The same goes with the field of biotechnology also, where India is producing vaccines for the entire world specifically, to say, during the time of COVID-19, which speaks up for advancement we made in 75 years. This year, on 1st October 2022, PM NARENDRA MODI also inaugurated 5G services in India, a vital step towards DIGITAL INDIA.

After almost 70 years of independence, India has risen to become Asia's third-largest electricity generator. Its ability to produce energy increased from 1,362 MW in 1947 to 3, 95, 600 MW.

Under rural electrification, the Indian government has succeeded in lighting up 18,452 villages by April 28, 2018, as opposed to just 3061 in 1950. India is the land of 5202 dams which were called 'temples of modern India' by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Economically, India faced several issues following its independence, including illiteracy, corruption, poverty, gender discrimination, untouchability, regionalism, and communalism. Abundant issues have acted as major barriers to India's economic development. When India declared its independence in 1947, its GDP was a mere 2.7 lakh crore accounting for 3% of the world GDP and today, India is the 5th largest economy in the world with 147 lakh crore GDP, accounting for 8% of global GDP.

In 1947 India had a population of 340 million with a literacy rate of just 12%, today India's population has risen to 1.4 billion and so has the literacy rate i.e. 74.04%. The average life expectancy has also risen from 32 years to 70 years in 2022. The female literacy rate which stood at 8.86% during 1951 has increased to 70.30% in 2021.

 India's economy has expanded significantly in the twenty-first century. Under PM Narendra Modi, many significant changes have taken place like the abolition of Article 370, strengthening of the Defence systems, creating a startup-friendly environment and much more. To expand infrastructure and manufacturing, the

Modi administration launched several programs and campaigns, including "Make in India", "Digital India", and the "Swachh Bharat project."

India today is recognized as one of the top agricultural producers in the world. This has roots back in 1965 when the Green Revolution was started in India by M. S. Swaminathan, the father of the Green Revolution. During the different phases of the Green Revolution, there was a significant increase in the crop area planted with high-yielding wheat and rice types which led to a record grain output of 131 million tones.

The 75 years of independence brought drastic improvement in the country's Infrastructure, the overall length of the Indian road network has grown from 0.399 million km in 1951 to 4.70 million km as of 2015, which makes it the third largest roadway network in the world. The railway which was inaugurated during the British Raj to feed their needs has significantly improved and connected the remotest areas of the country. The icing on the cake is the Metro project which was commissioned on 24th OCT 1984 in Kolkata.

Before independence, the Privy Council was the highest appellate authority in India. This Council was abolished as the first action following independence. An independent constituent assembly started the task of preparing the constitution of India as a set of laws according to which country would be governed in 1946. It took approx. 2 years and 11 months to frame the constitution of India which was adopted on 26th November 1949 and commenced from 26th JANUARY 1950, it is now considered the supreme law of the nation. It upholds the basic principles enshrined in the preamble which states India as an independent, sovereign, democratic and republic nation. Later with the 42nd amendment the word, the secular And socialist were also added to it. The Indian constitution is divided into 22 parts and has 12 schedules encompassing 395 articles. It is considered the largest written constitution in the world. Indian constitution also provides universal adult franchise to all its citizens. Altogether, making India the biggest democracy in the world.

The Indian military is ranked 4 of 142 out of the countries considered for the annual GFP review. From being defeated by the Chinese army in 1962 to becoming one of the largest Defence systems in the world, India has surely learnt from its past errors.

One of the reasons the Indian Defence system has been able to attain its present reputation is the Defence Research and Development Organization. Under the direction of APJ Abdul Kalam and with the support of the Ordnance Factories the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP), was established in 1983. India is one of about a dozen nations that have built and produced their fighter jets, helicopters, submarines, missiles, and aircraft carriers.

Analyzing the diverse spheres of India we find that we have come a long way in our journey but still, there is a lot to be done if we want to make India a 'superpower'. Our history of 75 years is not only filled with achievements but also with various mistakes and lessons. It is rightly said by MAHATMA GANDHI-:

"Freedom is not worth having if it does not include the freedom to make mistakes"

Various events have shaped what we are today, and knowing them also makes us realize what to avoid and what is to be looked upon. Today, learning from the past lessons we have been significantly working for women's empowerment, abolishing past discrimination are giving equal rights to backward classes. The right to education is enshrined in the constitution to improve the literacy rates. The government is working to secure citizens' Liberty, equality, justice and fraternity through various laws and acts they pass. The black year of Emergency levied in 1975 made us realize the importance of democracy, no such similar incident has happened to date. From the one-party dominance, we today, have established a multi-party system with strong opposition.

From closing our economy to opening it up after LPG reform in 1991 and practising the principle of VASUDEVA KUTUMBH, we have established a strong trading nation. From being the mere producer of raw materials for Britain, India today is the largest market for finished goods. Our indigenous traders are getting a boost through various start-ups and PM's initiative of MAKE IN INDIA.

"As we move forward with freedom,
We should keep in mind freedom is harder to protect than to earn"

Looking ahead, a lot will depend on our people's willingness to change, ensuring the equal participation of women, including marginalized communities in our economic growth, and last but not least is having a liberal, progressive and unbiased mindset. As we are celebrating "Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav", the completion of 75 years of independence can be taken as a new opportunity to build an India of our aspirations and make positive contributions to the changing landscape of India.

This is author's personal opinion*

Obscure Saga Of India's Covert Operations

-Sanya Sinha

India is a diversified nation that has long struggled with several security issues. India's security services have been fighting a never-ending battle to defend the nation from both internal and external dangers, including terrorism and espionage. To guarantee the security of the nation, numerous organizations—internal and external—work tirelessly. The main responsibility of India's external intelligence agency, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), is obtaining intelligence from outside. After the 1965 war with Pakistan, Indira Gandhi who assumed office a year later, realized that the country was lagging behind on the intelligence front. Coming to terms with this, she gave form to the allegedly supreme external intelligence agency of the country. Founded in 1968 agency and led by the legendary spymaster Rameshwar Nath Kao, Research and Wing Analysis (RAW) began with around 200 officers who left the Intelligence Bureau (which by then dealt with both internal and external intelligence), to join the newly created external intelligence. Notably, this team also was amusingly referred to as the "kaoboys". Since its founding, RAW and numerous other agencies have participated in a multitude of covert operations, most of which would never come to light and be made public. The government only releases a thin husk of information to the media and the public in this respect since it remains highly classified. We have gained a basic understanding of how India has managed its brave clandestine operations thanks to a variety of publications by legendary spymasters. Significant contributions have been made by RK Yadav and B Raman, who both worked with RAW. This piece aims to bring your attention to the tale of a few exceptional operations carried out by India during the 1960s-80s

OPERATION HAT

The IB was in charge of both foreign and internal intelligence prior to the creation of RAW. Operation Hat was a lesser-known but major operation carried out by India in the middle of the 1960s.
The graph of India's ties with China has seen a dramatic change, ranging from

amicable in the beginning to incredibly cynical by the 1960s. After China detonated its first nuclear weapon in 1965, India needed a partner to counter the rising dangers posed by China. To combat this, Operation Hat was India's mission joined by the American capabilities, launched thereafter.

The Nanda Devi peak was chosen as the viable location for installing a nuclear espionage device. As the American satellite technology did not reach the regions where China was conducting its test, Nanda Devi being India's second-highest peak back then gave us an optimistic choice. The personnel while placing the device did an effective job, however, they had to return half the mission owing to severe weather conditions. A while later, when the crew returned to the device's location in 1967, to their surprise, all they had was a story about the mysterious vanishing of the device. The disappearance of the plutonium-containing device—possibly a result of an avalanche brought on by a snowstorm—remains not only unsolved but a major climatic slow-time bomb even to this day. This secret operation was only brought to light when former PM Desai acknowledged it in the Parliament.

1971 GANGA HIJACK- STAGED BY RAW

What we know from history and news articles was that the Indian domestic airline Fokker F27, known as 'Ganga' airlines, flying from Srinagar Airport to Jammu-Satwari Airport, was hijacked on 31st of January in 1971 and was flown to Lahore. The plane was hijacked by two Kashmiri separatists namely, Hashim Qureshi and Ashraf Qureshi who belonged to National Liberation Front (NLF). However, what we didn't know was that this hijacking was staged by RAW. This has been claimed by RK Yadav in his book, RAW: A History of India's Covert Operations. R K Yadav had been an active intelligence officer in the RAW. He left the service in 1989 and is known among intelligence circles as one of the toughest spies. What prompted RAW to take this unconventional step? Analyzing the background of the plane hijack, we arrive at the era of pre-1971 India- Pak War of tensions. Back then, the Indian government wanted to scuttle Pakistan's military mobilization and had to prevent the Pakistani carriers from reinforcing the eastern front by flying over India. Neither could India deny Pak's flights in its airspace which would be a violation of international conventions, nor could it declare a formal war, which the Indian Army was not ready for yet. Thus, the then PM Indira Gandhi explored some uncommon ways and put the RAW Chief RN Kao to work. RAW contacted double-agent Qureshi, who had previously heard from ISI about the hijacking of a plane being flown by Rajiv Gandhi. Additionally, he strategically insisted on speaking with Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Pakistan's minister of external affairs, during his briefing in order to accuse Pakistan of stealing an Indian aircraft. This served as the

necessary justification for the Indian government to place the responsibility on Pakistan and enjoin the overflying of Pakistani planes. A number of such behind-the-veil heroes by various intelligence helped us defeat Pakistan in 1971.

OPERATION SMILING BUDDHA- POKHRAN I

India conducted its first nuclear test, known as Operation Smiling Buddha, in Pokhran on May 18, 1974, ushering in the country's nuclear era. Under the direction of Dr. Raja Ramanna, the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) director at the time, this test was carried out on the auspicious day of Buddha Purnima. India therefore achieved a historic first by being the only non-nuclear state outside of the five UNSC permanent members—to successfully test a plutonium device. Although various sanctions were levied on India by the US and the UN, Indira Gandhi described it as a "peaceful nuclear test." The huge operation was lauded for how it was handled in order to avoid being discovered by nations' intelligence services including those of the USA, Pakistan, and China. Further known, India again conducted nuclear tests at the same location in 1998 under the prime ministership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

OPERATION KAHUTA

RAW had built up a strong intelligence network in Pakistan by the middle of the 1970s. RAW began Operation Kahuta in the late 1970s in response to rumours that Pakistan was attempting to conduct nuclear tests in Kahuta. What's interesting is that Pakistan, under the direction of General Zia-ul-Haq, kept its operation under so many wraps that even the RAW was unable to gather substantial information. RAW operatives, however, confirmed that Kahuta possessed an atomic bomb development facility with a plutonium refinement facility in a remarkable intelligence operation. This was done by analyzing hair samples for traces of radiation from barber shops in Kahuta. However even after having confirmed that Pak was making nuclear weapons, it all slipped away from our hands as Morarji Desai, the then PM of India, disclosed the information about having knowledge of Pak's strategy, over a phone conversation to General Zia Ul Haq. Israel was working with RAW and planning to bomb the Pakistani site when Pak took all the RAW information down by hunting Indian agents across the region and saved them.

