

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT PROFORMA

Report for the Department of Economics Year 2015 – 2016

1. Name of the Teacher Incharge of the Department: Smita Gupta
2. Attendance 2015- 2016

Teacher	Class	No. and Topic of Paper	No. of Lectures Delivered	No. of students in different attendance categories						
				85% & above	80% & above but less than 85%	75% & above but less than 80%	70% above but less than 75%	66.6% & above but less than 70%	Less than 66.6%	

3. College Society for which teachers in the Department are responsible:

Name of Teacher	Society	Indicate Convenor/Member	No. of students participated	Venue	Date
Smita Gupta	Teacher Incharge			Jesus and Mary College	
	Montage Core Committee				15-16 th March.2015
ShaliniShrivastava	Montage Core Committee			Jesus and Mary College	15-16 th March.2015
	Economics Association	Convener			
Rajni Singh	Time Table committee			Jesus and Mary College	
	Montage Core Committee				15-16 th March.2015
Daisy Sales	PTSA	Member		Jesus and Mary College	
	Montage Core Committee				15-16 th March.2015
	Coordinator, NSDC Skill development, Mutual Fund Agent				
Naveen Thomas	Montage Core Committee			Jesus and Mary College	15-16 th March.2015
	AICUF	Member			
	Solar Power Plant Committee	Member			

4. Co-curricular programmes arranged by the Department:

Name of Teacher	Programme	Teachers Involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
	Debate-motion of the house “This House believes that Greece should leave the Eurozone.”		Winners- Dhwani Nagpal and Tricia Prakash.	Jesus and Mary College	11.08.2015
	Economics Department Quiz		Anoushka Samadar and Abhinaya J.	Jesus and Mary College	
	Ecovantage	Department event		Jesus and Mary College	28. 09.2015

5. Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College:

Name of Student	Programme	Teachers involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Appended to the last page					

6. Number of students of the Department who have participated in Community Development programmes:

Year	NSS	JMCEP	WDC	NCC	Peace	Green	Any other
I Year	34	3	1				4
II Year	25					1	9
III Year	23	1	3			1	2

7. University assignments undertaken by teachers of the Department. (Please do not disclose paper setting and Examination duties)

8. Publications by members of the Department during the course of the academic year. Format must conform to the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style Online. ([http://www.chicagomanualof style.org/home.html](http://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/home.html)).

List publications alphabetically by surnames of the teachers. Do not include popular articles, or book reviews.

a. Books

b. Research articles in books or scholarly journals

- Das, Mausumi, and Naveen J. Thomas. *The Role of Small and Medium Enterprises in Structural Transformation and Economic Development*. No. 255. Centre for Development Economics, Delhi School of Economics, 2016.
- Manchanda, N. and Chaudhary, K. (2016). *Health Care For Poor In India: An Assessment of Out-of-Pocket Health Care Expenditure and Health Insurance For Poor. Public Health Infrastructure in Transition. , Bloomsbury Publishing, India.*

- Dasgupta, A. and Manchanda, N.(2016). *Status of Pulse Processing Sector in India: Constraints and Opportunities*. International Food Policy Research Institute(IFPRI), South Asia
- Srivastava, R. and Manchanda, N. (2015). *Social Protection In Odisha: A Mapping Study*. International Labour Organization, South Asia

9. Participation of faculty in International conferences and National Conferences

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Conference/ Seminar/Meeting/	Nature of Participation	Venue	Date
Naveen Thomas	Economics	DSE Winter School 2015	Paper Presenter	Delhi School of Economics, Delhi	15 th Dec. 2015
	Economics	11th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development	Paper Presenter	Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi	17 th Dec.2015
	Economics	XXVth Annual Conference on Contemporary Issues in Development Economics	Paper Presenter	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	22 nd Dec.2015
	Economics	UNU-WIDER Conference on Human Capital and Growth	Paper Presenter	Helsinki, Finland	6 th June.2016
Navneet Manchanda	Economics	National Seminar on Youth Employment in India: Trends, Challenges and Policy Responses	Paper Presenter	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) Ministry of Skill Development, Entrepreneurship, Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt of India Tamilnadu	30 th Jan. 2015
	Economics	57 th ISLE Conference on Labour Market Challenges	Paper Presenter	Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar	11 th October .2015

10. Refresher/Orientation Courses attended
11. Member of any Board/Committee/Panel etc.
12. Honours received by faculty members at the international/national level
13. Outstanding visitors to the Department in the course of the academic year:

Name	Designation	Purpose of visit	Date
Dr. UrmiShulka	Senior Training Manager, J-PAL India	Seminar	18 th Sept. 2015
Dr. Shamika Ravi	Fellow, Development Economics, Brookings India	Seminar	17 th Feb.2016
Dr. Ajit Mishra	Professor, University of Bath	Seminar	11 th March. 2016

14. No. of Department meetings held in the course of the academic year:

- Total no. of books appertaining to the subject in the College Library
- Amount of Library Budget available to the Department
- No. of new books added to the library for the Department in the year 2015-16

15. Laboratory Budget for the year: N.A.

- Indicate advantages experienced by the Department in the day to day work
- Disadvantages experienced by the Department
- Suggestions, if any

16. Any other information:

17. What you would like to have done but did not do?

The department wanted like to undertake research projects with groups of students being guided by the faculty.

18. List of students who were awarded merit certificate

19. No. of student placed in the current academic year- 26

20. Student progression: higher studies/academic specify (for batch of 2014-15)

Number of students pursuing Masters in Economics-17

Number of students pursuing M.B.A- 9

Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College:

NAME	YEAR	PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN AND OUTSIDE COLLEGE
Anna Binu	1ST YEAR	Activities conducted by mercatus society,departmental activities,installing stalls in the event of womens day, i support cancer patients walk etc
Jinu Ann James	1ST YEAR	Volunteer at an NGO as required by NSS
Paanya Verma	1ST YEAR	Internship at indusind bank (may-july) Montage- cineaste galore, film society (core team member) Bake sale-panorama,film society Amazing race-ecovantage,marketing society (volunteer) Warwick game theory workshop 6 month financial management program
Aarushi Goel	1ST YEAR	Ecovantage core team 2015, fine arts society core team for montage 2015, college leader in college leaders programme(enactus, shaheed sukhdev college), internship at the education tree
Simran Ahuja	1ST YEAR	Ecovantage'16 Piano-grade 6
Komal Rawal	1ST YEAR	Game Theory workshop conducted by the University of Warwick,Zion'16 (marketing society volunteer) and a part of the green society and the fine arts society(IRIS).

Anoushka Samaddar	1ST YEAR	Participation in events on behalf of the JMC MUN society: 1. IIT- Delhi MUN- 12,13 September 2015 2. Miranda House MUN- 6,7 February 2016 3. Simulation of G-20 summit- St. Stephens College- 13 October 2015 4. NSIT, Delhi MUN- 26,27 March, 2016. Inter-Departmental economics quiz competition (team of two)- JMC- First position-12 February 2016
Nissi John	1ST YEAR	Game Theory Workshop venue - college date- 17-20 march 2016, Rio+23 WHS Program
Vanshi Thanai	1ST YEAR	1. Part of the Decor team for Ecovantage'15 2. Part of the team of Poetry Slam organised by the Magazine Society of JMC during Montage'16 3. Part of the logistics team for Music For Harmony 2016 - Annual fest of Pravah, a Delhi based NGO
Pragya Virmani	1ST YEAR	1. I was part of the Hospitality core team for Ecovantage'15, our annual department fest held on 28th September 2015. 2. Secured 2nd place in Fresher's Debate Competition 2015 3. Attended 4 days Workshop on game theory and its applications organised by Warwick University, UK from 17th-20th march 2016 4. Participated in general quiz competition held at BLISS'16- the annual economics fest of Sri Venkateshwara college on 9th february'16 and Quizfest'16 at Gargi College on 18th Feb'16 5. Was part of the core team of Comquest'15 held by the commerce department of JMC on 23rd september 2015. 6. secured 3rd place in the quiz competition of Chronicle'16, the department fest of history department, JMC held on 8th october'15 7. I am an active a member of Curiosus- the quiz society, Cauldron- the magazine society and the economics club of our college. 8. Conducted the St. Claudine Thevenet quiz on 17th feb'16 and was part of the core team of the Annual General Quiz'16 In Montage held on 15th march'16
Akshita Dua	1ST YEAR	Rio+23 WHS Program
Abinaya J	1ST YEAR	Economics quiz, 1st prize, Venue:308, date: 12 Feb 2016 Member of Aicuf core team
Avni Rakheja	1ST YEAR	Judo Sukhwinder maam Anju Maam Manmohan maam ~intercollege 2015-16 Silver ~kurash open nationals 2015-16 silver
Sameeksha Sachdeva	1ST YEAR	I was a part of quiz society and we had organised many events in the college and during the fest. Apart from this I have recently joined Global Youth India (human resource department) and will be organising various meets and talks as guided by the my seniors.
Aditi sharma	1ST YEAR	Kahkasha(hindi dramatics society)
Mishika	1ST YEAR	Montage-JMC-2016; Art Fiesta-VIPS-August 2015; EcoVantage-JMC-28 September 2015; Underground economy-St.Stephens-January 2016; Zion (Mercatus annual fest)-JMC-2016; member of Bloodconnect (NGO)
Manya jain	1ST YEAR	LFT society
Vanshi Thanai	1ST YEAR	1. Part of the Decor team - Ecovantage'15 2. Completed a certificate course in 'Corporate Communication and Public Relations'

		<p>3. Part of Rotaract in JMC</p> <p>4. Part of the team of Poetry Slam organised by The Magazine Society JMC, during Montage'16</p> <p>5. Part of Logostics team of Music For Harmony 2016 - Annual fest of Pravah, a Delhi based NGO</p>
Ashrika Gupta	1ST YEAR	<p>1. Mercatus marketing club. a) member of the core team b) participated and organised Zion'16 C) participated and organised Amusement day'15 d) member of core team as advisor 2016-2017 - Venue- Jesus and Mary College Teachers Involved - Mani Nandhi</p> <p>2. Participated in sports day</p> <p>3. Eco vantage - Economics Annual fest a) core team member for Mock Stock - Venue - Jesus and Mary College Teachers Involved - Economics Department JMC</p> <p>4. Member of Global Youth - JMC Chapter</p>
Anshika Sharma	1ST YEAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Event : Rangoli making competition ●Event : Eco vantage ●Date : 28th September'15 ● Venue : Jesus and Mary college ● Worked with Smile Ngo ●Event :cleanliness drive of RWA ●Date : 15th -20th Dec '15 ●Event : member of organising team of diwali mela (club 26)
Sonam suri	1ST YEAR	I had worked with an NGO called Indus Action for two months in the starting of this year. Also, I participated in the eco quiz organised by the quiz club recently.
Simran Arora	1ST YEAR	<p>Core member of Ecovantage , economics fest of JMC-28 September</p> <p>Volunteered in an event held by mercatus society, zion'16 -29th feb</p> <p>Participated in RIO+23 WHS program</p>
Mehak Kaura	1ST YEAR	<p>Ecell events in college</p> <p>MUN Jmc</p>
Sheetal Gehlot	1ST YEAR	I have been a part of number of college events like Ecovantage- JMC Economics fest , Montage -JMC Annual Fest , COMQUEST and ZION'16. Apart from this I was a part Student level initiative , a social project -'Akshar'. Last year I participated in number of quiz events and debates and won in two of them - Intra College Department Debate and Bliss Quiz at Venketashwar College.
Dhwani Nagpal	1ST YEAR	<p>English Debating Society</p> <p>Semi finalist, GGS Freshers PD (1-4 October 2015)</p> <p>Quarter finalist, NLIU Bhopal PD (9-11 October 2015)</p> <p>Octa finalist, KMC Freshers PD (25-28 September 2015)</p> <p>Octa finalist, PEC PD (5-9 September 2015)</p> <p>Third best adjudicator at IIT D PD (27-29 February 2016)</p> <p>Adjudicated Semi finals at Polemic, Ramjas college's PD. (12-15 February 2016)</p> <p>(Dates may differ)</p>
Shiyali Sharma	1ST YEAR	Ad-mad in JMC

Smera chiramel	1ST YEAR	Sports day, Jagirithi, onam celebration .
Debanjali Dasgupta	1ST YEAR	1.Amazing race-Ecovantage2015-Jesus andMary College-28th September 2015 2.Conducted Art Workshops with PVRNEST NGO 3.Undertaken French Certificate course
Nidhi John	1ST YEAR	Volunteering with NGOs- CRY, CanSupport College events- Onam celebrations, NGO fair, Jagriti
Tessy Rose Samson	1ST YEAR	March-past on college annual sports day
Juisha Thomas	1ST YEAR	Participated in : 1)Ecovantage- held on 28th Sept 2015 at JMC , 2)Corporate communication and Public Relation (certificate course)- 11th Aug 2015 at JMC 3)Sports day events at JMC 4)Maths fest events at JMC
Sanjana Mahajan	1ST YEAR	Mercatus Fest, JMC
Sandra Joseph	1ST YEAR	Sports day - march past Jagriti WDC - stall management Mercatus The Marketing society - Volunteer in events hosted. Onam Celebration - participated in group dance.
Nandini Kaushik	1ST YEAR	An active member of NSO society. Playing table tennis for the college at university level and various other tournaments. Secured 3rd position in Inter college tournament. Participated in Lsr sports fest and achieved 3rd position. Also participated in women sports festival. Anju ma'am is our in-charge. Also a part of the college MUN society headed by Amrita Bhalla ma'am and the society president. Participated in two MUN's at college level. First, CROSSMUN at GGS college and the other one is ZENITH MUN in Miranda House.
Rohanshi vaid	1ST YEAR	1. Com-parer at The Golden Jubilee of AIACHE 2016 in march at College . 2. Com - pared and conduct the college Farewell 2016 . 3. Participated in INNOVATE MUN (outside college) - Won High Commendation . 4. Participated in G20 summit at St. Stephens 5.Participated In Deltech Mun (through College MUN society) 6. Organised an event In Mercatus's Fest held in February at College . 7. Com- parer at the opening of montage 2016 . 8 . Campus Jockey for Montage 2016 . 9 . Participated in the Department Freshers Debate - 15 . 10. Volunteered at EcoVantage 2015 .
Natasha Agnes D'cruze	1ST YEAR	Member of editorial board at The Contrarian (newsletter and blog), Naveen Thomas Member of the Economics Club, Naveen Thomas Delegate of Cyprus in the OSCE at Delhi University (DU) MUN, Conference Centre (North Campus), April 2016 Core team member at Montage, JMC, March 2016 Delegate of Thailand in the UNSOCHUM at Ramjas MUN (DU), Ramjas College, January 2016 Core team member at Ecovantage, Naveen Thomas, JMC, September 2015 Delegate at the simulation of G20 Summit on 'The Chinese Slowdown : Lessons & the Future', St. Stephen's College, September 2015
Manali Amitav	1ST YEAR	Marketing society events (Zion), Economics Dept Council work,JMC Leaders For Tomorrow group
Aditi sharma	1ST YEAR	Kahkasha- hindi dramatics society and Leaders For Tomorrow- core team member

Mehak Kaur Anand	1ST YEAR	Western music society and DU fests, photography exhibition on 7th March
Tricia Prakash	1ST YEAR	MUN Society, Mrs. Amrita Bhalla; Mercatus, Dr.Mani
Lavanya Sayal	1ST YEAR	Society work
Steffy	1ST YEAR	Ecovantage ,college sports day
Deepakshi chaudhary	2ND YEAR	Sports - 1:-Delhi state Athletics championship 2015 ; JLN stadium; awards -1st position in both 400m&800m 2:-inter college cross country ; university stadium ;teachers involved Anju Luthra ma'am & Manmohan ma'am; 8th position
Inayat nagpal	2ND YEAR	Enrolled in apna parivaar ngo
Nikita Manocha	2ND YEAR	member of the core team of the economics festival- ecovantage member of the economics council of economics department
Akansha Gupta	2ND YEAR	Montage, College Campus, 15-16th March
Vanshika Mehra	2ND YEAR	Social work: internship at Lakshyam Attended a workshop on game theory conducted by Warwick university
Ashima Srivastava	2ND YEAR	Internship at CSE (June- Aug 2015) ; Internship at ADB (May- Present)
Palak Khursija	2ND YEAR	Participated in English quiz and treasure hunt organised by the quiz society of JMC-Curiousus, an active member of NSS, attended a summer school organised by Warwick University in JMC, participated in the economics department assembly and the sports day meet.
Seerat Byala	2ND YEAR	Member of the Economics Department's Newsletter Editorial team, as a writer.
Vamika	2ND YEAR	Second prize in inter college debate during Montage'16.
Sukriti Gossain	2ND YEAR	Black Belt karate, Delhi-State Championship Gold Medalist(Karate), Archery team of JMC, 2nd in School Olympiad,Active participation in swimming competitions
Akanksha gupta	2ND YEAR	1.Part of Sponsorship department,core team of ecovantage held in january,2015. 2. Part of Sponsorship department,core team of ecovantage held in august,2015. 3. Member of english quiz society of college.
Astha Mehrotra	2ND YEAR	1).Internship: Bajaj Capital-worked under the wealth management department 2).HR executive (Delhi) Bloodconnect 3).Student council member of the economics department 4).Event head at Ecovantage'15(Mock Stock) 5).Winner in javelin and shotput competition (2015)
Khushboo Hanjura	2ND YEAR	Participated in Independence Day program, teacher's day program, Chinese Delegation program, PTSA, college farewell program. (As a part of Indian Music Society in first year, JMC, Co-ordinator-Anupama Srivastava) Participated in various cultural fests in colleges under DU. (As a part of Indian Music Society JMC) Core Team member of COMQUEST held on 23rd September 2015 and Annual General Quiz held on 15th March 2016. (As a member of Quiz Society JMC)
Aparna S.Stephen	2ND YEAR	1.Core team member of ECoVantage 2015-annual Economics fest of JMC 2.Intern at Ernst & Young GSS,Kochi
Swati Singhania	2ND YEAR	Participated in the quiz held in the economics department fest of maitri college,freshers debate at jmc,in the core team of eco vantage
Shruti Cheriyan	2ND YEAR	1.Participating in NGO work outside college as part of an internship at ESAF microfinance in Thrissur during the month of June 2016. 2.Volunteered at for hosting a Marathon as a part of Cure India group. The cause was to help the club foot diseased. 3.And also volunteered at Chetanalaya New Delhi for a short span of time to host a conference regarding domestic workers violence.

Ishita Goyal	2ND YEAR	2nd year : NSS Core team, Mrs. Preeti Ghosh; Economics Core Team; Interned at Centre for Civil Society. 1st year : Western Dance Society, Mrs. Amita Paliwal. -Awarded Second Runners Up Trophy at Delhi Dance Fever 2015 -1st Position - HTCity Youth Nexus 2015 -Performed at India Fiesta Latina 2015 (Selected from all over India) -2nd Position - IIT Kanpur 2015 -3rd Position - IIT Delhi 2015 -Positioned at several other Delhi University competitions (2014-15)
Vinni Aggarwal	2ND YEAR	Part of economics club 2015- present, part of Fine arts society 2015- present, core team member of Ecovantage 2015 and 2016, participated in LSR MUN conference, attended workshop on Game Theory by Warwick University, attended summer workshop for Danceworx, Core team member of Beaux Fine arts society fest in Montage, volunteer for Lakshyam(NGO) and Greenpeace
Ishita Kakar	2ND YEAR	Member of placement cell team of JMC(2015-2016), core team member of ecovantage(2015), core team member of montage(2016), attended warwick workshop on game theory(2016), worked with fine arts society(2016), part of NSS NGO, virtual internship at lakshyam (NGO)(2015), internship at Dalmia bharat group in corporate finance (2016)
Stuti Goyal	2ND YEAR	2015-16: Performed at College Freshers Event, College Farewell and NAAC ceremony as a part of Mudra; Teacher in-charge: Amita Paliwal
Kashika Seth	2ND YEAR	Core team member of Annual JMC Fest- Montage (2016) Core team member of Annual JMC Economics Fest- Ecovantage (2015) Member of JMC Fine Arts Society- IRIS (Decor and Hospitality Department) Internship with NGO Lakshyam (Aug' 15- Nov' 15) Attended workshop on Game Theory by Warwick University (March 2016) Volunteer for NSS (NGO Department) (July 2014- present)
Cenny Thomas	2ND YEAR	Sports Day JMC,Prabatar Institute of social service , R K Puram
Kesia Saji	2ND YEAR	Yearly quiz on claudine thevenet.
Anmol	2ND YEAR	Ecovantage(Economics fest), Zion(Marketing society fest) in College
Meghaa Gangahar	2ND YEAR	Participated in inter-college competitions in the Western Music Category.
Rupali Babbar	2ND YEAR	Ecovantage, Zion
Dimple George	2ND YEAR	1)Participated in Annual Claudine Thevenet Quiz.(Held by Quiz Society) 2) Volunteer for MERCANTUS (Fest of Marketing Society)
Palak Khanna	2ND YEAR	<p>INTERNSHIPS :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ernst & Young LLP (8th June'15 – 10th July'15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Interned in the Risk Advisory Services Dept. o Project Name –“Research on Cement and Building products sector” o Preparation of full-fledged financial reports’ analysis and interpretation of numerous clients of the company ,emphasizing about the global business scenario. o Preparation of Compliance Related Documents for the company’s major clients. <p>TRAININGS/CAMPS ATTENDED :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attended KPMG Lean Six Sigma Green Belt professional program (20th,25th,26th & 27th Sept 2015)- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Well Recognised program by corporates across 147 countries from where KPMG operates from o Enabling on fact based decision making & use of data to draw business conclusions. o Enabling leading problem solving ,process & performance improvement initiatives.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteered for the JMC Summer School 2015 organized by the Dept. Of Economics, JMC (1st – 5th June,2015) - Topic – “Introduction to STATA and ECONOMETRIC Methods” – responsible for ensuring proper management and execution. • Involved in the organising and event management committee of ‘Ecovantage’ , an annual economics fest at Jesus and Mary College(2015) - core team member <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Organised an event called ‘Ad – Mad’-where in the participants from various colleges in Delhi had to incorporate the theme ‘Make In India’ in their advertisement along with promoting the product assigned to them. o The event comprised of 2 rounds –Radio Jingle and Television Advertisement. o Participants were judged on the basis of their content, creativity, coherence and their voice modulation. • Member, ‘Mercatus’, Marketing Society ,Jesus and Mary College(2015-2016) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Organised Amusement Day – Fundraiser Event of the society, Education Fair o The Big Bang brand story – Mplan competition o Zion’16 – annual marketing convention o Various marketing workshops and talks • Debating Competition of the Economics Dept of JMC on the topic “ Govt. Policy and Economic Growth Loosing its way” – Won the BEST TEAM PRIZE (team of two – cash prize each)(2014) • Participation in The Quiz organised by the English Society OF JMC and Economics Quiz “ZERO HOUR “ organised in the economics fest – ECOVANTAGE,2014 <p>COMMUNITY SERVICE :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active member of National Service Scheme, Jesus and Mary College(July 2014-Present) in the Creative and Cleanliness Dept. (2014-2015) and NGO dept (2015-2016). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Organised various social awareness workshops and camps in college. o Involved in fund-raising events such as Bake-sales and annual fetes. o Helped in setting up of different stalls by people especially women coming from improvised backgrounds and small children belonging to various NGOs where they can sell the merchandise produced (such as candles ,small handicrafts ,kurtas ,bags ,gift wrapping paper ,tie & dye products). • Volunteered at Akshay Pratishthan School (NGO) – Helped differently abled with English and Mathematics – Examined the answer sheets – Scrutinising the admission forms. (March 2015) • Volunteer at Rhythm Of Life (NGO)— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Held various sessions to provide interactive learning and teaching techniques to underprivileged children o Involved in the promotion and marketing dept. of the annual event ‘Udaan’. o Core Member of the H.R. team.—represented the ngo at various colleges and other institutions . o Active member of Paper Marathon—an event which is conducted on monthly basis for the purpose of recycling of paper. o Regularly donated clothes,books and stationery for the impoverished children for betterment and upliftment of their life. <p>INTERNATIONAL EXPOSURE :</p> <p>Attended Summer School in Game Theory at University of Warwick ,UK held in New Delhi (17-20 March,2016) conducted by Professor Abhinay Muthoo, Head of the Department and Co-director of Warwick Policy Lab</p>
Jissa S Reji	2ND YEAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ECOVANTAGE CORE TEAM 2. MONTAGE VOLUNTEER 3. ZION VOLUNTEER (MERCATUS)

		4. SWACCH MELA CORE TEAM (ORGANIZED BY UNICEF) 5. BEAUX ARTS TEAM (FINE ARTS) 6. NGO ACTIVITIES
Mansi Puri	3RD YEAR	##*Inter college football 1st position *Football league By Knc 1st position *sports core team member (Mrs Anju Luthra and Mrs Manmohan) #ecovantage core team member
Himani Aggarwal	3RD YEAR	1. Vice President, Placement Cell 2015-16 - Ms Sunita Narain 2. Organising committee, Ecovantage 2015 in October'15
Sonakshi Garg	3RD YEAR	President of English Quiz Society of JMC, Organization of Ela ma'am's farewell, Participant at Comquest- the business quiz (23rd September, JMC)
Aakansha Mehrotra	3RD YEAR	MSF -(NGO) volunteering for an event GINGR - internship
Priyanka	3RD YEAR	Three inter college 1st position National games participation Three north zone inter univeristy (third, second,second) All inda inter university participation
Smriti Thukral	3RD YEAR	1. Campus Manager for UN's Green Revolution Programme (No teacher involved as such) 2. Core team Member, Ecovantage: 2013 and 2015 3. Participation, Case study competition, LSR, 2015
Smriti Thukral	3RD YEAR	1. Campus Manager for UN's Green Revolution Programme (No teacher involved as such) 2. Core team Member, Ecovantage: 2013 and 2015 3. Participation, Case study competition, LSR, 2015 4. 1st position, cartoon and poster making competition at JMC organised by Fine arts society, 2013-14
Ann Savina Devasia	3RD YEAR	Core team Aicuf(2014-15) President Aicuf(2015-2016) Teachers-Joan Anthony, Lisy jose, Naveen Thomas, Richa Raj, Saumya varghese, Susan George.
Deepvenus	3RD YEAR	Judo International level player National champion
Nehal Kalra	3RD YEAR	Participated in all inhouse events in the academic year 2015-16 as the President of Nrityanjali. Odissi performance in rishikesh hosted by Spic Macay in January 2016.
Manvi Govil	3RD YEAR	Part of Mudra Western Dance Society (2013-14) IIT Delhi - 1st IIT Kanpur - 1st ISBF fest - 3rd JDMC - 1st Kamla Nehru - 1st FMS - 1st Indira Gandhi Institute of Tech for Women - 1st
Mansi Sharma	3RD YEAR	2014- Hindi debate competition JMC- 1st position 2014-Hindi Debate Competition JMC- 1st position 2014-Hindi Debate Competition JMC- 1st position 2015-Hindi Debate Competition JMC-2nd position 2015-Hindi Extempore Competition KNC - 3rd position 2016- Hindi Extempore Competition KNC - Consolation prize

		<p>2014- Delhi state Archery Tournament - 2nd position 2014- Inter college Archery Tournament - 4th position 2015- Inter college Archery Tournament - 1st position 2015- Delhi State Archery Tournament - 2nd position 2015-Hillwoods Academy MUN -Won Verbal Mention 2015- ARSD commerce fest- 1st position 2015- consumers India NGO- won best theatre performance award 2015- Anterdhwani -Represented JMC stall 2015- participated in Inter college yoga competition 2015- Participated in Economics Fest KNC 2015- Participated in zenith MUN, Miranda House 2014- participated in Hindi debate competition KNC 2016- participated in Hindi Debate at Deshbandhu College Compering in JMC in events like- Independence day 2014, Fresher's welcome 2014, Chinese Delegation welcome 2014, NAAC visit 2015, Ecovantage 2015 Vice president -Hindi Debating Society 2014-15 Captain of Archery team(Recurve) 2015-16 Core team member Ecovantage 2015 USG Political Affairs - SVISG MUN 2016 2016- Participated in Kunzru memorial Lecture series at JNU</p>
Prachi Srivastava	3RD YEAR	Archery team captai ,Played intercollege competition. Vice President of Economic Association 2014-15
Chitveen kaur	3RD YEAR	Seniors national volleyball tournament. Inter university volleyball tournament. 1st position in intercollege volleyball tournament. 1st position in bharti college volleyball tournament. 2nd position in senior state volleyball tournament. 1st position in Delhi Olympic games. 1st position in bits pilani volleyball tournament. Awarded as best sportswoman of the year. Captain of JMC Volleyball team.
Anjali thomas	3RD YEAR	Member of Global youth India
Stuti singh	3RD YEAR	Participated in theatre plays ,and an indo German exchange programme (outside college)
Srishti Singh	3RD YEAR	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Best Paper Award at the Annual Economics Conference of Ramjas College, Kirori Mal College, Miranda House, Shri Ram College of Commerce, Jesus and Mary College in 2015, for the paper titled ‘ Changing Lives One Drop at a Time: A Clean Drinking Water Intervention in Rajasthan’ 2. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen Best Research Paper Award for the research paper on ‘Game Theoretical Modelling of Agreements over Transboundary Rivers’, presented at the South Asian Economics Students’ Meet, held in Sri Lanka in April, 2016. The paper was adjudged to be the best paper amongst 50 papers presented by top undergraduates across South Asia. It is going to be published by the University of Colombo in a publication with select papers from the Conference. 3. Parent Teacher Student Association Award by Jesus and Mary College for passing with distinction and securing first position for the academic session 2013-14 4. Research intern at NITI Aayog(2015), Seva Mandir(2015), ISI Delhi(2015), Centre for Civil Society(2014) 5. Awarded trophy for leadership for contributing to the cause of Teach India by Times of India 6. Chief Editor of Departmental Newsletter, Economics Department 7. Winner- Economists' Trail at St.Stephen's College, DU 8. Winner- Be an Economist at Venkateswara College, DU

		9. Runners Up- Young Managers at St.Stephen's College, DU 10. Winner of Economics Fresher's Quiz at JMC
Tuhina Gupta	3RD YEAR	Enactus JMC - Vice President. Teachers involved - Dr. Mani A. Nandhi Participation in Enactus India Nationals 2015, Venue - Leela Gurgaon, Date - 21-22nd July 2015 Quiz Society JMC - Marketing Head Teachers Involved - Meera Ma'am Becoming-I-Foundation - Sports Department (Under Teach For India, Aug-Nov 2013)
Shreya Agarwal	3RD YEAR	National Joint Secretary, Global Youth (April 2014-April 2015) Chairperson, India-Russia Youth Forum GY(November 2014-November 2015) President, JMC Chapter, GY (January2015-April2015) Recipient- Golden Chakra Award (Global Youth)
Yamini saxena	3RD YEAR	Part of the organizing committee of Ecovantage. Took part in intercollege in athletics.
Himani Dania	3RD YEAR	Treasure hunt in college organised by English quiz society awarded 2nd prize. Ad mad in maitreyi college
Arushi Oberoi	3RD YEAR	E cell, nrityanjali, Wsdc core team, nso
Jisha Jacob	3RD YEAR	Aicuf member,I was a member of Green Society(Mani Maam), internship with Vfest Volunteering and Ambipur marketing(outside college)
Shreeya Nangia	3RD YEAR	Enactus Economics club
Nikita Mathur	3RD YEAR	*Economics Club, JMC * Summer school on game theory, JMC *Summer workshop on STATA, JMC *Internship at Consumers India
Sumedha Basu	3RD YEAR	Debating society
Ann James	3RD YEAR	The Contrarian (Economics department Newsletter) and Economics Club
Ashima Makkar	3RD YEAR	Lawn tennis, NSO Rythm of life, NGO

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT PROFORMA

Report for the Department of _____ ECONOMICS _____ Year 2016 – 2017

1. Name of the Teacher Incharge of the Department: Ms. Smita Gupta
2. Attendance 2016 - 2017

Teacher	Class	No. and Topic of Paper	No. of Lectures Delivered	No. of students in different attendance categories					
				85% & above	80% & above but less than 85%	75% & above but less than 80%	70% above but less than 75%	66.6% & above but less than 70%	Less than 66.6%
Dr Daisy Sales	Eco (Hons) I yr	Intro Macro	64	18	7	10	1	3	17
Ms. Navneet Manchanda	BA (Hons) Economics	Money and Banking International Economics	65	19	20	11	3	2	3
	B.Sc. (Hons) Mathematics	Money & Banking (GE)							
	BA (Program)	Introduction to Macroeconomics (GE)	67	29	21	5	2		1
		Principles of Economics							
		Macroeconomics Research Methodology							

Ms. Rajni Singh	BA (Prog) II yr	Principles of Macroeconomics- II	74	5	4	5	1	6	20
	BA (Prog) III Yr	Economic Development and Policy in India- II	58	4	4	6	6	3	22
Naveen J Thomas	Ba(Hons) II yr	Intermediate Microeconomics-II	75	4	4	4	9	8	25
	Ba(Hons) III yr	Development Theory and Experience-II	67	3	14	8	5	4	24
Yamini	B.A (H) II Yr	Intermediate Macroeconomics- II	55	19	5	4	14	1	9
	B A(Prog) II Yr	Research Methodology	34	7	0	3	6	0	5
	B.Com(H) I Yr	Introductory Macroeconomics	34						
Anna David	B.A (H) II Year	Introductory Econometrics	61	9	8	10	11	2	14
	Bcom A(H) II Year	Public Finance	55	17	5	7	4	5	14
	B.A (H) I Year	EVS	35	29	6	4	4	3	10

3. College Society for which teachers in the Department are responsible:

Name of Teacher	Society	Indicate Convenor/Member	No. of students participated	Venue	Date

Dr Daisy Sales	PTSA	Member	All departments	MPH	3rd September 2016
Ms. Jasmin	Cauldron	Member	All departments		
Ms. Navneet	Quiz	Member			
Ms. Rajni Singh	English Quiz	Convenor	All departments		
Mr. Naveen J Thomas	JMC MUN AICUF	Convenor Member	All departments All departments		
Ms Anna David Thottappilly	English Quiz	Member	All departments		

4. Co-curricular programmes arranged by the Department:

Name of Teacher	Programme	Teachers Involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
	UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	All department teachers		MPH	6-7th October, 2016
	Talk on Demonetization in India by Prof. Indradeep Ghosh, MDAE			room-503	5th April, 2017
	Seminar on Economic Survey by Finance Ministry, Distribution of Economic Survey Copies			room-308	18th April, 2017

5. Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College:

Name of Student	Programme	Teachers involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Appended					

6. Number of students of the Department who have participated in Community Development programmes:

Year	NSS	JMCEP	WDC	NCC	Peace	Green	AICUF	Any other
I Year	37		8	2			2	1
II Year	40	4	1	1		2	1	1
III Year	38						9	1

7. University assignments undertaken by teachers of the Department. (Please do not disclose paper setting and Examination duties)

8. Publications by members of the Department during the course of the academic year. Format must conform to the latest edition of The Chicago

Manual of Style Online. (<http://www.chicagomanual> of style.org/home.html).

List publications alphabetically by surnames of the teachers. Do not include popular articles, or book reviews.

- a. Books
- b. Research articles in books or scholarly journals

1. Navneet Manchanda-

Manchanda, Navneet. "Labour Market Inequality in India and Its Dynamics ." *Indian Journal of Economics, Special Centennial Issue*, XCVI, No.384 (2016): 25-43. Healthcare for Poor in India: An assessment of Out-of-Pocket Healthcare Expenditure and Health Insurance for Poor” as a chapter in a book titled “Public Health Infrastructure in Transition”, Bloomsbury Publishing, India.

2. Naveen J Thomas

THOMAS, NAVEEN JOSEPH. *Indian Economic Review*, New Series, 50, no. 1 (2015): 168-72. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43917209>.