OPERATION MEGHDOOT

Siachen glacier, a strategically vital location in the Himalayas is regarded as the

highest battlefield on earth which acts as a gateway to the entire Karakoram Range, including the China- Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). Pakistan decided to capture the major non-demarcated peaks of Siachen Glacier in the early 1980s. It planned to station its troops at the peaks by April of 1984. For this cause, the Pak Army placed an order for several artic gears from a London-based supplier However, Pakistan was unaware that RAW had obtained information on the order. India had simultaneously ordered more arctic clothing while delaying the prompt delivery of Pakistan's goods without alerting the ISI. Armed with this tactical information from RAW, the Indian Army prepared their offensive to take the Siachen glacier. The Indian Army carried out this operation, known as Operation Meghdoot, on April 13, 1984. Despite having greater topographical access to the glacier from the West, the Pakistani army could not defeat the Indian Army. Though the Indian Army had comparatively more difficult access to the region and had to rely largely on air drops, it still seized something that gave the country an edge over Pakistan as well as China.

The tales discussed above can be regarded as only a fraction of the valiant operations that the country and its intelligence agencies have undertaken to ensure the country's security. While RAW and intelligence, remain a popular theme of the entertainment industry, the reality on the other hand lies much beyond just guns, fancy cars and action scenes. The various covert operations and their details largely remain classified, and as readers of works written by people who have closely in the intelligence circuit, we can only praise and salute the unsung.

This is author's personal opinion*

Supply Chain Crisis

-Ankita Sharma

As we all are apprised the current world is facing issues related to "supply chain management". SCM is the process of managing the flow of goods and services to and from business, including every step involved in turning raw materials and components into final products and getting them to the final customer. Some of the reasons which led to the supply chain crisis are as follows:

1) **Outbreak Of Pandemics Like Covid-19**
 The world has faced the devastating effect of the Covid-19 pandemic which had put a major impact on global supply chain, causing disruptions and challenges for many businesses around the world. Many countries implemented lockdowns and travel restrictions which made it difficult for the goods and services to be shipped. In addition to that we can also see a shift in consumer behaviour with many people practising social distancing, there is a significant increase in online shopping. This put pressure on the supply chain as companies had to quickly adjust to the changing demand patterns and meet increased demand for e-commerce fulfilment.

2) **Drought In Panama Canal**
The Second issue is the drought in the" Panama Canal" due to the "El Nino" effect. 40%of global cargo traffic passes through the Panama canal. It connects the Atlantic and

Pacific Ocean saving time and billions of dollars. It avoids ships sailing in South America. Severe drought is the lakes plunging water so low that they have to cut the no. of vessels passing through the canal from 36 to 24 per day delaying goods and creating a growing room of ships. Moving a single ship through the lock takes 55 to 125 millions of gallons of water.

3) Red Sea Crisis

Particularly in the Red Sea chemical tanker "MV Chem Pluto" was struck by a drone attack. MV Chem Pluto is a "Liberia "flagged, "Japanese" owned and "Netherlands-operated chemical tanker. It had started its journey carrying crude oil from Jubail Saudi Arabia and was expected to arrive at New Mangalore, India. Assumptions have been made that the attack has been carried out by the "Houthi" rebels based in Yemen citing protest against Israel's action in Gaza.

Solutions of Supply Chain Crisis:

1) Pre-Positioning Of Supplies

Strategic pre-positioning of essential supplies in disaster-prone areas is a proactive approach to mitigate response time by strategically storing emergency relief item closer to risk regions. In the Pacific region where tropical cyclones and tsunamis are frequent occurrences, pre-positioning of supplies has proven Crucial in rapid response. Organisations work closely with local communities to identify suitable locations for warehouses and stockpiles.

2) Removing Middle Men While Providing Humanitarian Aid

It is often seen that the funds raised by the United Nations or provided by them are not utilized efficiently therefore there is a need to remove the middleman and proper budgeting is also required which will include the allocation of different aids provided to specific crisis infected regions.

3)Reducing Too Much Dependence

The current world is too dependent on those countries that are dominating the geo-political arena for instance manufacturing of semiconductors in Taiwan and Korea affected due to COVID-19 19 and Taiwanese companies accounts 50% of the world market with Taiwanese semiconductors manufacturing companies is the biggest play, so if we see from ground level if any crisis happens in a country which is the leading producer and exporter of any product whose demand is more in international arena will affect the global supply chain, therefore, is a need to become more self-reliant.

This is author's personal opinion*

On Dissent

-Aryan C. A

All human beings possess a rational mind. Each individual grows up in a different environment, around different people and in different conditions. The experiences they have and the way they process it is unique to each person. People have their vision and perspective which are formulated as a result of their understanding of the world. Therefore, in any society, there will be dissent. To dissent is to express opinions that are at variance with those commonly or officially held. To dissent is, in simpler words, to disagree. Individuals disagree with certain ideas when those are not by their beliefs. All human beings have their own beliefs and views which will inevitably cause disagreement with others. It is entirely natural to have disagreements with concepts or people which one believes are on the wrong side.

However, even though dissent is a natural and inevitable phenomenon, it is not welcomed as much. Imagine a group of boys discussing their favourite sport. One individual from the group rises to declare that he is not interested in that particular game and that there are other games which are far better than the one loved by everyone. The individual is a minority of one. No one else holds his opinion in the group and add to that, the rest of the gang has a view which is just the opposite. Here, the most obvious outcome is the condemnation of the dissenting individual's viewpoint by the majority. He will be asked to rethink and join the common opinion. If he doesn't flinch, he will likely be ousted from the group soon.

The relation between the 'majority' and the 'minority' is very important here. The consensus of the majority on any given subject is normally considered as

the 'accurate' opinion. The opinion of the minority, which is clearly in contrast to the majority, naturally becomes a dissent as it is not by the commonly held view. Even when both groups disagree with each other, the most important point, which the two sides must be ready to accept, is that all the parties should have the liberty to hold and express their views in their ways.

Unfortunately, in society and politics, the reality is disturbingly different. Drifting away from the customs, traditions and norms is considered almost blasphemous in our society. Indian society resembles an iron cage that binds its members to certain beliefs and restricts movement beyond a point. The classical example is the caste system which rewards any form of transgression with gruesome violence. You cannot have an independent, critical worldview and certainly, you cannot act according to your personal beliefs. To cite another example, denying the existence of God (atheism) is not regarded as an alternative school of thought but as a grave, unpardonable sin. Dissent is not a modern concept like a nation-state. Romila Thapar has explained how dissent existed in all societies since ancient times. She talks about the Shramanas (Buddhists, Jainas, Ajivikas) and the Bhakti saints, who successfully articulated their disagreement with the then-existing order. According to her, "the function of dissent has to be understood as what was inherently a moral force that gave people the strength to assert their humanity".

In this context, we can remember the instances in which the oppressed and the marginalised sections of India, who have undergone systematic dehumanisation for a long period, have courageously risen against tyranny and injustice. The anti-caste movements which sought the destruction of the inhumane caste system, the Adivasi land struggles against the capitalist takeover of forests and environmental degradation, the feminist movement for political representation and against domestic violence, the workers' strikes for better pay and working conditions, the pride marches led by sexual minorities asserting their identity and demanding equal rights and respect are striking examples of shown dissent.

People have raised their disagreement during the most perilous times as well. During the Emergency (1975-1977), even after Indira Gandhi assumed dictatorial powers and cracked down on all forms of dissent, voices of

disagreement could be heard. In the Third Reich, secret societies like the White Rose continued to carry on the resistance against the Nazi onslaught, until their fateful end. In the United States, organisations like the Black Panthers revolted violently against white supremacy and racial injustice while in Francoist Spain, the guerrillas led an armed struggle against Generalissimo Franco. Two things can be noticed from the above examples. One, all forms of dissent have been met with violent repression and the dissenters have been treated mercilessly, be it 2000 years ago or 20 years ago (Remember the attacks faced by Buddhism). And second, no form of repression has been enough to contain dissent.

While talking about dissent, one cannot fail to notice the current situation of the country we are living in. The V-Dem Institute's 2024 report states that India has been an electoral autocracy since 2018. It has mentioned the "substantial deterioration of freedom of expression, compromising the independence of the media, crackdowns on social media, harassment of journalists critical of the government, as well as attacks on civil society and intimidation of the opposition".

What we are seeing is the criminalisation of dissent. To disagree with the ruling class has become an extremely dangerous act in the country, as people who have done so have been either incarcerated unlawfully or killed ruthlessly. The definition of who is a nationalist and who isn't has been blurred beyond recognition to fit any critical remarks against the ruling regime inside the case for sedition. The changing trends are alarming—of the 405 Indians accused of sedition for criticising politicians and governments in the last decade, 95% were charged after 2014.

It is ironic that a government pushing for 'de-colonisation' is weaponizing one of the most undemocratic colonial laws, i.e. sedition, to suppress dissenting voices. In India, a government is formed through elections; when the people of the country allow a particular political party or coalition to form it. The final deciding power rests in the citizenry alone and this arrangement is often called democracy. However, democracies are not evaluated solely by the presence of free and fair elections. Democracies with general elections can also be victims of authoritarianism, as we are seeing in India.

When assessing the quality of any democracy, one of the most important factors to be checked closely is the standard of freedom to dissent present in the state. What distinguishes a mediaeval monarchical state from a modern democratic nation is, among other things, the unrestricted liberty of the citizens (not subjects!) to criticise their rulers. Once that right is compromised, democracy crumbles and makes way for an autocracy.

Another method employed to kill dissent is to ignore it, as they do with subaltern dissent. The Subaltern perspective holds immense destructive power in it that once applied, it might pose a challenge to all the existing intellectualism at one go. This easily explains why the view of the subalterns has been historically ignored. For example, when discussing patriotism, no one is interested in asking the opinion of the poor, Dalits or Adivasis. Obviously because, for the poor, whose dwellings are demolished and covered up for welcoming foreign men for international summits, for the Dalits, who are deemed untouchable and denied basic dignity in their own country, and for the Adivasis, whose very existence is threatened by the corporations backed by military power, it might not be so simple to be proud nationalists. If you ask them about their idea of patriotism, the answer will be quite different (and explosive) from that of a privileged jingoist. Therefore, their opinions are deliberately and systematically ignored.

However, it must be admitted that the act of disagreeing will outlive any autocracies. As we have seen, people have been dissenting since time immemorial, and through the ages, facing despots and their repression, only to assert their rights even more strongly. Most suppressing regimes in the world, be it Francoist Spain or Fascist Italy or Apartheid Africa, all have collapsed and have been dusted aside to the dark edges of history's eerie pages. Hitler who dreamt of a 1000-year-long empire in 1933 ultimately put a bullet in his head just twelve years later. Any ruling dispensation which thinks, wishes or tries to end dissenting voices is destined to see its end. To imagine a world without dissent is impossible. Attempting to dismantle dissent is futile.