Participation of faculty in International conferences and National Conferences

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Conference/ Seminar/Meeting/	Nature of Participation	Venue	Date
Ms. Jasmin	Economics	UGC Sponsored National Conference	Paper Presenter	Satyawati College	8-9 March 2017
Ms. Navneet Manchanda	Economics	In-house Development Economics Meet, Vivekananda College, University of Delhi	Guest Speaker on MGNREGA Theme	Vivekananda College, University of Delhi	30th September, 2016
Mr. Naveen J Thomas	Economics	UGC National Seminar on Public Sphere and Education	Paper Presenter	NEUPA, New Delhi	16th March, 2017

9. Refresher/Orientation Courses attended

10. Member of any Board/Committee/Panel etc.

11. Honours received by faculty members at the international/national level

12. Outstanding visitors to the Department in the course of the academic year:

Name	Designation	Purpose of visit	Date
Prof. Jayati Ghosh	Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.	UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	6.10.2016
Prof. Felix Padel	Visiting Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru	UGC National Seminar:	6.10.2016

	University, Delhi.	India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	
Prof. C. P. Chandrasekhar	Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.	UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	7.10.2016
Dr. V. N. Alok	Faculty, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.	UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	7.10.2016
Prof. Utsa Patnaik	Prof. Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi.	UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	7.10.2016
Prof. Indradeep Ghosh	Meghnad Desai Academy	Seminar	5.04.2017
Economic Survey of India 2016-2017 team	Ministry of Finance	Seminar	18.04.2017

13. No. of Department meetings held in the course of the academic year: 5 meetings

- a) Total no. of books appertaining to the subject in the College Library
- b) Amount of Library Budget available to the Department
- c) No. of new books added to the library for the Department in the year 2016-17

14. Laboratory Budget for the year:

- a) Indicate advantages experienced by the Department in the day to day work
- b) Disadvantages experienced by the Department
- c) Suggestions, if any

15. Any other information:

16. What you would like to have done but did not do?

17. List of students who were awarded merit certificate

18. No. of student placed in the current academic year

Sno	Student Name	Job Profile	Organization
1	Astha Mehrotra	Analyst	Fidelity Information Service
2.	Tanya Rizvi	Junior Associate	Investment Banking Department, Edelweiss
	Anushka Sikka	Tax Analyst	Ernst & Young LLP

	Nikita Manocha	Tax Analyst	Ernst & Young LLP
	Stuti Goyal	Tax Analyst	Ernst & Young LLP
	Palak Khanna	Management Trainee (Admin dpt)	Vivo Global
	Rupali Babbar	Tax Analyst	Ernst & Young LLP
	Akansha Gupta	Analyst	Fidelity Information Service
	Kashika Seth	Team Assistant	McKinsey and Company
	Ishita Kakkar	Financial Analyst	WIPRO
	Khyati Gupta	Strategy Analyst	KPMG

19. Student progression: higher studies/academic specify

Sno.	Name	Program	University/ Institution
1	Aakansha Mehrotra	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
2	Srishti Singh	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
3	Shreeya Nangia	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
4	Nishtha Jain	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
5	Chitveen Kaur	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
6	Prerna Praveen	Masters in Economics	Delhi School of Economics
7	Prachi Shrivastava	Masters in Economics	Madras School of Economics, Chennai
8	Apoorvi Shrivastava	Masters in Economics	Madras School of Economics, Chennai
9	Anshika Bajaj	Masters in Economics	Amity University, Noida
10	Himani Aggarwal	Masters in Economics	Center for Development Studies, Trivandrum
11	Ancy Thomas	Masters in Economics	Center for Development Studies, Trivandrum

12	Vishali Jain	Masters in Economics	South Asian University, Delhi
13	Nikita Mathur	Masters in Economics	IGIDR. Mumbai
14	Mansi Sharma	Masters in Public Policy	National Law University, Bangalore
15	Avanija Rao	MBA	Indian School of Business
16	Ada Garg	MBA	Indian School of Business
17	Sonakshi Garg	MBA	IIM Indore
18	Shivangi Maheshwari	MBA	IIM Shillong
19	Meher Anand	Masters in Economics	Yale University
20	Sakshi Nayal	MBA	Narsee Monjee, Mumbai
21	Apoorva Jain	MBA	XLRI, Jamshedpur
22	Ann Savina	MBA	Christ Univeristy
23	Midhu Marydas	Masters in Social Work	Madras School of Social Work, Chennai
24	Romina Joseph	Masters in Social Work	Madras School of Social Work, Chennai
25	Varuna Singh	MBA	TERI University
26	Manvi Govil	Masters in Economics	University of Barcelona
27	Justina Joseph	B. Ed.	Christ University, Bangalore
28	Yamini Saxena	Masters in Economics	Shiv Nadar University, Noida
29	Avni Duggal	MBA	IMT Ghaziabad
30	Ann Thomas	Masters in Economics	Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
31	Agrima Bhutani	MBA	London Business School
32	Sabena Mathews	MBA	University of Brandeis, Boston

Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College

Name of Student	Year	Compulsory Society	PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN AND OUTSIDE COLLEGE	AWARDS WON IN EXTRA-CURRICULAR AND CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN AND OUTSIDE
Isha Gupta	1ST YEAR	NSS	Dance	No
Nupur Garg	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage(JMC 6-7oct), Matharena(JMC), freshers debate(JMC), Quiz competition (LSR, Motilal Nehru College)	Matharena- Pictionary 3rd position
Elsa Maria Joseph	1ST YEAR	NSS	Part of the economic council, core team member of EcoVantage 2016, volunteered for Mercatus Events on 22.02.2017	None
Ammu Elza Boban	1ST YEAR	NSS	None	None
Stella Mathews	1ST YEAR	AICUF	March past, Flash mob(Montage),	Miss economics 2016 title in Freshers
			Olive 2016 (inter church competiton-participated in debate), Worked as a volunteer in an NGO(Udyam Trust), Ecovantage	
Ayushi Francis	1ST YEAR	NSS	Part of the economics newsletter of Jesus and Mary college (photographer), member of leaders for tomorrow, volunteer in igniting young minds(teaching in ngo)	An LOR from leaders for tomorrow and certificates. Letter of appreciation from the Ngo.
Sherin Elsa Joseph	1ST YEAR	NSS	MERCATUS- organising member	No.
			Amusement Day-Amphitheatre-sept 29	
			Zion-amphi- 21st Feb	
			Zion- sponsorship	
			Zion- event offline promotions to Aryabhata, and colleges nearby	
			Ecovantage- sponsorship	
			March past for Economics Honours dept	
Neha Mittal	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	Certificate for participation in Ecovantage
Annanya Mittal	1ST YEAR	NSS	Nrityanjali (Indian dance society)	-
Tarlika gaur	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	None
			Flash mob	
Angela Aleeta Alexander	1ST YEAR	NSS	Community member at"The Education Tree".	None

Lynette Leo	1ST YEAR	NSS	1. Participation in the Miss freshers competition held at Jesus and Mary college , Delhi university .	2nd position in the 'Classical group ' event of 'Tarannum' (Indian music competition) hosted by St. Stephen's college , Delhi .
			2. Participation in the Freshers Debate tournament organised by the Department of Economics , Jesus and Mary college , Delhi University.	
			3. Part of the core team which organised Ecovantage (UGC seminar) held on 6 and 7 October, 2016 at Jesus and Mary college , Delhi university. 4. Participation in the 'classical group singing ' event in the annual cultural fests of the following colleges:	
			a. Hindu college , Delhi university - Harmony 2017 (9-10 March)	
			b. Hansraj college , Delhi university - Rachnotsav 2017(5 March)	
			c. IIT Kanpur - Antaragini (20-23 October,2016)	
			d. Sri venkateshwara college , Delhi university- Nexus (23-24 February ,2017)	
			e. Gargi college , Delhi university - Sangam (15 February ,2017)	
			f. Maitreyi college , Delhi university - Swarotsav (1-2 March , 2017)	
			g. Shaheed Bhagat Singh college of business studies - Octaves (30 March , 2017)	
			h. Netaji Subhash institute of Delhi - Tarang (31 March, 2017)	
			i. Kamla Nehru college , Delhi University - Swaranjali (22 March , 2017).	
			j. Lady Irwin college , Delhi University - Rhythaar (1 March , 2017)	
5. Part of the organising team of the 'Raag ' music event of 'Montage' , the annual cultural fest of Jesus and Mary college , Delhi University on 17-18 February , 2017.				
Arpita S. Abraham	1ST YEAR	AICUF	1. Writer in the Economics department newsletter- The Contrarian	None
			2. Volunteer in Zion 2017- The Annual Marketing Convention of Mercatus , the Marketing Society of Jesus and Mary College.	
			3. Organizing member of UGC Seminar - Ecovantage	
Soumya Mishra	1ST YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Akhila Ann Roy	1ST YEAR	NSS	Member of jmc mun society.	Nil.
			Was in the organising committee of JMCMUN 2017.	

			Core team member of eco vantage.	
			Outside college-IIT Delhi MUN.	
			St stephens MUN.	
Joby George	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	None
Amala Jayan	1ST YEAR	NSS	Volunteering for Ecovantage , JMC on 6th and 7th October	Nil
Vasvi singh	1ST YEAR	NSS	In college : I am a part of English theatre society troubadours . And also is a part of mercatus ,the marketing society. Outside college: I am currently working with AIESEC	-
Shweta Shaju	1ST YEAR	NSS	1. Member of the Organising Committee for UGC Seminar, Jesus and Mary College, 6th - 7th October 2016	None
			2. Volunteered for Mercatus Event(Battle of the Brands), Jesus and Mary College, 21st February 2017	
Amisha gupta	1ST YEAR	NSS	None	None
Gurbina narula	1ST YEAR	WDC	Aiesec - corporate relations coordinator	Won Scholarship to Germany for 1 month (topped national level in german language exam)
			Internship with Enl - clothing store	
			Practice for diploma in guitar and western music	
			Studying for German language level 2	
Muskan ailawadhi	1ST YEAR	NSS	-	-
Akanksha Rao	1ST YEAR	NSS	Parliamentary Debates -	
			GGs Freshers' Tournament	Quarter Finalist - IPCW Freshers' PD
			KMC Freshers' Tournament	Quarter Finalist - BITS Pilani Freshers' Tournament
			IPCW Freshers' Tournament	Quarter Finalist - Gambit Fresher PD
			BITS Pilani Freshers' Tournament	Quarter Finalist - Frank Thakur Das Memorial PD 2017
			Gambit (SRCC) Fresher's Tournament	Broke as an Adjudicator at Mukarji Memorial PD'17 (Stephens) - Adjudicated till Quarters
			People Speak (Sri Venkateswara College) Parliamentary Debate Tournament	3rd Best Adjudicator at 10th Wax Eloquent Parliamentary Debate, On Finals Panel.
			Shanti Narayan Memorial (Hansraj) PD	Broke as an Adjudicator at Premchand (Hindu), Adjudicated till Semis.

			Mukalma (DCAC) PD	Broke at NSIT Knockout PD, On Finals Panel.
			Frank Thakur Das (KMC) PD	Quarter Finalist at Shri Ram Debating Festival Parliamentary Debate, 7th team to break.
			Mukarji Memorial Debate (Stephens)	Inside College -
			Wax Eloquent (Gargi)	Inter Class Debate Competition - Best Interjection
			Munaazrah (KNC) PD	
			Premchand Memorial Debate (Hindu)	
			NSIT PD	
			Shri Ram Debating Festival (SRCC) PD	
			National Law School Bangalore PD	
			Inside College -	
			Natasha Ranjit Memorial Debate (Organising Member and Adjudicator)	
			EcoVantage	
			(Core team member)	
			Inter Class Debate Competition	
Muskan ailawadhi	1ST YEAR	NSS	Battle of brands event - marketing society	Battle of brands - 1st prize
			Venue - Jesus and Mary college	Jesus and Mary college
Nidhi Ranga	1ST YEAR	NSS	Battle of Brands, Jesus and Mary College	First position in Battle of Brands
Avi Agarwal	1ST YEAR	NSS	Participated in freshers debate and battle of brands, both were held in college	Stood first in both the above mentioned events
Gaurika	1ST YEAR	NSO	Professional golfer	Winner of hero women's professional golf tournament leg 3
				Runner up of hero women's professional golf tournament leg 6
Kuhu Singh	1ST YEAR	NSS	Fresher's debate (JMC, 29/08/2016)	-
Drishti Jain	1ST YEAR	WDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecovantage, MPH JMC, 6 Oct 2016 • Teacher's Day, JMC, 5 Sept 2016 • Farewell, JMC, 21 April 2017 • Dance: Shiamak's Winter Funk 2016, Siri Fort Auditorium, 23 Dec 	Certificate of Participation

			2016	
Y. Antara Rao	1ST YEAR	NSS	Debating society	Best team, ZHC conventional debate
Anika garg	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage,NDtv program	No awards won
Piyanshi goel	1ST YEAR	WDC	EcovantAge	None
Amisha gupta	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	None
			Game theory workshop	
Rhea Michael	1ST YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Asmita Chachan	1ST YEAR	WDC	1. Ecovantage Jmc 6-7 Oct,16	Pictionary First prize
			2. February freeze Jmc 8 feb,17	
			3. Jagriti Jmc 8 March,17	
			4. Inter department march past Jmc 9March,17	
			5. Pictionary Jmc	
			6. Mock Stock Jmc	
Devangana Vaish	1ST YEAR	NSS	Part of the marketing society and the e cell	None
Sanya arora	1ST YEAR	NSS	None	None
Vidhi Gandotra	1ST YEAR	NSS	1. Fresher's debate - JMC	1. First prize in freshers debate on brexit
			2. Battle of brands- JMC	2. First prize in battle of brands
			3. Harry potter quiz- JMC	
Muskan ailawadhi	1ST YEAR	NSS	Battle of brands event - marketing society	Battle of brands - 1st prize
			Venue - Jesus and Mary college	Jesus and Mary college
Athulya K Shibu	1ST YEAR	NSS	1.Fresher's debate of Economics dept.	1. Best speaker in 26th Regional Youth Parliament held by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangatan (KVS).
			2. Intra dept. Football match	2. District 4th position in Chess(2016).
			3. Represented Economics dept in March past on Sports day.	3. Regional player of KVS in Chess (for 5 consecutive years) n Cricket.
				4. Project on 'The role of Human capital in the Development of India' was selected for the National level Social Science exhibition by KVS(2016).

				Project on 'Human Rights' was also selected for the Regional level of the same (2015).
Upasna Sirohi	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage, Annual Sports Day, Date with development (LFT Annual event), Mass cleanathon	Runners up in freshers debate
Sukanya Mahajan	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage in JMC	-
Chavi Walia	1ST YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage-6 and 7 oct , jesus and mary college	Participation certificate in ecovantage
Shaleen James	1ST YEAR	NSS	Participated in the following college activities as a part of the Indian Music society of JMC :-	None
			1. College activities	
			PTSA ceremony	
			Alumni meet	
			Montage'17	
			2. Outside College:	
			IIT kanpur festival 20th October	
			Gargi college 15th feb	
			Hindu college 10th march	
			Venketeswara College 24th feb	
			Lady Irwin 2nd March	
			Kamla Nehru college 22nd March	
			Hansraj college 5th March	
			Khalsa college 23rd feb	
			Shaheed Sukhdev college of business studies 30th march	
			NSIT 31st march	
			Shaheed Raj guru college 7th March	

			Desh Bandhu college 7th march	
Anugya Rastogi	1ST YEAR	WDC	Walk for life- India Gate on 5th February 2017	-
Aadhya Gupta	1ST YEAR	WDC	Mercatus. Event head for 3 events in college i.e. amusement day, Zion and an online competition called the social network.	None.
MONAL NASA	1ST YEAR	WSC	None	None
Pranjal	1ST YEAR	Leader for tomorrow	Appeared for CT1 from institute and Faculty of actuaries UK on 18 april 2016	.
			Paper presentation in economics feast of Maitreyi and Shiv Nadar University(iqtisadiyat).	
			Participated in organizing the feast of Leaders for Tomorrow (date with development).	
			Member of the Flash Mob for MONTAGE 2016.	
			Part of the mass cleanathon of Leaders of tomorrow	
			Participated in the ADAPT (step for greenery)	
			Member of education tree..	
Internship at BOMT(BORN OF MILLION THOUGHTS) under the publicity head and creative writing.				
Member of education tree(youth leading committee)				
Appeared for the exam of WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT				

			Part of the organizing of economics feast of Jesus and Mary College (ECOVANTAGE)	
Sampada Saxena	1ST YEAR	WDC	1. Building Better Villages, IIIT-Delhi, 19-20th August, 2016	-
			2. Ecovantage core team member, Oct 2016	
			3. Member of Mercatus-	
			a) Amusement day- Sep 2016	
			b) Zion- Feb 2017	
			4. Part of Newsletter Contrarian- Photographer.	
Jasmin A Jose	1ST YEAR	NCC	1. Did volunteering in Ecovantage at JMC on 6-7th October 2016.	None
			2. Road Safety Programme Awareness (NCC) at Sardar Patel Marg on 11th April 2017.	
			3. Annual Sports Day at JMC on 9th March 2017.	
Goldy Rachel John	1ST YEAR	NCC	Road Safety Program organised by NCC at Gyaara Murthi on 11 April 2017	None
			Ecovantage 6-7 October 2016	
Abinaya J	2ND YEAR	Aicuf	None	None
Juisha Thomas	2ND YEAR	NCC	None	None
Natasha Agnes D'cruze	2ND YEAR	JMCEP	Ecovantage, JMC	None
Aarushi Goel	2ND YEAR	NSS	Part of Enactus and Photography society	-
Pragya Virmani	2ND YEAR	NSS	1. Treasurer of the Economics Department for the session 2016-17	1. Certificates for the above mentioned activities
			2. Research Head of CURIOSUS- the English Quiz Society of JMC	2. Certificate for UN programme of India Rio+23 world humanitarian summit 2015
			3. Elected President of CURIOSUS- the English Quiz Society of JMC for the session 2017-18	
			4. Core team member of Montage'17 organizing team.	

Mehak Kaura	2ND YEAR	NSS	Finance head - Ecovantage (Economics annual fest) 2016	None recently
			Finance Head - ECell-JMC 2016-17	
			Part of Model United Nations - Delhi Technological University : 31/01-16	
			Part of the Hawk MUN- Jesus and Mary College - October 2016	
			Core team member - Leaders for Tom (Nonprofit Organization) - 2015-16	
			Member of Rotract JMC - 2015	
			Diploma in guitar	
Paanya	2ND YEAR	NSS	Film appreciation society, Rhythm of life(Ngo)	Certificate for participation in montage as core team in film appreciation society
Sukanya Dutta Gupta	2ND YEAR	NSS	Represented college at over 70 competitions this year and last year , as a part of Kahkasha , the Hindi dramatics society of JMC.	Best actor.
			Part of the ecell- core team member for Entreyug 2016.	1st 2nd 3rd position at various inter college dramatics completions.
			Done several public performances.	
Eva Sharma	2ND YEAR	NSS	-	-
Mehak Kaur Anand	2ND YEAR	NSO	Enactus JMC (YEP project member) (2016-2017, at JMC and KPMG offices); piano (at Delhi School of Music); Ecovantage publicity team head (core team at JMC); gym, tennis and swimming (friends club and Neeti bagh club - 2016-2017); Rio+23 and Rio+22 short term course studied by UN	Certificate of excellence from Rio +23 and Rio +22 (grade A's in exams)
Tricia Prakash	2ND YEAR	NSS	MUN Society, Marketing Society	High Commendation, NSIT MUN'17
Jinu James	2ND YEAR	NSS	Steps of Knowledge - Quiz ..JMC	Second Prize In Steps of Knowledge
Ashrika Gupta	2ND YEAR	NSS	1.NSS DIWALI MELA MPH 18 October	1.ORGANISING SUB HEAD - MERCATUS THE MARKETING SOCIETY 2016-17
			2.NSS NGO FAIR AMPHITHEATRE AUGUST	2.NSS CORE TEAM 2016-17
			3.VARIOUS BOOK COLLECTION,CLEANLINESS DRIVE, JOY OF GIVING WEEK THAT WERE ORGANISED IN COLLEGE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR	3.PLACEMENT CELL CORE TEAM 2016-17
			4.ZION THE MARKETING CONVENTION 2017 JANUARY	
			5.AMUSEMENT DAY OF THE MARKETING SOCIETY SEPTEMBER	

			6.ECOVANTAGE ANNUAL ECONOMICS FEST 2016-17 OCTOBER	
Anshika Sharma	2ND YEAR	NSS	• Core team member for Comquest'16	Certificates awarded for the same
			• Member of organizing committee of National Seminar (Ecovantage)	
			• Part of the organizing team of Annual General Quiz	
			• Part of :	
			Curiosus , Eng Quiz Soc , JMC ,	
			Mercatus, marketing society , JMC	
Sheetal Gehlot	2ND YEAR	NSS	*Research Head - Curiosus,Quiz Soc JMC- Organised and managed number of events like Comquest, Steps of Knowledge etc	* Received Certificates for college events like Montage, Annual General Quiz , Comquest , Ecovantage
			*Council Member , Economics Council- Participated in organising no. of deptt events over the year like Ecovantage , Trips , Seminars etc	*Certificate of excellence in World Humanitarian Summit , organized by Center for United Nations , For securing Grade A in online exam
			*Volunteer at NGO CanSupport(Walk for life)	*Special Recommendation certificate for Student internship program at Hindustan Times
			* Participated in World Humanitarian Summit , Organized by Centre for United Nations	
			* Volunteer at Jagran Film Festival	
			* Core team member of Montage '17	
DEBANJALI DASGUPTA	2ND YEAR	NSS	1.Member of organizing committee ECOVANTAGE 2016 (6-7 October 2016)(JMC)	Nil
			2.Member of Curiosus-English Quiz Society	
			3.Organized Annual General Quiz 2017 (17th February 2017)(JMC)	
			3.Organised the Fresher's quiz, India quiz,steps of knowledge,St Claudine Thevenet quiz (JMC)	
			4.Member of IRIS-The Fine Arts Society JMC	

			5.Fine Arts Exhibition JMC	
Steffy	2ND YEAR	NSS	None	None
Mishika	2ND YEAR	NSS	Program: MAP	-
			College: SSCBS	
			Date: 2015	
			Program: MONTAGE	
			College: JMC	
			Date: Feb 18,2016 and 2017	
			Program: EcoVantage	
			College: JMC	
			Date: Oct 2015 and 2016	
			Program: MOCK STOCK	
			College: SGGSCC	
			Date: Feb 2017	
Anna Binu	2ND YEAR	NSS	Department activities Including march past,farewell program etc. Attended walk for life in support of cancer patients.Interned in cochin stock exchange for 1 month.	None
Manali	2ND YEAR	NSO	Troubadours-English Dramatics Society. Performed at Various colleges in Delhi university and outside in mumbai etc	-
Vanshi Thanai	2ND YEAR	NSS	1. EcoVantage'16	-
			2. Organising team, Young India Challenge 2017, Human Circle (4-5March)	
			3. Organising chat with a diplomat in JMC on March 24 2017 in association with Global Youth, India.	
Simran Ahuja	2ND YEAR	NSS	Member of the junior core of Nss 2016-17.	-
			President of the society NSS 2017-18.	

			Grade 5 trinity school of music,instrument : Piano.	
Neethu Joshy	2ND YEAR	NSS	None	None
Sanjana Mahajan	2ND YEAR	NSS	-	-
Dyuti Agrawal	2ND YEAR	NSS	-	-
Fiza Chopra	2ND YEAR	NSS	Debating society	Breaking adjudicator at speak up at ggs college, Pitampura
			Participated at mukmem, St.Stephens college	Breaking adjudicator at Mukulma at dcac, Chanakyapuri
			Participated at people speak ,Venkateshwara college	
			Participated at Mukalma,Delhi college of arts and commerce	
			Participated at speak up at Sri guru Gobind singh college of commerce	
			Participated at PEC debate, Punjab engineering college	
			Participated at shanti debating tournament, Hansraj college	
			Participated at frank Thakur Das debate, Hindu college	
			Participated at O.P Jindal Annual debate, OP Jindal university	
Participated at polemic 2016,Ramjas college				
Nissi John	2ND YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Simran Arora	2ND YEAR	NSS	Participated in Ecovantage'17	None
Smera chiramel	2ND YEAR	NSS	Volunteering for Ecovantage, NSS Diwali mela , Montage , participated in dance for department farewell, (21st of April).	Nothing
Komal Rawal	2ND YEAR	NSS	1. Participation in Ecovantage 2016	None
			2. Part of Global Youth JMC chapter and helped in organising the diplomat chat session with the British high commission in college on the 24th March 2017.	
Madiya	2ND YEAR	NSS	Global youth CWAD	Green revolution program gradeA
Sandra	2ND YEAR	NSS	None	None
Ayushi Khurana	2ND YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	None
Lavanya sayal	2ND	NSS	Montage core team head.	N/A

	YEAR		Ecell member	
			Council - movie making society	
			Ecovantage - core team	
			Eco club - member	
			Mercatus - member	
Fiza Chopra	2ND YEAR	NSS	English debating society	4th best adjudicator at mukalma, Delhi college of arts and commerce
			Participated in mukalma, Delhi college of arts and commerce	Breaking adjudicator at speak up, Sri guru Gobind Singh college of commerce
			Participated at speak up, Sri guru Gobind Singh college of commerce	
			Participated at mukmem, St. Stephens college	
			Participated at Frank Thakur das memorial debate, Kirori mal college	
			Participated at Premchand debate, Hindu college	
			Volunteer work at NGO - bagiya, nirvana country, gurgaon	
			Senior Core team for Natasha ranjit memorial debate 2017, Jesus and Mary college	
Anoushka samaddar	2ND YEAR	NSS	-	-
Simran Ahuja	2ND YEAR	NSS	-Part of NSS junior core 2016-17	-
			-Trinity school of music [Piano] grade 6 [practical] grade 2 [theory]	
Deepakshi chaudhary	2ND YEAR	NSO	Sports : Delhi state and inter college	1st -800m&2nd-1500m -Delhi state Athletics championship - chhatarsal stadium ; 1st inter college 4*400 relay (with record) ,2nd -800m ; 2nd inter college cross country
Nidhi John	2ND YEAR	NSS	-	-
Sanya Srivastava	2ND YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Sonam suri	2ND YEAR	NSS	Core team member of NSS	None
			Member of the Organising Committee of Ecovantage: Annual fest of Economics department of Jesus and Mary college	
Prarthna Tandon	2ND YEAR	NSS	Part of the NSS Junior Core Team	-
			Core team of Ecovantage	

			Member of Economics Club	
Mahima Malhotra	2ND YEAR	NSS	I was a part of the ENACTUS team of our college and was working under the Youth Employability Project.	No awards as such. Though I received a letter of recommendation and appreciation for my work during the internship.
			Apart from this I did a 6 weeks research based internship at Indian Council for Research on International Economics Relations (ICRIER) last summer, just before this academic year had begun.	
Seerat Byala	2ND YEAR	JMCEP	In college	-
			-Ecovantage, October 2016	
			-Economics department events, organising and participating	
			-Various events of the Entrepreneurship Cell over this year	
			-Events conducted by the Economics Club	
			-Writing for the Contrarian	
			Outside College	
- Volunteer at Josh Talks LEAP 22nd and 23rd October 2016, Thyagraj Stadium				
Nandini Kaushik	2ND YEAR	NSO	Inter college Delhi University table tennis tournament-31st jan 4th feb 2017 at University Stadium, Delhi	2nd position-All India Senior Nationals Netball
			All India Senior Nationals Netball tournament -18th -22nd march 2017	2nd position-BITS pilani Sports tournament
			At happy model school, Delhi	4th position- Inter college Delhi University tournament
			BITS pilani Sports tournament	
			15th -21st september 2016	
Akshita Dua	2ND YEAR	JMCEP, green society	Completed A1 level of german language from max muller Bhavan	No awards won
Dhwani Nagpal	2ND YEAR	WDC	Derozio memorial debate, Presidency college, 12-15 August 2016	Best adjudicator, BITS PILANI Freshers PD
			CBS PD, College of Business Studies, 26-29 August 2016	Third best adjudicator, NLS PD
			Trivium PD, Punjab Engineering College, 9-12 September, 2016	Fourth best adjudicator, CBS PD
			Peoples speak Parliamentary Debate, Sri Venkateshwara college, 6-9 October 2016	Semi finalist, RMLNLU PD
			BITS Pilani Freshers PD, BITS Pilani, 19-21 October, 2016	Quarter finalist, Shanti Narayan Memorial PD
			Gambit PD, SRCC, 6-8 November, 2016	Quarter finalist, FTD PD

			Shanti Narayan memorial debate, Hansraj college, 14-16 January 2017	Quarter finalist, Trivium PD
			FTD Parliamentary Debate, KMC, 3-6 February 2017	Pre quarter finalist, People's Speak
			RMLNLU PD, RMLNLU, 10-12 February, 2017	Pre quarter finalist, Derozio memorial debate
			NLS PD, NLSIU, 6-9 April, 2017	Finals adjudicator, Gambit PD
			IIT Delhi MUN, 24-25 September, 2016	Best Delegate, IIT D MUN
			NSIT MUN, 25-26 March, 2017	Special Mention, NSIT MUN
Tessy Rose Samson	2ND YEAR	JMCEP	Volunteered for Art and craft workshop organized by JMCEP and CRY in Jesus and Mary college. Date - 31st March 2017	None
Rohanshi Vaid	2ND YEAR	Enactus	Core team - Montage 2017	No awards and participation
			Publicity head - Ecovantage 2017	
			Team member Dhara - Enactus	
			Team Finance - E cell	
			Team Formatting - The contrarian	
			Associated with EYF	
Kesia Saji	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Quiz, Jesus and Mary college	None
Aparna Stephen	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Core Team, India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	NA
			Gospel Singing competition	
Cenny Thomas	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Ecovantage, Other Cultural Events	Awards at school level
Florence Jose	3RD YEAR	AICUF	1. ECOVANTAGE 2016 Volunteer	1. Certificate of Appreciation (Ecovantage 2016), Department of Economics JMC
			Venue: Jesus and Mary College, MPH	
			Date. : 6-7 October 2016	2. Certificate of Participation (Gospel song competition), AICUF JMC
			2. Gospel Song Competition AICUF	
			Venue: Jesus and Mary College, MPH	
Date. : 1st February 2017				
Dimple George	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Quiz Society Member	No awards
			Ecovantage Team Member	

Keerath Bhandaal	3RD YEAR	Sports Society	Billiards, Snooker and 9 Ball Pool National and International Tournaments	Gold, silver and bronze medals at National Level
Nikita Manocha	3RD YEAR	NSS	Event head in the UGC seminar of the economics department. Member of the college economics department council and class representative during second and third year.	Best team in freshers debate organised by the economics department.
Inayat nagpal	3RD YEAR	NSS	None	None
Shruti Cheriyan	3RD YEAR	Aicuf	Interned for a month in a microfinance institution (ESAF- Thrissur). Was a part of EcoVantage and UGC seminar core team. Also, participated for college sports.	Won third position for relay (sports). Won first place for an Aicuf competition. Also, received a certificate for UGC seminar volunteering and participation.
Elizabeth Lyn	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Participation in Fresher's organised by Economics department of JMC held in August 2014	Best speaker in Fresher's debate organised by Economics department in August 2014
			Participated in the Vinod Chowdury Memorial Debate 2014 organised by the Economics society of St Stephens college.	First prize in Gospel music competition organised by AICUF on 28 th October,2015 at JMC
			Attended a workshop organised in by BSE and Consumer Guidance society of india(2014)	
			Participated in Delhi Charity Run organised by CURE India on 2 nd October,2014 at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium,New delhi.	
			Participation in the AICUF debate held on 14 th October,2015 at JMC	
			Participation in Gospel Music competition organised by AICUF on October 28,2015 at JMC	
			Participation in the gospel music competition organised by AICUF in February 2016 at JMC	
			Research assistant for a project (for a month in July 2016) titled " Identifying an Effective Teacher in Public schools in India funded by Delhi university and the International Growth Centre	
			Voluntary services at National association for the blind from 23 Rd January to 4 th February 2017.	
		Core team member : National Seminar :India's Development Challenges 6-7 th October 2016		
Meghaa Gangahar	3RD	NSS	-	-

	YEAR			
Ishita Goyal	3RD YEAR	NSS	1. Global Youth, June 2016 - present	1. Certificate of excellence, Global Youth.
			2. Moderator for a session at Singaporean High Commission 21 November 2016	
			3. Global Youth Annual Summit, India International Centre, 6 April 2017	
			4. Writer, Economics Department Newsletter, JMC, 2016-17.	
			5. Core Team Member, NSS, JMC, 2015-17 (organised all NSS activities)	
Anushka Sikka	3RD YEAR	NSS	1. Council member of the Department of Economics (2015-16)	Won the silver and bronze medals in the 4x100m relay in the 1st and 3rd year respectively.
			2. Core team member of NSS (2015-17)	
			3. Vice-president of the Department of Economics (2016-17)	
Anju Maria Sebastian	3RD YEAR	NSS	None	None
Sukriti Gossain	3RD YEAR	NSS	Played inter-college Archery competition, participated in inter-house sports and creative competitions in school, participation in dance workshops and competitions. Been an active member in college societies.	1. Won 2 gold medals in Delhi - state karate championship.
				2. Won inter-house sports competitions (school).
Harshda Verma	3RD YEAR	NSS	Film appreciation and movie making society, jmc	None
Palak Khanna	3RD YEAR	NSS	Internship at Axis Bank Ltd., New Delhi (6th June '16-8th July '16) in the Corporate Relationship Group	Certificate of Completion of Project--Research on Mobile Services Industry (Telecom Industry) under the guidance of Senior Relationship Manager, Corporate Relationship Group, Axis Bank Ltd, New Delhi
			Mercatus-Marketing Society Member--co-organised fundraising events, annual fest, talks, workshops, seminars	
			Coreteam Member--UGC seminar--Economics Dept.	Executive member certificate at Mercatus
			Active Volunteer at Rhythm Of Life(NGO)- H.R.team and Paper marathon	

				Performance appraisal certificate at Rhythm of Life NGO
Akansha Gupta	3RD YEAR	NSS	Department Fest, College Fest, Member of Fine Arts Society	Nil
Mansi puri	3RD YEAR	Nso	Intercollege football tournament	1st position
Shyamli	3RD YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Annu Mathew	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Nil	Nil
Palak Khursija	3RD YEAR	NSS	-Member of the Core Team of Ecovantage'15 and Ecovantage'16, Economics fest, JMC.	No
			-Participated in college activities like English Quiz organised by Curiosus,JMC and sports meet.	
			-Attended the Summer School by Warwick University held in JMC (march 2016)	
Anisha Anson	3RD YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
ANN TREESA THOMAS	3RD YEAR	AICUF	Participated in Aicuf gospel singing competition	None
Ashima Makkar	3RD YEAR	NSS	None	None
Himanshi Aggarwal	3RD YEAR	NSS	No	No
Akanksha gupta	3RD YEAR	NSS	Research internship with Consumers India (June 15 - July 14, 2016) on "Corruption in Medical Education in India".	-
			Attended summer school in game theory by University of Warwick, UK held in New Delhi (March 2016).	
			Core team member of English Quiz Society (Sponsorship and research department).	
			Core team member Ecovantage (Sponsorship team).	
			Participated in Freshers Quiz organised by English Quiz Society, JMC (aug,2014)	
			Participated in case study competition organised by Business Conclave, SRCC.	