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Russia -Ukraine Crisis & Locating India And China's Stance On The War

-Yukti Gupta

"War is what happens when language fails."
— Margaret Atwood

Throughout human history, war has taken countless lives. It is widely believed that conflict is inherently embedded in human nature in the thirst for more power, resources, territorial gain, and nation glorification, for obtaining various social and political objectives.

A recent example of this is an ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, this is an obvious fact that both the countries involved in the war will see a fatal impact on its economy, citizens, sovereignty as well as on the environment. Moreover, we are living in an interconnected world i.e., in the era of globalization where no country in the world will remain unaffected by the consequences of the war.

Why did Russia invade Ukraine, is it feasible to blame only Russia for the origin of the war? What is the stance of developed and emerging nations on the conflict, how much are they involved in the war? Can we see it as a revival of Cold War politics? What are its implications or how is it impacting world politics? These are some contentious questions that every vigilant citizen asks today.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR:

It was assumed that the world would witness a clash between the US and China shortly, but the tables turned when Russia invaded Ukraine on the morning of 24th February from four fronts: a northern front from Belarus towards Kyiv, a north-eastern front towards Kharkiv, a southern front from Crimea, and a south-eastern front from Donetsk and Luhansk. Russia abhorred the idea of Georgia and Ukraine joining NATO or the EU as both are Western organizations and are closely related. In the previous 200 years, Hitler and Napoleon both attempted to invade Russia through Ukraine, which is by far the largest neighbouring nation on Russia's western front.

Cold War ended with the assurance that the US and NATO would not expand their areas of influence into the former Soviet Union and with Ukraine, Russia has strong cultural, economic, and political ties, and Russia views Ukraine as essential to its identity and for fulfilling its global aspirations and wanted to maintain Ukraine as a buffer state between Russia and the NATO bloc. Russia felt disrespected and humiliated and saw Ukraine's growing ties with NATO or EU as a threat to its security which triggered Russia to invade Ukraine.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE WAR IN UKRAINE:

In any war civilians experience terror, violence, and rape; they lose loved ones and homes; they too often live with trauma afterwards. The continued conflict is causing a gargantuan humanitarian crisis depriving millions of access to food, shelter, water and other essentials. Office of the High Commission for Human Rights has claimed that nearly 8,000 civilians have been killed so far but no one knows the real figure. Civilian infrastructure, including hospitals and schools, has been severely damaged. Families have recently taken shelter in dilapidated structures that are unprepared to withstand abrupt temperature drops or heavy snowfall. Women and children are always the most vulnerable to exploitation and abuse during times of crisis.

Millions of refugees have crossed their borders and are seeking shelter and protection in their neighbouring countries. The World Health Organization describes it as "the largest movement of people in the European Region since the Second World War".

GLOBAL EFFECTS OF WAR & WORLD POLITICS:

The implications for the world are manifold, certainly the war has destabilized the whole world's economy Russia and Ukraine are the largest and fifth-largest suppliers of wheat, and war has disrupted the supply chains causing a wreck of havoc on the countries dependent on Russia and Ukraine, this is especially felt in Sub-Saharan Africa which imports nearly 85 % of wheat from either Russia or Ukraine.

Russia is one of the largest exporters of crude oil and natural gas. By and large European countries were dependent on Russia for this. But during the war, the Western world put an embargo on Russia reducing its revenues to finance the war and Russia decided not to export oil to those countries who had imposed these sanctions. These economic shockwaves in the form of inflated prices of various commodities like food products and energy have been felt by many countries like China, India, Japan, Egypt, and Thailand due to economic globalization whereby all national economies have, to a greater or lesser extent, been absorbed into an interlocking global economy.

One facet of warfare often ignored is the magnitude of the environmental crisis that would take some time to take its shape but the massive military operations, technological hazards, and usage of explosives are leading to air, water and land pollution in Ukraine and these environmental impacts do not respect state-sovereignty and transcends the border of any country.

This pinpoints the thought of many analysts who said that the world has re-entered into the Cold War phase i.e., in a bipolar world which is not practicable as new centres of powers have emerged like India & China that have a major say in world politics.

Locating emerging power positions in the War- INDIA AND CHINA- India and China almost share a similar stance on the conflict. Both countries refused to comply with the Western sanctions on Russia and are buying Russia's oil and gas at a discounted rate.

Why was Russia's invasion of Ukraine not condemned by the World's fifth-largest democracy despite the violation of international treaties and laws? On one hand, Russia has been a long, historic, diplomatic, strategic partner of India even going back to the days of the Cold War period. Russia has played a significant role in building India's energy sector, assisting expertise in civil nuclear corporations, supply of ships, missiles, tanks and robust trade ties. India did not condemn Russia's invasion of Ukraine in the resolutions at the UN, as it is not willing to end years of comradeship with Russia.

On the other hand, India's broad-based multi-sector, diplomatic ties, strategic partnership based on green energy, military cooperation, Trade relations, and technology expertise, with the Western world can't be overlooked. India is seeking the middle path in the new world disorder to pursue its national interests. India's policy of non-alignment seems to be revived at this moment. However, India wants a stabilized global order and an immediate end to the war with its commitment to contributing to any peace process.

China's overarching strategy is to keep Russia close because it is Russia's most important ally in its global ambition to counter US dominance. However, it also has strong economic ties with the EU and Ukraine. China surpassed Russia as Ukraine's largest trading partner in 2019. China has also taken a neutral stance in the conflict to act more independently in geopolitical matters. Hence, China is likely to pursue a tactic of "distance diplomacy," and covertly support Russia.

To sum up, when dialogue stops, war occurs. Several talks had started when the war began but all the talks collapsed immediately. Both sides remain adamant as Ukraine wouldn't reach any agreement making territorial compromises and Russia on the other hand wants an assurance that Ukraine will never be allowed to join NATO, the U.S. and its allies claiming that Ukraine is a sovereign nation and free to choose its respective alliance. The U.S. has emerged as Ukraine's biggest aid provider intensifying the war further.

As the war enters into the second year, there is an urgent need to bring both parties to a negotiated table for peace talks and the complex concerns of both sides should be addressed quickly. Today, a volatile situation has been created and our ability to build a more inclusive global system will determine our future

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The Role of Social Media in Shaping Political Discourse

-Pratyush Singh

From Like to Legislation: Unraveling Social media's influence on political discourse

In an era dominated by the digital revolution, social media platforms have emerged as powerful tools for shaping political discourse worldwide. From Twitter to Facebook, and Instagram to TikTok, these platforms have revolutionized the way people engage with politics, offering unprecedented opportunities for communication, mobilization, and influence. However, with great power comes great responsibility, and the role of social media in shaping political discourse is a double-edged sword, with both positive and negative implications.

● **The rise of Social media as a political area**

Social media has transformed the political landscape, providing a platform for individuals and groups to engage in political discourse, organize movements and influence public opinion. Politicians now use social media to connect with constituents, disseminate their message and mobilize supporters. However, it has also led to concerns about misinformation, echo chambers, and the techniques used to manipulate public opinion through targeted advertising and algorithmic bias. OVERALL SOCIAL MEDIA HAS BECOME A POWERFUL TOOL in shaping political narratives and mobilizing political action.

● Social media as a check.
Social media plays a significant role in shaping political discourse by providing a platform for citizens to express their opinions, share their points of view and mobilise for various causes, it serves as a check on government and the policies and actions by allowing citizens to hold their leaders accountable and express the corruption or wrongdoing and also amplify marginalized voices. Through social media, individuals can challenge official narratives, demand transparency and organize protests or advocacy campaigns to pressure the government to address issues of concern.

● Role of social media in political campaigning
Social media has also revolutionised political campaigning and communication strategies. Candidates and political parties utilise platforms like Twitter and Facebook to reach potential voters directly bypassing traditional media. This direct communication allows politicians to tailor the message to specific demographics, mobilize supporters and respond rapidly to breaking news or developments thereby shaping the political narrative and real-time. Moreover, social media's sophisticated targeting capabilities allow campaigns to deliver tailored messages to specific demographics, interests and geographic locations. By exploiting or leveraging user data and behavioural patterns campaigns can craft personalized content that resonates with different segments of the voting population. The targeted approach maximizes the effectiveness of advertising efforts and ensures that campaign messages reach the right audience at the right time. Campaigning physically only caters to a small section of people. In the speeches, only those people who are going to can turn up to support their respective leader. So you are only able to cater to a very small amount of people or audience but on the other hand, by using social media you can perpetuate your message to a larger audience in a short period. It can also be created for all types of audiences; another advantage is that it is also cost-effective.

● Social Media as an invisible bridge in shaping political discourse
Social media acts as a bridge in shaping political discourse by connecting individuals of different communities and political actors across geographic, social and ideological divides. Through the interactive nature of social media, it facilitates the exchange of ideas and information serving as a bridge between interconnected political landscapes. This also enables the dissemination of diverse perspectives and insights that may not be accessible through traditional media channels. Social media also act as a platform for marginalized voices and unprecedented communities to participate in political discourse. Minority groups, grassroots movements and advocacy organisations can use social media to amplify their voices, raise awareness about pressing issues and mobilize support for their cause. Candidates can also use social media to engage with constituents, solicit feedback and address concerns in real-time.
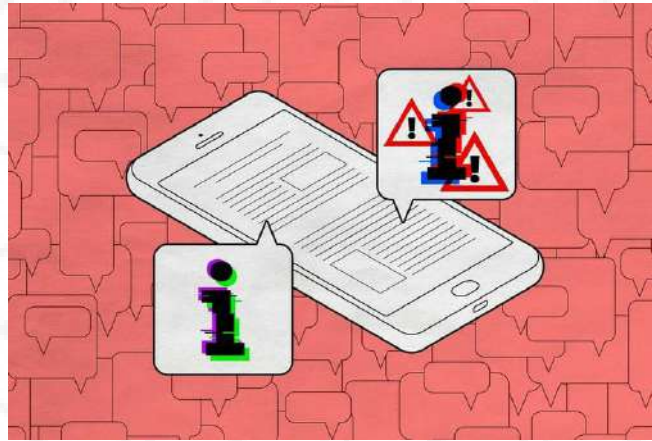
● Spread of Disinformation and Misinformation

 Social media platforms serve as a breeding ground and as amplifiers for both intentional false information, disinformation and unintentional false information. On social media platforms misinformation and disinformation perpetuate very rapidly which poses a threat to the integrity of political discourse. Malicious actors who are foreign and domestic, exploit these platforms to disseminate false narratives, manipulate public opinion and undermine the democratic process. From fake news articles to morphed images and deep fake videos, the digital landscape has become a battleground for competing narratives making it increasingly difficult for users to differentiate between fact and fiction.

● Segregation and polarization of population

Social media amplifies political discourse by providing a platform for individuals and groups to express their opinions and engage in discussions. However, it also contributes to polarization by facilitating the formation of echo chambers and filter bubbles, where users are exposed primarily to content that aligns with their existing beliefs. This reinforcement of ideological perspectives can lead to increased polarization within society and country as individuals become less exposed to opposing viewpoints and they only get to know one side of the story and get stuck in their position. Also, the algorithms used by social media platforms often prioritise engaging content which can promote segregation and polarization through different viewpoints.