			Participated in economics treasure hunt organised by economics department, Maitreyi College.	
			Participated in Brand Strom organised by marketing society, SRCC.	
khyati gupta	3RD YEAR	NSS	Srcc business conclave (2015 and 2016), ecovantage(2015 and 2016), ideology (venkateshwara 2015), an active member of the robin hood army (present), member of the contrarian (2015-2016)	-
Ashima Srivastava	3RD YEAR	NSS	-	-
Astha Mehrotra	3RD YEAR	NSS	Vice President of the English Quiz society for the session 2016-2017	None
			Marketing head at Comquest.(24th august)	
			HR Executive(Delhi)-Bloodconnect(NGO)	
			Worked as a volunteer at bloodconnect.	
Stuti Goyal	3RD YEAR	NSS	-	-
Shiny Singh	3RD YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage	None
Laavanya Sisaudia	3RD YEAR	Nso and other societies of college	All india inter university medalist in gymnastics, core team member of marketing society of college as well as placement cell. Also was actively involved in debates held in college. Was sponsorship head for ecovantage and also served as a sub head for montage 2016 in sponsorship team. Did anchoring and hosting show once for deshbandhu college at their annual sports meet. I also give workshop and classes of gymnastics at british school.	In college was awarded third prize in hindi poem recitation competition, rest have been winning bronze medal in all india inter university level in gymnastics since last two yrs.
Anmol Anand	3RD YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage'15	-
			Zion'15	
Vamika	3RD YEAR	NSS	Debates held during Montage.;	Best speaker in Hindi debate held during Montage'15 and 2016. Best speaker in freshers debate 2014.
			Compering in PTSA'15 and 2016; compering in EcoVantage'16; participation in the programs held by WDC'15.	
Vanshika mehra	3RD YEAR	NSS	President of national service scheme 2016-17, member of the fine arts society 2016, event head for three consecutive years- economics department fest Ecovantage.	Certificate of appreciation for working with the ngo- Lakshyam.
Anna Brittas	3RD YEAR	NSS	Editor/writer of the department newsletter (2014-2017)	-
Jenny Marria	3RD	NSS	1. Took part in the Fresher's Debate Held in August 2014 in JMC.	Won the award for Best Speaker (Against the

Abraham	YEAR		2. Member of the Editorial board of JMC's Economics Department Newsletter 'The Contrarian' for the period 2014-2017.	Motion) In the freshers debate held in JMC.
			3. Core team member of JMC Economics department fest Ecovantage + National seminar funded by UGC held in JMC on 6-7 October, 2016.	
			4. Designed the logo for the UGC funded seminar held in JMC on 6-7 October, 2016.	
Natasha	3RD YEAR	NSS	- Montage	-
			- UGC Ecovantage	
Raveena Nayyar	3RD YEAR	NSS	-	-
swati singhania	3RD YEAR	NSS	none	none
Ishita Kakar	3RD YEAR	NSS	Core team member placement cell 2015-16	-
			Core team member college fest 2015	
			Core team member department fest 2015-2016	
			Worked with fine arts society (IRIS)	
			Internship at Dalmia bharat limited in corporate finance and strategy (6 weeks)	
			Virtual internship at lakshyam NGO (8 months)	
			Member of economics club of JMC	
Kashika Seth	3RD YEAR	NSS	• Volunteer for NSS (2014-2017)	Received honor code certificate from edX for completion of Finacial Programming and Policies course (part 1) (2015)
			• Core team member of Annual JMC Economics fest - Ecovantage (2015 and 2016)	
			(publicity and event management)	
			• Core team member of Annual JMC Fine Arts fest - Beaux Arts (2016)	
			• Team member of JMC Economics Club (2016-2017)	
			• Internships:	
			Lakshyam (as NGO volunteer)	
			Reliance Jio Infocomm Limited (as intern)	
ASHMIKA GOUCHWAL	3RD YEAR	NSS	N.A	N.A
Ashley	3RD YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage, Newsletter, NGO work, Magazine article writing for Chetanalaya, art cover designs	-

Anju Kurian	3RD YEAR	NSS	Nil	Nil
Ahnees Kaur	3RD YEAR	NSS	Montage 2016	Nil
			Jesus and Mary college	
			Ecovantage - Department fest 2015	
			UGC seminar 2016	
			BEAUX ARTS- FINE ARTS SOCIETY FEST- 2016 AND 2017	
Khushboo Hanjura	3RD YEAR	NSS	Ecovantage'17, Montage'17, Annual General Quiz,	-

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT PROFORMA

Report for the Department of _____ ECONOMICS _____ Year 2017 – 2018

1. Name of the Teacher Incharge of the Department: Ms. Shalini Shrivastava
2. Attendance
3. College Society for which teachers in the Department are responsible:

Name of Teacher	Society	Indicate Convenor/Member	No. of students participated	Venue	Date
Smita Gupta	Students Union	Convener			
Shalini Shrivastava	IQAC	Member			
Rajni Singh	Curiosus	Convenor	52		
Dr. Daisy Sales	PTSA	Member	200		
Akanksha Aggarwal	Green	Member			
Akshara Awasthi	Green	Member			
Jasmin	Curiosus	Convenor	52		
G Lavanya	Curiosus	Member			
Megha Jacob	AICUF	Member			
Naveen Joseph Thomas	JMCMUN	Convener			
	AICUF	Member			
	NDMC School Adoption Committee	Member			

4. Co-curricular programmes arranged by the Department:

Name of Teacher	Programme	Teachers Involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Akanksha	Brand Tambola: Ecovantage	Akshara		MPH	
Akshara Awasthi	Mock Parliament : 'Redefining the basis of Reservation'		3 awards		22.08.2017
G Lavanya and Megha Jacob	Campus surfers: Ecovantage				
G Lavanya and Megha Jacob	Paper Presentation:Ecovantage 2017				
Jasmin	Seminar 'State of Macroeconomics Today'	Megha ,Lavanya, Akanksha, Akshara			13.09.2017
Jasmin	Photography Competition for The Contrarion (The Department Magazine)		Cash Prize and certificate for first position Certificate for second position	Online	08.04.2018
Jasmin	International Trade Game		3 Awards (Inter-College Event)	Amphitheatre	25.09.2017
Megha Jacob	Niti Aayog	Megha Jacob	3 Awards (inter-college event)	Mph-2	1.03 2018
Megha Jacob	Rubik's cube workshop	G Lavanya			1.03 2018
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Seminar: 'Critical Issues on AADHAR'	Megha Jacob, Jasmin, Akshara			10.08.2017
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Inaugural Lecture EcoVantage 2017-18: "Understanding the Most Critical Economics Challenges in India"	Megha, Lavanya, Jasmin, Akanksha, Akshara			25.09.2017

Naveen Joseph Thomas	Seminar: 'Achieving Macroeconomic Stability'	Megha,Lavanya, Jasmin, Akanksha, Akshara			17.01.2018
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Two day Workshop: 'Survey Design'	Megha, Lavanya, Jasmin, Akanksha			5.02.2018 12.02.2018
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Seminar 'India's urbanization: challenges and opportunities'	Megha, Lavanya, Jasmin, Akanksha			13.03.2018
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Seminar 'The Economic Survey 2017-18: Challenges and Outlook for the Future'	Megha, Lavanya, Jasmin, Akanksha, Akshara			26.03.2018
Shalini Shrivastava	Seminar: 'Applications of big data in economic analysis'	Jasmin ,Megha, Lavanya, Akanksha			25.10.2017

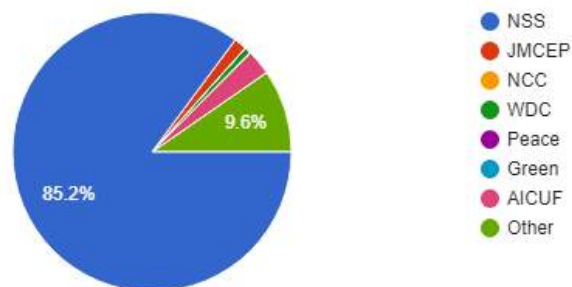
5. Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College:

Name of Student	Programme	Teachers involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Appendix A					

6. Number of students of the Department who have participated in Community Development programmes:

Which Compulsory Society are you enrolled in?

135 responses



Year	NSS	JMCEP	WDC	NCC	Peace	Green	AICUF	Any other
I Year	48							2
II Year	40						2	5
III Year	27	1	1				2	4

7. University assignments undertaken by teachers of the Department. (Please do not disclose paper setting and Examination duties)
8. Publications by members of the Department during the course of the academic year. Format must conform to the latest edition of The Chicago Manual of Style Online. (<http://www.chicago manual of style.org/home.html>).

List publications alphabetically by surnames of the teachers. Do not include popular articles, or book reviews.

- a. Books
- b. Research articles in books or scholarly journals

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Title of the article/research paper/chapter	Name of the Journal/book	ISSN/ISBN	Other Details

Jasmin	Economics	Make In India – Prospects for Employment Generation	International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Research	2250-0006	Volume 7, Issue 04, August 2017
		Does Inequality Lead to Greater Inequality in India?	International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Literature	2347-4564	Volume 5, Issue 09, September 2017
Megha Jacob	Economics	Empowerment of marginalized communities and tourism: case study of theyyam dance	Evolving Paradigms in Tourism and Hospitality in developing countries, Apple Academic Press, New Jersey, USA	08758	2018
			Economic citizenship of Dalits in India	978-93-86928-04-7	2017
		Entrepreneurships and startup programmes: opportunities in travel and tourism	Atna (journal of Christ college)	0975-3281	2017

Akanksha Aggarwal	Economics	Factors Determining Women's Workforce Participation In Rural India	International Research Journal of Commerce, Arts and Science	2319-9202	Volume 8, Issue 5, 2017
		Does MNREGS Reduce Short Term Out	International Research Journal of Commerce, Arts and Science	23199202	2017

		Migration:Evidence From Rural India			
Akshara Awasthi	Economics	Effect of governance on HDI: A cross country analysis	International Journal of Academic Research and Development	2455-4197	2018
	Economics	How education standards change with GDP growth rate of a country	International Research Journal of Commerce , Arts and Science	2319-9202	Vol 8, Issue 9
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Economics	Review of the book ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FOR THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD: ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF PRABHAT PATNAIK, edited Mausumi Das, Sabyasachi Kar, and Nandan Nawn	The JMC Review	2456-9550	Volume 1, 2017
		NEOLIBERALISM, DEVELOPMENT AND TRIBALS	The JMC Review	2456-9550	Volume 1,2017

9. Participation of faculty in International conferences and National Conferences

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Conference/ Seminar/Meeting/	Nature of Participation	Venue	Date

Akshara	Economics	International Workshop on Economics of ICT	Paper Presenter	Centre for Economics Development, Delhi School of Economics	22nd-23rd February, 2018
Jasmin	Economics	International Seminar on Developmental Challenges of India after Twenty Five Years of Economic Reforms	Paper Presenter	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	16-18 March 2018

10. Honours received by faculty members at the international/national level

11. Talks and Seminars organized by department- details in following table

12. Outstanding visitors to the Department in the course of the academic year:

Name	Designation	Purpose of visit	Date
Dr. Ritika Khera	Associate professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Seminar: 'Critical Issues on AADHAR'	10.08.2017
Dr. Rohit Azad	Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi	Seminar 'State of Macroeconomics Today'	13.09.2017
Dr. Indira Rajaraman	Writer, Economist, was on the faculty of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, followed by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in Delhi	Inaugural Lecture EcoVantage 2017-18: "Understanding the Most Critical Economics Challenges in India"	25.09.2017
Dr. Michael Jones	Assistant Professor, Educator at the University of Cincinnati	Seminar: 'Applications of big data in economic analysis'	25.10.2017
Dr. Mangal Goswami	Deputy Director, The IMF training institute in Asia	Seminar: 'Achieving Macroeconomic Stability'	17.01.2018
Dr. P. P. Krishnapriya	Visiting Assistant Professor, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi	Two day Workshop: 'Survey Design'	5.02.2018 12.02.2018
Dr. Isher judge Ahluwalia	Celebrated Economist and Padma Bhushan Awardee	Seminar 'India's urbanization: challenges and opportunities'	13.03.2018

Dr. Arvind Subramanian	Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India	Seminar 'The Economic Survey 2017-18: Challenges and Outlook for the Future'	26.03.2018
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13. No. of Department meetings held in the course of the academic year: meetings : 8
Documentation in Appendix B

14. Library:

- a) Total no. of books appertaining to the subject in the College Library
- b) Amount of Library Budget available to the Department
- c) No. of new books added to the library for the Department in the year 2017-18

15. Laboratory Budget for the year: Not Applicable

- a) Indicate advantages experienced by the Department in the day to day work
- b) Disadvantages experienced by the Department
- c) Suggestions, if any

16. List of students who were awarded merit certificate

17. Alumni related activities:

A high tea was organized after the convocation for the students of the batch of 2015-16.

18. Review and comparison with previous years department report.

19. No. of student placed in the current academic year

Sno	Student Name	Organization
3.	Ashrika Gupta	Ernst and Young
6.	Dyuti Agrawal	Ernst and Young
5.	Lavanya	Ernst and Young
8.	Mehak Kaura	Adam Smith International
2.	Nandini Kaushik	Mckinsey&Co.
4.	Rohanshi Vaid	Ernst and Young
9.	Sameeksha Sachdeva	Mckinsey&Co.
1	Sanya Srivastava	Ernst and young
7.	Sukanya Dutta Gupta	Ernst and Young

20. Student progression: higher studies/academic specify

Sno.	Name	Program	University/ Institution
1	Akanksha Gupta	CITD, JNU	Masters in Economics
2	Akansha Gupta	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics
3	Anisha Anson	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University	Masters in Economics
4	Anju Maria Sebastian	Jamia Millia islamia	Masters in Public Administration
5	Anna Brittas	Tata Institute of Social Sciences	Masters in Urban Policy and Governance
6	Ashmika Gouchwal	London School of Economics and political science	Msc Economics
7	Cenny Thomas	St. Xavier's College, Mumbai	Masters in Public Policy
8	Elizabeth Lyn	Loyola College, Chennai	Masters in Economics
9	Ishita Goyal	Sciences Po	Master's in International Economic Policy
10	Jenny Marria Abraham	Loyola College, Chennai	Masters in Economics
11	Kesia Saji	Christ University	Masters in International Studies
12	Laavanya Sisaudia	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics
13	Meghaa Gangahar	TERI School of Advanced Studies	MSc Economics
13	Nikita Manocha	Department of Business Economics, DU	MBA (Business Economics)
14	Palak Khanna	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics
16	Palak Khursija	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics
17	Sukriti Gossain	University of Sydney, HEC Paris	Masters in Management and International Management (dual degree)
18	Swati Singhania	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics
19	Vinni Aggarwal	Delhi School of Economics	Masters in Economics

19. SWOC analysis:

- Strength
 - Mentor-wards have been implemented
 - Career counseling to students on regular basis
 - Training in advanced software such as STATA and LaTeX
 - Department has been bringing out a semesterly newsletter since 2015 and this year is bringing out a magazine on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee.
 - Teachers of the Department make consistent efforts to keep themselves updated to the latest advances in their field through their research and by attending various faculty development workshops.
- Weakness
Though teachers are encouraged to use ICT there are still gaps in internet connectivity in classrooms.
- Opportunity
 - Utilize and develop faculty resources for workshops and summer schools
 - Develop a stronger alumni network.
- Challenges
 - Time constraint due to semester system.

20. Future Plans

- Book Bank- The department over the next few years aims to develop a book bank from the contributions of students and faculty.
- Developing captive field by the department so that students can be trained in survey methodology and be imparted field experience to complement their training in economic theory.
- Organize a UGC seminar in the coming academic year.
- Organize Summer/Winter School for Students to introduce students to the latest advances in Economics.
- The department plans to organize a department alumni day on the third Saturday of November every year starting from this year. All alumni and currently enrolled students will be invited to an interactive session in college.

Appendix A: Details of Student Participation

Student Participation in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College					
Sn	Name	Details Of Extra-curricular Activities	Details of Projects/ Internships	Details of Awards and Prizes Received for Academics in College	Details of Awards or Prizes Received for Extracurricular Activities

1	Aashna mahajan	Curosus and enactus	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Angel Mathew	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Anna Dolfe Jacob	Participated in interschool competitions Dance competitions Science fest School fest	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Anna Dolfe Jacob	Nik	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Bhawna Vats	Volunteer in summer quarter marathon, sports day, sports fest , sports farewell, participated in economics department mock parliament, teachers day , 3rd year's farewell dance and montage Flashmob dance.	Tredily 1 week internship	Nil	Certificate for volunteering in summer marathon , sports fest and montage .
6	Deepali Malhotra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Completed short term course in artificial intelligence and big data analysis
7	Garima	NSS-working with NGO	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Gunjan Sangal	Volunteered and was in the core team of the annual fest of economics department of JMC, Ecovantage	Nil	Nil	1st in photography held by the society Dastaan of Jesus and Mary College
9	Harshita Joshi	Sports - Handball	Nil	Nil	First position in intercollege of handball tournament
10	Isha Jerath	Kahkasha member, first semester	AIESEC, P&G campus ambassador	Nil	1st prize, BITS Pilani, Street theatre with Kahkasha
11	Isha Jerath	Did Street Play with Kahkasha in first semester	Manager at AIESEC, P&G campus ambassador	Nil	1st prize at BITS Pilani with Kahkasha for street play
12	Ishita Puri	1.Team member of the Rubik's Cube Workshop conducted by the Economics Deptt . 2. Flash mob Montage 2018 3. Volunteer at Leaders For Tomorrow NGO. 4. Volunteer for talks organised by Economics dept.	Volunteer at Leaders For Tomorrow. Social Media Intern @ Tredily.	Nil	Nil
13	Jennifer Jacob	NGO activities and Sports activities	Nil	Nil	Have won prizes in speeches, debates etc.
14	Jessica Nisser	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Jessica Nisser	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Kavya Benara	Curiosus sponsorship and organising member , Ecovantage core team and NSS	NIL	NIL	Certificate for aforesaid society

17	Khyati Tyagi	Participated in sachi sahelis event on international girl child day ,completed 120 hours of nss	Not decided yet	Nil	Nil
18	Kritika Jain	Troubadours - Theatre (stageplay) society	Nil	Nil	1)First position in MBS college for stageplay theatre
19	Leena Thomas	Nil	Nil	Nil	1st prize in Aicuf singing group competition
20	Maanya garg	I have participated in various MUNs and parliamentary debates and have won many a times. I am also good at painting and dancing.	I had recently joined an NGO ie connecting dreams foundation and got a certificate. I have also applied for the internship at niti aayog.	Nil	I have got a certificate from the parliament of india for a parliamentary debate. Also i have been given a certificate from the economics department of the college as the member of the department.
21	Malvika Chadha	Marketing society of Jmc and Enactus Jmc	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Meher Jain	NSS Ecovantage Committee Simulation Contrarian French Certificate Course ICCE UN Certificate Course	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Michelle Rozario	Ecovantage 2017	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Minnu Mathew	Was a volunteer in ecovantage. Also was a volunteer in the cube workshop.	Did event management volunteering in Katha NGO	Nil	Nil
25	Minnu Mathew	Took part in March past, volunteered in ecovantage also volunteered in cube workshop.	Volunteered in event management for Katha NGO	Nil	Got certificate for volunteering in cube workshop.
26	Nandni Sharma	Nil	1 month internship is Rekinza (e-commerce startup)	Nil	Nil
27	NIDHI SHANKAR	Sketching,swimming,reading books	NIL	Nil	Nil
28	Nikita Sharma	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Nishtha Kamra	Nss	Nil	Nil	Committee stimulation
30	Priya Francis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Rajasvi Panwar	1. International level lawn bowl player. Represented India in the world junior championship 2016 2. Founder member of an NGO for animals called AVAAM 3. Member of ENACTUS JMC	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Riya Mariya Mathew	1. Volunteer in ecovantage 2. Volunteer in committee	Nil	Nil	Nil

		simulation 3. Contributed in economics department board work			
33	Rochelle Prabhakar Rayan	NSS Society Ecovantage Committee Simulation	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Sakshi soni	Ecovantage	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Sharol Shibu	1) Member of NSS, JMC 2) Member of JMCEP 3) Member of Quiz Society JMC, CURIOSUS	Write at U Mirror, a pan India students newspaper	Nil	1) Certificate for been a member of CURIOSUS 2) Certificate for volunteering at Quiztopia 3) Certificate for been Writer at Contrarian
36	Sherin Elsa Joseph	Nil	TERI (2months)	Nil	Nil
37	Shirin Nayyar	NIL	HR team UMirror	NIL	NIL
38	Shirin Nayyar	Nil	HR Team Umirror	Nil	Nil
39	Shreya Seth	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
40	Simran Garg	Member of Contrarian and JMCMUN SOC	Interning with UMirror, student run newsletter	Nil	Special Mention, RPCC'17(MUN) and special mention in Youth Parliament (dept freshers competition)
41	Simran Manchanda	>Mock Parliament 2018 >Ashoka University Leadership Summit >Commerce Wizard >International Commerce Olympiad Digital India Quiz organized by GoI. >Zonal level chess player recognized by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. Twice been to CBSE Clusters. >Cleared first two rounds of SBIT Global Quiz in association with Montfort Public School, Delhi as team of two. Among top 35 teams selected for second round from 800 teams that participated.	Awarded cash prize of Rs 5000 for Social Entrepreneurship Case Study at Ashoka University Leadership Summit:2017	Nil	>Awarded certificate of appreciation from honourable member of parliament Sh Manoj Tiwari for presenting my views in Financial Budget 2018 in the eminent Parliament of India. >Awarded cash prize and special appreciation award for Commerce Wizard Competition, an initiative of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). >Secured 99.5% score in International Commerce Olympiad organized by Commerce Teachers Foundation
42	Siyona Baweja	Western Dance	Nil	Nil	Nil
43	Sneha Sanyal	Enactus Marketing Team Ummeed Ngo member	Have applied for internship during summer holidays	Nil	Nil

44	Sneha Sanyal	Enactus JMC Marketing team member Umeed NGO	Have applied	Nil	Nil
45	Sonia Sebastian	Anchoring Elocution	Nil	Nil	Nil
46	Srishti Mittal	1. Position of Writer in The Contrarian, Economics Newsletter 2. A member of the Film Appreciation and Movie Making society 3. Volunteered as a core member for several department events like Ecovantage and Niti Aayog 4. NSS volunteer as one of the compulsory societies.	Nil	Nil	Nil
47	Srishti pal	Joined kakhkasha- Hindi dramatics society	Nil	Nil	Won various awards while being a participant of kakhkasha.
48	Steffi Ann Cherian	ECOVANTAGE, RUBIK'S CUBE WORKSHOP, NSS	NIL	NIL	NIL
49	Suhana Srivastava	1- Part of organising Committee of Ecovantage 2- Part of organising committee of Committe Simulation (Eco dept) 3- Part of NGO Umeed, NSS	Nil	Nil	Nil
50	Sumedha batra	Ecovantage,mercatus,film appreciation society ,committee simulation	Nil	Nil	Nil
51	Tabitha Williams	Ecovantag, Economics Club, Committee Simulation	1) Certificate course of ICCE, UNFC (Green Revolution). 2) Internship with Puma for the new app PUMATRAC 3) Internship with P&G products (Pantene and whisper)	Nil	Nil
52	Tabitha Williams	None	Internship with PUMATRAC, P&G, and SOLEDITION	None	None
53	Tanisha Katyal	Nil	Internship done at prospurt	Nil	Nil
54	Tanushka Lahiri	Part of JMC MUN Society, Contrarian (Economics newsletter), NSS	Currently interning at U Mirror (student run online	Nil	MUNS: NSIT'18, ZenithMUN'18 (Verbal Mention), LSRMUN'18 (High Commendation), DeITech'18,

			newspaper, based in Delhi)		AmiMun'18 (Best Reporter), RPCC'17, SYMUNC'17 (Best Reporter), UtopiaMUN'16 (Best Reporter) Won first prize at NSIT Colloquium 2018 Short Story Writing Competition Won second prize in inter-college quiz organised by Curiosis, JMC
55	Tanvisha Ghulani	Worked in the fundraising department for NGO CRY (Child Rights and You) Participated in various singing competitions	Nil	Nil	Nil
56	Tanvisha Ghulani	Participated in various singing competitions.	Nil	Nil	Singing competitions.
57	Vanya vasudeva	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
58	Vrinda Girotra	National level pistol shooter	Nil	Nil	Nil
59	Aadhya Gupta	Organised events Mercatus - Marketing society, ecovantage.	Hike Campus Star	Nil	Nil
60	Akanksha Rao	Member of the English Debating Society Achievements in the current academic year - Debating Achievements: Semi Finalist at Vagyudha PD, University of Law College, 2018 Finalist at Mukalma PD, Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, 2018 Semi Finalist at DDUC PD, 2018 Finalist at RGNUL Parliamentary Debate 2017 Quarter Finalist at IITD Parliamentary Debate 2018 Adjudication Achievements: Best Adjudicator at People Speak'18, Sri Venkateshwara College Break as an Adjudicator at GGS freshers debate 2017, Gambit (SRCC) 2017, Axiom PD (JDMC) 2018	Intern at Solidaridad during the summer of 2017 as a Consultant in Castor Assurance Program	None	None in college

		Invited Adjudicator at LSR PD 2018, Ashoka PD 2018			
61	Akhila Ann Roy	Elocution Debating Monoact Singing	Nil	Nil	Nil
62	Amala Jayan	Participation in department fest and other department activities and also a member of NSS	Interned at TV 18 Broadcast Ltd in June 2017	Nil	Nil
63	Amisha Gupta	Nil	NGO- sai centre for socio legal actions[2016-2017]	Nil	Nil
64	Ammu Elza Boban	Council member , nss volunteer	Interned at teri.	Nil	Executive member of college fest,
65	Angela Aleeta Alexander	Judo Karate, Music.	Summer Internship at CIMP, Patna. Internship was on Analysis of Bihar's HDI.	Nil	Nil
66	Anika Garg	Nil	Interned at DUS	Nil	Nil
67	Annanya Mittal	Dance, photography, nss	Pwc- interned in 2017 for 2 months under tax regulatory dept Becoming I foundation- 6 months	Nil	2nd price in 1000 m during sports day 2017 Participation in committee simulation
68	Arpita S. Abraham	1.Volunteered in the event 'Battle of brands' in Zion 2017 2. Participated in committee simulation of NITI AAYOG conducted by the Department of Economics	Research paper on whether farm loan waivers are good economics or not	Nil	Nil
69	Asmita Chachan	Volunteer at NSS, core team member of WSC in first year, painting at school level	Research on Green bonds at TERI	Nil	Received prizes for painting and dancing at school level
70	Athulya K Shibu	Best speaker in Youth parliament conducted by MHRD. Projects on 'human capital development' and 'consumer rights' selected for national level social science exhibition of Kendriya vidyalaya sangathan. Regional level Chess player and cricketer of KVS for 5 years. Won prizes for debating and drama. Also, served as School Captain and Sports captain.	Two month internship at ESAF small finance bank, Thrissur, Kerala	Nil	Nil
71	Avi Agarwal	Part of NSS society and Economics Council	Nil	Nil	First prize in fresher's debate (2016)

72	Ayushi Francis	---	No internships done yet	Nil	Nil
73	Devangana	Was a part of marketing society and e cell in first year	Working as a marketing and BD executive for a fashion tech startup	Nil	Nil
74	Drishti Jain	<p>1) Member of organising committee for National Seminar: India's Development Challenges (2016)</p> <p>2) Active member of Women's Study Centre (WSC), JMC for 2016-17</p> <p>3) Volunteer for Zion'17 - Marketing Convention of JMC</p> <p>4) Participated in Trade Smart - Vortual Stock Market Competition in ComAcumen'18</p> <p>5) Member of Sponsorship team for Ecovantage'17</p> <p>6) Organising team member for 'Niti Aayog Simulation' (2018)</p>	Summer Internship 2017 at Thinkthrough Consulting Pvt Ltd	Nil	Participation Certificates
75	Elsa Maria Joseph	Part of Student's council 2016-2017, Editor of Department magazine 2017-2018,has written articles for The Indian Economist, core team member of Departmen fest 2016-2017, event head of quiz held as a part of the same 2017-2018, participated in inter college committee simulation and conducted Intra-college committee simulation.	Part of project undertaken by College on financial inclusion	Nil	Articles published in The Indian Economist
76	Goldy Rachel John	Participated in Sports day, E-Cell fest,	Completed Marketing Fundamentals at Google	Nil	Second prize in amazing race organized by E-cell
77	Gurbina narula	Course in film making outside college German course at Max Mueller	<p>Internship at aiesec in incoming corporate department</p> <p>Internship at luxury closet - online fashion brand as a content writer</p>	Nil	Nil

78	Jasmin A Jose	1. Member of NCC in sem 1. 2. Member of AICUF in sem 2. 3. Presently an active member of women study centre. 4. Part of the organising committee during Ecovantage 2016-17 and 2017-18. 5. Took part in eco dept's rubix workshop and other seminars. 6. Took part in Annual sports day 2016-17 and 2017-18. 7. Took part in EGNITE'18 Baazigar competition.	1. WSC Survey on PG.	Nil	Received Rs.1000 for participating in EGNITE'18 Baazigar competition.
79	Joby George	NSS	Nil	Nil	Nil
80	Kanika Goyal	1) Research and analysis 2) MUNs 3) Badminton player	Internships : 1. The Indian Economist - Content Strategy Analyst 2. Simply Gyan - Content Writer 3. The Campus Connect - Marketing Associate	Nil (In college)	Award for Paper Presentation
81	Kriti Sharma	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
82	Kuhu Singh	Cartoonist for contrarion magazine	Interned at Pioneer Investocorp from June 2017 to August 2017	Nil	Nil
83	Lynette Leo	Participation in Indian music competitions as part of the Indian music society of the college . Participation in Ecovantage as a core team member.	Ecovantage , 2016 and 17 (participation)	Nil	Indian Classical Choir competitions: Lady Hardinge College - First Position. Kamla Nehru College - Second position. Daulat Ram College - Second position . St. Stephens College - Second position . Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies (SSCBS) - Third position .
84	MONAL NASA	Nil	1.)	Nil	Nil
85	Muskan Ailawadhi	NSS Volunteer	Administrative staff college of India , VSAI, Qrius	Nil	Battle of brands - first prize
86	Neha Mittal	Helped organise all the events of Curious English Quiz Society. Helped organise Montage'18 being	I was the operational head at The Campus Connect, a startup	Nil	Certificates for my contribution towards Montage'18. Certificate for my contributions

		in the marketing team of Montage. Helped organise campus surfers at Ecovantage'17.			towards the Curiousus, English Quiz Society.
87	Nidhi Ranga	Nil	Interned at the finance department of Airports Authority of India for 2 months.	Bagged the first prize in Battle of brands competition and received certificates in Ecovantage	Nil
88	Nupur Garg	I have been a part of ecovantage organising committee during both my first year and second year.	Internship at TERI after cllg hours from 20th dec 2017- 19th feb 2018.	Nil	Nil
89	Piyanshi Goel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
90	Prachi Chaudhary	Eco vantage	Nil	Nil	Nil
91	Rhea Michael	Writer for contrarian	Nil	Nil	Nil
92	Sakshi Sharma	Won several medals in Inter-college Aquatic Championship 2016-17 and 2017-18. Participated in the All India Inter-University Aquatic Championship 2016-17. Won 1gold and 1silver medal at the All India Inter-University Aquatic Championship 2017-18.	Presented two ppts in class.	Nil	Won several medals in Inter-College Aquatic Championship 2016-17 and 2017-18. Participated in the All India Inter-University Aquatic Championship 2016-17. Won 1 gold and 1 silver medal in All India Inter-University Aquatic Championship 2017-18.
93	Sampada Saxena	Painting	Internship at Niti Aayig during summer 2017	1st position in Economics Hons. In 1st Year	Golden Brush Award for Painting (outside college)
94	Sampada Saxena	Painting (not in college)	Internship at Niti Aayog, Government of India from 1st June 2017- 15th July 2017.	1st position in Economic Honours in 1st year.	Golden brush award for Painting (outside college)
95	Sanya arora	Nss,core team member	Nil	Nil	Nil
96	Shweta Shaju	1. In the Organising Committee of Ecovantage 2017. 2. Volunteered in an event(Battle of Brands) in Zion 2017. 3. In the Hospitality Team of Ecovantage 2016	Research Paper on 'Are farm loan waivers good economics?'	Nil	Nil
97	Stella Mathews	Nil	Intern under the project"improving learning levels of children in MCD schools" in SARD	Nil	Nil
98	Sukanya Mahajan	Nil	I've interned in Orange Business Services which	Nil	Nil

			is a France Telecommunication Company. I was in the digital resourcing team (LinkedIn team) and was responsible for international recruitments. I interned there in summer of 2017		
99	Tarlika gaur	Core team member - NSS	Nil	Nil	Certificate of appreciation for being a core team member of National Service Scheme.
100	Upasna Sirohi	Have been a part of Leaders for Tomorrow (LFT), Green Revolution certificate programme, member of core team in Rubik's cube and committee simulation workshop, member of core team of Ecovantage for the year 2016-17	Nil	Nil	Won the second prize in fresher's debate in college, received LOR from Leaders for Tomorrow
101	Vasvi	Mercatus (marketing society) , troubadours (theatre Society)	Dhara motor finance limited. Summer trainee	NA	Event head
102	Vidhi Gandotra	1. Part of NSS for the past two years 2. Volunteering with the NGO- Make A Difference 3. Volunteering with the NGO- CRY	1. Interned with NITI AAYOG	Nil	1. First position in intra department debate competition 2. First position in marketing event
103	Y Antara Rao	Debating, Theatre, Films, Poetry I am a part of the college debating society and have done more than 30 tournaments, reaching pre finals in many of them. I did a play in November 2017 on Kashmir which was enacted at India International Centre. I acted in a film ASTHI that got selected at Court Metrage, Cannes Film Festival 2018. I am a part of the college poetry club and an avid writer.	Green Revolution - Climate Change Ambassador of JMC [2017] NDTV - interned with the programme India Matters in July 2017	Nil	Quarterfinalist at IPCW, SRCC, BITS PILANI fresher debates. Semi finalist at KMC fresher debate. Winner ZHC conventional debate. Winner IITGuwahati Parliamentary Debate. Quarter finalist at KMC, SRCC, Jindal senior debates in 2017. Quarter finalist at IITD senior debate in 2018. Semi finalist in ZHC senior debate in 2018
104	Aarushi Goel	Vice President of Snapshots, member of Enactus JMC, core team member of EcoVantage in all the three years	-	Nil	Second position in photography competition held at Lady Harding Medical College
105	Abinaya J	Aicuf core team	Nil	Nil	Nil

106	Ananya Datta	Sports- Ball Badminton	Finance ministry; infrastructure, PPP Cell from May'17 to July'17	Nil	Gold in intercollege ball badminton tournament held in Jan 2017 Silver in intercollege ball badminton tournament held in Jan 2018 Gold in Gargi Golden Jubilee invitational tournament held October 2016 Bronze in Miranda college fest 2017
107	Anna Binu	Ecovantage volunteering, department activities	Human Rights law network kochi, cochin stock exchange	Nil	Nil
108	Anoushka Samaddar	ENACTUS society.	Research Intern, Health Finance and Governance Project, Abt Associates India Pvt Ltd- Dec'17 to Feb'18	First position in college for academic session 2016-17	Nil
109	Anshika Sharma	Part of English Quiz society, Member of the Quiztopia'18 , Core team member of Comquest'18 and Ecovantage'18 and Annual General Quiz	Interned at Tractebel Engie during the month of June'17 and at Grant Thornton during June'16 .	Nil	Received certificates for the above .
110	Ashrika Gupta	1. National Service Scheme - Organised and managed more than 100 events in and outside college 2. Managed several placement drives in college	1. Interned at Radisson Blu Paschim Vihar in their Accounts Department 2. Interned with Posterguy under their Marketing Department	Nil	1. NSS A Grade member certificate for completing 120 hours in the session 2017-18 2. Certificate of Appreciation for being the Vice President of NSS Society JMC for the session 2017-18 3. Certificate of Appreciation for being the Senior Core team member of NSS Society JMC for the session 2017-18 4. Certificate of Recognition for completing 300 hours as a volunteer under NSS Society JMC 5. Certificate of Recognition by We Clothe Them , Navagat NGO, Pinkvhain for being a volunteer, undertaking various awareness programs and collection drives
111	Ashrika Gupta	1. Vice President- National Service Scheme JMC 2017-18 2. Senior Core Team Memeber - Natinal Service Scheme JMC 2017-18	1. Internship under the Accounts department at Radisson Blu Paschim Vihar New Delhi	Nil	1. Certificate of Appreciation for being the Vice President- National Service Scheme JMC 2017-18 2. Certificate of Appreciation for being the Senior Core Team

		<p>3. Organised More than 120 events including various donation drives, walks and talks for social cause</p> <p>4. Organised various placement drives held on campus under the Placement Cell of JMC 2017-18</p> <p>4. Core Team Member- Economics Association JMC 2017-18</p> <p>5. Created awareness on our Right to Vote by organising and setting up a desk for the inclusion of names under the Election Commission of India by being the SVEEP College Ambassador under the Election Commission of India 2017-18 representing JMC</p>			<p>Member - Natinal Service Scheme JMC 2017-18</p> <p>3. Certificate of Recognition for being a Core Team Member- Placement Cell JMC 2017-18</p> <p>4. Core Team Member- Economics Association JMC 2017-18</p> <p>5. Certificate of Appreciation for being the SVEEP College Ambassador under the Election Commission of India 2017-18 representing JMC</p> <p>6. Certificate of Recognition for completing 300 hours of volunteering under National Service Scheme JMC 2015-18</p> <p>7. Certificate of Appreciation for volunteering with NGO Navagat</p> <p>8. Certificate of Appreciation for volunteering with We clothe Them in organising a donation drive</p> <p>9. Certificate of Recognition for attending a session in support of Cancer Awareness with Pinkvchain</p>
112	Avni Rakheja	Judo ,Wrestling	Ernst and young India Franchise India Faridabad Social umbrella ngo charity event etc	Analytics case study challenge ,RLA ,2nd position Venketeshwara ,Eco fest competetion 2nd position Etc	Consecutive position holder in intercollege judo and wrestling for 3 consecutive years.
113	Debanjali Dasgupta	<p>1. Research Head of CURIOSUS- The English Quiz Society JMC</p> <p>2. Organising Head of Wanderlust- The Online Travel Quiz in QuizTopia</p> <p>3. Member of the Organising Committee in Ecovantage 2017 in the event Tri Quizzard Tournament</p> <p>4. Organised Annual General Quiz in Montage 2018</p> <p>5. Member of NSS JMC</p> <p>6. Member of IRIS- The Fine Arts Society</p>	Internship at IPSOS Research Pvt Ltd in the Public Affairs Team (June-July 2017)	Nil	Nil
114	Deepakshi Chaudhary	Ecovantage -coreteam Hobnob-volunteer	Nil	Nil	Inter college cross country competition -2nd