● Conclusion

In conclusion, the role of social media in shaping political discourse is complex. While these platforms have democratized political participation and empowered marginalized voices, they have also amplified polarization, facilitated the spread of misinformation, and enabled the weaponization of information for political gain. As we navigate the digital age, it is essential to

strike a balance between harnessing the potential of social media for positive political change and reducing its negative consequences. This requires a concerted effort from individual users to promote transparency, combat misinformation, and safeguard the integrity of democratic processes in the digital era. Only by working together can we ensure that social media remains a force for good in shaping political discourse and advancing the principles of democracy worldwide.

This is author's personal opinion*

The Rise of Freelance Industry

-Garima Jain

The world economy is going through a massive unpredictable change. Startup culture is booming and it's here to stay for the long haul. Amidst this, we are also witnessing a massive shift in the workforce. We are at the peak of what can be called the Freelance revolution. The shift was already there, however, Covid-19 fast-tracked the process. Now you must be living under a rock if you haven't heard of freelancing. Let me put it into perspective. In the whole employee vs entrepreneur world, freelancing is a different way to work. Freelancers are self-employed individuals who don't work for just a single company but a lot of them, i.e., freelancers work for different clients for a specific project, service or task by the client. Now let me tell you how big the industry has already become. The number of freelancers in India is a whopping 15 million individuals, working independently in a wide array of sectors like IT and programming, finance, sales and marketing, designing, animation, videography, content and academic writing etc. Reports hold that one in four freelancers in the world are from India. Again, as per some reports, the number of freelancers in India will grow to a whopping $20-30 billion by 2025.

Now let us understand what is the possible cause of such a massive shift!

1. Demand from Employers – Instead of hiring more permanent employees' companies prefer freelance workers due to low cost. Since permanent employees have to be paid protection and other facilities, contract workers become cost-effective. Even big corporations prefer freelancers over permanent employees. For eg., Google's workforce has more freelancers than permanent employees. As of March 2019, 54% of workers in Google are freelancers/contractors and 46% are permanent employees and over the last 2 years, the ratio of freelancers has increased. Also, for start-ups that cannot afford a full-time staff, this trend is nothing short of a Godsend. Opting for freelancers helps companies cut down on the rising costs and complexity of training people and providing infrastructure.

2. The newfound awareness for work-life balance – The millennials and Gen Z have become more and more aware of the work-life balance they want in their life. Also, in stark contrast to the previous generations, Gen Z doesn't want to live a monotonous life in which they loyally serve only one company or organization throughout their life. They are more independent, strong-willed, and aware of their choices and also, they don't want to work under someone where they can't grow. This generation, apart from good pay, also wants a healthy work-life balance, opportunity for growth and an environment where they can unleash their true potential. Freelancing provides just that.

3. The rise of the influencer economy – The rise of the Freelancing Industry coincides with the influencer economy. Due to this both industries are very very closely interconnected. The influencers want someone to manage their social media, someone to edit their videos, someone to create posts, someone to prepare a marketing strategy for them, someone to do their SEO, and finally someone who can plan content for them. All these tasks are in the majority of instances done by freelancers and thus both industries complement each other.

4. COVID-19 – The Pandemic created a huge pool of unemployed people who eventually shifted to freelancing. Due to remote work more and more people had extra time so they explored freelancing part-time and as soon as they got the hang of it they chose to take freelancing as a full-time career. The pandemic has played a very important role in accelerating the growth of the freelance workforce all over the world.
Having said all this, now let us take a look at the future of Freelancing.

The pandemic has taught us one thing: that people can do anything, from anywhere as long as they have a laptop and a stable internet connection.

Freelancing is here to stay. Hiring managers expect a 168% increase in the amount of work done by flexible talent (freelancers, temporary and agency workers) in the next 10 years. Freelancers like Saheli Chatterjee, Ishan Sharma, Shreya Pattar, etc. are promoting the choice of unconventional careers in India. Freelancing is a growing and prospering field for those people who want to make a career but what does it mean to the companies, small businesses or the country as a whole? Large companies hire freelance workers when they cannot justify a full-time position. For small companies and startups, freelancers can dramatically reduce their costs to operate and can take specialized help, from accounting to marketing assistance for a product launch. The rise of freelancing eventually assists the rise of the startup culture.

This is author's personal opinion*

Financial Awareness Among Youth

-Abhishek Upadhyay

When we talk about finance our mind often thinks about big capital amounts but here we are concerned about financial awareness on a personal level. Personal Finance refers to the management of one's financial resources like income, expenses and investments. It involves financial planning and making sound decisions to achieve financial goals such as buying a bike, home or something else. The importance of financial understanding can be understood by the impact it creates on present and future financial well-being. - Here are some reasons why financial awareness is important:

FINANCIAL SECURITY: it can help individuals achieve financial security by creating a budget for expenses, saving for emergencies and managing debt. For example, if you are aware of financial security you might get yourself and your family insured through life and health insurance.

GOAL SETTING: it can help individuals set and achieve their financial goals, such as saving for a down payment on a house, paying off debt, buying a new phone or planning to retire early. A practical approach will be very useful for achieving that.

LITERACY: It can help individuals make informed decisions about investments and other financial products which will eventually help them make money from

them. Financial literacy will help you understand how money exactly works.

ESCAPE FROM MIDDLE CLASS: People who are not aware of money will stay poor all their lives until they hit a lottery. The only way to escape this vicious circle of poverty and improve quality of life is to understand how money works and how they can grow their money. Now we will be touching upon the topics and issues that make the above-discussed things hard for poor people to understand and achieve. We all make financial decisions in our daily lives without even knowing about them. Recall all the money-saving tactics you and I have used in our daily life, From boys buying first-copy Jordan shoes to girls buying their clothes from Sarojini rather than going to showrooms. These are the financial decisions we make to save money and these habits make us realise the importance of money. But there are a lot of things that we should never do to become financially disciplined otherwise we will be creating a habit that will harm our money in present as well as in future.

- Here are some of the common financial mistakes that we make :

1 IMPULSIVE BUYING: Making impulsive purchases can lead to overspending and create unnecessary financial stress. You might have noticed when you go to malls or markets most of the time you end up buying things that you did not think of while going there. How often it happens that we don't have any plans to buy anything but just because there is a sale going on Flipkart or Amazon, we tend to buy things that we did not plan for. In this way, many people have a lot of unnecessary stuff gathered at their homes which will never provide value to them. Instead, if they had bought a course with the same money it would have helped them learn new skills and make more money from that.

2 OVERSPENDING AND NOT SAVING: Spending more money than you earn is a common bad financial habit of people that can lead to debt and financial instability. If we look closely at our surroundings we can see a lot of people who are more focused on spending rather than earning. We all have plans to spend 1 crore but how many of us have a plan about earning 1 crore? Failing to save enough money also can make it difficult to achieve financial goals, such as paying for unexpected expenses and Investing. If you don't save anything how are you going to invest anything in the first place? That is why the habit of spending more than you earn leads to a situation where you run out of money and attract debt.

3 TAKING LOANS AND IGNORANCE: Taking loans in an early stage of your life can be extremely harmful if the purpose of the loan is not good or the loan amount is not taken care of. I know a lot of people who took loans and paid

heavily for it just because they did not have proper knowledge about it. Lack of knowledge leads to ignorance about high-interest charges, missed payments, and damage to credit score etc. Using credit cards without a plan to pay off the balance each month can result in financial instability and debt accumulation. Credit cards charge the highest amount of interest on spending and that is why it becomes more important to use credit cards wisely. We should always think of paying before spending.

4 NOT INVESTING: As youngsters, we prefer to live our life to the fullest and that is right as well. Even though I am a firm believer in that, everything has limitations. Spending the entire money on materialistic purchases won't make a positive impact on our future and we should save and invest a certain percentage. But most people have their money deposited into their bank accounts and sometimes in Fixed Deposits which is not a very good investment to make as a youngster. As a financially aware person, one will know that our country's inflation rate is 6 to 7 per cent every year but if one is keeping the money in bank accounts and FDs then that money can only grow by 5 percent. It simply means prices of goods and stuff are growing faster than your money. To beat inflation and grow our money further some assets can be used to invest in. They are the Stock Market, Mutual Funds, Commodities, Gold, Corporate bonds Real estate etc.

5 LIFESTYLE INFLATION: Once people start understanding the above-mentioned points then they start understanding how money works. I do have a lot of examples in my surroundings where people became financially stable after understanding and adding these kinds of small but life-changing habits into their lives. To be honest, whatever I have mentioned here are the learnings taken by people who have seen failure in life and coped with it.

Those people often talk about a phenomenon where people start making good money with new skills and learnings but eventually come back to their old place. This happens because as their money grows their habit of spending the money also grows which is the biggest wealth killer. It won't let your money grow faster. Many American rappers and celebrities face this situation where they go bankrupt because of this habit. For Example - 50 Cent became very popular from the mid-2000s to late 2010 and started earning loads of money. But because of that, he started spending loads of money. Eventually, he saw a downfall in his career and ran out of money. As a result, 50 Cent filed for bankruptcy in 2015. Overall, avoiding bad financial habits and mistakes is essential to achieving financial stability and well-being.

This is author's personal opinion*

महिला कोई उपभोग की वस्तु नहीं हैं।

- Shankar Kumar Singh

देश में बढ़ते हुए महिला अपराधो की संख्या को देखते हुए मैं बोलना चाहता हूं की नारी कोई उपभोग की वस्तु नहीं हैं, आय दिन महिलाओं के साथ घरेलू हिंसा, हत्या , बलात्कार जसै संगीन अपराध हो रहे है, महिलाओं को घर , ऑफिस, व्यवसाय हर जगह प्रताड़ना का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

गाय ,नदी और स्त्री भारतवर्ष में इन सभी को देवि यों का दर्ज़ा दिया गया है किंतु यह मात्र एक विरोधाभास है, क्योंकि समाज में सबसे प्रताड़ित भी यही तीन है।

एक तरफ हमें जब धन की आवश्यकता होती है तब हम देवी लक्ष्मी को याद करते है, जब हमें सुख समृद्धि की आवश्यकता होती है तब हम देवी दुर्गा को याद करते है, शक्षिैक्षिक संस्थानों में विद्या की देवी के रूप में मां सरस्वती की पूजा होती है, वहीं दसूरी ओर समाज एवम संकृति को खराब करने वाले कृत्य किए जाते है।

पिछले कई वर्षों में भारत में महिला उत्पीड़न के मामले बड़ी तेजी से बढ़े है, भारत विश्व के सबसे ज्यादा बलात्कार पीड़ित देशों में दसवें स्थान पर आ गया है, मैं समाज में उपस्थित बद्धि जीवियों से पछूना चाहता हूं की जिस देश के सामाजिक परिदृश्य ऐसा हो वहां विकास कैसे हो सकता है।

भारत की निर्भया, अजंली जैसी तमाम महिलाए अपने उपर हुए ज़ुल्मो का हिसाब मांगती है।
और मुझे लगता है इसका समाधान महिला संबंधी कानूनों में कड़ाई तथा बच्चो की शिक्षा में नैतिक मल्ूयों के माध्यम से ही हो सकता है।

महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा है,
If you educate a man it means you are educating an individual one . And when you educate a woman it means your are educating an entire family or generation.

अर्थात जब आप एक परुष को शिक्षित करते है तब आप एक अकेले मनुष्य को शिक्षित करतेहै, जब आप एक महिला को शिक्षित करतेहै तब आप पूरे परिवार तथा पीढ़ी को शिक्षित करते है।
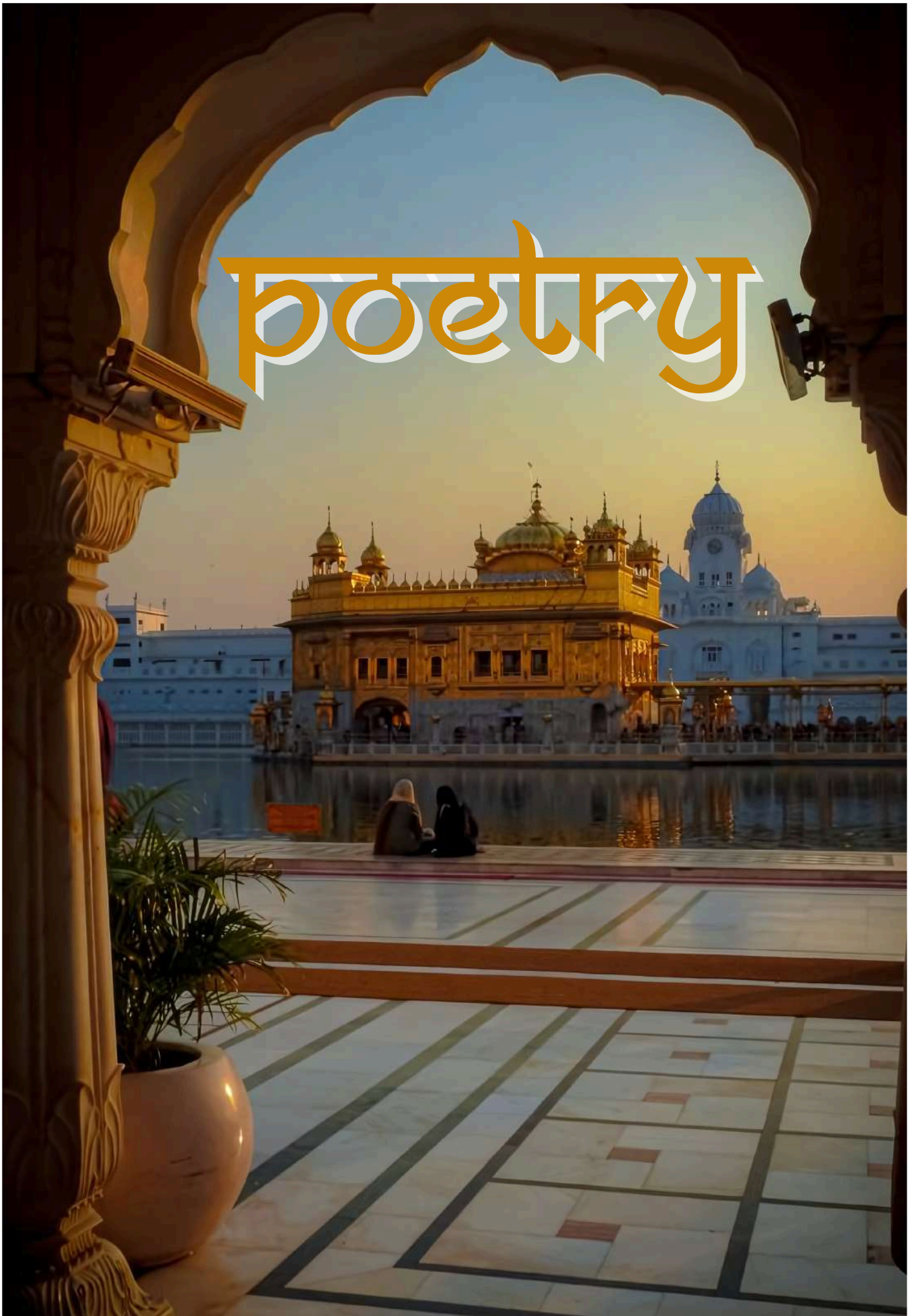इसी प्रकार एक रिपोर्टर ने एक महिला से सवाल किया था की विश्व का सबसे शक्तिशाली मनुष्य आदमी है, विश्वका सबसे अमीर मनुष्य एक आदमी है, विश्व की तमाम चीजों में परुषों की प्रधानता है तो महिलाओं ने क्या किया ?
महिला ने उत्तर दिया

We gave birth to those superhumans.
मतलब हम महिलाओं ने विश्व की उन सभी महान हस्तियों को जन्म देने का कार्य किया है।

poetry

Sign This Pact

Loving a dress , looking into mirror
A lump on waist, a sudden body shiver
"Oh no, body! Why you so bigger? "

Loving a blouse with a deep cleavage
A stretch mark pops, loss of all courage
"Oh no, mark! Why you so savage? "

Loving my space and growing so well
Random aunty mocks and alarms the bell
"Oh no, aunty! Why you making it hell? "

Loving a saree, with lots of glitter
Comments some guy acting like a splitter
"Oh no, boy! Stop being bitter? "

Loving my makeup and feeling so wow
Comes a girl and taunts my brow
"Oh no, girl! Will you grow up now? "

Loving my voice and feeling so brave
Nagging lad calls my pitch to be grave
"Oh no, dude! Will you stop being knave? "

Though
Took me a while to get to this fact
Minding no offence is the real tact
"Oh dear, me! Will you sign this pact? "

                              -Nitisha Kalakoti

Canteen: Winter Experience

It's a chilling day, Monday;
Uncertain a pilgrimage or a doomsday.

Rushing and chirping the seedlings
towards the temple;
With blue palms, blank head, blurred
sight, quite ample.

Fortune is asking what is my fate;
So clear that it's the un-fumed sunlight
which they mostly hate.

Seedlings in process to become a trunk;
But tell me without nutrients isn't that fate
going to shrink.

Gut started talking in unfamiliar accent;
What sort of curse created this fraction.

Steps of penance are now climbed;
Still the way destination is found.

There is a rumour of a lady's den;
Whosoever reaches there claims it as a
heaven.

Acquiring firmness with tables and places
for each;
No prejudice allowed, this sense is
preached.

Choices are given with free will;
But poor seedlings still uncertain what to
will.

Hour trajects towards a familiar journey;
A bee-hive to fetch the sweetest honey.

Introvert eyes lurking between wise and
nice;
Ambiguish head-heart-likings as a mise.

The nature here herself provides the
boon;
A gift including fork, plate, bowl and
spoon.

Roots demanded quench this boon;
Bestowed hot quench as possible as soon.

There is now a sigh of relief;
Trust friends almighty has a plan for each,
it is a belief.

It was a long way where germination took
birth;
The path for seedlings but was all worth.

The test of patience is passed;The chilling
Monday now seems possible to surpass.

The test of patience is passed;
The chilling Monday now seems possible
to surpass.

-Akash Anand

Notes:
1. Pilgrimage and dooms-day: Journey of distinct path
2. Seedlings: Student's
3. Temple: Institution (college)
4. Un-fumed sunlight: Absence of sunlight in winters
5. Trunk and fate: Growth
6. Unfamiliar accent: Refers to empty stomach
7. Steps of Penance: Lecture Period
8. Lady's den: Canteen
9. Hour trajects...honey: walking towards the canteen
10. Introvert eyes: Situation where one decides what his/her pocket can afford
11. Head-heart-likings: Situation where both head and heart are in same account
12. Nature: reference to our canteen's attendant
13. Boon: Food
14. Roots: Stomach
15. Test of patience: waiting till he/she gets the chance to visit the canteen

Kind

No money, lust, laurels can match up to that simplicity,
we're cool, but kindness is superior to anybody.
Present generation, competition, race, comparison all goes in vain,
when you try to heal someone's pain or grief with generosity.
Gentle behaviour and small trusts, acts of simple love and care,
mind and heart coordinate well, when there is no fear.
Inferiority also vanishes, when humble nature prevails over trade,
We often forget who we are and how beautiful this trait is.
Yes, it's true that Evil also impacts us, but happy people are still alive,
and one need not to prove himself good again and again.
Poor or rich, the economic graph divides us,
but we are we and we will remain Kind because Kindness has magical effects which leaves no man behind.

Solitude

Rays of Sun cleansing the inside,
purpose of existence bringing new life,
filled with energy taking sharp light,
urging for blissfulness embracing thought ride.
Past is past we can't change anything,
but we can take memories and learnings to fight,
new day is for fresh start, start from the bottom,
ignite the power and just fly.
Mindfulness is symbol keeping mind quiet,
arrows of archer hitting bullseye,
proportion is perfect in nature's world,
Owning Solitude!! It's totally mine.
The traffic of heart is vanishing with breaths,
driving the soul paralleled with time,
connecting the self towards benediction,
Higher it goes when surroundings enlighten inner vibes!

-Kaustubh Pandey

Time

You taught me lessons,
you made me a failure,
you gave me power,
you made me a winner,
all depends on our perspective,
but you have your own pace,
and you are immortal.
We will end,
but you will keep going on forever,
you create mysteries,
and you are like a river,
you are equal,
you change the poor,
and you are like nature,
you kill the attitude of cruel.
You are like a soul,
and life feels every emotion,
you are an experience,
which will remain in motion,
you turn dust into buildings,
and buildings into dust,
you change a man,
from dawn to dusk.
The hymn of the clock,
is undefined in words,
it is only supreme,
and it energises words,
we can't live you forever,
we all are mortal,
but till we are living,
we can change this Earth.

-Kaustubh Pandey

Horns

Horns do disturb me a lot
They do pierce me day n' night
Like a thorny knight in the plot
Ram indeed my zodiac sign
I do bleat before I blot.

Horns shouldn't honk but they do rot
Vehicles get vernacular on the spot
Air pressurised to pressurise the block
Clanking metals in a stainless pot

Honking isn't just a censored beep
Their klaxon has a toot so deep
Every honk has a different verbatim
Each honker comes with a snort

They don't just beep to get their way
They convey their feelings with a dart
Sometimes they whistle sometimes they gloat
Attention seekers get their lot

School buses customise their horn
Beckoning patrons on the spot
Time & tide waits for none is what they teach
Lessons never learnt by a capitalistic slot.

Motorcyclists have a productive noise
Machines throttle with a thunderous poise
Silence ain't their cultural domain
Don't their silencers bring out rain!

That typical jamming in a traffic jam
Horny birds tweeting blissfully in a swarm
Swans swallow, Cranes croak, as pedestrians float
There's a vociferous jungle on a cemented coaltar road

I do wish for a harmless world in my visionary sight
But before that I seek a hornless tribe for a future bright
Oh my dear, Hondas, Suzukis, Escorts & Tatas,
Please give me a harmonious street before I rest in peace.