		Quiztopia (member of society) Athletics player Cross country (captain)			Inter college Athletics competition - 4*400m-1st
115	Eva Sharma	-	-	-	-
116	Fiza Chopra	English Debating society 2015-2018 MUN Society 2015-2016 NSS volunteer 2015-2018 Ecovantage core team 2015 and 2017	Interned with Pepsico in 2017 in the marketing and Public Policy Department. Interned with Starwood in 2015 in the finance department.	Nil	Semi final panellist adjudicator at NRMD'18 Breaking adjudication at LSRPD'18 Breaking adjudication at Mukalma 2017.
117	Juisha Thomas	Am part of JMC NCC , National Sports Organisation(NSO),green society and was part of JMC education program(JMCEP)	Nil	Nil	Represented JMC in various cultural events and also bagged first position in slogan writing competition in NCC Camp
118	Komal Rawal	1. An active of the Global Youth JMC chapter 2. Organising Committee for the Ecovantage 2017 3. Member of National Service Scheme (NSS) 4. Member of the India- Chile Forum, Global Youth	1. Deloitte- Business Tax Intern (2016) 2. Deloitte- Transfer Pricing Intern(2017)	NIL	NIL
119	Lavanya sayal	Enactus Film soc	Deloitte Icra	Nil	Nil
120	Manali Amitav	Theatre society (troubadours), student council representative, marketing society (mercatus), NSO,	Internship at HDFC Mutual Funds and EY Consultancy	Nil	Came first in theatre competition at MBS College
121	Nandini Kaushik	National Table tennis player Senior National Netball Winner Intercollege Table tennis winner	Press Trust of India - under chief editor of Economics bureau AIESEC Indonesia- Intern with Medium scale enterprise to Meet SDG goals of UN Bank Of Maharashtra- Forex trading division Volunteer work with NGOs	Nil	Table tennis intercollege winner Yearly scholarship from Netball Federation of India 2nd position in quiz organised by quiz Soc of JMC
122	Natasha Agnes D'cruze	Surveys with Jean Dreze	Survey on pension cancellation due to aadhaar (Dec)	Nil	Nil

			Survey on DBT scheme in February		
123	Neethu Joshy	Nil	Intern at Kerala State Commission for Protection of child rights	Nil	Nil
124	Nidhi John	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
125	Paanya Verma	NSS, Film appreciation society, Rhythm of life NGO, 1 month internship Analec	Analec research enabling solution: 1 month internship (Dec-Jan'18) worked in the HR department handling excel sheets including employee attendance, office hours etc conducted and analysed Employee satisfaction survey	Nil	Nil
126	Pragya Virmani	1. Treasurer and Member of Economics Department Student Council for the sessions 2016-17 and 2017-18 respectively. 2. Core team member of Economics Department Annual fest- ECOVANTAGE for 3 consecutive years. 2. Quizzer 3. Orator 4. Montage core team member	Research Intern at PPP division of NITI AAYOG from June 2017- August 2017	-	1. Finalist at INDIA-ASEAN inter college quiz competition. 2. Research head and student-mentor volunteer for the National Elections Quiz'18 (NEQ) organised by Election Commission of India (ECI) under their SVEEP programme in January 2018.
127	Prarthna Tandon	NSS - core team member Member of the economics club Ecovantage- Core team member and organising head (2017)	2016- Centre for Civil Society 2017- Niti Aayog	Nil	Nil
128	Rohanshi Vaid	1. Council member for economics department FY 2017-18 2. Publicity head - Ecovantage 2017 3. Formatting head - Economics newsletter 4. Creativity Design team - Golden Jubilee 2017 events. 5. Volunteer - Sachi Saheli program for Delhi Government. And data collecting for mega PTM records 6. Member - Enactus	1. Summer intern - EY 2. Intern - NASSCOM - ssc - Project - E waste Management in India. 3. Intern - Teri-Government Advisory - Project - The economic rate of return of renewable technologies in India.	Nil	Nil

		7. Member - e cell 8. Montage core team			
129	Sanjana Mahajan	Writer in the Economics dept newsletter - The Contrarian in 2016-17	Internships at Aequitas and HDFC Bank in 2016	Nil	Nil
130	Sanya Srivastava	Enactus JMC	Nil	Nil	Nil
131	Sanya Srivastava	Enactus national competition - 2016 Enactus national competition - 2017	Little black book Delhi 2015 Becoming I foundation 2015 Genpact - 2017	Nil	Nil
132	Seerat Byala	President of the Department of Economics, organised and coordinated events for the academic year 2017-18 Member of Entrepreneurship Cell- participated in events organised by the society Core team member JMCEP- Taught students from underprivileged backgrounds and organised activities for them	Interned at Centre for Policy Research July 2017	Nil	Nil
133	Sheetal Gehlot	Quizzing (Quiz soc JMC), Arts & sketching (personal tutor), part of college events like Ecovantage , Golden Jubilee Inaugural , Annual general quiz, Quiztopia	NITI Ayog - Worked on different themes under Adviser : Anna Roy (DM& A , Industry verticals) Major topics :- 1) Ease of doing Business Index 2) Happiness Index 3) Agriculture Sector Data indicators (For NITI Ayog's new Public Data Portal-still under process) Part of Field Survey held in Khunti District of Jharkhand under guidance & supervision of Jean Dreze & Reetika Khera on the broad theme of leakages in PDS &	nil	1) 5th rank in Haryana postal circle in 18 & above age group (envelop category) in All India letter writing campaign organised by Department of Posts . Received souvenir and cash prize of ₹10k . Letter displayed in an exhibition on occasion of Gandhi Jayanti . Topic of letter - " Dear Babu you inspire me ..." Theme on which I wrote - Open defecation 2) 4th position in All india ASEAN Quiz conducted by quiz raft & all 10 ASEAN member embassies in India. Participated in team of three.

			pension schemes due to Aadhaar		
134	Simran ahuja	Worked with Ngo Navagaat for various projects: Worked with NGO.umeed and We clothe them to organise collection drives. Event head for Ecovantage:international trade.	Interned at HDFC under Human Resources.	Nil	Nil
135	Simran Arora	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
136	Sonam Suri	1. Team Head of Ecovantage team 2017-18 (Annual Economics department fest) 2. Vice President of National Service Scheme Society 2017-18 3. Member of Organising Committee of Ecovantage 2016-17 4. Core team member of Nation Service Scheme Society 2016-17 5. Volunteer at Navagaat NGO 6. Volunteer for Breast cancer awareness program 7. Volunteer for We Clothe Them collection drives 8. Attended Kings college summer school in July 2016 (International Relations) 9.Completed 300 hours of social service.	1. Trainee at ONGC Videsh Ltd (HR department) June 2017 2. Trainee and recruitment head at IndusAction - December 2015- February 2016	Nil	Nil
137	Steffy	Member of nss	Nil	Nil	Nil
138	Tessy Rose Samson	Part of the choir and volunteer at JMC education programme	Volunteer at Indo Global Social Service Society. Project - Flood relief in Assam	Nil	Nil
139	Tricia Prakash	MUN Society	Nil	Nil	Nil

Appendix B: Documentation, Minutes and Agenda of Department Meetings

1. A meeting of the Department of Economics was held on 26th July, 2017 at 10 a.m. in the staff room.

AGENDA – Department Activities for the semester

It was decided that Ms Rajni Singh will be in-charge of the Economics Association.

1. A total of Rs 40,000 was decided to be reserved for the Departmental activities during the year.
2. Ms Megha Jacob and Ms Jasmin were chosen as the staff advisors for the Economics Newsletter.
3. Mr Naveen Joseph and Ms Akshara were made in-charge of the fresher's debate.
4. It was also decided that student committees for Ecovantage, Hospitality, Newsletter and Finances were needed.
5. 10 o'clock was kept as the slot for any talks or guest lectures and days were to be kept flexible to suit the convenience of the speaker.
6. 13th October was kept as the tentative date for Ecovantage.
7. The overnight trip was scheduled for the October break.
8. It was discussed that lists of volunteers for any activity were to be made for ECA slips.
9. Economics Council Elections were scheduled for 2nd August, 2017, Wednesday in the 2nd period.
10. Students' contribution was decided to be Rs. 500 for Economics Association.

2. A meeting of the Department of Economics with the Principal was held on 17th August, 2017 at 10 a.m.

AGENDA – Department activities for the year 2017-18 and performance of students

The agenda of the meeting was to brief the Principal about the activities that the Department plans to take up in the year 2017-18 and also to report the performance of the students in the internal assessment as well as University Examinations.

3. The Department of Economics held a meeting on 11th September 2017 at 10:45 am in the Staff room.

AGENDA – Golden Jubilee year project.

The meeting was held to discuss the Golden Jubilee year project.

1. The department plans to take up a project on financial inclusion.
2. It was decided that both the students and teachers will participate in the project.
3. The aim of the project is to include people into the banking network by surveying and identifying them in selected areas.
4. It was also decided that a workshop will be organized for the students in conjunction with Bank of India, focusing on financial literacy and inclusion.

4. A meeting of the Department of Economics was held on 21st September 2017 at 11:30 am in the Economics Department Room.

AGENDA – Department Fest Ecovantage 2017

The agenda of the meeting was to get information about the preparations of the department fest Ecovantage from the students.

1. Important events and student activities were discussed.
2. Duties were assigned to the teachers and students for the inaugural lecture by Dr Indira Rajaraman.
3. The students briefed the department on the following events :
 - International Trade Game
 - Tri – Quizzard Tournament
 - Campus Surfers
 - Paper Presentation
 - Brand Tambola

5. A meeting of the department of Economics was held on 15th November 2017 at 9.30 a.m in the staff room.

AGENDA-Distribution of black badges for Black Day

It was held in support of the Black Day, to discuss the recommendations of the 7th Pay Commission. On this day the college Staff Association had distributed black badges to all the teachers.

6. A meeting of the department of Economics was held on 12th January 2018 at 11.30 a.m in the staff room.

AGENDA- Events and activities of the department during the semester.

1. It was decided that the department will hold the following programmes/events:
 - a.) Committee Simulation (Niti Aayog),
 - b.) Rubik's cube workshop in two sessions,
 - c.) A sports event,
 - d.) A day trip, the venue for which was to be decided in consultation with the students.
2. It was also decided to conduct a workshop on Survey design Methodology in the month of February .
3. The department had also planned to hold an Internal Faculty Development Program.
4. It was decided that Mr.Naveen, Ms. Akshara and Ms.Akanksha were to be in charge of this workshop.
5. Ms.Megha and Ms.Jasmin were assigned the task of inviting speakers for the lecture series.

7. A meeting of the department of economics was held on 14th of March 2018 at 11:30 a.m. in the staff room.

AGENDA- Department report (2015-17) to be submitted to IQAC

Following suggestions were made:

1. It was proposed that the department should have a department alumni meet.
 2. It was suggested that a library be maintained in the department room.
 3. The department also plans to hold certain short courses and workshops for students during the summer break.
- 8.** A meeting of the department of economics was held on 25th April 2018 at 11:00 a.m. in the staff room.

AGENDA- Identification of students, short of attendance

1. The list of students, across the three years, with short attendance was finalized.
2. It was decided that the parents/guardians of these students will be contacted.
3. It was also decided that a workshop on game theory will be organized in the summer break for interested students.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT PROFORMA

Report for the Department of _____ Economics _____ Year 2018 – 2019

1. Name of the Teacher Incharge of the Department: _____ Shalini Shrivastava _____
2. Attendance 2018 - 2019

Teacher	Class	No. and Topic of Paper	No. of Lectures Delivered	No. of students in different attendance categories						
				85% & above	80% & above but less than 85%	75% & above but less than 80%	70% above but less than 75%	66.6% & above but less than 70%	Less than 66.6%	

3. College Society for which teachers in the Department are responsible:

Name of Teacher	Society	Indicate Convenor/Member	No. of students participated	Venue	Date
Smita Gupta	Students Council	Convenor			2018-19
Shalini Shrivastava	IQAC	Member			
Rajni Singh	Convocation Committee	Convenor		MPH, Jesus & Mary College	15/01/2019
Daisy Sales	Bursar				
Daisy Sales	Moderation Committee	Member			
Jasmin	Peace Society	Co-Convenor	38		2018-19
Jasmin	Mercatus	Member	150		2018-19
Jasmin	Curiosus - The English Quiz Society	Co-Convenor	150		2018-19
G Lavanya	English Debating Society	Co-Convenor	40		2018-19
G Lavanya	Montage Core Team	Member			2018-19
G Lavanya	Economics Research & Skill Development Cell	Member			
Akanksha Aggarwal	IRIS: The Fine Arts Society	Member			2018-19
Akanksha Aggarwal	Entrepreneurship Cell	Member			2018-19

Akanksha Aggarwal	Economics Research and Skill Development Cell	Member			2018-19
Akanksha Aggarwal	Montage core team	Member			2019
Megha Jacob	English Debating society	Co-convenor	40		2018-19
Megha Jacob	Public Policy and Analysis cell, JMC	Co-convenor	150		2019
Megha Jacob	AICUF	Member	250		2018-19
Megha Jacob	Economics Research and Skill Development Cell	Member	25		2018-May 2019
Megha Jacob	NAAC Criterion 3 (Research) Team	Member			2019 April onwards
Megha Jacob	Montage core team	Member			2019
Naveen Joseph Thomas	JMCMUN	Convener			2018-19
Naveen Joseph Thomas	AICUF	Member			2018-19
Naveen Joseph Tomas	NDMC Project of JMC	Member, Information Systems			
Akshara Awasthi	Green Society	Member			2018-19

4. Co-curricular programmes arranged by the Department:

Name of Teacher	Programme	Teachers Involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Shalini Srivastava	Ecovantage: Chaired the panel Discussion with Rajasree Ray, Prof. Saudamini Das and Mr. Sunil Simon as panelists			MPH	08-10-2018
Dr. Daisy Sales	Ecovantage: Judged the paper presentation event			MPH 2	08-10-2018
Megha Jacob	Freshers Debate	Akshara Awasthi		Hall	August 2018
Megha Jacob	Contrarian	Akanksha Agarwal			2018-19
Megha Jacob	Ecovantage: Paper Presentation, Panel Discussion and Brand Tambola	Dr. Daisy Sales and G.Lavanya		MPH2	08-10-2018
Megha Jacob	Organized a seminar by Dr. Praveen Saxena (Former Advisor to the Government of India under the MNRE, CEO, Skill Council for Green JOBS under the Skill India Mission)	Naveen Joseph Thomas		308	6-02-2019

	on“Industry 4.0 Sustainable Development and skill Ecosystem”				
Megha Jacob	One of the organizers of a one day workshop organized by JMC in collaboration with IISERPune, TROPICUSU team on “Climate Across Curriculum: Educational Resources for teachers.	Shalini Srivastava		MPH and MPH 1	28-01-2019
Akshara Awasthi	Sanskriti School Volunteering Programme: Student Volunteer as writers for special children in school and boards exams.			Sanskriti School	5-03-2019 7-03-2019 9-03-2019 12-03-2019 14-03-2019 16-03-2019
Akshara Awasthi	Concluding Ceremony	G.Lavanya Akanksha Aggarwal			20-04-2019
Akshara Awasthi	Teaching Research Methodology and Data Analysis	Megha Jacob Akanksha Aggarwal G.Lavanya			2018-19
Jasmin	One of the organizers of the department Alumni Day	Naveen Joseph Thomas		Hall	29-09-2018
Jasmin	Organized a talk by Ms. Surekha Nagpal (Transformation Leader, Genpact & Alumni, Department of Economics, Jesus & Mary College) on “Effective Management of the Interview Process”			408	23-01-2019
Jasmin	Organized a seminar by Professor Arun Kumar (Malcolm S. Adiseshiah Chair Professor at the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi) on “Black Incomes & Demonetization”			Hall	21-02-2019
Jasmin	Delivered a lecture on “Basic Research Methods in Statistics” for the			408	03-09-2018

	Certification Workshop on Basic Statistics and Econometrics using R				
Jasmin	Ecovantage: Puzzle Pint and International Trade Game	Akanksha Aggarwal		Hall & Amphitheatre	08-10-18
Akanksha Aggarwal	Organizer and one of the Resource Persons of a 15-hour Certification Workshop on Basic Statistics and Econometrics using R.	Shalini Srivastava		408	26/09/18 - 27/03/19
Akanksha Aggarwal	Concluding Ceremony	Akshara Awasthi G Lavanya			2018-19
Akanksha Aggarwal	Ecovantage: Puzzle Pint	Jasmin		Hall	08/10/18
Akanksha Aggarwal	Contrarian	Megha Jacob			2018-19
G Lavanya	Ecovantage: Paper Presentation & Panel Discussion	Megha Jacob Naveen Joseph Thomas		MPH-2 & MPH	2018-19
G Lavanya	Concluding Ceremony	Akanksha Aggarwal Akshara Awasthi			2018-19
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Seminar delivered to Women's Development Cell on "Women and Work Patterns" as a part of its certificate Course Classes			Seminar Room	22nd February 2019
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Conducted a workshop under the Contrarian (Economics Magazine of the Economics Department) on the topic of survey ethics surrounding "Referencing in Research"			504	08-02-2019
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Ecovantage: Organized the Panel Discussion with	G Lavanya Megha Jacob		MPH	08-10-2018

	Rajasree Ray, Prof. Saudamini Das and Mr. Sunil Simon as panelists				
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5. Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College:

Name of Student	Programme	Teachers involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Details appended					

6. Number of students of the Department who have participated in Community Development programmes:

Year	NSS	JMCEP	WDC	NCC	Peace	Green	Any other
I Year	41	3	3	3	2	2	7
II Year	37		1	1	6	1	7
III Year	50		1	1			2

7. University assignments undertaken by teachers of the Department. (Please do not

8. disclose paper setting and Examination duties)

9. Publications (books, research papers/articles and book reviews) by members of the Department during the course of the academic year. Format Is given as follows:

(a) For books: Surname, Name (Year of Publication), Title of Publication, Place of Publication, Publisher, ISBN No.

(b) For research article: Surname, Name (Year of Publication), Title of Paper, Journal in which published, ISBN No., Page No.

Name of Teacher	Publication	Year	Title
Megha Jacob	Project Report completed for the NHRC, Government of India	2018	A study on Human Rights of Transgender as a Third gender
Megha Jacob	Project Report for the Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2018-19	Documentation of the Governance Arrangements in Non part-9 areas of North Eastern states

10. Participation of faculty in:

a. International conferences held abroad, with topic, place and dates

b. Conferences held in India, with topic, place and dates

c. Refresher & Orientation courses (as resource persons)

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Conference/ Seminar/Meeting/	Nature of Participation	Venue	Date

Megha Jacob	Economics	FDP by the Research Cell and IQAC of JMC, Delhi University on “Emerging Research Methodologies in Social Sciences”	Participant	Hall, JMC	3 rd and 4 th May, 2018
Megha Jacob	Economics	FDP and workshop organised by TROPICUSU, funded by International Council for Science (IISER, Pune) at Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi University	Presented the lesson plan which was accepted by the organizers	Sri Venkateswara College, Delhi University	13th and 14th October, 2018
Megha Jacob	Economics	Faculty Development Program by IISER Pune and JMC on Climate across curriculum	Organizer	Jesus and Mary College	28/01/2019
Megha Jacob	Economics	Participated in a fully sponsored workshop at IISER Pune on formulating e-lesson plans for TROPICUSU in collaboration with the UN bodies and other international organizations	Paper Presenter and Participant	IISER Pune	18-19 th March, 2019
Akanksha Aggarwal	Economics	Faculty Development Program by IISER Pune and JMC on Climate across curriculum	Participant	Jesus and Mary College	28/01/19
Akanksha Aggarwal	Economics	Faculty Development Program by Council for Social Development on Research Methodology in Social Sciences.	Participant	Council for Social Development	10/12/18 - 21/12/18
Jasmin	Economics	Faculty Development Program by IISER Pune and JMC on Climate across curriculum	Participant	Jesus and Mary College	28-01-2019
Jasmin	Economics	Fourteenth Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development, Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi	Participant	Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi	19-12-2018 to 21-12-2018
Jasmin	Economics	Faculty Development Program on Research Methodology & Teaching Pedagogy	Participant	South Campus, University of Delhi	30-04-2019 to 05-05-2019
G Lavanya	Economics	FDP by the Research Cell and IQAC of JMC, Delhi University on “Emerging Research Methodologies in Social Sciences”	Participant	Jesus and Mary College	3 rd and 4 th May, 2018

G Lavanya	Economics	Faculty Development Program by IISER Pune and JMC on Climate across curriculum	Participant	Jesus and Mary College	28-01-2019
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11. Honours received by faculty members at the international/national level
 12. Talks and Seminars (National/International) organized by the Department
 13. Outstanding visitors to the Department in the course of the academic year:

Name	Designation	Purpose of visit	Date
Professor Arun Kumar	Malcolm S. Adiseshiah Chair Professor at the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi	Delivered a seminar on “Black Incomes & Demonetization”	21.02.2019
Dr. Praveen Saxena	Former Advisor to the Government of India under the MNRE, CEO, Skill Council for Green JOBS under the Skill India Mission	Delivered a seminar on “Industry 4.0 Sustainable Development and skill Ecosystem”	06.02.2019
Prof. Saudamini Das	NABARD Chair Professor at the Institute of Economic Growth and Fellow of South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE), Kathmandu	Panelist, Ecovantage, 2018	08.10.2018
Rajasree Ray	Climate Change Finance Unit, Department of Economics Affairs, Ministry of Finance	Panelist, Ecovantage, 2018	08.10.2018

14. No. of Department meetings held in the course of the academic year: 6
 Documentation of meetings with proper Agenda and Minutes appended.
15. Library: Budget for the year and its utilization
- Total no. of books appertaining to the subject in the College Library
 - Amount of Library Budget available to the Department
 - No. of new books added to the library for the Department in the year 2017-18
16. Laboratory Budget for the year:
- Indicate advantages experienced by the Department in the day to day work
 - Disadvantages experienced by the Department
 - Suggestions, if any
17. List of students who were awarded merit certificate:

Indira Menon Award for Academic excellence- Ahnees Kaur and Ashmika Gouchwal

Seema Nazareth Memorial Scholarship: Ashmika Gouchwal

The Geeta Chopra Memorial Scholarship: Natasha Raj

18. Alumni Day and other Alumni related activities/events held during the year:

The Department of Economics organized its first ever Alumni Day on the 29th September 2018, which saw a turnout of 50 plus Alumni.

19. Review and Comparison with previous year's Department report.

- In the previous academic year, the department had identified a strong alumni network as key resource and opportunity for the department. The department has made a step towards gaining from this resource by organizing the department's first ever Alumni Day on the 29th September 2018. Thereafter, a Whatsapp group has been created to keep the alumni informed of all major events organized in the departments and as a medium for sharing various job and internship opportunities.
- The department has made a leap by establishing a research cell which, over the entire academic year, rolled out a survey in Sanjay Camp a slum cluster located near our college. The teachers along with students surveyed 78 households to gather information regarding demographic characteristics of the people residing in the slum and also to identify areas for intervention.
- The teachers in the department have been actively engaged in updating their knowledge base through increased participation in faculty development programs.
- The number of publications in this academic year compared to previous year has been low.
- The number of conferences attended by faculty members is low compared to previous academic year.

20. SWOC Analysis

Strengths:

- The biggest strength of the department is the dynamic faculty which has ensured that the students have exposure to a myriad of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular events.
- Teachers have been actively engaging keeping their skills up to date by attending regular faculty development programs.
- Strong link between the department and alumni. They are now engaging with the current students by delivering talks and providing details of job and internship opportunities.
- The Department has set up a research cell with the purpose of social outreach and providing students with field experience.

Weakness:

- The number of publications in this academic year compared to previous years has been low.
- The number of conferences attended by faculty members is low compared to previous academic years.

Opportunities:

- The department can design certificate programs for advanced econometric and research writing software such as R and STATA, and LaTeX.
- The department plans to organize an international conference in the forthcoming academic year.

Challenges:

- One of the major challenges faced by the department is balancing time between co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities, and focussing on core academic tasks in an extremely packed semester system.

21. Future Plans

- The department plans to organize short-term courses and certificate-programs on R and Latex.
- The department is in the process of organizing an international seminar.
- Inviting at least one Alumna every semester as a resource person to facilitate greater interaction of the current students with their Alumae.

Appendix: Student participation information

Name	Current Semester	Details Of Extra-curricular Activities	Details of Projects/ Internships
Amisha Kapoor	II	English Debating society	Volunteering at Vidya, an NGO
ANJALI ELIZABETH JOY	II	Participated in flashmob for ecovantage	Nil
Anna Sara baby	II	Participation in green society	Nil
Anu Maria Joseph	II	None	Nil
Payal Upreti	II	Part of Panorama	Nil
Prerna Sharma	II	Kathak Dancer - Part of Nrityanjali The Indian Dance Society of Jesus and Mary College , New Delhi	Currently doing an internship with P&G , promoting the campaign by whisper India with the motive of empowering women
Shobha Abraham	II	Economics student Council member	Nil
Sneha Sood	II	I have participated in the mock parliament where i was in the opposition party. I also participated in ecovantage and was a part of campus surfers. I got an A+ grade on the certificate by UN under green revolution	Nil
Aanya Sikka	II	Nrityanjali Mercatus Ecell	Research cell of JMC P&G -internship campaign
Ananya Krishna	II	Nil	Nil
Angel Susan John	II	Been a part of Ecovantage	NIL

Ann Joe	II	Flashmob Ecovantage	Nil
Ann Maria Renny	II	Curiosus, English Quizzing Society	Nil
Aparaajita	II	1. Member of the JMC Model UN society. Participated in Model UN conferences as a delegate. 2. Member of the Finance and investment cell. 3. Member of the marketing society, Mercatus.	Core team member at NGO Niva.
Archita Agarwal	II	Inter college events - cui bono Hindu college, policypher hansraj college, Srcc business conclave	Projects - research project with economics department JMC Intern at The Education Tree, youth leadership society, the nature of work mostly includes social media marketing.
Arpita Mary Abraham	II	Mun society	Nil
Arunima Sriva	II	Part of Economics magazine 'The Contrarian'	Nil
Arunima Srivastava	II	Part of 'The Contrarian' Economics Magazine team	None
Chetsi bhatia	II	Participated in inter college tennis tournament Participated in inter college ball badminton tournament	Nil
Drishti Dudeja	II	Core Team Member of Sponsorship Team of Ecovantage . Core team member of Finance Department of Finance and Investment Cell . Core Marketing Team Member of Montage .	Internship with Delhi Government, under Ministry of Health from 1st September to 30th October 2018 completing 100 hours under project Cigrencial. Internship with Delhi Government under Ministry of Health from 16th to 27th February 2019 , surveying Mauhala Clinics.
Edha Garg	II	Sports: Chess	Nil
Elizabeth jaimon	II	Montage 2019 core team	Nil
Gatha Singh	II	Part of Enactus, Jesus and Mary college	Nil
Gayatri Capoor	II	Core team: ecovantage , cultural head: montage	Nil

Gunjan Gupta	II	Member of NSO, Puzzle Club and research team	Nil
Janya Goel	II	Bharatanatyam dance and singing	Publicity internship with PepsiCo through the education tree
Jasmine sood	II	Enactus, E_cell, FIC	Nil
Jomol Johnson	II	Member of the puzzle club Member of IRIS, the fine arts society Member of Dastaan, the architectural society	Nil
Joshna Kidangen Joseph	II	I have been in montage team	Nil
Kamun Thakur	II	Hockey Team	Nil
Kavya maria raju	II	Participated in flashmob for ecovantage and montage 2019	Part of the research project
Khushi Jain	II	Dance.	Nil
Lavanya Rustagi	II	FIC society	Nil
Manvi Goyal	II	Member of The Puzzle Club	Nil
Manya Kapur	II	Mercatus Enactus Troubadours FIC	No internships done yet
Merin Mathew	II	Nil	Nil
Neha Bhargava	II	Cricket	Nil
Nimisha Elizabeth Thomas	II	Keyboardist.	Nil
Prisha Saxena	II	Member of Sunny Mugs Society, JMCMUN Society and Mercatus	Part of Economics Research Survey Team
Priya Sarah Varghese	II	Nil	Make for CRY- CRY for 2 months in 2018
Punya Kalra	II	Nil	Nil
Rabani Khurana	II	Part of panorama film society	Economic research in jmc

Renisha Rana	II	Finance and investment cell	None
Ritu Jacob	II	In the core team for Department Fest, Ecovantage 2018. Part of flashmob for montage 2019.	Nil
Riya Khanna	II	Nil	Nil
Rosemary Job	II	I'm a part of KAHKASHA- The Hindi dramatics society of JMC	Nil
Sama Banyal	II	Finance and investment cell Puzzle society	Nil
Saumya Jain	II	Participation in Ecovantage, Quiztopia, and inter college quizzes. Calligraphy competition (2nd prize) and poster making competition. Participants in the march past for Sports Day.	Nil
Sharon Rebecca Thomas	II	Quiz society	Nil
Sherin Sans	II	Nil	Nil
Shreshtha Jain	II	Participated in ecovantage, member of Puzzle Club	Nil
Shweta Mondal	II	A part of finance and investment Cell and pursuing Actuarial science.	Bachpan bachao andolan, 60 hours, New delhi, 2017 and proofing for kailash sathyarathi's quote book.
Simran Tomar	II	Nil	Nil
Sonu Sunny	II	Part of green society.	Nil
Tania Theofin	II	-	Nil
TANYA KAPAHI	II	good at yoga and other sports	Nil
Trisha bhayana	II	I'm part of the swimming team In college. I'm also part of the 'core team'	Not done any yet
Tulika Agarwal	II	Part of the economics research team	Nil
Vanshika Bajaj	II	Classical dance	Nil

Krishnakshi Kashyap	IV	Indian Classical (Sattriya) dancer. Performed in many national and international platforms all across the nation. Received the Young Talent Artistes Award from NEZCC (MINISTRY OF CULTURE, GOVT OF INDIA) for the year 2017-18	Nil
Aashna mahajan	IV	Part of enactus, fic, puzzle club and curosus	Carried research work in Niti aayog in delhi
Angel mathew	IV	Dancer	Nil
Anna Dolfe Jacob	IV	Part of the ndmc research team and puzzle club	Ndmc research team
Bhawna	IV	Nil	Nil
Deepali Malhotra	IV	1. Short-term course in AI and Big Data Analysis 2. Puzzle Club member	1. The Education Tree (Sept'17-May'18) 2. Mountain Dew (Sept'17- Oct'17) 3. DU Express (feb'18) 4. P&G (feb'18- june'18) 5. SOS Children' Village (19 June'18- 19 July'18)
G Jirene Rachna	IV	Marketing- Enactus	Nil
Garima	IV	Works with an NGO	Nil
Gunjan Sangal	IV	Nil	Nil
Harshita Joshi	IV	Participated in intercollege handball tournament, university handball tournament	Nil
Isha Jerath	IV	AIESEC, Hindi Dramatics in first sem	Alibaba-Campus Ambassador, AIESEC- Vice President (current)
Ishita Puri	IV	I am a part of the Puzzle Club of Jmc , have activity participated in Montage as the Campus Ambassador, I have pursued several social media internships as well.	I have completed several social media internships with Tredily.com (May-June 2018) Leaders for Tomorrow NGO (May-June 2018) and have acted as the campaign manager for LFT Foundation's Anti Drug Anti Ragging Campaign .

Jennifer Jacob	IV	Participated in debating and speech competitions , playing basketball, collecting news articles.	Worked with mentally and physically retarded students.
Jessica Nisser	IV	A part of curiosus society.	Nil
Kavya Benara	IV	Part of Curiosus and FIC, ecovantage	NDMC core team (research committee)
Khyati Tyagi	IV	Nil	Nil
Kritika Jain	IV	1) Troubadours- English dramatics society 2) Organising committee member of Curiosus-quiz society 3) Part of Contrarian- The magazine of Economics department	1) Internship- Prospurts (wealth management company) in Gurgaon Department: Analytics 2) internship- Bhargava Finance Department: marketing
Leena Thomas	IV	Nil	Nil
Maanya	IV	I was a part of montage core team 2019. I am also a part of eng magazine society of JMC. I am also a part of FIC. I am also the project head of NGO CDF	Niti aayog 15th dec 2018-25th jan 2019. Research on AI and employment
Malvika Chadha	IV	I'm a part of Troubadours-the theatre society of Jmc, Enactus JMC, Mercatus-The marketing society of JMC and the green society. I also take part in all the department fests like Ecovantage-the Economics association fest. Other than that I work with two ngo's in the field of child development and education.	1. AIS glass India- internship in the HR Department 2. Umeed ki Kiran- Ngo- 2018 full year internship- conducted workshops for children 3. Make a difference (MAD)- ngo- November 2018 to April 2019- I teach English to class 10th students in ARYA orphanage which is located in Jama masjid.

Meher Jain	IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Helped in organising events as a part of Finance and Investment Cell (FIC) Society 2. Wrote articles as a part of Economics magazine of College (Contrarian) 3. Part of the marketing department of ENACTUS society in college. 4. Helped in organizing Economics department events of ecovantage and NITI AAYOG Simulation in college. 5. Completed Certificate Course of French Language (2017). 6. Was Involved in the Green Revolution Global Certification Program. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interned at SEEDS (Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society) , NGO , conducted research on various policies in the organisation. 2. Interned at Leaders for Tomorrow (LFT) , NGO.
Michelle Rozario	IV	Preparing choir for Teachers' Day, freshers and dept farewell. Participated in march-past for sports day.	NDMC Research Project being conducted by eco dept JMC, initiated in 2018. Was an active part of conducting surveys at Iraq Colony, Sanjay Camp.
Minnu Mathew	IV	March past in first year, apart from that have been working in different fests.	Have done small internships of content writing from work from home category.
Nandni Sharma	IV	Nil	Nil
Nidhi Shankar	IV	NSS CORE TEAM(All events)	EY (Duration: 1 month)(2018)(Business Advisory Service-BAS)(Project-Factories of the future (Industry 4.0))
Nikita Sharma	IV	None	Nil
Nishtha Kamra	IV	Dancer	Nil
Priya Francis	IV	Participated in Activities organized by Economics Association and puzzle club, Participated in a dance programme associated to Golden Jubilee.	Nil

Rajasvi Panwar	IV	Represented India internationally at the Asian Championship 2018 lawn bowl, held in China Represented Delhi at the Lawn Bowl Nationals 2019 held in Guwahati Assam Member of enactus 2018	July 2018 - interned at micromax ltd under the finance department for a period of 4 weeks January 2019 - interned at NITI AAYOG under the economics department for a period of 6 weeks
Riya Mariya Mathew	IV	Enactus Finance and investment cell Ecovantage	Nil
Sakshi Soni	IV	Curiosus	Nil
Sharol Shibu	IV	Curious, English Quizzing Society Finance & Investment Cell Contrarian, writer	Writer at U Mirror, a pan India students newspaper. 2018, Delhi
Shirin Nayyar	IV	Curiosus Enactus	Nil
Shreya Seth	IV	Part of MUN society , Curiosus quiz society	Nil
Simran Garg	IV	Member of JMCMUN Society, English Quiz Society, Contrarian	Content Writer, Xvedia Technology, one month
Simran Manchanda	IV	-	-
Siyona Baweja	IV	Trained western dancer	Internship at Sesame Bankhall Group (Gurgaon) for a period of 6 weeks. Description of work - shadowing
Sneha Sanyal	IV	Enactus JMC (2017-18) Puzzle Club Part of survey team	Internship at Aga Khan Trust for Culture from June 20 to July 19, 2018: Research of impact of their skill training programme
Sonia Sebastian	IV	Part of Puzzle Club, organized a few events	Currently doing a social internship "Netritva" from Art of Living

Srishti Mittal	IV	Editor in contrarian, economics magazine (1st year) Content head in panorama, Film Appreciation and movie Making society Montage core team member in 2018 and 2019 (Marketing and security dept.) Publicity head for Ecovantage 2018	Nil
Srishti Pal	IV	Joined kahkasha(Hindi dramsoc) in the first year of college. Operates an online craft blog on Instagram by the name of outtarainbow. Trained in Indian classical dance (Bharatanatyam)	Completed a workshop on software R and introductory econometrics. External examiner for Summer project (economics class 11) in blue bells international school.
Steffi Ann Cherian	IV	Nil	Nil
Suhana Srivastava	IV	Have been a core team member of Montage'19 (logistics department) and Ecovantage'19(sponsorship department). Also have taken part in mock parliament and joined an NGO named Umeed from NSS. Have worked as a team member for Ecovantage'18 too and took part in various dance activities such as freshers and farewell dance.	Worked as a marketing executive for the company Hooked Upon by Pocketrocketmedia for a month in June'18. The work was basically to find leads for a particular field and collaborating with the companies on a particular project.
Sumedha Batra	IV	Member of Enactus, Jmc Member of mercatus Member of Film appreciation and movie making society	June-July 2018: Hindustan coca-cola beverages December 2018: SADRAG-NGO
Tabitha Williams	IV	NSS, member of the puzzle club	Social media marketing with P&G products, PumaTrac and Soledition. content writing internship with Medmonks. Certificate course with Green Revolution, cause supported by UNFCC and UNEP
Tanisha katyal	IV	Singing	Interned at prospurts wealth management company , actuarial dept internship at max life insurance.

Tanushka Lahiri	IV	MUN association, Quiz Society, Contrarian	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UMirror- student newspaper- 10 months- Delhi- 2018- HR associate 2. Qrius- finance magazine- 1month- 2018- at home- SEO content writer 3. Hero Motors Company- 2 months- Gurgaon- 2018- Gurgaon- Marketing and Brand communication 4. TakenMind- data analytics- 1 month-at home- 2018- data analysis and visualisation using Python
Tanvi Agarwal	IV	JMCMUN, sports student(10 m air pistol)	Nil
Tanvisha	IV	Singing	Volunteer, Child Right Leadership Programme, Child Rights and You
Vanya vasudeva	IV	Chinese language course at st stephens college	Marketing intern at mother dairy
Vrinda Girotra	IV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State level gold medalist and national level pistol shooter 2. Photography 	Nil
Ishita Tuteja	VI	Part of the organising team of Ecovantage	Finance intern at ITC for one month. I did a project titled GST.
Aadhya Gupta	VI	Actively involved in and Organised events for Mercatus- Marketing society, Economics Council, The contrarian, montage, EcoVantage, puzzle club.	Interned at : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hike messenger: march-April 2018 Campus ambassador 2. Amarnath Harbans Lal Jewellers: june-August 2018 Content writing, photo editing, jewellery designing, social media management.

Akanksha Rao	VI	<p>Member of the English Debating Society</p> <p>Winner at Vivaad 2019 (IPCW) Winner at RML PD 2019</p> <p>Finalist at FTD 2019 (KMC), 2nd Best Speaker Finalist at Mukalma PD (DCAC, DU) 2018 Finalist at RGNUL PD 2017 (Best Speaker)</p> <p>Semi Finalist at Mukarji Memorial Pro Am Debate 2018 (Best Speaker) Semi Finalist at CBS PD 2018 Semi Finalist at DDUC PD 2018 Semi Finalist at Uttaranchal Law College PD 2018</p> <p>Best Adjudicator IITD Debutant 2018 Best Adjudicator- 15th People Speak 3rd Best Adjudicator- Wax Eloquent (Gargi College) Post Breaks Adjudicator at Mukarji Memorial PD (St Stephens College) 2017, Premchand PD (Hindu College) 2017, GGS - Speak Up 2017, JDMC PD 2018</p>	<p>Political Assistant and HR Intern at Aam Aadmi Party</p> <p>AAP as a leading political party in New Delhi, required individuals to set up a war room before the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections. In this process, I learned the inner functioning of a political group, the hierarchies within it and how they translate agendas to policies. I also go to work with the Mahila Wing of the party, interacting with emerging political leaders and local communities strengthened my outlook towards our society.</p> <p>Consultant at Solidaridad</p> <p>Solidaridad South and South-East Asia provides scalable and economically effective sustainability solutions in agriculture and mining sectors in collaboration with governments, businesses and the community. At Solidaridad, I worked with the Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Team as part of an Internal Assurance carried out in their newly adopted Castor Initiative which working towards achieving sustainable castor production in India with farmers in Gujarat.</p> <p>Marketing Intern at DUS</p> <p>Dus is an international dating app which just launched in India and wanted interns to widen its user base, through digital media marketing, offline promotion and inducing word of mouth marketing. I excelled in all the weekly tasks and got over 100 users on board to register with the app. I got to expand my network and grow as a confident individual with marketing skills.</p>
Akhila Ann Roy	VI	Debating, MUN, Elocution.	Research at Centre For Development Studies, Trivandrum

Amala Jayan	VI	Part of Ecovantage	Intern at TV 18 Broadcast Ltd in July 2017 in Finance Dept
Amisha Gupta	VI	Nil	Nil
Ammu Elza Boban	VI	Volunteer for NSS , Volunteered for work through Rotary Club and other voluntary work. Digital Marketing and graphic design for Montage'18, graphic designing for an ias institution	Intern at T.e.r.i, New Delhi from 19th December 2017 to 21st January 2018
Angela Aleeta Alexander	VI	Nada	1. Internship done in CIMP, BIHAR on the topic Human Development Index 2. Financial inclusion project in SBI
Anika Garg	VI	Nil	Worked in dus app(start up) as a marketing intern.
Annanya mittal	VI	Photography Kathak	Punnah- chief marketing officer Pwc- intern
Arpita S. Abraham	VI	None	Nil
Asmita Chachan	VI	Organizing committee member of Ecovantage during first and second year of college Core team member of Women's Study Centre in first year	2 months research based internship on climate financing - green bonds at TERI, Lodhi road in year 2017-18
Athulya K Shibu	VI	Regional level chess player and cricketer of Kendriya Vidhyalaya Sangathan. Best speaker in 26th Regional Youth Parliament held by MHRD. Project on 'Role of human capital in development of India' was selected for National level Social Science Exhibition by KVS.	Interned at ESAF Small Finance Bank from June 1st to July 15th, 2017 and researched on 'the role of microfinance in reducing the vulnerability of poor women' and also attended an international workshop on field testing of a new research methodology.
Avi Agarwal	VI	Won fresher's debate in first year, Was part of NSS core team in second year, Was part of Economics Council in second year	NA
Ayushi Francis	VI	None	None
Chavi Walia	VI	Worked in NGO DELHI SLUM DEVELOPERS FOR TWO YEARS	Taught the slum dwellers about basics of computers and technology under the NGO

Devangana Vaish	VI	None in college. National level swimmer in school.	Worked at StyleDotMe from 2016-present. Previously as a marketing intern and now as a full time business development manager
Drishti Jain	VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keen interest in Dancing and have undergone 7 years of formal training in western dance styles at Shiamak Davar International India Pvt Ltd (2010-16) • Research Head of Puzzle Club, Jesus & Mary College • Member of Finance and Investment Cell, Jesus & Mary College • Core team member for Ecovantage 2017, the annual Economics fest of Jesus & Mary College • Organising team member for ‘NITI Aayog Simulation’ organised by the Economics Association of JMC • Participated in Trade Smart- Virtual Stock Market Competition organised by Globe Capital Foundation in JMC • Member of the organising committee of National Seminar: India’s Development Challenges (2016) organized by the Economics Association, Jesus & Mary College • Anchored an International Conference held on account of Golden Jubilee of Jesus & Mary College, Convocation 2019 and Ecovantage for three consecutive years • Active member of Women’s Study Centre, Jesus & Mary College for 2016-17 • Organized a winter clothes collection drive in the college campus and distributed the woolen clothes to the needy in different slum areas of Delhi 	<p>1. Thinkthrough Consulting Pvt Ltd : June-July 2017 (6 weeks) - New Delhi</p> <p>- Assisted in research, report writing, stakeholder mapping and data analysis for prominent NGOs working towards agricultural extension activities and sustainable livelihood development</p> <p>^[1]_[SEP]- Helped in developing a presentation on High Impact Business Writing</p> <p>^[1]_[SEP]- Research and documentation for a report on Youth Volunteerism in India and helped in promoting and organising a consultation on the same</p> <p>2. NITI Aayog, Government of India : June-July 2018 (6 weeks) - New Delhi</p> <p>- Written a literature review on ‘Property Taxation in India’</p> <p>^[1]_[SEP]- Worked on creating an index for addition to the tax devolution formula for recommendation to the Fifteenth Finance Commission</p>
Drishti Kalra	VI	Nil	Worked in a school in administration for 2 months

Elsa Maria Joseph	VI	Written articles for Qrius(perviously known as The Indian Economist), participated in Committee Simulation, participated in Sports day events	Nil
Gaurika bishnoi	VI	Professional golfer (represented country in world championship + national champion 2015 + ranked number 1 in the Indian women's national pro tour 2017)	Nil
Goldy Rachel John	VI	Part of sports day in first and second year.	At GEDY India as a social research intern. For one month from July 2018 to August 2018. I wrote a research paper on the 'Catastrophic Effects of Global Warming'
Gurbina Narula	VI	Nil	AIIESEC internship
Gurbina Narula	VI	AIIESEC	Nik
Isha Gupta	VI	NIL	NIL
Jasmin A Jose	VI	Sports day, Ecovantage, Took part in EGNITE'18 Baazigar competition, attended workshops on rubix cube, certificate classes on lgbtq and other events.	Nil
Joby George	VI	NA	Na
Kanika Goyal	VI	1) Organised events in Economics Department and Ecovantage 2) Third position in Paper Presentation at NSIT 3) Participated in MUNs	Internships: 1) NITI AAYOG 2) The Indian Economist 3) SimplyGyan 4) The Campus Connect NGOs: 1) Dreamathon 2) BHUMI Project: 1) Direct Tax reforms 2) Bitcoin 3) Global Trade War

Kashika kakkar	VI	None	None
Kriti Sharma	VI	-	Nil
Kuhu singh	VI	Core team member of the Contrarian and the Puzzle Club (2018,2019), organising committee member of Ecovantage (2016,17,18)	Pioneer investcorp ltd, New Delhi, 2 months (June-Aug 2017) - market research intern
Lynette Leo	VI	I have participated and won in Indian classical choir competitions held at colleges like IIT Kanpur, St. Stephen's, Kamla Nehru, etc. I have been a part of the core organising team of Ecovantage for all 3 years, and have headed prestigious events like Paper Presentation.	Internship at Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) from July 9, 2018 to July 25, 2018 in Gurgaon, Haryana. This project titled ' Digital Readiness Assessment ' aimed at establishing a digital readiness framework for 22+ channel partners, in order to enable the marketing team to optimally allocate funds to partners who are ready to execute digital led marketing campaigns.
Monal Nasa	VI	Member of NSS(3 yrs) and WSC (only for the first year)	Academic Projects in JMC: 1) Project on NPAs using Latex 2) Project on women participation and GDP using STATA Internships: 1) Social Internship in Navdrishti, Rama Vihar 2) Internship in economics dept of NITI Aayog, New Delhi
Muskan	VI	Ecovantage core team member	Administrative staff college of India- research Internship (2 months) DLF malls - marketing based Internship (2 months) Qrius - marketing Internship (1 month) Very special arts India ngo- 1 month volunteering

Neha Mittal	VI	Core Team Member for annual fest Montage'18 Member, Curiosus English Quiz Society(for 2017-18) Volunteering in Annual Department Fest Ecovantage'17 Volunteering in Mercatus'17 Team Member, Marketing and hospitality, Ecovantage'16	Internship at The Campus Connect
Nidhi Ranga	VI	Gymnastics and art and craft	Interned in the Finance Department of the Airports Authority of India for 2 months in 2017
Nupur Garg	VI	1) organising committee member of Ecovantage for the academic years 2016 and 2017. 2) member of The Puzzle Club, JMC.	Interned at TERI from 20/12/17 - 19/2/18. I analysed the Crop Insurance Schemes in India.
Piyanshi Goel	VI	Nil	Nil
Prachi Chaudhary	VI	Part of Eco Vantage	-
Pranjal arora	VI	1)Cleared Ct1,3,5 from Institute and faculty of actuaries(IFOA) 2)Founder of PUZZLE CLUB,JMC (first ever puzzle society of DU) 3)Conducted Rubik's cube workshop under economics department 4) Member of NCC 5)Member of curiosus (eng quiz soc of jmc) for academic year 2017-2018 6) Won in paper presentation competition organised in JMC, maitreyi and Ramjas 6) participated in GAN cube club competition organised in St Stephen college	Done internship in Tech abhyaas
Rhea Michael	VI	1. Contrarian	Nil
Sakshi Sharma	VI	Won a gold and a silver medal in All India Inter-University Aquatic Championship. Won many medals in Inter-college Aquatic Championship in 2016-17 and 2017-18 Won many medals in Delhi Olympic (Aquatics) in 2016-17	Latex Project in 2016-17 as a semester assignment. Literature Review of a research paper on 'how does the income of the parents affect the education of children' as semester assignment.

Sampada Saxena	VI	Photographer in the Contrarian	<p>1) NITI AAYOG- 2017 Summer Internship- 6 weeks - Development policy and Perspective planning department- Project on SCOPE OF PPP PROJECTS IN NORTHEAST INDIA</p> <p>2) INVEST INDIA- 2018 Summer Internship- 15 days- Department of Biotechnology and pharmaceuticals and Sustainable development- Project on Sustainable Development Goals in Haryana and Role of Invest India, Stubble Burning issues and potential investors, Handled Project by CP foods, basic structure for the organization's sustainability framework.</p>
Sanya arora	VI	Nil	Nil
Sherin Elsa Joseph	VI	None	Internship at TERI for 2 months
Shweta Shaju	VI	None	Interned at Benori KPO, Gurgaon for 2 months (June-July 2018) as a marketing intern. I was supposed to quality check their client's website.
Soumya Mishra	VI	Core team member of Montage in 2nd year	<p>1. Adani Group Duration- 1.5 month, Location- Gurgaon, work done- prepared project report and analysis about parsa coal project.</p> <p>2. Ontario International Trade and Investment office Duration- 1 month Location- Mumbai,400013 Work done- Project report on 'Direction and composition of Ontario Exports to India'</p>

Stella Mathews	VI	Publicity head in ecovantage 2018	SARD(NGO), Intern , 28 June-15 July, 2017, Project-Improving the learning levels of students in MCD schools
Sukanya Mahajan	VI	Learning French	<p>Internship at Orange Business Services in Digital Recruitment in 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and screening resumes. • Actively sourcing candidates at an international level from job portals and mapping the relevant CVs. • Maintained accurate and up-to-date candidate information in our recruiting database. • Utilized all sources for recruitment purposes such as Job Portals like Naukri, Monster, LinkedIn, Facebook, etc. • Talent mapping. • Job posted on various job portals, maintained recruiting data on taleo and utilized the same for recruiting purposes. • Utilized different social media platforms like LinkedIn and Facebook for recruitment purpose (Social Media Recruiting) • Conducting telephonic interviews.
Tarika Gaur	VI	NSS-Core team member (creativity and social media head) Core team - Ecovantage (all 3 years)	American Express - 3 weeks , cost benefit analysis
Upasna Sirohi	VI	Was a part of LFT for 2 years.	Nil
Vasvi Singh	VI	Actor and director in troubadours, theatre society of Jesus and Mary college. Event head of Zion and event head of EcoVantage	K.S Ayyar, Mumbai - june-july'18. Tax and audit intern Dhara motors (NBFC), new Delhi- june-july'17. Worked in credit appraisal department

Vidhi Gandotra	VI	Part of economics council in the second year, part of 2 NGOs, Make a Difference and CRY	1. Niti Aayog- june july 2017. Worked in Data Managment and Analysis. Researched for information on industries for Niti's data portal. 2. Ministry of Finanace (Budget Division)- june, july 2018. worked on data pertaining to non tax revenue.
Yadavalli Antara Rao	VI	<p>Debating :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Winner, 16th Annual Premchand Parliamentary Debate 2019, Hindu College - Winner, IIT Guwahati Parliamentary Debate 2018 - Semi Finalist, Parliamentary Debate 2019 of Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies - Semi Finalist, Zakir Hussain Parliamentary Debate 2018 - Quarter Finalist, IIT Delhi Parliamentary Debate 2018 - Quarter Finalist, Shri Ram College of Commerce Parliamentary Debate 2017 - Quarter Finalist, Kirorimal College Parliamentary Debate 2017 - Quarter Finalist - Jindal Global Law School Parliamentary Debate 2017 <p>-Semi Finalist - Kirorimal College Fresher Parliamentary Debate</p> <p>-Quarter Finalist - GAMBIT, SRCC Fresher Parliamentary Debate</p> <p>-Quarter Finalist - IPCW Fresher Parliamentary Debate</p> <p>-Winner, Zakir Hussain College Conventional Debate</p> <p>Films :</p> <p>ASTHI - Cannes Film Festival 2018, Court Metrage - The Short Film Corner</p> <p>Also a part of the poetry society</p>	2017 - NDTV

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT PROFORMA

Report for the Department of the Economics Department Year 2019 – 2020

1. Name of the Teacher Incharge of the Department: Ms. Rajni Singh
2. Attendance 2019 - 2020

3. College Society for which teachers in the Department are responsible:

Name of Teacher	Society	Indicate Convenor/Member	No. of students participated	Venue	Date
Smita Gupta	Puzzle Society	Member	50		
Shalini Srivastava	Staff Council	Secretary			
	IQAC	Member			
	Website Committee	Convenor			
Rajni Singh	Convocation Committee	member			
Daisy Sales	puzzle society	convenor	50		
Akanksha Aggarwal	Entrepreneurship Cell	Member	72		

Akshara Awasthi	Entrepreneurship Cell	Member	72		
	Puzzle Society	Member	50		
G Lavanya	Indian Culture society	Member	54		
	Equal Opportunity Cell	Member	42		
Ms. Jasmin	English Quiz Society - Curiosus	Member	150		
	Peace Society	Member	350		
Megha Jacob	JMC Students Council (Montage 2020 included)	Faculty Advisor Member	50		
	English Debating Society	Convenor	33		
	Public Policy and Analysis Cell	Member	110		
	AICUF	Member	340		
	JMC Webinar Organizing Team	Member	100		

	Puzzle Society	Member	50		
	JMC NDMC Project	Member	35		
	JMC NAAC Team Criterion 3 (Research and collaboration)	Member			
Naveen Joseph Thomas	AICUF	Member	340		
	JMC Webinar Organizing Team	Member			
	JMCMUN	Convenor	47		
	JMC NDMC Project	Member			
	Website Committee	Member			

4. Co-curricular programmes arranged by the Department:

Name of Teacher	Programme	Teachers Involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date
Megha Jacob	Sports Day, March Past	Akshara Awasthi	Second Runners Up	JMC	6th March 2020
	Department Activities Incharge (2019-20) including Assemblies etc.	Akshara Awasthi		JMC	20th July 2019- March, 2020
	Freshers' Debate	Akshara Awasthi		408	21st August, 2019

	Paper Presentation for Ecovantage 2019-20	Lavanya		MPH-2	1.10.2019
Akshara Awasthi	Campus Surfers for Ecovantage 2019-20			Amphitheater	1.10.2019
	Puzzled Pint			408	1.10.2019
	Department Assembly themed on “Mental Health and body Positivity”	Megha Jacob		Hall	19.8.2019
	Department Assembly on Feast Day Celebration	Megha Jacob		Hall	3.2.2020
	Writer for Examination Programme for Sanskriti School			Sanskriti School	11th - 23rd September, 2019
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Inaugural Talk by Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India, for Ecovantage 2019-20	Megha Jacob		MPH	1.10.2019
	Organized a 9 hour workshop on “Behavioral and Experimental Economics ” with the Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics	Megha Jacob		Research Center	2-4 March, 2020
Shalini Srivastava	TARSHI (Talk About Reproductive & Sexual Health Issues) Workshop	Akanksha, Lavanya		408, Amphitheatre	10 August, 2019
	CGDV launch	Jasmin		Hall	23.08.2019
	Outreach Programme (in collaboration with Kahkasha)	Ms. Rajni Singh, Ms. Smita Gupta, G Lavanya, Akanksha Aggarwal		Sanjay Camp	27 September, 2019
	CGDV Online Hackathon	Naveen, Jasmin			19-26 October 2019
	Workshop on Tableau	naveen, jasmin		Computer Lab I, MPH	27-28 January 2020
	Sanjay Camp Survey Report	Akanksha Aggarwal, G Lavanya			July 2019- April 2020
	Research Projects: 1. School Dropout Rates in India: Insights from NSSO 2. Education & the Budget: A Comparison of Indian States 3. Growing Wage Inequality: A Global Perspective 4. Prevalence of Malnutrition in India : An Inter-state Analysis	Naveen J. Thomas, Jasmin, G Lavanya, Megha Jacob, Akanksha Aggarwal, Akshara Awasthi			July 2019- April 2020

	<p>5. Does economic prosperity force women out of the Labor Force?</p> <p>6. Family Planning Policies & Sex Selective Abortions in India: Does the former elevate the latter?</p> <p>7. Effect of Increased capital intensity in Manufacturing MSMEs on Employment</p>				
	Webinar on Mental Health and Well Being During Covid-19	Jasmin			19.05.2020
Rajni Singh	Webinar on Understanding India's Employment Problem by Dr. Arup Mitra	Ms. Shalini Srivastava, Mr. Naveen Joseph Thomas, Ms. Jasmin, Ms. Megha Jacob			11.06.2020
Jasmin	Alumni Meet	Mr. Naveen Joseph Thomas		Hall	28.09.2019
	International Trade Game for Ecovantage 2019-20	Ms. Akshara Awasthi		Amphitheatre	1.10.2019
	The Contrarian Magazine (Theme: Food and Environment)				November 2019
	The Contrarian Newsletter (Annual Department Coverage)				(July 2019-April 2020)

5. Students in the Department who participated in extra-mural, co-curricular activities within and outside College: Appended to **Appendix A**.

Name of Student	Programme	Teachers involved	Award, if any	Venue	Date

6. Number of students of the Department who have participated in Community Development programmes:

Year	NSS	JMCEP	WDC	NCC	Peace	Green	AICUF	Any other - Research Cell
I Year	3	18	2	2	21	7	6	0
II Year	2	21	17	1	4	15	2	7
III Year	7	1	1	0	22	2	0	16

- The Outreach Program for women living in Sanjay Camp was conducted on 27th September, 2019 in collaboration with Kahkasha. The programme included a thought-provoking play by Kahkasha addressing the stigma associated with menstruation to facilitate an open conversation with young girls. The students discussed various relevant subjects such as the importance of contraception, existing laws to safeguard women against violence & harassment, concept of good touch & bad touch etc. In addition, pamphlets were distributed containing helpline numbers and outlining women's legal rights.

- The Department also organised a donation drive in collaboration with Chintan Environmental Research & Action Group which benefitted a large section of waste pickers in Delhi during the Covid-19 crisis.

7. University assignments undertaken by teachers of the Department. (Please do not disclose paper setting and Examination duties)

8. Publications by members of the Department during the course of the academic year.

(a) For Books and Projects: Surname, Name (Year of Publication), Title of Publication, Place of Publication, Publisher, ISBN No.

- Megha Jacob (2019), Economic Development and Income Generation through panchayats in rural areas, Project Report Submitted to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj by KDS, Delhi
- Naveen J.Thomas and Megha Jacob (2020), Report on Finances of Private Higher Educational Institutions in India, NIEPA by KDS Delhi

(b) For research article: Surname, Name (Year of Publication), Title of Paper, Journal in which published, ISBN No., Page No.

- Jasmin (2020), Distribution of Income in India: The Story of Divergence Since 1991, Arthashastra Indian Journal of Economics & Research, ISSN 2278-1811, Pg No. 37-51, Volume No. 9, Issue No. 1
- Megha (2020), e-lesson, Shadow Prices and Market Price, July 2019, TROPICSU, <https://tropicsu.org/lesson-plan-carbon-pricing-shadow-and-market-prices/>

9. Participation of faculty in:

- International conferences held abroad, with topic, place and dates
- Conferences held in India, with topic, place and dates
- Refresher & Orientation courses (as resource persons)

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Conference/ Seminar/Meeting/	Nature of Participation	Venue	Date
Naveen Joseph Thomas	Economics	14th Annual Conference (Winter School 2019)	Paper Presenter	Department of Economics, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi	December 10- 13, 2019.
		15th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development	Paper Presenter	Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi	December 18- 20, 2019

		Institute of Economic Growth weekly seminar series	Paper Presenter	Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi	July 3,2020
Megha Jacob	Economics	Symposium on New Education During Pandemic 2020	Panelist	South Asian Research Center, Soka University, Japan	July 10, 2020

d. Workshops attended

Name of the Teacher	Dept.	Name of Workshop	Nature of Participation	Venue/Platform	Date
Ms. Jasmin	Economics	International Professional Development Workshop on Alternative Paradigms in Economy: Coping Inequality, Promoting Social Change	Participant	Directorate of International Affairs, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi,	23-24 September 2019
	Economics	Workshop on Panel Data Analysis for Research Publication	Participant	Fortune Institute of International Business, New Delhi	7-9 November 2019
	Economics	Workshop on Tableau Software	Participant	Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	27-28 January 2020
	Economics	FDP on Advanced Panel Data Analysis	Participant	Online(JS Institute of Commerce and Analytics, Delhi)	8-12 June 2020
	Economics	Summer School in Econometrics & Data Science	Participant	Online (Organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in association with Centre for Advanced Studies in Policy	22-29 June 2020

				Research Foundation, Pune)	
G Lavanya	Economics	Workshop on Tableau Software	Participant	Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	27-28 January 2020
	Economics	Summer School in Econometrics	Participant	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune	24th May - 3rd June 2019
	Economics	FDP on Advanced Panel Data Analysis	Participant	Online(JS Institute of Commerce and Analytics, Delhi)	8-12 June 2020
	Economics	Summer School in Econometrics & Data Science	Participant	Online (Organized by Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in association with Centre for Advanced Studies in Policy Research Foundation, Pune)	22-29 June 2020
Akshara Awasthi	Economics	Workshop on Tableau Software	Participant	Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	27-28 January 2020
Megha Jacob	Economics	Workshop on Tableau Software	Participant	Jesus and Mary College, New Delhi	27-28 January 2020
	Economics	Certificate Program on “The Economics of Pandemics” by Dr. Abhinay Muthoo, Dean of Warwick, London	Participant	Meghnad Desai Academy, Mumbai	10 th -13 th April, 2020
	Economics	FDP on Corona Pandemic and Economic Challenges in India	Participant	MHRD, Government of India	May 4, 2020
	Economics	IQAC National Level Webinar on Criterion 3- Research, Innovations and extension- its	Participant	IQAC Cluster India	May 26, 2020

		challenges and opportunities as per NAAC New Guidelines			
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10. Honours received by faculty members at the international/national level

11. Talks and Seminars (National/International) organized by the Department (To be filled in by the teacher coordinator) Format: Topic, Speaker, Date, Name of Coordinator, National/International.

Talks/Seminars	Topic	Speaker	Date	Name of Faculty Coordinator	National/International
Talk/Lecture	Sexual Harassment of Women at Work and Amendment of Criminal Law	Sr. Teresa Paul, Supreme Court, advocate	20th September, 2019	Megha Jacob	

12. Outstanding visitors to the Department in the course of the academic year:

Name	Designation	Purpose of visit	Date
Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian	Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India	Inaugural Lecture for Department Festival ECOVANTAGE	1.10.2019
Prof. Arup Mitra	Dean & Professor, Faculty of Economics, South Asian University, Delhi	Webinar	12.06.2020

13. No. of Department meetings held in the course of the academic year: Documentation of meetings with proper Agenda and Minutes.

A total of 6 Department Meetings were held and the minutes of the meetings are appended in **Appendix B**.

14. Library: Budget for the year and its utilization

- Total no. of books appertaining to the subject in the College Library: **4500**
- Amount of Library Budget available to the Department: **Rs. 30,000**
- No. of new books added to the library for the Department in the year 2019-20: **25**

15. Laboratory Budget for the year: **N.A.**

- Indicate advantages experienced by the Department in the day to day work
- Disadvantages experienced by the Department
- Suggestions, if any

16. List of students who were awarded merit certificate

Awards for:

- first year topper: Ms.Riya khanna
- Second year topper: Ms. Sneha Sanyal
- Third year and Overall Topper: Ms. Sampada Saxena

17. Alumni Day and other Alumni related activities/events held during the year

The department held its **second Annual Alumnae meet on the 28. 09.2019.**

18. Review and Comparison with previous year's Department report.

The current academic year has been extremely challenging given the unexpected lockdown due to COVID-19. A lot of activities that were planned for the Jan- May semester were disrupted. However, despite the setback, the department has embraced the new normal by successfully shifting to the online mode.

- Compared to the last academic year, there has been an improvement in the number of papers presented in conferences, invited talks, professional development activities by the department faculty.
- There were fewer eminent personalities this academic year compared to the last academic year part of which is attributed to the COVID-19 lockdown.

19. SWOC Analysis

Strengths:

- The biggest strength of the department is the dynamic faculty which has ensured that the students have exposure to a myriad of curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular events.
- Teachers have been actively engaging keeping their skills up to date by attending regular faculty development programs.
- Strong link between the department and alumni. They are now engaging with the current students by delivering talks and providing details of job and internship opportunities.
- The Department has set up a research cell with the purpose of social outreach and providing students with field experience. This year the students have followed up the field work that was done in the previous semester with research papers on their areas of interest and conducting outreach activities.
- The Department has built capacities for online teaching to ensure uninterrupted progress of teaching during COVID-19 lockdown.

Weakness:

- The number of publications in this academic year have been low.

Opportunities:

- Given the COVID-19 lockdown and the shift of teaching from physical to online mode, students and teachers are now very comfortable with web platforms. This has become an advantage as it will become easier to get academicians from across the globe to engage with students through webinars and this will add immense value to student's learning.

Challenges:

- One of the major challenges faced by the department is balancing time between co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities, and focussing on core academic tasks in an extremely packed semester system.
- With the COVID-19 lock down it will be a challenge for the department to conduct co-curricular activities which have been an integral part of the student's learning and training.

20. Future Plans

- Depending on the return to business as usual, the research cell hopes to follow up the baseline survey with an endline survey and conduct outreach activities depending on the findings of the field studies.
- The department aims to bridge international distances through web platforms to conduct seminars and workshops by academicians from across the globe.
- The department plans to take up mental health issues of students very seriously by organizing sessions with mental health experts at regular intervals.

Appendix A: Details of Students Activities (Section 5)

Name		Details Of Extra-curricular Activities	Details of Projects/ Internships	Details of Awards and Prizes Received for Academics in College	Compulsory Society joined in college	Positions of Responsibility Held in College
Aadhya Chopra	II	Was part of several societies in college like TEDxJMC, Finance and Investment Cell and Enactus. Was also part of the Organisational Committee during Ecovantage and Montage.	nil	nil	Peace Society	Project Head (Sugam) - Enactus JMC
Abita Baby	II	Attended all the seminars and activities organised by the AICUF society Was a part of food distribution committee in an international conference Was a part of refreshments committee during ecovantage 2019	Nil	Nil	AICUF	Nil
Aditi Gupta	II	Bharatnatyam- Appearing for 6th year from Prayag Sangeet Samiti Badminton- Playing since last 6 years Sitar- Practising since last 2 years	Nil	Nil	Other	Nil

Aishwarya Paul	II	I was in the organising team of a department fest- Ecovantage and conducted a competition under the event - "Puzzled Pint 2.0". I have been actively involved in all the departmental activities such as the march past , assembly etc. I am currently a part of three societies of our college, finance and investment cell , puzzle society and JMCEP. During the lockdown phase, I have been taking online classes for underprivileged students under the "Teach from Home" initiative by the World Youth Council. I am also in the logistics team of a campus club initiative under the UN Foundations- Girl Up Vira.	Project- Teach from Home- World Youth Council- 2 months- New Delhi- 2020- took online classes for underprivileged students	Nil	JMCEP	Core team (JMCEP)
Alisha Gragya	II	Member of TedX JMC, Entrepreneurship Cell and CATC JMC.	1) Virtual internship in Investment Banking, Finance & Professional Services, Business, Marketing & Operations, and Consulting with Bright Network UK (2 weeks) 2) Summer intern at LSCG (6 weeks)	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Anshika Maria Sunny	II	I had joined volleyball coaching in college through NSO in the first semester. Participated in Miss Fresher's contest for dance in top 7. Participated in peace society's dance performance. Participated in March Past. I was a part of the Montage core team.	Nil	Nil	NSS	Nil
Anuja Indurkar	II	Ecovantage 2019 Core team member (paper presentation) Montage 2020 Core team member (stalls)	Nil	Nil	JMCEP	Nil

Anusha Kapoor	II	<p>Member of Echo JMC (2019-20); Member of Enactus JMC (2019-20); Member of Daastan JMC (2019-20)</p>	<p>1. Research Associate, AbroEduShip Scholarship Consultancy (online) from 25/03/2020 - 8/04/2020. Involved in intensive research pertaining to scholarships provided by colleges and universities in Europe, primarily Ireland.</p> <p>2. Content Writer, Badlaav Social Reform Foundation (online) from 25/03/2020 - current. Involved with the team in relation to content creation, and research related to new projects.</p> <p>3. Summer Research Intern, Parliamentary Research Initiative (online) from 14/05/2020 - current. Working under guidance of the policy team of Hon'ble MP of Rajya Sabha Mr. Amar Patnaik. Researched answers given in parliament to the questions raised and creating follow-up RTIs.</p>	Nil	JMCEP	<p>Class Representative, First Year, Department of Economics (2019-20)</p>
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Arooj Hyder Gillani	II	<p>1) Core team member of JMCEP (2019 onwards) : Helped in organising Diwali Mela, Diwali Fundraiser, Donation Drives, Book Collection Drives , Teach for India Workshop etc.</p> <p>2) Treasurer of JMCEP (2020).</p> <p>3) Member of Enactus JMC : A member of the department Iffat of Enactus JMC. Volunteered for the soap production site visit, volunteered to give my duty for the Iffat Stall at ARSD College, Participated in the GAEA Quiz ,which was held on 19th September , Participated in two Anti - Plastic Campaigns and volunteered for the same, Campus Ambassador of the Good For Earth Festival held on 1st February, Participated in a Competition held at Delhi Technological University.</p> <p>4) Scribe - Sanskriti School.</p> <p>5) Participated in the Green Revolution Global Certification Programme.</p> <p>6) Participated in the Freshers Mock Parliament, Economics Department.</p> <p>7) I was a member of the Organising Committee of the annual fest of the Economics Department " Ecovantage" . I helped in the organising of the fest in general and I was a member of the event " Paper Presentation " and also helped in organising the same, attended almost all workshops for the same.</p> <p>8) Participated two times in the Department Assembly.</p> <p>9) Participated in the Inner Department March Past Competition.</p> <p>10) Participated two times in the Writing Competition - English Department.</p>	Nil.	Nil	JMCEP	<p>1) Core team member of JMCEP : In addition to the work mentioned above gave my core team duty on the all the assigned days.</p> <p>2) Treasurer of JMCEP.</p> <p>3) Member of the Organising Committee of " Ecovantage" , Event - Paper Presentation.</p>
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	<p>11) Second Prize in the Freshers Debate, organised by the History Department.</p> <p>12) Third Best Speaker Prize in the A. D Shroff Memorial Elocution Competition.</p>				
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Arunima Anand	II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Been an active member of Nrityanjali- the Indian Dance Society of Jesus and Mary College. - Performed in the Independence Day event on behalf of the society. - Choreographed the FlashMob for Ecovantage, 2019 and worked as a volunteer in the Inaugural Session. - Went to Antaragini- the annual festival of IIT Kanpur to participate in folk dance competition on behalf of the college. - Been a dedicated member of Enactus Jesus and Mary College. - Volunteered and worked for all Enactus events that took place in college. - Worked as a volunteer with BeGood Tribe for their social cause event on behalf of Enactus. - Working on Project Dhara (an initiative of Enactus JMC) for almost a year. Recruited Training Assistants for the project by visiting slum areas and convincing women from economically weaker sections to come work for us. 	<p>1. Working as an intern with Housing.com and PropTiger at Gurgaon office (15th June-15th August). Working on Strategy related, Economics, Marketing and Finance projects.</p> <p>2. Pursuing a course in “Financial Markets” from Yale University online. (7 weeks course)</p>	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Avantika Nandakumar	II	Plastic Collection drive , Menstrual hygiene workshop (green society) , Happy turtle workshop on plastic footprint (green society) , volunteer for ecovantage	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Avantika Nandakumar	II	Plastic Collection drive , Menstrual hygiene workshop (green society) , Happy turtle workshop on plastic footprint (green society) , volunteer for ecovantage	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Brij Nandini	II	Nil	Campus ambassador at international model United Nations	Nil	Peace Society	Nil

Chhavi jain	II	Organising committee in ecovantage, organised many activities in women security cell, volunteer at teach from home programme of world youth council, volunteer at rotaract club of outstanding business students.	1. Kerala development society(KDS) - research intern, 2020, 2months, reviewed research papers , conducted telephonic interviews and surveyed many msme's to prepare a pilot scheme on credit guarantee schemes in India. 2. Mwh holdings- equity research intern, 2020, 2 months, Did cement sector research , filled data sheets, traced competitor trends and suggested areas of expansion, forecasted equity valuation.	Nil	WDC	Nil
Clare Ann Biju	II	Writer at Contrarian, member of GirlUp sakhi	Not yet	Nil	AICUF	Nil
Cyan Boswell Gomes	II	I am a part of Enactus, TEDXJMC, and Finance and Investment Cell. I am also a member of Girl up Bani. I am currently doing an internship as well.	Climber Knowledge and Careers Pvt. Ltd. - 1 month (Work from Home) - Sales and Marketing Intern for the main product – MyCaptain. Growup Group - 3 months (Work from Home) - Handled end to end recruitment process KDS Delhi - 3 months (Work from Home) - Research project on microfinance to MSMEs	Nil	AICUF	Council member (1st year) of the Economics Department