-Darshi Pancha

Scared But Not Feeble

I wanted to scream
I wanted to create havoc
But despite fighting
I was engulfed by the darkness
Unaware of its illicit ideas.
Sweaty fingers went to my jaw leading to
the places where my insecurities lie
Caressing me in a fallacious manner
But despite fighting
All I can see are red dots
Emerging before my eyes.
I wanted to fight
I wanted to stand up for me
But despite fighting
I went still.
From then
Disgusted by my own shadow
I can just sit in the dark and wallow
But despite groaning
I chose to live
I chose to own my scars and use them to
flight
I chose not to let darkness surround me
But to be my own light
So that here after
I would scream and I would fight.

-Ritika Chaudhary

Dance

I met a dancer, 365 days back.
She tilts and dances, like it's her
lifeblood
Whirling on her feet, growing like a tiny
bud.
She would dance all night when the
moonlight knocks her door, She dances
to express her
pain,sin and a happy core.
She dances like dews on the leaves on a
winter day,
The day is not so far when she's going to
slay.
Oh! She dances and my heartbeat gets
skipped,
Drums play and her eyes get tricked.
She's graceful or the God's grace,
Her body lives the dance and her soul
chase .
Keep shining my girl, even the sky can't
stop you
You deserve dance and dance deserves
you.
I met a dancer, 365 days back.

-Ananya Gupta

Last Sundays

It's the last Sunday of the month again! Before I quiver towards recovery from an exact former one, I'm frenzied by its subsequent episode again. It's a cycle, that predates my blood and sucks any marrow of substance in me.

It seeks me like its perfect muse, even though it is a mounted pain to be so. Death pitied my heart severely. Please spare me this time. Oh! I can't. On my own, it chills my spine when my breath echoes in the room with resonance none.

These last Sundays have cursed me or have I them? I shall repent by the scaffolds for attempting to understand this matter. They inflict living plague upon my mind, as frost licks my fingers, soul calloused. I beg to know my gravest mishap, for if I bear one more, shall decay exclusively.

Pardon me my grace, if another breath to prey upon, I'll meet my bound fate. Pronounce your faintest amen upon my redemption and I'll be sated in this morality.

A simple conversation could mean negotiation with life. These shackles you've imprisoned me to, are light enough to disengage but my arms have been deceitfully robbed of any life in them and any resilient vein crushed. To crawl to the escape must only suggest the dawn of my serious vanity.

What demeaning act did I commit in my folly and ignorance that your galvanized hand of mercy slips my forehead?

Bless me not with hope, but either serene slumber or falsified lie of seasons! Because hope delivers wreckage of the innermost layer of unsung faith in the Divine.

Even if it decorates my longest breath, offer me gates of Hell and Satan's acquaintance, and as your most faithful victim, I'll abide by!

-Pratishta Ghosh

The Cold Corpse

How could I have been consumed by vanity,
so discreet, that I miserably failed to trade
my insignificant breath with yours? The
neighbors relentlessly begged me to groom
for an occasion where draping myself in a
hue of courage shall mean the
accomplishment of pretension of pride
which escorts your convoy of condolences.

Hope, abandoned at the threshold
whimpered at the witness of audacity that
flustered in my nonchalant eyes. All those
of your endearing vows now assume place
in an empty casket beside your coffin.
While these mortal spectators anticipate the
breakage of my conscience, I refuse to
disperse my bodily presence at yours.

Do you weep by the side of wooden
container that bears nothing of skin and
bones, but only a cold corpse of "hope"?
Rhetoric? The tombstone shall be engraved
with letters, 'deceased hope' instead of your
name, for any hope for menial existence in
the slightest died along with you!

-Pratishta Ghosh

उम्मीद मेरी एक बाकी है

दिल्ली यूपी की सड़कों पर वो बच्चा अब भी बाकी है
अच्छी शिक्षा से वंचित वो क्या भीख मांगना काफी है,
जनू जुलाई की लू में वो सड़क बहुत सताती है,
सावन भादौ में जीवन पर कहर बरसाती है,
भूख प्यास से व्याकुल बालक भीख मांगने जाता है
गाली और तिरस्कार की दो टूक फांक कर आता है ?

बलात्कार से पीड़ित बहना , न्याय आस में प्यासी है !
दसीयों सालो तक वो रोज़ कचहरी जाती है,
न्याय महंगा होता है, वो कीमत रोज़ जटुाती है,
हर दिन हिम्मत हार के वो सड़को पर जल जाती हैं?
बलात्कार से पीड़ित बहना , न्याय आस में प्यासी हैं!
दसीयों सालो तक वो रोज़ कचहरी जाती है।

हिंदू मुसलमान के झगड़ों की लपटें अब भी बाकी है,
हुई सियासत गर्म कहां सो रोज़ उसे लु गाती है,
बिल्ली बांट का बदंर बन जनता को रोज लड़ाती है,
आय दिन भारत के संविधान को वो तराजू पर तौलवाती है,
हिंदू मुसलमान के झगड़ों की लपटें अब भी बाकी है,
हुई सियासत गर्म कहां सो रोज़ उसेस लु गाती है।

बुद्ध और गांधी का देश है मेरा उम्मीद मेरी एक बाकी है,
इन्कलाब का शोर उठेगा इक ही नारा काफ़ी है?
अभी तो एक पन्ना लिखा है स्याही परूी बाकी है,
बुद्ध और गांधी का देश हैमेरा उम्मीद मेरी एक जागी है।

कहानियां

कुछ सुनी अनसुनी कहानियां
कुछ छपी अनछपी कहानियां
रौद्र , वीरता और शौर्य से भरी कहानियां
शोक , करुणा और आसंओु से व्याकुल कहानियां ।
हर कहानी में किरदार अपना ,
कभी अपनी तो कभी किराए की कहानियां ।
कभी कहानी में छिपी कहानियां,
तो कभी सलाखों में कैद होती कहानियां ,
कुछ हंसती खेलती मसुकुराती कहानियां ,
कभी वीरान फिज़ा में मातम मनाती कहानियां ,
लफ्ज़ों की दुनिया में नई दुनिया बसाती कहानियां ,
कहीं अपने वजदू को डगमगाती कहानियां ,
डरती घबराती और थरथराती कहानियां
कहीं कहानियों में खो जाती कहानियां ,
कभी बेमौत मारी जाती कहानि यां ।

-Shankar Kumar Singh

कल मिला ज़िंदगी से!

कल मिला ज़िंदगी से,
कुछ थकी हुई लग रही थी,
दुनिया के बोझ तले, झुकी हुई लग रही थी
ठहर कर पूछा मैंने, अब तुम गुनगुनाती नहीं हो?
बेफिक्र बागों मे चक्कर लगाती नही हो?

पलके झुकाए, धीमी सी आवाज़ मे
कह उठी, अब वो ज़माना बीत गया,
बचपन और बचपना सब पीछे छूट गया।

अब इस दुनिया की दौड़ मे भाग रही हू,
एक दिन कुछ पाने की चाह मे बस आगे बढ़ती जा रही हूँ।

फिर हसके मौन हो गई ,
शायद यादो मे खो गई,
मैंने भी कह दिया जो छूट गया उससे क्या मलाल करे,
जो हासिल है, चल उससे ही सवाल करे।

बहुत लम्बे है यादो के काफ़िले,
फिर क्यू पुरानी यादो मे सुबह से शाम करे।
मुस्कुराते हुए कह उठी इतनी भी आसान नहीं हुँ मैं, जो तुम
बेफिक्र चल रहे हो,
ज़िंदगी चार दिन की नहीं है, बहुत लंबा चलना पढ़ेगा,
यहां कभी सपने खत्म नहीं होंगे,
मरते दम तक हौसला रखना पढ़ेगा।

मुस्कुराते हुए मैंने भी बोल दिया,
मंज़िल मिले ना मिले ये तो किस्मत की बात है,
हम कोशिश भी ना करें,
ये तो कायरो वाली बात है।

माना आगे कांटों के रास्ते होंगे,
फिर भी वक़्त को मरहम बना लेंगे,
हारना तो हे एक दिन मौत से,
तबतक हर दिन हस्ते हुए काटलेंगे।

वह मुस्कुराई, और जोश से बोली,
तुम जैसे मुसाफिर ही बाज़ी मार लेंगे।

-Shreya Vij

ज़िंदगी के उसूल!

बिना हारे,आगे बढ़ते चलिए जीना ज़िंदगी है,
इसका उसूल है , झुको तभी जो जमीर झुके,
रुको तभी जो साँसे रुकें ।
आखिर जमीर मारकर जीने से किसका भला हुआ है।
हां माना मुस्किले और हताशा भी हाथ लगेगी,
घने काले अंधेरे में, ज़िंदगी के डरावने पहलुझ़ों से भी
मुलाकात होगी।
पर डरकर जीने से आखिर किसका भला हुआ है?
मन में दफन तकलीफदेह बातो को हवा में उड़ाईये,
परिस्तिथ्यो से लड़कर खुदको निडर, और बेमिसालि
बनाइए
हर मुस्किल का सामना करके खुलकर मुस्कुराइए,
आखिर उदास रहकर, ना उम्मीदी पाले भी
किसका भला हुआ है?
बिना थके कर्म पथ पर अग्रसर रहिए , जिंदगी है
खुलकर जीने में ही मजा है।

-Sakshi Tripathi

विषमुक्त हृदय

विषमुक्त हृदय कोलाहल से दूर,
कर रहा चिंतन दृश्य का,
शक्ति प्रदान करती कि रनें,
दिल धैर्य है पकड़ रहा!

कोमल फूलों से लेकर,
विशाल वृक्ष है खड़े हुए,
नन्हीं चिड़िया से लेकर,
विशाल बाज हैं उड़ रहें!

सबका अपना है महत्व,
अलग संकल्प हूँ कर रहा,
ना देखा था जो कभी,
वो भी दिख रहा है बड़ा!

धड़कन सुन अपनी ही मन,
अच्छा महसूस करता है,
विचित्र, अद्भुत क्या कहूँ,
ये जीवन सब छु जाता है!

छोटी सी इस जिदंगी में,
क्या कुछ नहीं होता है,
दुःख भी कम हो जातें हैं,
थोड़ा सा वक्त लगता है!

गर्म धूप जब पड़ती है,
कंबल के नाम से ही पसीने आ जाते हैं,
कोहरे को देखने के बाद,
लगता है ये पंखे भी क्या काम के हैं!!

-Kaustubh Pandey

क्या मेरा देश महान है ?

भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई से जनता परेशान है,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
बलात्कार बन रहा जिसकी दूसरी पहचान है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
युवा बेरोजगार और नेता बेईमान है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
एक धर्म का होना ही देशभक्ति की पहचान है
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
शिक्षा का स्तर नीचे और जुर्म छू रहा आसमान है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
लोकतंत्र के चौथे स्तंभ का बिकाऊ दूसरा नाम है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है
जहां होता अन्नदाता का अपमान है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।
सहीदो की शहादत पर राजनीति आम है ,
फिर भी मेरा देश महान है ।

जय हिंद
जय भारत

- Sourav

मेरी बहेना

मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना
न जाने कहाँ खो सी गई मेरी प्यारी बहेना
बस अब कुछ खट्टी-मीठी सी याद बाकी है
मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना
मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना ।

वो बचपन के झगडे तो याद नही पर
वो तेरा प्यार बहोत याद आता है बहेना
वो तेरा प्यार बहोत याद आता है बहेना ।

कुछ लम्हे साथ बीताने थे तेरे
कुछ सपने साथ सजाने थे तेरे
वो बचपन की बाते थी बहेना
मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना
मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना ।

मेरे हर सुख दुख पर साथ देने वाली
बड़ी जल्दी चली गई बहेना
मुझे तू बहोत याद आती है मेरी बहेना
मुझे तू बहोत याद आती है मेरी बहेना

मेरे घर की खुशियाँ थी वो
न जाने कहाँ खो सी गई वो तो मेरी बहेना थी
वो तो मेरी बहेना थी ।

अपनी हर खुशियाँ तो,
बीट ना सका बहेना
पर हर दुख को,
अकेले सहने से घबराता हूँ बहेना ।

कुछ घड़ीया साथ गुजारनी थी
कुछ लम्हे साथ बीताने थे
न जाने कहा खो सी गई मेरी प्यारी बहेना मुझे तू याद आती
है मेरी बहेना
मुझे तू याद आती है मेरी बहेना ।

धन्यवाद !!!!!!

- Karan Kesharwani

G20

भारत 2023 INDIA

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in Action: G20 Summit Charts Path for a United Future

Rishabh Pant
BA Program
3rd year

The 18th G20 Summit, a historic first for both India and South Asia, convened at the Bharat Mandapam IECC in New Delhi on September 9-10, 2023. India's G20 presidency championed the theme of global unity - 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' - meaning 'One Earth, One Family, One Future.' The summit culminated in a remarkable achievement: the unanimous adoption of the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration. This signifies a major diplomatic win for India, as it secured agreement from all member countries, including Russia and China, regarding their position on the Ukraine crisis.

The 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi wasn't just a meeting; it was a springboard for groundbreaking global initiatives. These initiatives have the potential to significantly reshape the international landscape in the years ahead.

The G20, a powerhouse for international economic cooperation, tackles critical global issues. Originally focused on economic stability, the G20 agenda has steadily expanded to encompass trade, climate change, sustainability, health, and more. This year's success presents a golden opportunity for India to champion the needs of developing nations while leading a unified approach to the world's intricate economic and political challenges.

The New Delhi Learders' Declaration

The recently concluded G20 summit in New Delhi yielded a significant document – the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration. Here's a breakdown of its key takeaways:

- **Boosting Growth**: The declaration emphasizes building a framework to map global value chains, allowing members to identify and manage risks more effectively. Additionally, a collaborative 'Financial Inclusion Action Plan' will be developed to accelerate financial access for individuals and small businesses.
- **Progressing on Sustainable Development**: Member states acknowledge the importance of strengthening critical initiatives like the Group on Earth Observation's agriculture monitoring program (GEOGLAM) and the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).
- **Green Finance for a Sustainable Future**: The declaration recognizes the need for significant financing – between $5.3 and $5.9 trillion – by developing countries to meet their climate goals (Nationally Determined Contributions). A potential Green Growth Agreement could pave the way for mobilizing these resources.
- **Revamping Multilateral Institutions**: The summit achieved a breakthrough consensus on UNGA 75/1, a UN resolution on reforming the Security Council. Similarly, agreement was reached on implementing recommendations for strengthening the capital adequacy framework of Multilateral Development Banks.
- **Harnessing Technology**: The declaration establishes a Global Digital Public Infrastructure Repository (GDPIR) to share expertise in developing and using digital infrastructure. Furthermore, a joint roadmap will be crafted to guide a comprehensive policy and regulatory framework for crypto-assets.
- **Fair Taxation**: The declaration reaffirms commitment to the "Twin Pillars" approach for international tax reform – addressing profit allocation and global minimum tax rates.
- **Championing Gender Equality**: A new 'Full Working Group on Women Empowerment' will be established to advance gender equality globally.
- **Promoting Peace and Prosperity**: The declaration acknowledges the negative impact of the Russia-Ukraine war and encourages initiatives towards a peaceful resolution.

<u>Africa Takes a Seat at the Global Table</u>:

- The 18th G20 Summit marked a significant shift with the accession (entry) of the African Union (AU) as a permanent member.
- Formed in 2002 in Durban, South Africa, the AU is a coalition (alliance) of 55 African nations.

• Its core objective is to forge (create) unity and cooperation among member states, fostering integrated (unified) political, social, and economic development across the continent.

Why Inclusion of AU Matters:

• The AU's membership strengthens the G20's representativeness. With the AU on board, the group now encompasses roughly 88.9% of global economic output (GDP) and nearly 78.9% of the world's population.
• Since many AU member states belong to the Global South (GS), their inclusion may bolster the GS's voice in international forums. This may also counterweigh or balance out China's growing influence in Africa.

A Milestone for Global Cooperation:

The 18th G20 Summit in New Delhi proved to be a landmark event. Despite facing numerous challenges, member states successfully adopted the New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, outlining a collaborative path to address pressing global issues. This achievement signifies the G20's continued relevance as a forum for fostering international cooperation. Furthermore, the historic inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member marks a significant step towards a more representative G20. The AU's presence strengthens the voice of the Global South and injects a new perspective into the global conversation. With this expansion, the G20 is poised to tackle future challenges with a broader range of experiences and priorities at the table.

Leading Together: Fostering Global Cooperation

Yogesh Malik
BA Program
2nd year

India which is Bharat's G20 Presidency will go down as an outstanding achievement in the history of this pre-eminent global forum for economic and financial governance, and North-South development dialogue, cooperation, and decision-making. In its nearly one-year journey as well as in the destination reached, it set extraordinary benchmarks, which other presidencies will find difficult to match but an honour to follow. India's theme for its G20 Presidency, 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' (One Earth - One Family - One Future) aims to build unanimity to address global challenges collectively and effectively. This theme itself is very important for the world to understand and follow in their practical life to promote peace and prosperity across the globe. The timing of the G20 Summit was also opportune, following India's successful moon landing under the Chandrayaan-3 program. Assuming the G20 presidency would elevate India's status as a global leader. It would provide a platform to showcase India's achievements, capabilities, and aspirations, not only in the economic sphere but also in addressing global challenges such as climate change, sustainable development, and digital transformation. This enhanced global leadership role can strengthen India's diplomatic relations and influence on global decision-making process. India's G20 presidency would allow it to prioritize and promote its key issues of interest. For instance, India may focus on sustainable development, inclusive growth, renewable energy, digital innovation, or enhancing access to education and healthcare. By championing these causes, India can encourage international collaboration, knowledge sharing, and the adoption of best practices in these areas.

In conclusion, the G20 Presidency gives India a unique opportunity to strengthen its role in the world economic order and become a global soft power.

Echoes Of Unity: India's G-20 Symposium

Mehender
Political science
2nd year

As the curtains rose on the G20 Summit, hosted by India in 2023, the world witnessed a stage set for transformation. In a landscape defined by challenges like the aftermath of the pandemic, climate urgencies and economic instabilities, India's helm of G20 offered a unique premise of progress.

The motto of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', One Earth, One Family, One Future, has guided the entire summit concluded in 2023, it underscored the importance of global unity and cooperation.

India hosted over 200 events across the country with the participation of over 2000 people from 125 nationalities. This showcased the country's vibrant culture and diversity.

The G20 Presidency provided an excellent opportunity for our country to present its changing face to the world, including its:
• Seamless payment system (UPI)
• Diverse culture
• Developing infrastructure

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF G20 PRESIDENCY BY INDIA
EXPANDING G20 TO G21

• India invited countries like Bangladesh, Singapore and UAE to G20 summit using its powers, was a sign of Act East Policy.
• The Agreement by all the member countries to include The African Union as a

permanent member of G20 expanding it to G21 was a significant move for India, being the Voice of the Developing Nations.

ACHIEVING SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES

- India's G20 Presidency resulted in 112 outcomes in various dimensions such as economy, culture, human rights, climate change and so on.
- Launching of India-Middle East-Europe Corridor would play a pivotal role in comparison to China's Belt Road initiative.
- India's increasing role in Global dynamics and various issues and its subsequent victories over it can be seen by its G20 Presidency.
- India's G20 Presidency is a great Diplomatic Victory for us. We hosted various events in Arunachal Pradesh and Kashmir, which represents an indirect diplomatic victory against crime and Pakistan.

"India's G20 Presidency was a testament to Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, uniting nations under the banner of shared progress and global kingship".

India's G20 Odyssey: Navigating Global Challenges with Innovation and Inclusivity

Anushka Sahay
B.A. Program
1st year

'The G20 is not just a meeting of nations; it's a platform for global dialogue and collective action towards a more interconnected and prosperous world.' - S. Jaishankar

India's presidency of the G20 marks a pivotal moment in global governance. As one of the world's largest economies and a key player in international affairs, India's leadership brings fresh perspectives and priorities to the table. India's G20 presidency reflects a commitment to inclusive growth, global cooperation, and sustainable development, paving the way for a brighter and more resilient future for all. The factors observed are mentioned below:-

Economic Priorities

Under India's presidency, economic recovery and resilience have been central themes. India has advocated for inclusive growth, focusing on bridging the digital divide, promoting sustainable development, and fostering innovation. The country's expertise in technology and its booming startup ecosystem have been leveraged to drive discussions on digital transformation and job creation.

Global Health

India's presidency coincided with significant global health challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic. India has played a crucial role in advocating for

equitable vaccine distribution, pushing for technology transfer to enhance vaccine production globally, and fostering cooperation among G20 nations to strengthen healthcare systems and pandemic preparedness.

Climate Action

As a climate-conscious nation, India has emphasized the urgency of climate action during its G20 presidency. The country has called for ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions, promote renewable energy adoption, and enhance climate resilience. India's leadership has helped galvanize support for the Paris Agreement and encouraged G20 members to prioritize sustainable development goals.

Trade and Investment

India has promoted open and fair trade policies, advocating for a rule-based multilateral trading system. The country has highlighted the importance of investment in infrastructure, digital connectivity, and sustainable development projects to spur economic growth and address global challenges.

Geopolitical Diplomacy

India's presidency has also seen a focus on geopolitical issues, including regional security, terrorism, and geopolitical stability. The country has engaged in diplomatic efforts to foster dialogue and cooperation among G20 members, contributing to a more stable and peaceful international environment.

Conclusion

India's G20 presidency has been characterized by a proactive approach to global challenges, emphasizing collaboration, innovation, and inclusivity. By championing economic recovery, global health initiatives, climate action, trade, and geopolitical diplomacy, India has left a lasting impact on the G20 agenda, paving the way for a more resilient and sustainable future.