			<p>1. Research Intern, Kerala Development Society Duration: May 2020-present Description: Working on Policy Research on Methodology of An Assessment Study on Community Guarantee/ Mutual Credit Guarantee Scheme (MCGS) submitted to Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)</p>			
Dipanshi Jain	II	<p>1. member of Enactus JMC 2. Member of Cosmos JMC 3. Anti Plastic Campaign Ambassador organised by Enactus JMC 4. Part of Student Organisation Committee for organising NRMSD Conference 5. Part of Hospitality Team, Ecovantage 2019 6. Member of CATC JMC 7. Member of Rotract DUSC 8. Member of GIRL UP DELHI 9. Volunteer teacher at World Youth council</p>	<p>2. Community Management Intern, Young Engine Duration: June 2020- Present Description: Curate, manage and share content of interest to members. Ongoing monitoring of activity and listening to understand member segments. Stay current on trends to steer community discussions and provide accurate, up-to-date responses to members. Plan and facilitate community programs that trigger member engagement.</p>	Nil	NSS	Nil
Evlyn Ann Joseph	II	<p>Participated in the Environmental Conference and several other conferences held in College.</p>	<p>Currently doing an internship with Unschool in the Marketing Department. Completed a course on Understanding social enterprises from Delhi Innovation Center. Part of the Young Engine Community . Currently doing a marketing and copywriting course and project with MyCaptain.</p>	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Japjot Saggu	II	-	-	nil	Peace Society	Nil

Jyotsna Kullu	II	<p>1. Member- Organising department- The Entrepreneurship Cell; part of the organising team for the flagship event of the cell.</p> <p>2. Organising team - ecovantage</p>	<p>1. Research and Content Intern- Astorian'z Industries Pvt Ltd: Duration- 7 weeks- Work from home Intern in the corporate social responsibility division. Conducted research on various agendas and created content for their social media pages and their blog.</p> <p>2. Brand Promoter- Bloombuzz 1 week, work from home Extensively promoted the brand on social media; provided suggestions to increase social media outreach.</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Kashish Bhardwaj	II	<p>Did an online course on geopolitics post Covid-19 From gateway house, did an online course on understanding social enterprises from Delhi University design innovation centre.</p>	<p>Recently I did an internship from 24th May- 5th July 2020 in Investor stocks as a social media marketing intern and equity research trainee and learnt about stock markets and trading. Currently doing an internship in QED Group LLC as a Student ambassador and data visualization intern since March 2020 which will end in March 2021 and helped in hackathons and in putting up the CGDV page i.e. Centre for global data visualization.</p>	Nil	Peace Society	<p>Volunteered in Ecovantage, also volunteered in peace society's event Sukoon'19 and made banners for stalls, invitation card for sister Rosily and helped the technical team too.</p>
Kashish Kakkar	II	<p>1. Online course 'Finance and Stock Market' by MyCaptain 2. Online course 'Investment and Portfolio Analysis' by Finladder 3. Volunteered in Ecovantage 2019 4. Volunteered in Public Policy and Analysis Cell 's event</p>	<p>Unschool Internship - Work From Home. It is a Marketing internship. Date of joining : 16th July 2020 Duration : 1month</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Latika Murarka	II	<p>Participated in races on sports day - came 1st in 200m and 2nd in 400m.</p>	<p>Pareto Tree - 3 months - online. Worked as a market research analyst.</p>	Not applicable	Peace Society	not applicable

Merin Elza Chacko	II	<p>I have participated in MUNs conducted by Hindu college and ISBF.</p> <p>I did a volunteer work in Prabhathara to teach school kids.</p> <p>I have participated in montage flashmob.</p> <p>I took part in the march past conducted on sports day.</p>	Nil	Nil	AICUF	Nil
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Nabeela Mudassir	II	I was a member of Enactus and took regular part in the research and development team. Was in the organizing team of Ecovantage as well.	<p>1. Finance and Research internship- Astorianz Pvt. Ltd. Conducted a holistic research in the MSME sector, different ways the Central and State Government assist this sector financially with the variety of schemes that have been established. Year-2020 Mode- Virtual Duration- 2 months</p> <p>2. Content writing (Media and Publicity) internship- InCampus Ltd. I write blogs on a plethora of topics covering various business domains and guide the audience as to what business activity they can pick up according to their skill sets. Year-2020 Mode- Virtual Duration- 2 months</p> <p>3. Business, Operations and Marketing Intern- BRIGHT NETWORK UK I was a part of a virtual internship where I took part in skill sessions with Google, P&G, Enterprise and other top firms. I also received good feedback on a sample work which stimulated a real world marketing task. Year-2020 Mode- Virtual Duration- 3 days internship experience</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
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Nabigha Gillani	II	Debates and elocutions[economics department Freshers debate(1st), Inter college debate(2nd) , Ad Shroff Memorial elocution(2nd)] , art(poster making competitions), Volunteered at Sanskriti school, part of organising team of Ecovontage,Part of Enactus society, Represented Enactus JMC at Social - Business plan competitions, part of march past.	Nil	Nil	JMCEP	Project Head, Enactus Society, Part of Core team for organising Ecovontage.
Neha Teres John	II	Nil	Nil	Nil	AICUF	Nil
Nicole Srishti Basile	II	<p>1.Active member of ECHO, Western Music Society</p> <p>-Won First position in Acapella at 9 colleges including St. Stephens, Gargi, Lady Shri Ram, IIT Delhi, IIIT Delhi, AIIMS</p> <p>-Won Second position in Acapella at 7 colleges including IIT Bombay, DTU, Hansraj College, Sri Venkateswara College</p> <p>-Won Third position in Acapella at 3 colleges including Zakir Hussain College, Shiv Nadar University</p> <p>2.Led the flashmob for Ecovantage 2019</p> <p>3.Was part of the team that organised Brand Tambola for Ecovantage 2019</p> <p>4. Was actively involved in department assemblies and the Alumni Meet that was held in September</p> <p>5. Was part of the team that helped organise the Farewell for 3rd years</p> <p>6.Member of The Contrarian (since July 2020)</p>	<p>-Research Intern at KDS Delhi (May 2020-present)</p> <p>Part of a group of 11 students assisting a research project on MSMEs.</p> <p>-Student Intern at Ebani Advertising, Hyderabad (July 2018)</p> <p>The internship included familiarisation with the departments of advertising and their operations. I was involved in research and development of strategic marketing content for social media platforms.</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Nil

Nirti Sood	II	<p>1. Entrepreneurship Cell- Participated in Start-o-sphere as a research team member, conducted interviews of entrepreneurs, head of research department</p> <p>2. Finance and Investment cell- active participant in Fintellect.</p> <p>3. Part of technical department for Ecovantage</p> <p>4. Participated in races and March Past</p>	<p>Consumers India- Research study on “Truth about Lipsticks”</p> <p>HR intern - Peacock Solar</p> <p>Business development intern- MAPS air (Wellisair)</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Head of research department at Entrepreneurship Cell
Nishtha Gupta	II	<p>Tennis</p> <p>Western Dance</p>	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Niytanshi Sharma	II	<p>1. Member of Enactus Jesus and Mary College</p> <p>2. Part of the Core team (Organising) for Ecovantage 2019</p> <p>3. Line up head for Sukoon' 19 (Peace Society's annual fest)</p> <p>4. Scribe for Sanskriti School</p>	<p>Worked as a member for Project Iffat at Enactus JMC(2019-20). Our primary motive was to employ HIV-AIDS women in the process of soap making. For this I contacted and visited various hotels to collect the leftover soaps in order to recycle them. I went for production visits wherein i witnessed the process of soap making. I also worked at various stalls in colleges and events to sell our final product. I was also involved in research and development for upcoming new products.</p>	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Pratibha Singh	II	<p>The English Debating Society, Girl Up Sakhi, Connecting Dreams Foundation, Her Campus South Delhi</p>	<p>Internship at Kerala Development Society, Delhi. Currently working on a research project with them.</p>	Nil	Peace Society	First year council
Priyanka	II	<p>Ystart Business analytics course</p> <p>UN COP25 course</p>	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil

Reenu Jomy Kandathil	II	Various societal work for the Green society like plastic collection drive, programmes to promote alternatives for plastic products used in everyday life etc. Active participation for Ecovantage '19 through enthusiastic volunteering. Active participant in various conferences on plethora of subjects held in the college .	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Reva Vijay	II	Nil	Internship with YSF (Youth for seva) : Duration - 3 weeks Location- work from home Year- 2020 Wokr done: teaching visibly challenged children through audio recordings	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Revathi Hareendranath	II	Volunteered in the environmental studies conference Participated in the alumni meet function Participated in the march past	Currently doing a graphic design internship/course provided by the mycaptain site. Also going to start an internship for a certificate under sankalp.	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Riya Gangwal	II	Won III position in Peace Society Conventional Debate; Participated in 4 Inter-College Asian Parliamentary Debate Tournaments : Broke as an Adjudicator at DSC (SDSMPD 2020); Covered the Peace Society Annual Fest 2019 in a report; Volunteered in International Trade, Ecovantage 2019; Participated in Youth Parliament 2019 (by Economics Department); Participated in a month long poetry contest NaPoWriMo, by Ayaskala in April 2020.	Kerala Development Society, Delhi; May 03, 2020 - ongoing; Work-from-Home : Research on Mutual Credit Guarantee Schemes in India and abroad.	Nil	Peace Society	Nil

Rochelle Prakash	II	Part of the Organising team for the BRICS summit 2020 held on March 13-15 Participated in MUN held at Manipal University, Jaipur.	Nil	Nil	NCC	CR of GE class(English)
Rrydhima Prasad	II	Members of the Troubadors Society A part of the Football team in College	internship at KDS Institute(start: May 2020, ongoing) Internship at Unirely (start: May 2020, ongoing) Internship at Naritaav(start: July 2020, ongoing) Internship at WaterAid (start: July 2020, ongoing)	NIL	NSS	NIL
Saloni Srivastava	II	1) Model United Nations (MUNs) - 4 done in 2019-20 2) Sponsorship Team member in Ecovantage, 2019-20 3) Marketing Team member in Montage, 2019-20 4) Research and Development Team in Enactus, 2019-20 5) Research Team in Finance and Investment Cell, 2019-20 // RBI Committee Sub-head in Fintellect 2.0 6) JMCMUN'20 Organising Committee member	1) Market Research Intern, SkyQuestt Technology Group - June, 2020 onwards, 2 month internship 2) Subject Matter Expert (Economics) Intern, Grey Spectra Consultancy Services - July, 2020 onwards, 2 month internship	Nil	Peace Society	Vice President, JMCMUN Society for 2020-21

Sanaa Munjal	II	<p>Member of Enactus(Research and Development), TEDxJMC, Cauldron: Magazine Society, GirlUp Bani, and Dastaan</p> <p>Participated in March Past from the Economics Department</p> <p>New Barrackpore Navachetna Welfare Society: Volunteer for Fundraising, Dec 2019-Jan 2020</p> <p>Sanskriti School: Scribe, September 2019</p>	<p>Youth Policy Review: Co-Head of Interviews, July 2020-September 2020, Remote</p> <p>Project Statecraft: Research Intern and writer, July 2020-September 2020, Remote</p> <p>World Literacy Foundation: Ambassador, June 2020- September 2020, Remote, Advocacy and Fundraising for WLF</p> <p>PPAC JMC: Policy Brief on the Transgenders Protection Rights Act, 2019, Feb 2020-April 2020</p> <p>Polemics & Pedantics: Associate Editor, Remote, March 2020-March 2021, Content writer and creator</p> <p>Global College Info: Leadership Development Program, Remote, May 2020-June 2020, It was a two-week leadership development cohort where under the guidance of our mentor Mr. Pavan Sathiraju where we wrote an ebook and articles for their website.</p> <p>The Villg: Research Intern, Remote, June 2020, 1-month research internship on the handicraft and artisans industry.</p> <p>Confederation of Young Leaders: Public Policy and Research Intern, Remote, April 2020-May 2020</p> <p>INGLU, Ayaskala, GLINKS International: Social Media and Digital Marketing, Remote, March 2020-April 2020</p>	Nil	Peace Society	<p>Editorial Board-Cauldron (2019-20)</p> <p>Editorial Head-TEDxJMC (2020-21)</p>
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			<p>English ahead - business associate for 2 months from May to June 2020. Handled diverse roles of sales, marketing, graphics and HR.</p> <p>KRG strategy consultants - research intern from June to July 2020. Did macroeconomic data analytics, sectoral analysis and company financial analysis along with making reports.</p> <p>Interning with KDS Delhi for a research project on Mutual credit guarantee schemes.</p>			
Sanmathi Rao	II	Enactus - member of new project team FIC - member of finance department	All internships are on work from home basis.	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Sparshi Mittal	II	Attended National Conference on plastic and environment Volunteered (Ecovantage) Participated in Economics Summit - SRCC	Web Development- UdeMy Marketing Analytics-coursera	Nil	JMCEP	Nil

Stuti Tantra	II	Theatre Society of Jesus and Mary College	<p>Aam Aadmi Party (2 months), Civil lines, delhi, 2019, worked as a content creator and ideation. Assisted the re-election campaign of Arvind Kejriwal, remodeled and redesigned the application, created digital content and edited articles for promotion.</p> <p>We make change (global) 2019-present. Working as an indian representative, assisted with expansion to Indian organization and digital promotion outreach.</p> <p>Clinton Global Initiative University (November 2019-present) working as commitment maker and developed commitment to action to enhance and assist local governments in india</p> <p>Kerala Development Society as a research intern (April 2020-present) Edited and drafted research papers, reports and literature reviews on Credit Guarantee Schemes and Mutual Credit Guarantee Schemes</p>	Nil	JMCEP	PR head of Troubadours
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Tanya Juneja	II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Member of the Contrarian as a formatter 2. Social media admin for economics department 3. Member of the Public policy and analysis cell 4. Member of Montage's core Team 5. Brand Tambola OC for ecovantage 6. member of OC for 2 national conferences in JMC on EVS 7. Content writer for Think India's e-National Youth Parliament 8. MDAE certificate course - Economics of Pandemics 9. Academic research project with PPAC; policy brief on the NEP 10. Placement cell member (for 2020-21) 11. Eco dept Alumni reunion performances (song and dance) 12. Sports day March past 13. PPAC webinar (IAS) 14. Ecovantage flash mob 15. Eco dept farewell - titles team, video script team 	Nil	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
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Vaanya Bansal	II	<p>1. Puzzle Society</p> <p>2. GirlUp Sakhi</p>	<p>1. Data Entry Intern at StartUp201, 2 months(1st April-31st May), Work from Home, 2020 I completed the data entries of the Professors of various colleges which were to be included in the website of the StartUp201. During the course of my Internship, I was made the Data Entry Head</p> <p>2. Research Intern at Sparow Enterprises(Apparel Industry), 1 month(1st April- 30th April), Work from Home, 2020 I was involved in Research work for the Sparow Enterprises wherein I prepared the reports regarding Branding, Related Product, Competitor Analysis Reports.</p>	Nil	WDC	Nil
Varsha Vincent	II	<p>1)Was part of Enactus Society and through that worked in different projects.</p> <p>2)Could participate in the alumni meet.</p> <p>3)Was a volunteer in Ecovantage.</p> <p>4) participated in sports day.</p>	<p>Project Iffat from Enactus. Duration : academic year 2019-20 Location: production center in Rohini, general meetings held in Jesus and Mary college. Work: We aim at providing livelihood scheme for women affected by HIV/AIDS by recycling and selling used soaps from hotels in Delhi.</p>	Nil	AICUF	Nil
Vatsala Gulati	II	Nil	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil

Visaaya Bamba	II	<p>Member of Peace Society Member of Enactus Member of Public Policy Analysis Cell First Position at Soch 2.0, a case study competition organised by Enactus , DTU. First Position at The Philip Kotler Show, a case study competition organised by Entrepreneurship and Development Cell, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College.</p>	-	-	Peace Society	Head of Project Dhara for the year 2020-21 at Enactus
Visaaya Bamba	II	<p>Member of Peace Society Member of Enactus Member of Public Policy Analysis Cell First Position at Soch 2.0, a case study competition organised by Enactus , DTU. First Position at The Philip Kotler Show, a case study competition organised by Entrepreneurship and Development Cell, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College.</p>	<p>-Doing a work from home content writing internship for Mysa World, an e magazine for 3 months in 2020 -Drafted a policy brief on the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 -Became Head of Project Dhara at Enactus JMC -Joined Rotaract Club DUSC as part of Vocational Service Department</p>	Nil	Peace Society	Head of Project Dhara for the year 2020-21 at Enactus
Vrinda Khurana	II	<p>I do calligraphy, art and craft and debating.</p>	<p>College tips (1 month, online, marketing) Shree Radha Coaching Center (1month, Amritsar, teaching)</p>	Nil	Peace Society	<p>Organising head (ECell) Sponsorship head (Mercatus)</p>

Amisha Kapoor	IV	English Debating Society, The Contrarian	<p>Dr.Reddy's CIS Countries April 2020-Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created an Excel based tool for predictive analysis of attrition April 2020-Present • Conduct a brief study on HR Practices during COVID-19 and Beyond • Developed and circulated a questionnaire among representatives from renowned FMCG and Pharmaceutical companies of repute <p>Callido Learning- Product Team April 2020-Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote content to optimize student reports for consumption of teachers and students in 140+ schools globally • Developed User Manual for easy interpretation online platform • Help set up tech for lead management and created flow design to be used for 500+ customers <p>State Health Agency Punjab May 2019-July 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interned during the implementation of healthcare inclusion policy titled Ayushman Bharat-Sarbat Sehat Bima Yojna(AB-SSBY) • Policy covers 75% of the state of Punjab • Attended workshop on beneficiary data handling of 31.03 lakh families. • Conducted and evaluated English proficiency test for 30 new recruits. 	nil	NSS	Nil
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			Maven Career Coaching Dec 2019-Present <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research assistant for research studying Affects of Parenting on Employability • Organize and overlook webinars • Gave inputs for several articles published in The Tribune. • Write marketing content 			
Ananya Krishna	IV	Core Team member of Ecovantage	HR Intern in Reliance Retail Limited, Gurgaon for a period of 1 month in June 2019.	Nil	JMCEP	NIL

Angel Susan John	IV	I have actively participated in the AICUF events. Been a part in the core team for the national conferences held. Also, been present for all the economics department related talks and events	Nil	Nil	AICUF	Nil
Anjali elizabeth joy	IV	Nil	Internship at EnglishAhead Education, Saket, New Delhi for 2 months as a Sales person and Business Associate.	Nil	WDC	Nil
Ann Joe	IV	Nrityanjalii- The Indian Dance Society of JMC	One month internship in Reliance industries Ltd, Vytilla, Kochi in the Finance Department	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Ann Maria Renny	IV	Member of Curiosus- English Quizzing Society	Social Media Marketing Intern- EdNet Consultants, Okhla Industrial Area, June- July 2019. Generating content on daily basis for social media handles, Lead tracking via calls and emails, Assisting in organising events, Working with editorial team.	Nil	Green Society	Marketing Head for Ecovantage Social Media Social Media Admin- Eco Dept Research Head- Curiosus
Anna Sara baby	IV	i) Member of JMC MUN society ii) Core team member of public policy and analysis cell of the college	School of Universal Leadership And Strategy (SOULS) April 15th - July 15th A Research paper on the Impacts of COVID-19 on the agricultural sector of India	Nil	WDC	i) Core team member of the Economics department of the college in the academic year 2018-2019. ii) Sponsors head of the public policy and analysis cell of the college
Anu Maria Joseph	IV	None	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Aparaajita	IV	Member of JMCMUN, FIC, CATC societies	HR intern at ABC Consultants (Jun'19- Jul'19) Intern at The Change Designers	Nil	JMCEP	Core team, Secretariat member (DSG)

			(Jul'20- present)			Finance) for JMC MUN'20
Archita Agarwal	IV	Member - English Debating Society Research and Skill development Cell, Economics Department Member- Women Study Centre	Kerela Development Society New Delhi- Research intern- 2 months	Nil	WDC	Nil
Arpita Mary Abraham	IV	Contrarian, PPAC, member of CATC, JMC MUN	1) F13 Technologies - 2 months, WFH, research, second year 2) Economikly -1 month, WFH, content writing, second year 3) United nations global compact network - 1.5 months, UNESCO office, Delhi, PR, second year 4) ESHA NGO- 1 month, Wfh, content writing, first year	Nil	WDC	Senior editor at the Contrarian Usg public relations at JMC MUN society Finance coordinator at PPAC
Arunima Srivastava	IV	1. Senior Research Coordinator of PPAC, JMC 2. Editor-in-Chief of The Contrarian, Economics Magazine of JMC 3. Co-wrote an article on 'NBFCs in India- Regulatory Challenges and Concerns' for RBI Policy Challenge 2020	1. Research Internship with School of Universal Leadership & Strategy under Maj Gen (Prof.) GG Dwivedi on 'Impacts of COVID 19 on consumer behaviour in India'. The internship was based in Delhi NCR, for 4 months, from April to July 2020. 2. Research Internship with End Now Foundation involving cowriting a book on 'Impacts of Digital Technology on Humans'. The internship was of work from home nature, based in Telangana for 1 month 2 weeks in June-July.	Nil	WDC	Nil
Chetsi Bhatia	IV	Inter college tennis tournament held at LSR, delhi from 28 october to 2 November'2020.	Currently doing Internship at Talent Solutions HR Pvt Ltd as an Equity Research Analyst from 15th July to 15th september'2020	Nil	Other	Nil

Divya Nunhoi Sharma	IV	Kahkasha - The Dramatics Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Fundraising - Milaap Organisation •Fundraising - Yuva Ekta and Raah Foundation 	Nil	WDC	Nil
Drishti Dudeja	IV	FIC Ecovantage	<p>Project Cigrencil-Delhi Government Mohalla Clinics Survey-Delhi Government</p> <p>Marketing intern- Family of Disabled</p>	Nil	Green Society	Sponsorship Head for Ecovantage
Edha Garg	IV	<p>1) Part of the Chess Team, represented JMC in inter-college events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won bronze medal in Bharat Ram Sports Meet organised by LSR (2018-19) 2) Volunteered as a scribe at Sanskriti School, Chanakyapuri 3) Received Honourable Mention in Word Weaves organised by Cauldron, JMC 	<p>1) Intern at EY 2 months (July 2020- August 2020) Interning under EY, involved in background research and policy recommendations for the company, in partnership with the DPIIT, Government of India</p> <p>2) Intern at Association of Asia Scholars 4 months (May 2020-August 2020) Interning under AAS, an initiative of the Alumni of the Asian Scholarship Foundation awardees from South Asia.</p> <p>3) Interned under (IAS) SDM Mansa, studying the MGNREGA Scheme 2 months (June 2019-July 2019)</p>	Nil	Other	<p>1) Core team member of Sunny Mugs, the poetry society of JMC</p> <p>2) Social Media and content manager for The Contrarian, the economics department magazine</p> <p>3) Actively involved in organising Ecovantage, the annual event of the economics department</p> <p>4) Part of the NSO, and represented college at various platforms for Chess</p>
ELIZABATH JAIMON	IV	Core member of montage and ecovantage, puzzle society	Nil	Nil	WDC	Nil

Gatha Singh	IV	Part of the economics department council, Core team member JMCEP, Core team member Montage. Part of Enactus JMC in first year	4 week(June-July) work from home internship with Consumers India. Consumer India is a non profit organisation. I was a research intern and worked on a project about Telecom regulatory authority of India's mandate.	Nil	JMCEP	Vice president 2019-20 , Department of economics Core team member , JMCEP Core team member , Montage
Gayatri Capoor	IV	1. Ecovantage- 2019 (Event head) 2. Montage 2020- Cultural head 3. Fundraiser for cancer patients 2020 4. Bake sale (Montage) 2020 5. Peace society annual fest "Sukoon'19" - Cultural head and Event organiser 6. Economics Department Alumni meet 2019 7. National Conference 2020	1. Kerala Development Society Duration: May'2020- Present Location: Delhi (Work from home) Work: Reseach Intern 2. Consumers India Duration: 1 month (June'2020- July) Location: Delhi (Work from home) Work: Reseach Intern and Project Head	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Gunjan Gupta	IV	Member of the council of Economics department. Member of the research cell of Economics department.	I have done an internship with EY. It was for one month and was based in Gurgaon. I had made a research project on power sector in India.	Nil	Other	Nil
Janya Goel	IV	I am a writer with contrarian, the economics magazine and the Finance and investment cell. I have been learning Bharatanatyam dance for 10 years. I pen down poetry.	1. United Colors of Benetton:(1 month: 20 June 2019 to 20 July 2020) finance department, project of rent equalisation 2. School of universal Leadership and strategy: (3 months, 15 April 2020 to 15 July 2020) research paper writing under major general G.G. Dwiwedi. 3. Delbert: (20 June 2020 onwards) marketing and content creation.	Nil	JMCEP	Core team member of Ecovantage and Sunny Mugs, the poetry society.

Jasmine sood	IV	Enactus, FIC, JMCEP	.	Nil	JMCEP	Research and development head, project head- Enactus Content head- FIC Core team- Economics deptt
Jomol Johnson	IV	Part of Contrarian as a cartoonist Part of the Puzzle Society Part of Iris, the fine arts society	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Joshna Kidangen Joseph	IV	I was in NRITYANJALI - The Indian Dance Society.	Nil	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Kamun Thakur	IV	Hockey Team Writer for FIC Compendium Photographer for Contrarian JMC Ecovantage - Core team Member PPAC head of Organization Department	Internship with Department of Environment, Science and Technology (1 month)	Nil	Other	Nil
Kavya Maria Raju	IV	Member of ppac, fine arts society, research cell	As part of the research cell of the economics department we made a survey report of Sanjay camp and worked on separate research paper. Internship My Captain (IIM Bangalore), duration 1 month, Work from home, 2nd year, work description- sales and marketing.	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Khushi Jain	IV	I have participated in the various events organised by the Economics Department and JMCEP.	I did a 4 month internship with Algoniti (an online day trading platform) as a Financial Content Writer.	Nil.	JMCEP	Core Team Member of Ecovantage Sponsorship Team. Core Team Member of JMCEP.

Lavanya Rustagi	IV	1. Performed on stage at IIT, Kanpur as a part of the Stage play society, Troubadours. 2. Participated and organised various events of FIC, JMC for the academic year 2018-2019 as well as 2019-2020	Interned at Laugh Out Loud Ventures. 4 weeks internship 2020 Profile- marketing and sales.	Nil	Green Society	1. Organising head of FIC, JMC 2. Class Representative and council member of the Economics association
Manvi Goyal	IV	Member of Puzzle Society	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Event Head of Puzzled Pint 2.0 organised in Ecovantage
Manya Kapur	IV	1. Sponsorship head for Mercatus, the marketing society 2. Finance Secretary for Troubadours, the Theatre Society 3. Member of economics student council	1. Brainwiz- business development- Jan to April 2. Lumos- Brand Relations - April	nil	Green Society	1. Sponsorship head for Mercatus, the marketing society 2. Finance Secretary for Troubadours, the Theatre Society 3. Member of economics student council
Merin Mathew	IV	Member of Public Policy and Analysis cell	My Captain (IIM Bangalore), duration 1 month, Work from home, 2nd year, work description- marketing and sales	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Neha Bhargava	IV	Nil	Nil	Nil	Other	Nil
Nimisha Elizabeth Thomas	IV	Keyboardist	Podcast Anchor at Development Channel from 2019 September to December.	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
NIMISHA ELIZABETH THOMAS	IV	Public Policy & Analysis Cell Was a member of TROUBARDS	Podcast Anchor at DEVELOPMENT CHANNEL from september to december 2019. Marketing and sales at MY CAPTAIN(IIM BANGALORE) from december 2019 to february	nil	JMCEP	Public Relations in PPAC

			2020.			
Payal Upreti	IV	Part of Panorama and PPAC	Internship at IFCI Ltd during summer vacations of 2019	Nil	JMCEP	Vice President of Panorama, the film appreciation and film making society

Prisha Saxena	IV	<p>Research Cell, Economics Department, September 2018-present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked as a field operator and researcher in the survey and consequent outreach programme conducted in Sanjay Camp • Co-wrote a dissertation studying the correlation between economic growth and rural female employment in India <p>JMC Model UN Society, August 2018-present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the college at inter-university Model United Nations Conferences in the capacity of a journalist • Recognized as ‘Best Journalist’ at conferences of Lady Shri Ram College, Jamia Milia Islamia University, ARSD College, Indian School of Business and Finance <p>The Contrarian, Economics Department, August 2019-present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write economics-oriented, academic articles for the bi-annual publication <p>DU Beat, August 2019-January 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a Correspondent, wrote articles and covered events for the varsity’s largest, student-run publication <p>Sunny Mugs, the Poetry Society of JMC, August 2018-February 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped in organising events as a core team member in the academic session 2018-19 	<p>Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy, New Delhi, April-May 2020 (6 weeks)</p> <p>As a Communications Intern,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handled various editorial tasks ranging from copy-editing blog articles to drafting research summaries • Responsible for collating and cleaning the organisation’s mailing list • Provided research assistance to the Public Law vertical of the organization on ‘Legislative Competence of states vis-à-vis the COVID-19 Pandemic’ <p>Ernst & Young, New Delhi, June 2020-present</p> <p>As a Lead Advisory Intern, responsible for various miscellaneous research responsibilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collating and formatting financial information into spreadsheets and presentations • Preparing company briefs and profiles 	Nil	WDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior International Press Head/USG-IP at JMC Model UN Society • Deputy Editor, The Contrarian, Economics Magazine of JMC
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Priya Sarah Varghese	IV	1. Member of FIC 2. Member of PPAC	1. HAQ Centre for Child Rights (Delhi) - 10th June to 10th July 2019 - Research and Data collection 2. Dunzo (Delhi) - 25th June to 25th July 2020 - Business Development(Sales)	Nil	Green Society	Nil
Punya Kalra	IV	1)Core Team Member of Economics society 2) Member of FIC in organising department 3) Core Team Member of PPAC in the finance and sponsorship department 4) Core team member in organising national conference 5) Scribe for students at Sanskriti School.	1) United Colors of Benneton June 2019-July 2019 Worked under the finance department, specialising in credit control and management. 2) Under the guidance of Maj Gen (Prof) GG Diwedi April 2020- July 2020 It was a research internship, where I wrote a research paper on “ The impact of Corona virus on the tourism and hospitality sector” 3) Delberto Club July 2020- ongoing Delberto Club is an e-commerce marketplace website. It is a marketing internship where we formulate proposals and help them develop plans in order to attract people to “ build their own online store”.	NIL	JMCEP	1) Senior coördinator of Finance and sponsorship, Public Policy and Analysis Cell.
Rabani Khurana	IV	Part of Film Appreciation and film making society, Public Policy and Analysis Cell, Core team of Women's study centre,The Contrarian, Research Cell	Nil	Nil	WDC	Nil

Renisha Rana	IV	Nil	Research intern at fortitude, peear buliders and working ongoing research paper with a professor	Nil	JMCEP	Nik
			<p>1. Zomato Feeding India (NGO) - 6 months, New Delhi, 2019 Worked towards the goal of Zero Hunger by transporting excess food from cafes, restaurants, weddings etc to shelter homes. Organised fun activities along with the food donation drive for women and children at shelter homes. Set up kiosks at CP to create awareness about the NGO and get more volunteers on board. As a member of the Talent Management Team, informed applicants about the details of the interview as part of the selection process.</p> <p>2. OysterConnect- 1 month, Work from home, 2020 Got selected in the Student Internship Programme 2020 through the Placement Cell of Jesus and Mary College. Worked on Project Quikr as a Competition Analyst in the field of online classifieds. Recorded responses from ads posted on different competitive websites.</p> <p>3. Economikly - 2 weeks, Work from home, 2020 As a Content Writer wrote few articles, researched and then wrote about topics in the modern era in the field of Economics.</p>			
Ritu Jacob	IV	Research team member of Finance and Investment Cell Member of CATC (Computer-Analytics-Technology-Club) Core team member (Organising Committee) of Women's Study Centre		Nil	WDC	Nil

Riya Khanna	IV	Nil	Nil	First position in first year	WDC	Nil
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteered for the project 'Hundred for Hundred' as a member of Kahkasha in collaboration with Raah foundation for enlightening lives and Yuva Ekta foundation: organised a one week event on the social media platforms to raise money to provide food and other necessities to the Migrant workers. • 3 months internship (ongoing) with Bird Exim LLP as Marketing and Sales Intern. 			
Rosemary Job	IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kahkasha- The Dramatics society of JMC. •Contrarian- The Economics magazine of JMC (as a formatter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteered for the project 'Hundred for Hundred' as a member of Kahkasha in collaboration with Raah foundation for enlightening lives and Yuva Ekta foundation: organised a one week event on the social media platforms to raise money to provide food and other necessities to the Migrant workers. • 3 months internship (ongoing) with Bird Exim LLP as Marketing and Sales Intern. 	Nil	WDC	Sponsorship head for Aawaz: The theatre fest of JMC.
Rosemary Job	IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Kahkasha- The Dramatics society of JMC. •Contrarian- The Economics magazine of JMC (as a formatter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteered for the project 'Hundred for Hundred' as a member of Kahkasha in collaboration with Raah foundation for enlightening lives and Yuva Ekta foundation: organised a one week event on the social media platforms to raise money to provide food and other necessities to the Migrant workers. • 3 months internship (ongoing) with Bird Exim LLP as Marketing and Sales Intern. 	Nil	WDC	Sponsorship head for Aawaz: The theatre fest of JMC.

Sama Banyal	IV	<p>I am a member of the Jesus and Mary College Education Programme. I have taught mathematics and other subjects to student from deprived backgrounds.</p> <p>I am currently a member of the Marketing team of Finance and Investment Society of my College. My role is to provide financial literacy to the public. I helped in organising many events using social media platforms as well as advertising in different colleges.</p> <p>I was a member of the Green Revolution Support Programme, in affiliation with the United Nations. My role was to increase the awareness of the society about Environment Conservation. I also received a Certificate of Excellence with A plus Grade.</p> <p>Was the Campus Ambassador for the Annual College Fest, 'Montage'. My responsibilities comprised of providing publicity in order to get maximum footfall for the event.</p> <p>Was appointed as the Sponsorship Head of my College Society, in my 1st year of college. I led a team of 20 members to seek sponsorships from different business houses and gained immeasurable experience in the same.</p>	<p>I got the opportunity to intern with the following companies:</p> <p>1. Indian Road Safety Campaign under the Government Relations department. (15 days Internship in the month of December, 2019 in Saket.) My task was to contact and convince various NGOs all over the country to carry out a plantation drive in memory of the lives lost in road crashes. I was successful in completing the task within the stipulated time.</p> <p>2. Ministry of Sound under the Marketing and Public Relations department. (1 month, work from home internship in the months of June and July, 2020.) My day to day responsibilities were increasing the outreach of the Brand to maximum audience using social networking sites. Analysing the target audience and implementing new strategies in the respective areas to increase the customer outreach and to maintain and increase the Brand Value of the company even in the times of crisis.</p> <p>3. Outlook India Group under the Sales and Marketing Internship. (6 weeks, work from home internship, started on 6th July, 2020.) Learn & understand how e-commerce is done, and how business can be augmented on the internet,</p>	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
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			<p>understand consumer behaviour. Building a network, how to develop & maintain positive working relationship and how to present the offers to the Clients.</p>			
Saumya Jain	IV	<p>Technical Head in Green Society Team member in Curiosus Core Team member in organising Ecovantage and Quiztopia</p>	<p>Research Associate Intern at F13 Technologies, remote internship from July 2020 for 2 months</p>	Nil	Green Society	<p>Technical Head in Green Society Team member in Curiosus Core Team member in organising</p>

						Ecovantage and Quiztopia
Saumya Jain	IV	Technical Head in Green Society Team member in Curiosus Core Team member in organising Ecovantage and Quiztopia	Research Associate Intern at F13 Technologies, remote internship from July 2020 for 2 months	Nil	Green Society	Technical Head in Green Society Team member in Curiosus Core Team member in organising Ecovantage and Quiztopia
Sharon Rebecca Thomas	IV	Member, Curiosus - English Quiz Society Member, Public Policy and Analysis Cell Photographer, Contrarian	Content writer at Unnati - The knowledge hub for civil aspirants	Nil	Green Society	Quizzing head (2019-20), Curiosus
Sherin Sans	IV	- Best Speaker in Conventional Debate (2019) (AICUF) - 1st prize in SDG Quiz conducted by Global Youth (2019) (Curiosus and Global Youth) - AICUF Core Team Member (2019-2020) - Ecovantage (Economics Dept. Fest) Technical Team Member (2019-2020) - Public Policy Analysis Cell (PPAC) Member (2019-2020) - Curiosus (College Quiz Society) Member (2019-2020) - Volunteered as scribe for students of Sanskriti School (2019) - Student Organizer at National Conference on National Resources	Volunteered at a NGO, Butterflies Location: U-4, Green Park Extension, Green Park, New Delhi, Delhi 110016 Year: 2020 Duration: Started on 4th February, 2020 for 1 month Description: Research work on Child Abuse and brainstorming ideas for increasing public awareness relating to the same.	nil	AICUF	Social Media Admin for Economics Dept (2018-2019)

		Management for Sustainable Development (2020)				
Shobha Abraham	IV	Member of MUNSoc, Founding member of PPAC, ex-student council member of the Dept, headed the organisation of the National Conference in college, member of EOC.	Internship at Aam Aadmi Party Outreach team, Delhi. 1 month internship, Feb10-March12 2020. Nature of work entailed contacting with supporters of the party to contribute towards the party fund, helping with election duty. Got enrolled for the internship at NHRC, INA, Delhi. The internship was postponed in wake of the pandemic.	Nil	JMCEP	Was a member of the Student Council for the Economics Dept, Head of Technical Team for Ecovantage; Eco Dept Fest, Executive coordinator of the Public Policy and Analysis Cell, headed the organising team for two National Conferences in JMC.
Shreshtha Jain	IV	Member of puzzle society, part of montage core team	Internship at Grant Thornton-6weeks-Gurgaon-2019-research work	Nil	JMCEP	Nil

Shweta Mondal	IV	Member of Contrarian, Magazine by the Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College. Core team member of Ecovantage, the department fest of Economics.	WealthOne Advisory LLP, 2months, New Delhi , 2019. I worked as a Business Development Intern and assisted in handling the existing and potential clients of the company along with developing marketing strategies. Behavioral Economics 3day course conducted by Meghnad Desai institute in Jesus and Mary college.	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Simran Tomar	IV	None	Marketing Internship at Reliance Jio (June 2019) Digital Marketing Internship at Limetray (July-August 2020)	Nil	Green Society	Finance Head of Finance and Investment Cell
Sneha Sood	IV	In the first year, I participated in the debate held for the economics department. I have also received a certificate with A+ marks for involvement in Green Revolution global certificate program.	Nil	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Sonu Sunny	IV	Writer at The Contrarian Core Team Member of PPAC Core team member - Green Society Member of Research Cell of Economics Department.	Interned with the operations team of Graamya from 1st May 2018– 31st May 2018 wherein along with the team two villages were surveyed to study the potential for livelihood development through community based for -profit models. Volunteering for Graamya at the Delhi Organic Farmers Market (DoFM) from 2019 to promote their products. Interned with Palar Greens from 1st June 2019 – 20th July 2019. The responsibilities given to me included content creation for website and online platforms like Wordpress, Facebook and Instagram and Social	Nil	Green Society	Hospitality Head (Ecovantage) PR Junior Coordinator - Public Policy Analysis Cell (PPAC)

			Media Marketing.			
Tania Theofin	IV	1) Formatter in 'The Contrarian' 2) Dance competitions in inter-college NCC fests	RESEARCH Intern at Trilovera. Duration: May 1,2020 - May 31,2020. The interns were required to study two papers per day on the topic 'profitability of social enterprises' and submit a report by the end of the day and submit a total of 40 papers by the end of the month	-	NCC	Formatting Head of 'The Contrarian' (2019-20)
Tanvi Agarwal	IV	JMCMUN	Ofrida, 2 months, Noida, 2018, Social media intern	Nil	NSS	Nil

Tanya kapahi	IV	Participated in various Yoga competitions	<p>1. Interning at Imedge as a social media and branding strategist (2 months)</p> <p>2 Interned at F13 technologies as an HR executive (2 months)</p> <p>3. Secretary of NPO PROJECT CLAP since more than a year.</p> <p>4. Interned for AAP as political assistant and administrator for Delhi Elections 2020</p>	Stood first in my batch in academics during my 3rd semester.	Other	<p>1. Class representative in first year for the batch of 2021.</p> <p>2. Part of economics department council member from 2018-19.</p> <p>3. Core team member of College yoga team.</p> <p>4. Core team member of ecovantage 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>5. Sponsorship head of the sports department 2019-20.</p>
Tanya kapahi	IV	Participated in various Yoga competitions	<p>1. Interning at Imedge as a social media and branding strategist (2 months)</p> <p>2 Interned at F13 technologies as an HR executive (2 months)</p> <p>3. Secretary of NPO PROJECT CLAP since more than a year.</p> <p>4. Interned for AAP as political assistant and administrator for Delhi Elections 2020</p>	Stood first in my batch in academics during my 3rd semester.	Other	<p>1. Class representative in first year for the batch of 2021.</p> <p>2. Part of economics department council member from 2018-19.</p> <p>3. Core team member of College yoga team.</p> <p>4. Core team member of ecovantage 2018 and 2019.</p>

						5. Sponsorship head of the sports department 2019-20.
Trisha Bhayana	IV	National level swimming, inter college swimming, FIC, Core team, sports department	2019- news Corp mosaic digital (research project internship). It was for one month	Nil	Other	Sub head of marketing in core team
Trisha Bhayana	IV	National level swimming, inter college swimming, FIC, Core team, sports department	2019- news Corp mosaic digital (research project internship). It was for one month	Nil	Other	Sub head of marketing in core team
Tulika Agarwal	IV	Part of Research cell	Interned at national skill development corporation in may-June'19	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Vanshika Bajaj	IV	Swimming, Dancing	1. Lalimber- 2 months Delhi 2020 2. Medivik.com- 1 month Delhi 2020 3. IRSC Solve- 1 Month Delhi 2019 4. TestPaperz- 2 months Delhi 2019 5. Interlinks Overseas PVT LTD-Delhi 2019	Nil	JMCEP	Nil
Angel Mathew	VI	Volunteered in Ecovantage	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Anna Dolfe Jacob	VI	Part of the organizing committee (Ecovantage 2017), member of the Research and Development program , organizing head for Ecovantage 2019	Two-month internship under Mr. Babu P. Ramesh, Dean, School of Development Studies, Ambedkar University Delhi in an ongoing research on preparing a South Asian Migration Report, 2019 for the	Nil	NSS	Nil

			South Asian Alliance for Poverty Eradication (SAAPE).			
Deepali Malhotra	VI	Nil	Operations and CSR internship at SOS Children's Village in june 2018-july 2018	Nil	Peace Society	Council member of economics department of JMC and marketing head of the puzzle society
Gunjan Sangal	VI	Photography	Summer Internship at Bank Of Baroda, 1 month, Mumbai, 2019. Operations and Loan department	Nil	Peace Society	Photography Head - The Contrarian

			<p>1. Worked as campus ambassador for Alibaba for 1 year- provided insights for product development and promotions.</p> <p>2. Campus ambassador for Procter & Gamble- product branding.</p> <p>3. 3 years with AIESEC in Delhi IIT. (Facilitation of foreign interns to NGOs, corporates and schools in Delhi)</p> <p>President, Recruitments- raised 3L in a month.</p> <p>Team Leader, corporate sectors- brought 4 new company partners and raised 60K</p> <p>Vice President, Social Sector- Led a team of 20 and facilitated 85 foreigners' experiences in NGOs in Delhi.</p> <p>Conference director- Hosted and organised conference for 500+ delegates from all over India.</p> <p>Worked as International relations manager for AIESEC in Czech Republic.</p> <p>Worked as Account manager for AIESEC in Switzerland.</p> <p>Got a job with AIESEC in Switzerland as National Vice President with a package of 1.5L.</p> <p>Will be leaving for Switzerland post exams.</p>			
Isha Jerath	VI	3 years of AIESEC, first semester Kahkasha and won first prize at Pilani.		Nil	Green Society	Nil
Jennifer Jacob	VI	Orating and Debating	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Vice President of Economics Department

Jessica Nisser	VI	Curiosus, Ecovantage	Nil	Nil	NSS	Event Head in Ecovantage
Jessica Nisser	VI	Curiosus, Ecovantage	Nil	Nil	NSS	Event Head in Ecovantage
Kavya Benara	VI	Member of English Quiz society, Finance and investment cell, GirlUP Foundation,	Research project on growing wage inequality: India and abroad as part of the research cell of economics department. Interned at SKP group for 2 months and volunteered at Teachforindia for 1 month.	Nil	Peace Society	Sponsorship head of Curiosus , English Quiz Society
Khyati Tyagi	VI	1.Core team member in the Women Study Centre Society (2019 – 2020) 2.Core team member in organizing Ecovantage 2019. 3.Member of Public Policy and Analysis Cell (2019 – 2020) 4.Member of Puzzle Society (First Puzzle Society of DU, 2018 – 2020) 5.Member of Peace Society (2018 – 2019) 6.Team member in organizing Ecovantage 2018	Nil	Nil	WDC	Nil
Kritika Jain	VI	Troubadours- Theatre Society of JMC Curiosus- Quizzing Society Peace Society	Business Analyst summer intern at CarDekho in their Gurgaon office for 2 months in 2019. Intern at Prosperts Consulco Pvt Ltd in December, 2017 for 1 month	Nil	Peace Society	Vice President of Troubadours- Theatre Society of JMC
Leena Thomas	VI	Curiosus	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Maanya garg	VI	English magazine society. Parliamentary debates	Niti aayog Idfc first bank	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Malvika Chadha	VI	I am a professional Kathak dancer. During college, I was a part of Enactus, Mercatus, troubadours-the stageplay society of JMC. As well as NSS and Green Society	HR internship with Asahi India Glass Limited and Finance internship with Zomato	Nil	Green Society	Executive team member- Troubadours

Meher Jain	VI	Contrarian (2017-2019); Curiosus (2019-2020); Enactus (2018-2019); FIC (2018-2020); Peace society (2019-2020); NSS (2017-2018); Cosmos (Aug 2019-Nov 2019); French Language Course (2017-2018), Niti Aayog Simulation (2018)	Ernst & Young (June 2019- July 2019); SEEDS (May 2018-June 2018); Leaders for Tomorrow (LFT) (Aug 2017- Aug 2018)	Nil	Peace Society	Finance Head of Peace Society (2019-2020)
Michelle Rozario	VI	Was an active member of The Puzzle Society, Enactus JMC, FIC, The Contrarian, Public Policy and Analysis Cell, Research Cell	Business Analyst at D.A Foodrik Pvt. Ltd	Nil	Peace Society	1. Research Head FIC 2. Hospitality Head for Ecovantage'18 and '19 3. Event Head for Fintellect'19 and '20 4. Anti-drug and Anti-ragging LFT volunteer
Minnu Mathew	VI	Been part of different societies like puzzle, placement, research cell (outreach program), contrarian, etc. Apart from societies I have been part of ecovantage all three years and volunteered for March past for two years.	Trilux, 2 months, Nehru place, 2018, marketing department.	Nil	Peace Society	President of Placement cell, JMC (2019-2020) Marketing head of puzzle club (2018-2019)
Nidhi Shankar	VI	Nil	1.EY (June-July 2018) 2.NITI AAYOG (June-August 2019)	Nil	NSS	Nil
Nikita Sharma	VI	None	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Priya Francis	VI	Member of Puzzle Society, Curiosus, Peace Society and Research cell Economics Department	Nil	Nil	Peace Society	As Technical Head in Puzzle Society for two years
Rajasvi Panwar	VI	Represented India at 2019 Lawnbowl Asian Championship Won gold and silver medal in 2020	India post payments bank : finance intern NITI aayog: economics policy	Nil	Other	nil

		Khelo India	intern. Made a report on trade and bond market analysis of G20 nations			
Riya Mariya Mathew	VI	Member of enactus, member of FIC, participated in NITI aayog simulation, core team member of Ecovantage	Internship on Research project - "creating Value for migrant workers and employers for a better economy" Organisation- Kutumb Aspiration Duration- 20 May 2020 - 28 June 2020	Nil	Peace Society	Core team member of Ecovantage
Sharol Shibu	VI	Curiosus, English Quiz Society Finance and Investment Cell JMCEP NSS The Contrarian: Economics Magazine	Finance Intern June 2019 - July 2019 Baker Hughes, a GE Company Dubai, U.A.E Assisting in financial planning & analysis, commercial finance	Nil	JMCEP	Vice President: Curiosus, English Quiz Society 2019-20
Simran	VI	Awarded cash prize and merit certificate for bagging third position in fencing(Under 19) at 50th State School Games. Appreciated with certificate of participation for Chess at CBSE Clusters (North Zone). Winner of National Case Study Competition at Ashoka University. Awarded cash prize of Rs 20,000 for winning 1st prize at Leadership Summit.	Research Associate,DMS IIT Delhi. Intern Bharti Airtel.	Awarded scholarship for being "Best Academic Performer" for securing the 1st rank in two semesters of B.A. (Hons.) Economics at JMC. Awarded cash prize and special appreciation award for Commerce Wizard Competition, an initiative of the Institute of	Peace Society	Head Paper Presentation, Ecovantage; Senior Editor, Contrarian.

				Chartered Accountants of India (ICAD).		
Simran Garg	VI	EIC (The Contrarian), Finance Head (JMCMUN Society), Member of The English Quiz Society (Curiosus)	1. NSDC/ 2 months/Aerocity, New Delhi/2019/Worldskills Intern 2. Xvedia Technologies/ 1 Month/ WFH/ 2018/ Content Writing	Nil	Peace Society	Nil
Siyona Baweja	VI	Western dance (Jazz) , content writing	1. Sesame Bankhall Group, Gurgaon (June 2018-July 2018) - shadowed a team of financial analysts. 2. Bar Code India Limited, Gurgaon (June 2019-July 2019) - Marketing Management Intern 3. Sarvahitey NGO, Delhi (June 2020-July 2020) - gathered hyper local information to spread awareness during lockdown, helped in online campaigns 4. The Strategy Boutique, Delhi (July 2020-Present) - Interning as a Business Analyst	Nil	Peace Society	Editorial Head - Entrepreneurship Cell

Srishti Mittal	VI	<p>1. Member of Film Appreciation and Movie Making society and held the position of Content head for 2 years</p> <p>2. Publicity head for Ecovantage 2018</p> <p>3. Core team member of Montage 2019 in security, logistics and marketing departments</p> <p>4. Writer at contrarian (2017-18)</p> <p>5. Member of Student Council Organising Committee 2019 of college</p> <p>6. Core organising team member in NITI Ayog ComSim</p>	<p>1. Finance analyst in Maverick Share brokers Ltd (Jaipur)</p> <p>2. Project Intern in Anand Rathi financial services (Delhi)</p>	nil	Peace Society	<p>1. Content head of film appreciation and movie making society</p> <p>2. Publicity head of ecovantage 2018</p>
Steffi Ann Cherian	VI	Nil	Worked in a startup called Foodrik, SDA market, Hauz Khas, New Delhi for 1.5 months in the year 2018 as a business analyst.	Nil	Other	Been a council member of the economics department for the year 2017-18
Sumedha Batra	VI	Economics dept council member (2019-2020); Treasurer of economics department 2019-2020; Sponsorship head in Ecovantage'20; sponsorship and organising member in econvantage 2017&2018 (core team); member of film appreciation and movie making society (2017-2019); member of Enactus,jmc(2018-2019); member of mercatus (2017-2019); participated in March past (2017); organised committee simulation (2018)	Coca-cola company (June-July 2018, Mumbai, report on plastic ban project in Mumbai) ; Sadrag NGO (December 2018, story telling to children) ; NITI AAYOG (May-July 2019, income inequalities report project & day to day work)	Nil	NSS	Treasurer of economics department 2019-2020


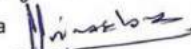








Tanisha katyal	VI	<p>1)ENACTUS JMC vAn international organization that aims at linking students, academic institutions and businesses with the weaker sections of society. We also went for the World Water Race which took place in San Jose and stood the position of Runners up. v I am currently part of the Project Iffat under Enactus, which is one of the leading projects of JMC. v This projects aims at helping out women affected by AIDS. We have employed HIV and AIDS affected or infected women to recycle leftover soaps of hotels , hence reducing waste. The new soap bars are sold at minimal costs in slums to solve the problem of sanitation ,and, the money earned is used to keep the employed women financially secure.</p> <p>2) PLACEMENT CELL, JMC 3)Sponsorship Team Head - for the Puzzle Society (Economics Department)- As a leader of the team, I got a great experience in understanding how to manage people and work as a team together. It also helped me become more responsible and confident in my work.</p> <p>4) NDMC PROJECT- CORE TEAM MEMBER OF THE ECONOMICS RESEARCH CELL , JMC vIt is a department research cell that used the statistical part of economics to help solve problems of the slums. v Data collection (interviews of households from the NDMC slum) to analyze it and</p>	<p>1)CARGILL BUSINESS SERVICES- Gurgaon, India- July 2019(1 month) I was an intern under the Human resources department and Worked on two main projects- vFirst was to introduce Kwench for all the employees in the office, which is an online library that delivers books at the office once ordered by an employee. vSecond was to work on the on boarding presentation for the new comers at the company and present my ideas for employee engagement at the office in front of the HR team. vThis internship helped me become more confident in my ways and improve my communication skills by interacting with various people in the organization.</p> <p>2)MAX LIFE INSURANCE - Gurgaon, India Intern under the Actuarial Department- June 2018(1 month period) v Understood how to form an Asset Liability Model. v Basic understanding of how to use excel to perform functions related to the model.</p> <p>3)PROSPURTS- Gurgaon, India Intern, December 2017 (2 weeks period) v Understood Concepts related to wealth management and the working of the stock market and its application in the real world.</p>	Nil	Peace Society	Sponsorship head of the Puzzle club
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	<p>use it to come to understand the problems faced by the people and come up with solutions to help them.</p> <p>v Data interpretation and summary statistics is prepared on excel to compare various factors gender wise relating to health , education, schooling, etc.</p> <p>v completed working on a research project this year (2019-2020). The topic of the paper is ‘Education and the Budget: A Comparison of Indian States’</p> <p>v Organized an outreach program at the NDMC agandwadi to give women detailed information about their rights and different policies and laws that they can use in case they become victims of any type of violence like domestic, workplace, sexual, etc. Me and my team worked on building the script for the same.</p>				
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			<p>Ernst & Young- Transaction Advisory Intern (Jun-July'19) Worked with the Lead Advisory team (consumer good division) on various corporate finance aspects, including but not limited to memorandums, financials and secondary research.</p> <p>Hero Motors Company-Marketing Intern (Jun-Aug'18) Worked on both internal and external brand communications; dealer mapping project using data analytic tools; helped organize external events including World Bicycle Day; created Brand content</p>			
Tanushka Lahiri	VI	Member of MUN society, Quizzing society, FIC		Nil	Peace Society	President of JMCMUN Society
			<p>Finance and Marketing, IIFL Securities</p> <p>Fundamental analysis on Indian stock market, learnt about mutual funds, currency derivatives and other financial instruments.</p>			
Tanvisha	VI	Curious, Quizzing Society, JMC Volunteer, Child Rights and You (CRY)		Nil	NSS	Nil
			<p>1. SSMI (NGO), New Delhi, July 2019-August 2019, interned under Marketing Team</p> <p>2. Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, January 2020-February 2020, interned under Economic Diplomacy & States Division</p>			
Vrinda Girotra	VI	Photography National level Pistol Shooting		Nil	NSS	Head of PR, Sports Department (2018-19)

Minutes of Meeting

A meeting of the Department of Economics was held in the Staffroom on 24 July, 2019. The following teachers attended the meeting:

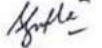
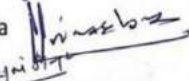
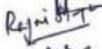





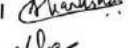

1. Ms. Smita Gupta 
2. Ms. Shalini Srivastava 
3. Ms. Rajni Singh 
4. Dr. Daisy Sales 
5. Mr. Naveen Thomas 
6. Ms. Jasmin 
7. Ms. Lavanya 
8. Ms. Megha Jacob 
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal 
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi 

- It was decided that Student Council Elections will be held on 29 July, 2019 in 308. Nominations were to be given to Ms. Akshara and Ms. Megha latest by 26 July, 2019. The upper limit for speeches of President and Vice President was kept at 3 minutes and 2 minutes respectively.
- The rest of the Council Members from first, second and third year would be elected after the elections on 29 July, 2019 under the supervision of Ms. Akanksha, Ms. Lavanya and Ms. Megha respectively. A meeting with the new Council members would be scheduled thereafter.
- Features of the new attendance portal were explained to the Department by Ms. Akshara and Ms. Megha.
- Mentor-ward list was discussed too. It was decided that teachers mentoring first and second year students will keep mentoring the same lot whereas those mentoring the third years will now mentor the incoming batch. A detailed record of mentor-ward meetings was to be kept by all the teachers.
- Workshop to be organised by TARSHI as a part of the community outreach programme will be held on 10 August, 2019.

- Possibility of a short cultural programme during Alumni Meet was discussed.
- The theme for Freshers' Debate and Economics Department Magazine was decided to be Environment.
- Talk by Ms. Isha Barak on IES entrance preparation/Career Counselling was discussed too.
- The date for Economics Department Fest, EcoVantage was kept as 1 October, 2019.

Minutes of Meeting

A meeting of the Department of Economics was held in the Staffroom on 08 August, 2019. The following teachers attended the meeting:

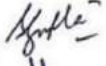
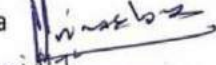
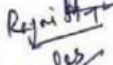


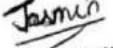

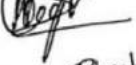
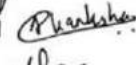

1. Ms. Smita Gupta 
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3. Ms. Rajni Singh 
4. Dr. Daisy Sales 
5. Mr. Naveen Thomas 
6. Ms. Jasmin 
7. Ms. Lavanya 
8. Ms. Megha Jacob 
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal 
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi 

- The topic for Freshers' Mock Parliament to be held on 21 August, 2019 was decided as 'Revoke of Article 370 impacting J&K'.
- It was decided that 500 rupees would be collected per student to be used for Department Activities such as Freshers' Welcome, Freshers' Debate, Alumni Meet, Department Trip, Farewell etc. Around 25K to be kept as buffer too.
- Record of all events in an academic year would be kept in a digital register to be maintained by the Council.
- It was decided that budget for all Departmental events would be made by Ishita, Gatha and Sumedha and later submitted to Ms Rajni Singh and Ms Smita Gupta.
- Attendance of students in workshops taken by the three Class Representatives would be uploaded online and can later be referred to at the time of providing LORs.
- For EcoVantage, teams for Publicity, Hospitality, Logistics, Events etc would be created with teachers supervising these teams.

- **Creation of an App for information dissemination among Economics students was discussed too.**

Minutes of Meeting

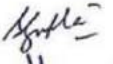
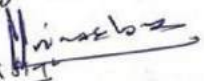
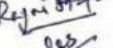


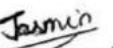
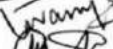

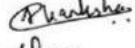

A meeting of the Department of Economics was held in the Department Room on 20 Sept, 2019. The following teachers attended the meeting:

1. Ms. Smita Gupta 
2. Ms. Shalini Srivastava 
3. Ms. Rajni Singh 
4. Dr. Daisy Sales 
5. Mr. Naveen Thomas 
6. Ms. Jasmin 
7. Ms. Lavanya 
8. Ms. Megha Jacob 
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal 
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi 

- Detailed discussion on performances scheduled for the Alumni Meet on 28 Sept, 2019 was done.
- It was decided that Alumni office bearers would be elected from Economics Alumni of the College.
- Logistics for the introductory lecture by The Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India were discussed too.

Minutes of Meeting

A meeting of the Department of Economics was held in the Department Room on 30 Sept, 2019. The following teachers attended the meeting:

1. Ms. Smita Gupta 
2. Ms. Shalini Srivastava 
3. Ms. Rajni Singh 
4. Dr. Daisy Sales 
5. Mr. Naveen Thomas 
6. Ms. Jasmin 
7. Ms. Lavanya 
8. Ms. Megha Jacob 
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal 
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi 

- The teachers met with the heads of each EcoVantage event who gave updates on the management of their respective events.
- Prize money to be given in each EcoVantage event was decided.
- Since arrival of CEA for EcoVantage was not confirmed, Ms. Tulsipriya and Mr. Sanjeev Saniyal were considered to be invited for the inaugural session of EcoVantage.

Minutes of Meeting

A meeting of the Department of Economics at 11 a.m. was held in the Staff Room on 31 Jan, 2020. The following teachers attended the meeting:

1. Ms. Smita Gupta
2. Ms. Shalini Srivastava
3. Ms. Rajni Singh
4. Dr. Daisy Sales
5. Mr. Naveen Thomas
6. Ms. Jasmin
7. Ms. Lavanya
8. Ms. Megha Jacob
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi

- Feedback from faculty for the recently concluded Tableau Workshop on Data Handling was taken.
- Logistics of the Experimental & Behavioural Economics Workshop to be held from 2nd March to 4th March were discussed.
- Tentative dates for a talk by Dr. Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay or Dr. Chetan Ghate were discussed.
- Owing to the strikes early on in the semester leading to loss of working days, Department Picnic this year stands cancelled.
- Details of Assembly to be conducted by Economics Honours students coming Monday were discussed.
- 25th March was decided as the final date for submission of individual research projects. Informal presentations for seeking feedback from faculty members would be conducted in the first week of March.
- Organisation of a cultural programme for an old age home in Rohini was discussed too.

Minutes of Meeting

A meeting of the Department of Economics was held over Google Meet at 10:30 a.m. on 1 July, 2020. The following teachers attended the meeting:

1. Ms. Smita Gupta
2. Ms. Shalini Srivastava
3. Ms. Rajni Singh
4. Dr. Daisy Sales
5. Dr. Naveen Thomas
6. Ms. Jasmin
7. Ms. Lavanya
8. Ms. Megha Jacob
9. Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
10. Ms. Akshara Awasthi

- Various methods for making online teaching effective for student learning were discussed. Buying an online teaching app account at the College or Department level was explored as well.
- Sections of the Department Report were deliberated upon.
- It was decided that more webinars would be conducted over the next semester and speakers for the same were discussed.
- Methods of teaching latest softwares to students in the upcoming semester were discussed.
- Future plans for Research Cell activities, for example a post Covid survey were explored.
- Changes in courses to be taught by faculty members in the upcoming semester were informed by the TIC.

Academic and Career Progression

The department has been consistently making efforts to strengthen its alumni network. Proper record of placements and academic progression for the alumnae has been maintained for the recent years (2015 onwards). The information is based on the responses of alumnae and is updated every year.

Details of Placement & Higher Studies for Years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19

Academic Year	No. of Students Placed through campus	No. of Students Placed right after graduation	Median Salary of Placed Graduates Per Annum (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	No. of who Students Pursued Higher Education	No. of Students currently employed
2014-15	1	2	7.75	5	5
2015-16	10	18	3.5	26	22
2016-17	5	7	4.8	31	9
2017-18	4	13	3.5	20	13
2018-19	3	9	3.5	13	6
2019-20	6	7	3.5	4	6

The table above is based on student responses for respective years.

The number of responses for the three years under consideration, are listed below:

Academic Year	Responses
2014-15	5
2015-16	31
2016-17	33
2017-18	33
2018-19	24
2019-20	12

Our alumnae have been making us proud with their accomplishments in various spheres. Many of them are pursuing post-graduation programs from institutions of high repute like Delhi School of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, XLRI, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, London School of Economics and the like.

The department encourages its students to undertake internships. Internships provide the training that helps students to put into practice, what they learn. Our students have had the opportunity to intern with big names like Amazon, PWC, NDTV, Deloitte, Bharti Airtel. Those who are interested in public policy and research also take

up internships with Government ministries' and statutory bodies like Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Niti Aayog and Reserve Bank of India.

The college placement cell works tirelessly, to bring to the students, a world of placement opportunities. The department takes pride in the remarkable placement record of its students. Our alumnae have forayed into the fields of banking & investment, actuarials, marketing, data mining & analytics, research & policy, making their mark.

The department plans to encourage greater alumni engagement through regular discussion sessions, where the students can learn from the experiences of alumnae.

Department Activities Year Wise

Programme	Venue	Date
Debate-motion of the house “This House believes that Greece should leave the Eurozone.”	Jesus and Mary College	11.08.2015
Economics Department Quiz	Jesus and Mary College	
Ecovantage	Jesus and Mary College	28. 09.2015

2016-17		
Programme	Venue	Date
UGC National Seminar: India’s Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation	MPH	6-7th October, 2016
Talk on Demonetization in India by Prof. Indradeep Ghosh, MDAE	room-503	5th April, 2017
Seminar on Economic Survey by Finance Ministry, Distribution of Economic Survey Copies	room-308	18th April, 2017
Ecovantage	Multiple locations	

2017-18		
Programme	Venue	Date
Brand Tambola: Ecovantage	MPH	
Mock Parliament : ‘Redefining the basis of Reservation’		22.08.2017
Campus surfers: Ecovantage		
Paper Presentation:Ecovantage 2017		
Seminar ‘State of Macroeconomics Today’		13.09.2017
Photography Competition for The Contrarion (The Department Magazine)	Online	08.04.2018
International Trade Game	Amphitheatre	25.09.2017
Niti Aayog	Mph-2	1.03 2018
Rubik's cube workshop		1.03 2018
Seminar: ‘Critical Issues on AADHAR’		10.08.2017
Inaugural Lecture EcoVantage 2017-18: “Understanding the Most Critical Economics Challenges in India”		25.09.2017
Seminar: ‘Achieving Macroeconomic Stability’		17.01.2018
Two day Workshop: ‘Survey Design’		5.02.2018 12.02.2018
Seminar ‘India's urbanization: challenges and opportunities’		13.03.2018

Seminar ‘The Economic Survey 2017-18: Challenges and Outlook for the Future’		26.03.2018
Seminar: ‘Applications of big data in economic analysis’		25.10.2017

2018-19		
Programme	Venue	Date
Ecovantage: Chaired the panel Discussion with Rajasree Ray, Prof. Saudamini Das and Mr. Sunil Simon as panelists	MPH	08-10-2018
Ecovantage: Judged the paper presentation event	MPH 2	08-10-2018
Freshers Debate	Hall	August 2018
Contrarian		2018-19
Ecovantage: Paper Presentation, Panel Discussion and Brand Tambola	MPH2	08-10-2018
Organized a seminar by Dr. Praveen Saxena (Former Advisor to the Government of India under the MNRE, CEO, Skill Council for Green JOBS under the Skill India Mission) on “Industry 4.0 Sustainable Development and skill Ecosystem”	308	6-02-2019
One of the organizers of a one day workshop organized by JMC in collaboration with IISERPune, TROPICUSU team on “Climate Across Curriculum: Educational Resources for teachers.	MPH and MPH 1	28-01-2019
Sanskriti School Volunteering Programme: Student Volunteer as writers for special children in school and boards exams.	Sanskriti School	5-03-2019 7-03-2019 9-03-2019 12-03-2019 14-03-2019 16-03-2019
Concluding Ceremony		20-04-2019
Teaching Research Methodology and Data Analysis		2018-19
One of the organizers of the department Alumni Day	Hall	29-09-2018
Organized a talk by Ms. Surekha Nagpal (Transformation Leader, Genpact & Alumni, Department of Economics, Jesus & Mary College) on “Effective Management of the Interview Process”	408	23-01-2019
Organized a seminar by Professor Arun Kumar (Malcolm S. Adiseshiah Chair Professor at the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi) on “Black Incomes & Demonetization”	Hall	21-02-2019
Delivered a lecture on “Basic Research Methods in Statistics” for the Certification Workshop on Basic Statistics and Econometrics using R	408	03-09-2018
Ecovantage: Puzzle Pint and International Trade Game	Hall & Amphitheatre	08-10-18
Organizer and one of the Resource Persons of a 15-hour Certification Workshop on Basic Statistics and Econometrics using R.	408	26/09/18 - 27/03/19
Concluding Ceremony		2018-19
Ecovantage: Puzzle Pint	Hall	08/10/18
Contrarian		2018-19
Ecovantage: Paper Presentation & Panel Discussion	MPH-2 & MPH	2018-19
Concluding Ceremony		2018-19
Seminar delivered to Women’s Development Cell on “Women and Work Patterns” as a part of its certificate Course Classes	Seminar Room	22nd February 2019

Conducted a workshop under the Contrarian (Economics Magazine of the Economics Department) on the topic of survey ethics surrounding ‘Referencing in Research’	504	08-02-2019
Ecovantage: Organized the Panel Discussion with Rajasree Ray, Prof. Saudamini Das and Mr. Sunil Simon as panelists	MPH	08-10-2018

2019-20		
Programme	Venue	Date
Sports Day, March Past	JMC	6th March 2020
Department Activities Incharge (2019-20) including Assemblies etc.	JMC	20th July2019- March, 2020
Freshers’ Debate	408	21st August, 2019
Paper Presentation for Ecovantage 2019-20	MPH-2	1.10.2019
Campus Surfers for Ecovantage 2019-20	Amphitheater	1.10.2019
Puzzled Pint	408	1.10.2019
Department Assembly themed on “Mental Health and body Positivity”	Hall	19.8.2019
Department Assembly on Feast Day Celebration	Hall	3.2.2020
Writer for Examination Programme for Sanskriti School	Sanskriti School	11th - 23rd September, 2019
Inaugural Talk by Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor, Government of India, for Ecovantage 2019-20	MPH	1.10.2019
Organized a 9 hour workshop on “Behavioral and Experimental Economics ” with the Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics	Research Center	2-4 March, 2020
TARSHI (Talk About Reproductive & Sexual Health Issues) Workshop	408, Amphitheatre	10 August, 2019
CGDV launch	Hall	23.08.2019
Outreach Programme (in collaboration with Kahkasha)	Sanjay Camp	27 September, 2019

CGDV Online Hackathon		19-26 October 2019
Workshop on Tableau	Computer Lab I, MPH	27-28 January 2020
Sanjay Camp Survey Report		July 2019-April 2020
Research Projects: 1.School Dropout Rates in India: Insights from NSSO 2.Education & the Budget: A Comparison of Indian States 3.Growing Wage Inequality: A Global Perspective 4.Prevalence of Malnutrition in India : An Inter-state Analysis 5.Does economic prosperity force women out of the Labor Force? 6.Family Planning Policies & Sex Selective Abortions in India: Does the former elevate the latter? 7.Effect of Increased capital intensity in Manufacturing MSMEs on Employment		July 2019-April 2020
Webinar on Mental Health and Well Being During Covid-19		19.05.2020
Webinar on Understanding India's Employment Problem by Dr. Arup Mitra		11.06.2020
Alumni Meet	Hall	28.09.2019
International Trade Game for Ecovantage 2019-20	Amphitheatre	1.10.2019
The Contrarian Magazine (Theme: Food and Environment)		November 2019
The Contrarian Newsletter (Annual Department Coverage)		(July 2019-April 2020)

REPORT: September 2017-April 2018

The Economic Department of Jesus and Mary College has conducted a number of talks and events during the academic year 2017-18. The department kicked off its first event on 10th August 2017 with a charged discussion on Aadhar and its welfare implications. The talk was held by professor Ritika Khera; Associate professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Professor Khera went on to explain how the omnipotent Aadhaar is nothing but an exaggerated id proof.

The next event was a talk on the state of macroeconomics today by Prof. Rohit azad ; professor, Department of economics, JNU on 13th September 2017. Prof. Azad covered a number of relevant topics that the students are currently being taught in the course and linked it to the current economic scenario in the world.

The annual fest of the department was conducted on the 25th of September 2017. The fest was inaugurated with an opening lecture by Prof. Indira Ramarajan who talked about understanding most critical economics challenges in India at the moment. The fest consisted of 6 events ; Triquizzard Tournament- An Economics Quiz, The International Trade Game, Brand Tambola, Campus Surfers, Paper Presentation, Memopoly (online game). A large number of students from various colleges participated in the events. The events tested the students' knowledge of the field, put economic concepts to fake economies and let them put forth their ideas through research papers.

On 25th October 2017 the department conducted a seminar by Dr. Michael Jones. Dr. Jones is Assistant Professor, Educator at the University of Cincinnati. It was an intriguing and insightful session on "Applications of big data in economic analysis" where the students were introduced to a new and upcoming field and how it would contribute to the study of economics in the coming years.

The department was delighted to invite Dr. Mangal Goswami for a talk on 'Achieving Macroeconomic Stability' on the 17th January 2018. Dr. Goswami, the deputy director of the IMF training institute in Asia, began his talk by raising the everyday issues our economy, as a whole, faces. He went on to explain the kinds of macroeconomic stabilities that exist and suggested ways to achieve them and how the International Monetary Fund aids in solving many of these.