India's Presidency in G20 and it's Impact

Simran
Political Science
1st year

The G20 New Delhi Summit is chaired by Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. India's presidency began on 1 Dec 2022 and will continue to hold the position until 30 Nov 2023. During its tenure, India focused on several key themes emphasizing inclusive and decisive growth. The main agenda revolved around addressing pressing global issues such as Climate Change, Terrorism and Global Health Challenges. India's leadership aimed to showcase its role as a global leader in sustainable development and digital innovation. India's presidency of the G20 had a multifaceted impact on the country, both in terms of international relations and domestic policy. Some of the achievements are as follows:-

- Hosting G20 elevated India's stature on the global stage, allowing it to influence international economic and policy discussion.
- The G20 summit brought numerous economic opportunities, including the potential for increased foreign investment.
- The summit was a chance for India to push forward on its priorities such as digital economy, and sustainable development.
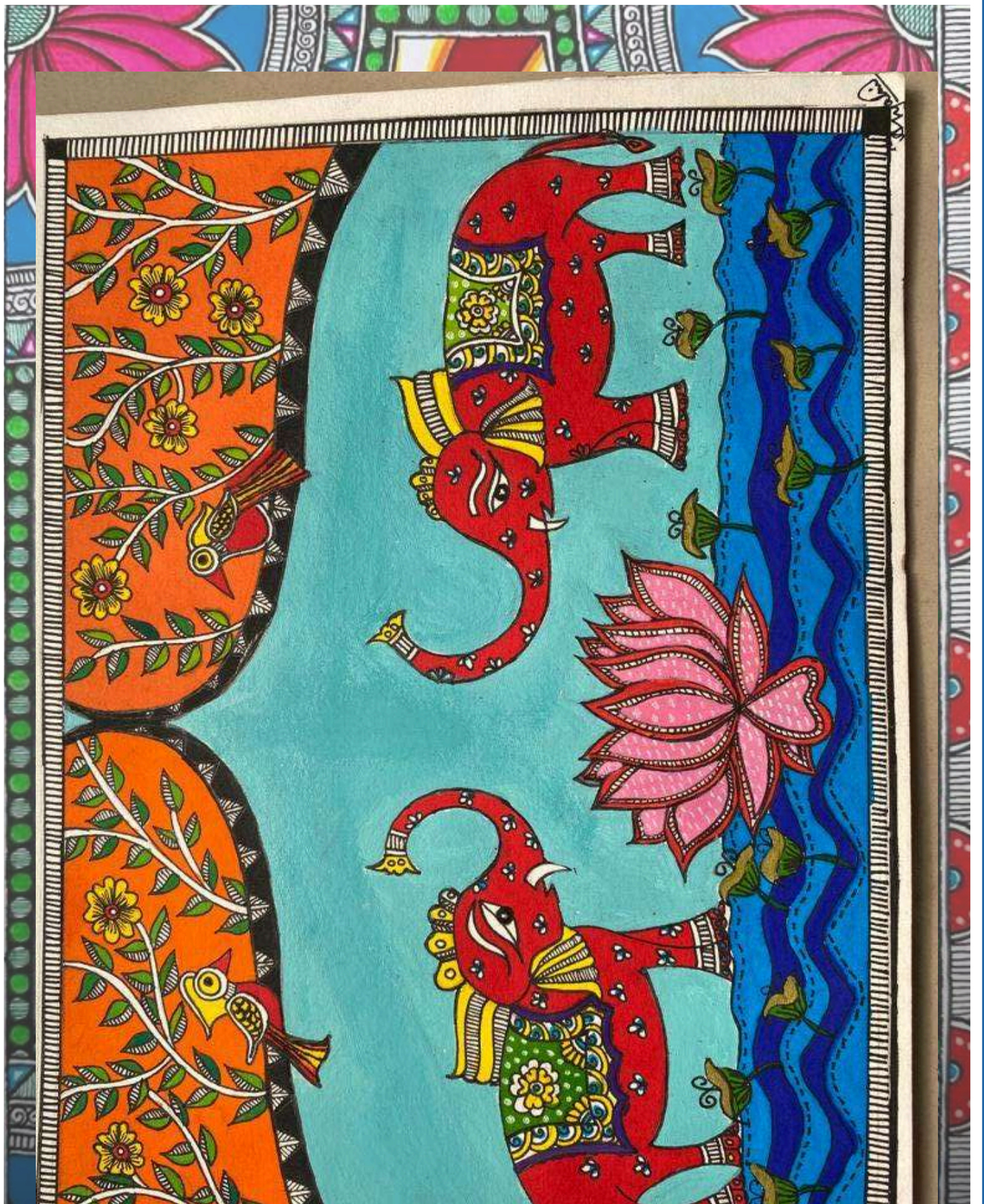
Overall, the G20 presidency not only helped assert its position in global governance but also likely acted as a catalyst for economic and policy initiatives within the country.

tulika
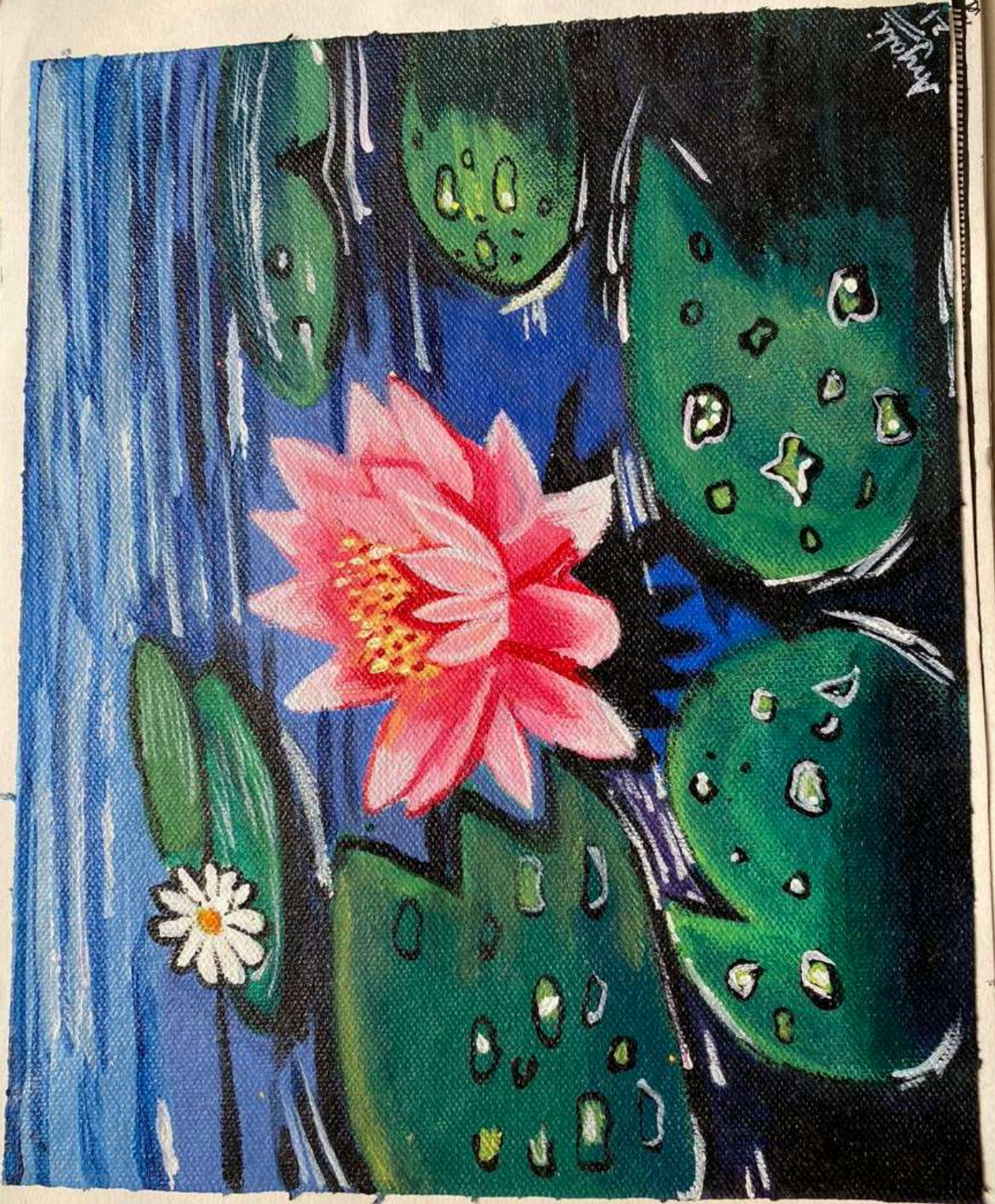
Arpita

Anjali Singh
Political Science
3rd Year

Anjali Singh
Political Science
3rd Year

PARISĀ
Year Review
(2022-23)

Parisā - The Political Science Society, organized a number of events this year. These include Talks, Seminars, Open Sessions and it's most coveted- The Annual Departmental Fest - PARISOTSAVA'22. Here is a glimpse of all the activities done throughout the year 2022-23.

PARISĀ
Year Review
(2023-24)

Parisā - The Political Science Society, organized a number of events this year. These include Talks, Seminars, Open Sessions and it's most coveted-The Annual Departmental Fest - PARISOTSAVA'24. Here is a glimpse of all the activities done throughout the year 2023-24.

Parisotsava'24

Parisotsava'24, a two-day event hosted by the Political Science Society (Parisá) of the Aryabhatta College, was a celebration of academic and cultural event and alumni event.
Day 1 commenced with a vibrant opening ceremony, leading to engaging activities such as:-

Ranniti 2.0-Youth Parliament,
Concurous 2.0- Quiz Competition,
Vimarsh 2. 0- Paper Presentation Contest
Panelogy- Panel Discussion.

Each event showcased intellectual prowess and stimulated thought-provoking discussions. The day concluded with a heartfelt vote of thanks and a closing ceremony, leaving participants inspired and eager for more.

Day 2 was the reunion of the old students from the department. The alumni included people from diverse fields, such as Supreme Court Lawyers, Movie Producers, Academicians, and Photographers. The event was filled with nostalgic moments and networking opportunities. A musical band, featuring an alumni member, added to the jubilant atmosphere with soulful performances. The evening was capped off with a sumptuous dinner offering a plethora of culinary delights, fostering camaraderie among attendees. Parisotsava'24 succeeded in fostering intellectual discourse, cultural appreciation, and alumni connections, making it a memorable event for everyone present.

Safarnama 2.0

On 11 April,2024, 54 students of PARISĀ gathered at the college for a trip to Shimla. They were accompanied by Renuka Chaudhary - faculty member. The next day, we reached our hotel and after a two-hour break, we began exploring Shimla. We visited the Sankat Mochan Temple, The Indian Institute Of Advance Studies Center(IIAS), and the famous Mall Road. The dinner at the hotel was followed by a fun bonfire.

The next morning, after a delicious breakfast, we headed to Naldera to explore two ancient temples with stunning views. In the afternoon, we ventured to Tatapani for exhilarating river rafting, which was truly enjoyable.

On the last day we went to Kufri, where we engaged in adventurous activities such as zip-lining, trekking, and rope climbing. In the evening, we made one last visit to Mall Road before bidding adieu to Shimla. We departed for Delhi and reported back to college on 15th morning after 3 days 2 nights trip. The trip was not only long but most memorable one.

SHIMLA