The students of the department took the initiative to organise a Rubik's Cube workshop and Niti Aayog Committee Simulation on the topic of Jobless Growth at the intra-college level, which took place on 28th February 2017. Both the events were well attended by students from various departments. The seemingly impossible task of solving a cube was broken down into simple logical algorithms while the stimulation was a learning experience for the participants interested in discussing public policy.

As a part of the college's Golden Jubilee Celebration the Economics Department organised a lecture series with a number of renowned speakers. Dr. Isher judge Ahluwalia, a celebrated economist in the field of economic growth, industrial and trade policy reforms, and urban planning and development conducted a lecture on the topic "India's urbanisation : challenges and opportunities " on 13th march 2018. She spoke about solid waste management and how it plays an important role in the current environment degradation while also speaking of its economic costs and policy failures in the sector.

The department will also host Arvind Subramanian, Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India on 26th March 2018 as a part of its lecture series. He enriched us by speaking about The Economic Survey 2017-2018 : Challenges and Outlook for the future. We had students all around from various other colleges. It was really an excellent opportunity for all the students to widen their horizon on the working of the Indian economy.

Extension Activities and Outreach Programme

Workshop on Basic Data Analysis

A 15 hour Certification Workshop on Basic Data Analysis using R was organized by the Research Committee, JMC between 26/09/18 and 27/03/19. A batch of 30 students was given lectures on basics of Statistics and Econometrics followed by a 7 hour hands on training on Software R. The theory lectures were delivered by Ms Charu Sarin Arora (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Ms. Gurpreet Kaur (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Dr. Monica Rani (Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, JMC), Ms. Priyanka Marwah (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Dr. Ruhi Kakkar Ghai (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Ms. Saloni Arora (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC). The training on Software R was given by Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal (Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, JMC). The criteria for certificates was kept as attendance in at least 13 out of 15 lectures and successful submission of all four assignments. Based on the above criteria, 21 students and all the Resource Persons were given certificates in a concluding ceremony organised on 27 March, 2019.

Workshop by Research Cell

Date : 10th August ,2019

Event Name: Research Cell Training and Program

Topic : Sexual and Menstrual Hygiene

Time : 9 Am to 5 pm

Organisers : NGO Tarshi

Report :

Workshop for trainers on understanding gender and sexuality by TARSHI

The Research Cell part of Economics Association of Jesus & Mary College conducted a workshop on "Understanding gender and sexuality" by TARSHI. TARSHI (Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues) works towards expanding sexual and reproductive choices in people's lives. The speakers of the workshop were Ms Medha and Ms Dipika. Workshop was conducted on August 10,2019 from 9 am to 5 pm. It was attended by 20 students. The purpose of the workshop was to give training to the members of the research cell so that they could conduct a session for women of Sanjay Camp. The workshop began with the ice breaking session. Then there was a presentation by TARSHI. There was Question and Answer session which helped in clearing our problems. A group activity was also conducted. With these different sessions, we get to know more on the topics like sexuality and menstrual hygiene. It was an intriguing and insightful workshop.

Pictures : <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QCEYS-GKvMsxcV6BGmg1k6KO5dMmHoyH>

Research Cell Outreach program

Date: 27th September

Report: The Economics Department has established a Research and Skill Development cell with the objective of training students to conduct independent research and in the process reach out to the disadvantaged sections of society. The cell has initiated a project in Sanjay Camp Slum ,Chanakyapuri with the main objective of training students in survey methods, data collection, research and social outreach. The research team comprises of 23 students and is guided by the teachers of the department. A total of four rounds of field surveys have been conducted so far and the sample selection has been done using simple random sampling technique to collect data for several parameters including health, education, sanitation, household assets and other demographic characteristics. The questionnaire was prepared using the NSSO employment and unemployment schedules. The sample size covered this year is 78 households with a total of more than 391 respondents. The objective of the project team was also to work on issues of menstrual hygiene, reproductive health and awareness in the slum under a collaborative participation network between the Anganwadi Centre, slum dwellers and the research team. For this purpose the students participated in a one day training workshop by TARSHI (Talk about reproductive & sexual health) which equipped the students to take these issues forward in the field. An outreach programme was organized on the 27th September,2019 for girls and women of Sanjay Camp to spread awareness about menstrual hygiene, contraceptives and various laws through interesting skits, music and talks.

We further plan to invite research proposals from the students who will then be working in groups with individual teachers. We hope to develop the research proposals into research papers by the end of the academic year.

Sanskriti School Writer Programme

Date September-October in 2018 and 2019

In order to assist special students studying in the nearby Sanskriti school, economics Department students volunteered to write the exam for the students in special need. The participation by the economics Department students of JMC has helped the students to complete their exam. Every year around 20-30 students from Economics department participate in the volunteer program

Jesus and Mary College-QED group collaborate on

Center for Global Data Visualization

Date: 23 rd August, 2019

Time: 11:00 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.

Venue: Hall, Jesus and Mary College

The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College held an orientation on the launch of the Centre for Global Data Visualisation on 23 August, 2019. The launch is in collaboration with QED group, USA. QED is a global consulting firm with more than 20 years of experience providing data-driven and insightful solutions in nearly 100 countries. QED has established its expertise in providing data-driven insightful solutions to transform lives.

Ms Neelima Grover, CEO, QED group motivated the audience with her successful journey with QED group. She further talked about various partners of the group all along the globe, of which JMC will also be a part.

The session was conducted by Ms Reema Rustagi, Sr Data scientist, QED. She highlighted the exponential numbers in which data is generated. She also outlined the main challenges

that the field of data analysis faces today and what all initiatives the QED group has taken to address these challenges.

All the students especially from Maths, commerce and economics Department were welcomed. A total of 103 students participated in the orientation. The orientation concluded with a Q&A round. The session was a great learning experience and is a beginning of something incredible!

Tableau Workshop

Date: 27 th & 28 th January 2020

Time: 9:00 A.M. – 6:00 P.M

Venue: Computer Lab 1, Multi-Purpose Hall, Jesus and Mary College

Department of Economics, Jesus and Mary College in association with the QED group conducted a two day workshop on data visualization using Tableau.

The workshop held from 27 th -28 th January, covered the fundamentals of this popular software and was attended by 15 people from diverse backgrounds such as Operation Asha – an NGO focused on healthcare, QED – as part of their CGDV initiative and both faculty members and students from Jesus and Mary College.

The trainer, Ms. Savale from the Tableau Foundation was incredibly knowledgeable and guided the attendees from the very basics of Tableau to fairly complex functions.

Ms. Reema Rustagi from QED encouraged the attendees to put their newly acquired skills to use and upload some visualizations on the Centre for Data Visualization platform where they would be available for students and researchers around the globe.

The attendees received certificates post the workshop, certifying the completion of Tableau Desktop I Fundamentals training.

Faculty Quality Enriching Programmes

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The attendees received certificates post the workshop, certifying the completion of Tableau Desktop I Fundamentals training.



This is to certify that

Megha Jacob

Has successfully completed Tableau Desktop I: Fundamentals Training

On

January 28, 2020

from

Tableau Software

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Nutt", written over a horizontal line.

Brian Nutt
Vice President, Global Services,
Tableau Software



This is to certify that

Akshara Awasthi

Has successfully completed Tableau Desktop I: Fundamentals Training

On

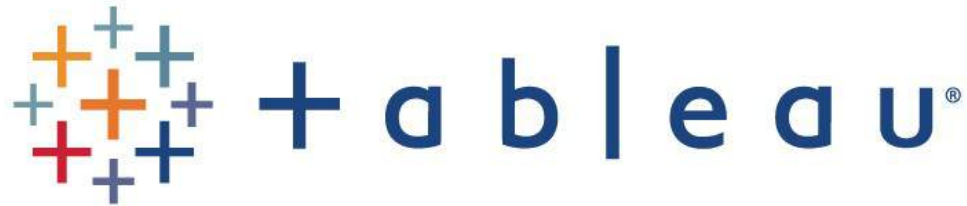
January 28, 2020

from

Tableau Software

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Nutt", written over a horizontal line.

Brian Nutt
Vice President, Global Services,
Tableau Software



This is to certify that

G Lavanya

Has successfully completed Tableau Desktop I: Fundamentals Training

On

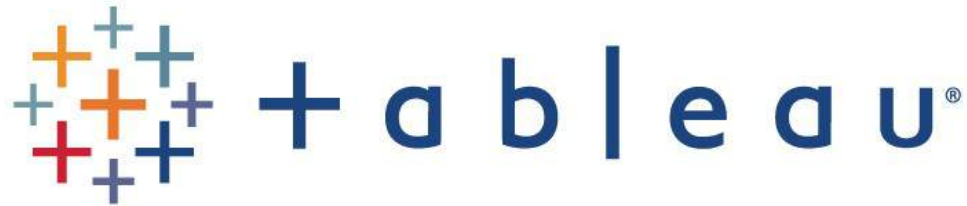
January 28, 2020

from

Tableau Software

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Nutt", written over a horizontal line.

Brian Nutt
Vice President, Global Services,
Tableau Software



This is to certify that

Jasmin Singh

Has successfully completed Tableau Desktop I: Fundamentals Training

On

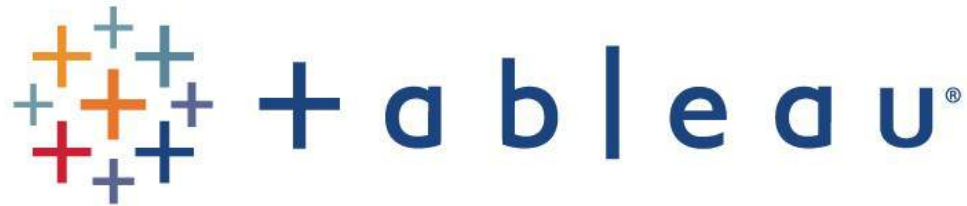
January 28, 2020

from

Tableau Software

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Nutt", written over a horizontal line.

Brian Nutt
Vice President, Global Services,
Tableau Software



This is to certify that

Shruti Ahuja

Has successfully completed Tableau Desktop I: Fundamentals Training

On

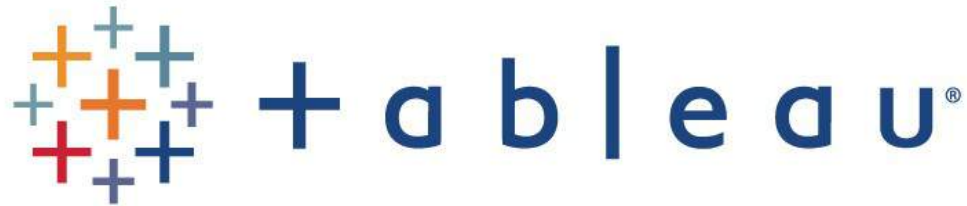
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Tableau Software



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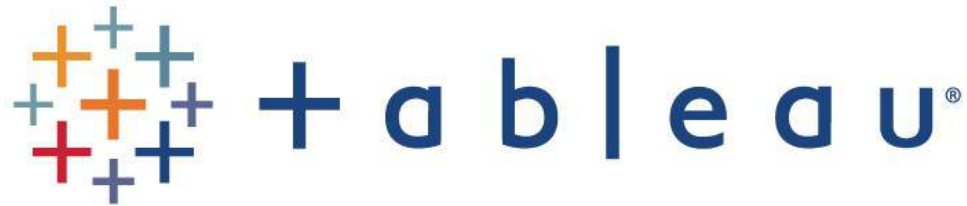
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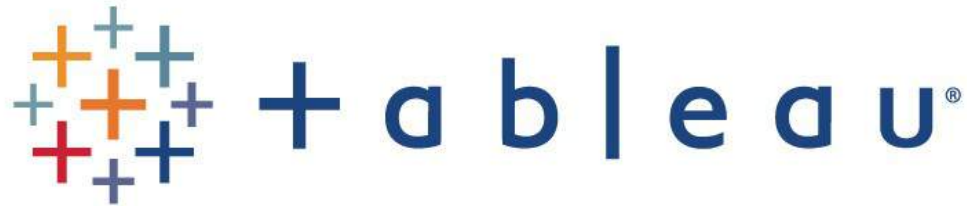
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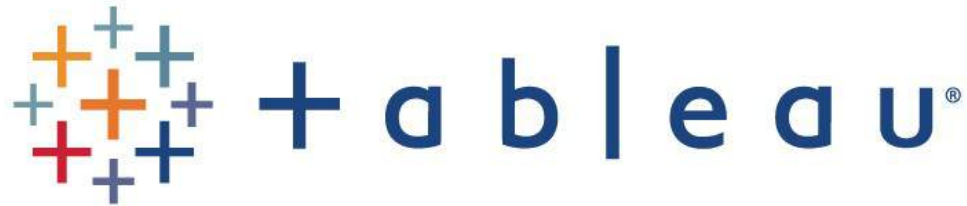
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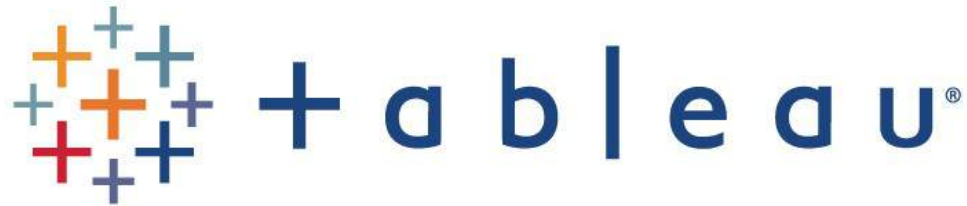
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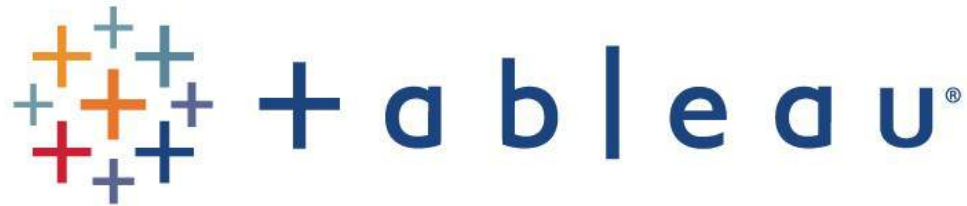
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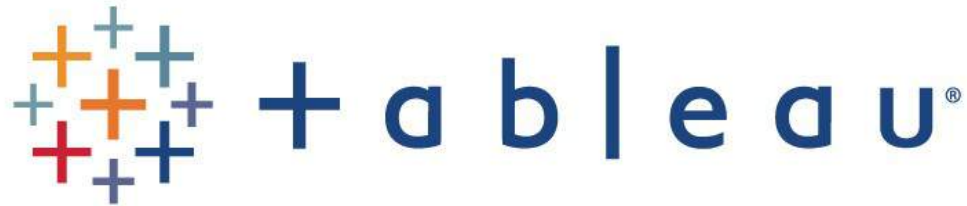
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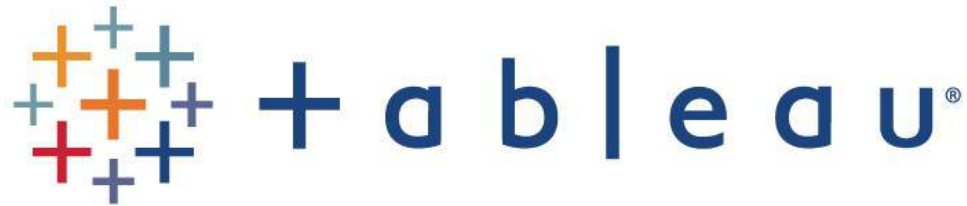
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Economics Department Activities 2019-20

1. Workshop by Research Cell

Date : 10th August ,2019
Event Name: Research Cell Training and Program
Topic : Sexual and Menstrual Hygiene
Time : 9 Am to 5 pm
Organisers : NGO Tarshi

Report :

Workshop for trainers on understanding gender and sexuality by TARSHI

The Research Cell part of Economics Association of Jesus & Mary College conducted a workshop on "Understanding gender and sexuality" by TARSHI. TARSHI(Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues) works towards expanding sexual and reproductive choices in people's lives. The speakers of the workshop were Ms Medha and Ms Dipika. Workshop was conducted on August 10,2019 from 9 am to 5 pm. It was attended by 20 students.

The purpose of the workshop was to give training to the members of the research cell so that they could conduct a session for women of Sanjay Camp. The workshop began with the ice breaking session. Then there was a presentation by TARSHI. There was Question and Answer session which helped in clearing our problems. A group activity was also conducted. With these different sessions, we get to know more on the topics like sexuality and menstrual hygiene. It was an intriguing and insightful workshop.

Pictures : <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1QCEYS-GKvMxscV6BGmg1k6KO5dMmHoyH>

2. Department Assembly

Date : 19th August ,2019
Event Name: Economics Department Assembly
Topic : Mental Health and Body positivity
Time : 12:30-1 PM

Glimpses : https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-9hNMRpKyaokblbkoK8EpLOV5I_cJuqf

The Economics department, as a part of its initiative to bridge the gap between the first, second and third years, holds assemblies regularly. The themes of these assemblies center on myriad issues, from those affecting students every day at a personal level to those relevant at the macro level. All assemblies commence by invoking the blessings of the Almighty, which is followed by news.

One of the first assemblies in this new academic year was conducted on 19th August'19, to address something that most of us deal with every day, "Mental Health and Body Positivity" issues. Students were given a safe and protected platform to talk about the problems that they face, and were counselled by the professors and sister, alike, who helped students figure out ways to deal with their issues. The second assembly, organised on 23rd September'19, talked about the consequences of climate change, in lieu of Greta Thunberg raising awareness about its gravity at the international level. On extended lines, the third assembly, on 14th October, talked about the tradeoff that most development economists deliberate about each day, "Economic Growth vs Sustainable Development", only to realize that while the concept of growth is narrow and talks only about the aspect of income, development is all encompassing, and hence the latter is what one should focus on.

Lastly, the assembly organised on 3rd February 2020, held great significance, for it celebrated the 'Feast of the Foundress of Jesus and Mary Congregation, St Claudine Thevenet', something which is very close to the hearts of Jesus and Mary College, likely so. She was a French Roman Catholic religious who witnessed the horrors of the French Revolution and went on to cater to the needs of needy children while using her congregation to provide local girls with a religious education . She died on 3rd February 1837 and was canonised as a saint in 1993. In her honor, the Hall of Jesus and Mary College has been renamed, 'Thevenet Hall'.



3. Fresher's Parliament, 2019

Date: 21st August ,2019

Time: 12:30-2

Venue: Seminar hall

Topic: This house believes that making Article 370 and 35(A) will usher development in Jammu and Kashmir–

On 21st August'19, given the backdrop of the historic decision of the parliament on 5th August'19, the Economics Department of JMC organised its fresher's debate, an ongoing legacy to break the ice, while also ensuring that students get a platform to express their opinions about something they feel strongly for, on the agenda, "This house believes that making Article 370 and 35(A) will usher development in Jammu and Kashmir". The participants were divided into a ruling and an opposition, simulating the actual parliament. While the ruling side agreed that this move was long pending, provided that it was never a permanent provision in the constitution, and it was only pivotal to rid the state of terrorism and sluggish rates of growth, the opposition pointed out that the government was making its best attempts to distract the masses from other pressing issues facing the Indian economy, like the 'Great Indian Slowdown', peaking unemployment and inflation rates, among other 'structural fallacies'. To engage the audience, the judges, Ms Vrinda Moda and Dr Swatie, introduced 'Best Interjection' awards, which were awarded to two third year students, Sneha Sanyal and Michelle Rozario. The first prize in the Youth Parliament was bagged by Nabigha Gillani, followed by Alisha Gragya as the runner up. It was a perfect way to ensure that students have fun, and learn to research as well.

Glimpses :





4. Data Visualisation Workshop

Date : 23rd August ,2019
Organisers : Qed Group , USA
Topic : Data Visualisation
Time : 11AM -12:30 PM

Report :

The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College held an orientation on the launch of the Centre for Global Data Visualisation on 23 August, 2019. The launch is in collaboration with QED group, USA. QED is a global consulting firm with more than 20 years of experience providing data-driven and insightful solutions in nearly 100 countries.

Ms Neelima Grover, CEO, QED group motivated the audience with her successful journey with QED group. The session was conducted by Ms Reema Rustagi, Sr Data scientist , QED. It further talked about its various partners all along the globe, of which JMC will also be a part of.

All the students especially from Maths, commerce and economics Department were welcomed. The orientation concluded with a Q&A round.

The session was a great learning experience and is a beginning of something incredible!

Glimpses :

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1VMUxAv_2F3alsd6jWzTaufBIBPdA-zlm

5. Department Board

Date: 29th august

Topic: Water Crisis

6. Fresher's Welcome

Date : 30th August , 2019

Time : 9-11

Theme : Florals

Report : The Department of Economics, Jesus and Mary College held the welcome ceremony for the batch of 2019-2022. The students, adhering to floral theme for the day were dressed to impress and let their hair down, singing and dancing with their classmates and seniors. The event began with a medley of songs and an electric dance performance by the Second Years. The students were encouraged to show their talents outside of academics with a 'Talent Hunt' which led to beautiful song and dance performance by many of the students. The students also participated in a ramp walk for the coveted title of Ms Freshers Economics which was later claimed by Anusha. The first and second runners up for the same were Vanya and Riya respectively. Vrinda won the title of Best Dressed and the talent round was won by Anshika. A fun fandom based quiz pitted all the Marvel, DC and FRIENDS fans against each other for exciting prizes. The day ended with a cake cutting and refreshments. It was an exciting day for the students and the perfect opportunity for them to interact with their seniors and teachers.

Glimpses : https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mO20JHdTPnP8ExM-Nzl_nuJsxE3JL5A

7. Teacher's Day Celebrations

Date : 5th September, 2019

Time: 12-12:30 PM

Venue: Department Room

"Let us remember: One book, one pen, one child, and one teacher can change the world."

~ Malala Yousafzai

Teachers Day was celebrated on 5th September, in lieu of which the campus was filled with glee and joyous laughter!

Along with the main college celebration (where various societies showcased their skills and brought out their inner retro queens), the Economics Department had a fun afternoon, celebrating the people who deserve to be celebrated: all our beloved teachers!

The students put their hearts into the performances and gifts that were presented to the staff. From a song performance to a beautiful self-composed poem, it all bought out the long-lasting impact our teachers have on our lives).

The teachers were gifted saplings, symbolising the nature of a student-teacher relationship; a teacher nourishes us and helps us grow into strong, capable adults, ready to face the hardships of this world.

Glimpses of the Day:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-CiefjrhgD0CnUE_UJs50Vkr4VEFzo-0

8. Lecture Series by Dr Shagata Mukherjee

Date: 18th September

Time: 12:30-2

Venue: Room no. 408

On 18th September, 2019, the Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College organised a Speaker Session by Mr. Shagata Mukherjee on the topic “How to Evaluate Public Policy”.

Prof. Mukherjee is a graduate of Presidency college, Kolkata and JNU, Delhi. He completed his PhD at Georgia State University's Andrew Young School of Policy Studies in Atlanta, USA.

Prof. Mukherjee talked about what is policy evaluation, what are the core challenges of it, and how those challenges can be overcome. He explained the fundamental difference between correlation and causation in public policy evaluation. Finally, he described the various methods of conducting policy evaluation with special focus on the method of randomised control trials (RCTs). It was an extremely informative session that helped the students understand public policy better.

We thank professor Mukherjee for taking out time for us. This talk was truly marvellous and will prove helpful for us in the process of becoming informed economists.

Glimses : https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xIrlkD-Z238E6F_AfWnaGL5jj7VsvsFo

9. Lecture Series by Sr Teresa Paul

Date: 20th September

Time: 12:30-2

Venue: Room no. 408

“Justice in the life and conduct of the State is possible only as first it resides in the hearts and souls of the citizens.”

On 20th September, 2019, The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College organised a Speaker Session by Sr Teresa Paul, on the extremely relevant topic “Sexual harassment of women at workplace and criminal law amendment with regard to women”.

Sr Teresa Paul is a Supreme Court Advocate and belongs to Holy Cross Congregation, Bihar. At present, she is working at Centre for Human Rights and Law (CHRL) as an associate editor of legal news and views. It was an excellent session, and we thank Sr Teresa Paul for taking out the time to conduct it!

Glimpses: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dllqNjKJOAIxpVMfyLrvVh3CBKD01A4T>

10. Department Assembly

Date : 23rd September ,2019

Topic : Consequences of Climate Change

Time : 12:30-1 PM

Glimpses :





11. Research Cell Outreach program

Date: 27th September

Report: The Economics Department has established a Research and Skill Development cell with the objective of training students to conduct independent research and in the process reach out to the disadvantaged sections of society. The cell has initiated a project in Sanjay Camp Slum, Chanakyapuri with the main objective of training students in survey methods, data collection, research and social outreach. The research team comprises of 23 students and is guided by the teachers of the department. A total of four rounds of field surveys have been conducted so far and the sample selection has been done using simple random sampling technique to collect data for several parameters including health, education, sanitation, household assets and other demographic characteristics. The questionnaire was prepared using the NSSO employment and unemployment schedules. The sample size covered this year is 78 households with a total of more than 391 respondents. The objective of the project team was also to work on issues of menstrual hygiene, reproductive health and awareness in the slum under a collaborative participation network between the Anganwadi Centre, slum dwellers and the research team. For this purpose the students participated in a one day training workshop by TARSHI (Talk about reproductive & sexual health) which equipped the students to take these issues forward in the field. An outreach programme was organized on the 27th September, 2019 for girls and women of Sanjay Camp to spread awareness about menstrual hygiene, contraceptives and various laws through interesting skits, music and talks.

We further plan to invite research proposals from the students who will then be working in groups with individual teachers. We hope to develop the research proposals into research papers by the end of the academic year.

12. Alumni Meet 2019

Date: 28th September

Time: 11-2

Venue: Hall

Report:

The second 'Annual Alumni Meet' of the Department of Economics was organised on 28th September'19, in college premises. The congregation of alumnae included not only inspiring women with numerous feathers on their hat but also students from the batch of 2019, to acquaint the aspiring undergraduates of what life holds for

them when they step into the real world, in a few years to follow. The day started with cultural performances by students, which were accompanied by an enchanting classical dance performance by the department's very own professor, Ms. Megha Jacob. These enthralling performances were followed by an interactive session with the alumnae, who shared their experiences and feedback with those present. They reminisced about their student days with much nostalgia, and talked about how JMC was synonymous to a second home for them. While on it, they also recommended substantial modifications that could be made in the way research was taught, and the need to integrate it with the syllabi, along with the requirement for teaching more programmes and holding alumni-student interactions. The day was made much more enjoyable with a game of Tambola, in which teachers also participated with equal gusto. The event was concluded with lip smacking refreshments and one-on-one conversations between the students and alumnae, wherein they discussed potential educational or professional opportunities, be it about the trade-off between pursuing a master's degree and going for an MBA, or their individual benefits in isolation. To sum it up, the day was a true learning and networking experience for the students and the department looks forward to many more such events.

Glimpses: <https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=1JcjY56iOKPzqWQsdfvKA34LQzwga509I>

13. Ecovantage 2019

Date: 1st October

Glimpses: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1-9hNMRpKyaokblbkoK8EpLOV5I_cJuqf

Comprehensive Report : "Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than the one where they sprang up." – Oliver Wendell Holmes

The much awaited annual fest of The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College took place on 1st October, 2019. The morning began with an introductory lecture by the Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramaiam- the Chief Economic Adviser to The Govt of India. Undergraduate students as well as teachers assembled in the MPH to listen and learn from his insights into the Indian Economy. The talk provided the perfect platform for students to learn from the real life working of an economy and raise questions about its various aspects to a person working on the inside. The introductory event was followed by various events-Stratezenith, Paper Presentation, Campus Surfers, Puzzled Pint, Brand Tambola and International Trade. From the excitement and enthusiasm in Campus Surfers to the mind racking twists of International trade, all the events organized were a fun as well as challenging for the participants. The day ended with the much awaited Brand Tambola which was a smashing success among all the participating teams. Food stalls from Chicago Pizza, Cream of Ice and Mad Batter were a hit among the crowds

It was only due to the combined effort of all the students and teachers that EcoVantage 2019 was a smashing success. We want to thank each and every person who contributed towards it and look forward to Eco Vantage 2020!!

Details :

Event 1: Introductory Lecture by Dr Krishnamurthy Subramanian

Time : 9:30 AM onwards

Event 2: Paper Presentation

Time: 9:30 AM onwards

Event 3: International Trade

Time: 11 AM onwards

Report:

"The stock market is a device for transferring the money from the impatient to the patient"-Warren Buffet.

It was patience and economic knowledge that paid off for the participants of 'International Trade Game' held as part of EcoVantage 2019. The event was a perfect chance for participants to learn about the working of the international stock markets. Young brokers' confidence, adaptability, spontaneity and decision making were put to test in this roller coaster of an event filled with fluctuations and surprise twists. Only those who made the

right choices knowingly or even unknowingly emerged as champions in the long run. Students truly mastered the art of trading and exchange through this stock market simulation game.

Kartik, Riya , Suhana and Pulkit emerged victorious and were declared champions of ‘International Trade Game 2019’

Event 4: Campus Surfers

Time: 12 PM onwards

Report:

The much awaited event of EcoVantage 2019- Campus Surfers, a game inspired by Treasure Hunt was held with great gusto among participants as well as organizers. The multi layered game aimed at challenging the participants in all aspects- physical fitness, awareness, memory and so on were put to the test. The event began with a sprint across the lawns, followed by equally challenging rounds such as crossword, millennial quiz, memory flip and so on. Running around campus and trying to find all the clues and finishing each challenge was a fun experience for the participants. From guessing food tastes to trying to remember famous personalities and answering Economics trivia, the competition truly was made to test the all rounder.

After a long game, Prashant Burman from DCUD and Devansh Kotnala from ANDC emerged winners with Ankur from Motilal Nehru College and Vipul from Sri Venkateswara College coming in at second place

Event 5: Puzzled Pint

Time : 12:30 PM onwards

Report:

“The solution often turns out more beautiful than the puzzle”- Richard Dawkins

The Economics Department of JMC, in collaboration with The Puzzle Club organized Puzzled Pint as part of EcoVantage 2019. Puzzle and riddle enthusiasts flocked to the venue to be able to participate in this one of a kind event organized by the first Puzzle Society of Delhi University. Participants got the chance to be a part of an intellectual adventure through participation in various puzzles, riddles and games. Knowledge, accuracy and speed of the participants were put to the test as they aced through various levels of problem solving and mind games. At the end of a long and happening competition, two teams tied for the first position, they were-

1. Shreyas Hariharan & Saloni Girdhar from Motilal Nehru College
 2. Mrudula Lucose (JMC) & Mahim Naim (Sri Venkateswara College)
- Congratulations to the winners and here’s to more solved puzzles and riddles.

Event 6: Stratazenith

Time: 1 PM onwards

Event 7: Brand Tambola

Time: 1:30 PM onwards

Report:

“Get it right, in low light.”

One of the major events at Ecovantage, Brand Tambola (headed by Manya and Jessica) was a playful mix of challenging and nostalgic.

After an energetic dance performance by the first years, all those sitting in the hall were ready to conquer the house, line by line.

The teams, with their thinking caps on, guessed the brand represented on the screen via its ad, brand ambassador, CEO, or tagline. With every consecutive brand, the contestants understood the true meaning of “The Simpler The Better”.

The winners this year were:

Tanya & Nimisha
Siddharth & Akshat
Sukdev & Dushyant

Anurag & Ananya
Arpit & Harsh.

Congrats to these teams!

P.S could you guess the two brands whose taglines we used above 🤔?

14. Department Assembly

Date: 14th October

Time: 12:30-1

Venue: Hall

Topic: Fast paced economic growth vs sustainable development

Glimpses :



15. Data Visualisation Workshop

Date: 27-29th January

Time: 9-6

Venue: Thevenet Hall

16. Department Assembly

Date: 3rd February

Time: 12:30-1

Venue: Hall

Topic: Feast Day Celebration

Glimpses:



17. JMC Economics App

Date: 5th February

Details: 1. What gave you the idea to develop the app?

I had recently come across this app, "FIC SRCC" by the finance and investment cell of SRCC and it was actually the first mobile application I had seen to exist in Delhi University. This was the base of the JMC Economics app. Then I just contemplated ideas as to what we can include in our app and soon I was able to decide that it'll be a resource application.

2. How was the application developed?

I approached the same person who developed the FIC SRCC app, who happened to be my friend. My role was to upload everything on the app. I learnt how to use firebase to do so. But to make it easy there is also a "JMCE manager app" which can be used to upload or delete files. The total cost was only of publishing the app on the Google play store which is around 25 dollars.

3. How do you think this would change learning experience?

It's not even been a month since the app has been published and I have used it so many times in the class. I think

it's really helpful to have all the material at one place. So instead of carrying heavy books to college, you can just open one in a few seconds on your phone and go through it while traveling, in your free time or in the class

4. What else can be done to improve learning by using technology?

Integration of technology with classes can be fruitful. We've all heard of the "smart classes" in school.

Technology can be used to give audio and visual aids in a classroom. Substituting books with eBooks is a first step in my opinion. eBooks are cost effective, easily accessible and easy to travel with.

App link :

<https://bit.ly/31r0Law>



18. Department Hoodies

Date: 24th February

19. Workshop

Date: 2-4 th March

Topic : Behavioural Economics

Time: 2-6 PM

Organisers: Meghna Desai Academy

20. Sports Day March Past

Date: 6th March

ACHIEVEMENT : 2nd Runner's Up in Inter Dept Sports march

Report:

The 52nd Annual Sports Day of Jesus and Mary College was held on 6th March, 2020. It witnessed inspiring speeches, team spirit and joviality. Despite the rainy weather, the energetic students of JMC participated in the different events with great zeal and determination. The Chief Guest for the day, ACP Pragya Anand- also a JMC alumna- spoke about how sports makes one healthy, strong and gives one valuable lessons of team work and cooperation. She also shared her memories of her days in JMC. The Guest of Honor, Mr. Sandeep Singh Maan is an Indian Para athlete and an Arjuna awardee. He shared his story of struggle, hard work, hope, successes, and endeavors through his inspiring words. ACP Vijay Pal Singh Tomar, Guest of Honor of the day, an Asian gold medalist in athletics, also gave students great thoughts for the day. The Annual Sports day saw active participation and teamwork of different departments as they marched with confidence and determination in the March Past. The day was an occasion of jubilation for the Department of Economics as they won the 2nd runners up trophy in the March past. The Department of English and Department of History won first and second positions respectively. The prizes were distributed to the exceptional performers in sports. The event also saw outstanding performances by the gymnastics team member and the fencing team.

Glimpses : <https://photos.app.goo.gl/4iqAiJ9sRutyvZew7>

21. Webinar

Date: 19th May, 2020

Time: 12:30-1:30

Topic: Mental health and well being during Covid-19

The Economics Department organised an informative webinar in partnership with Hope and Strength Initiative (Hasi) on mental health and well being during COVID-19 Pandemic on 19th May. The guest speaker Ms. Ridhima Sharma conducted a very motivating session and we were more than enlightened by her experience and look forward to such sessions.

We truly hope that all of you are safe physically, mentally and emotionally in this lockdown.

The poster is for a webinar titled "MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL BEING DURING COVID-19" presented by Ms. Ridhima Sharma. It is organized by the Department of Economics at Jesus and Mary College in collaboration with the Hope and Strength Initiative (Hasi). The poster includes a circular portrait of Ms. Sharma, a brief bio stating she is a Clinical Psychologist and a licensed mental health professional, and provides the date (19th May 2020) and time (12:30 PM - 1:30 PM). It also notes that the webinar is "Only for Economics students".

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE**

**IN COLLABORATION WITH
HOPE AND STRENGTH INITIATIVE
(HASI)**

Presents

**WEBINAR
ON
MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL BEING
DURING COVID-19**

By Ms. Ridhima Sharma

**Ms. Ridhima Sharma is a Clinical Psychologist and a licensed
mental health professional under the Rehabilitation Council
of India. She is also an art-based therapist, certified by the
World Centre for Creative Learning Foundation.**

**DATE: 19TH MAY 2020
TIME: 12:30 PM - 1:30 PM**

Only for Economics students

22. Webinar in collaboration with IQAC (Internal Quality Assurance Cell)

Date: 11th June 2020

Time: 11:30-12:45

Topic: Understanding India's Employment Problem



JESUS & MARY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI
Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)
In association with
Department Of Economics
Organises an interactive webinar on

Understanding India's Employment Problem

DATE: 11th June 2020 **TIME: 11:30am-12:45pm**



Dr. Mitra is Professor & Dean at South Asian University. He has worked at Institute of Economic growth as Professor of Economics. He was also the Director General of NILERD (formerly IAMR), GOI. His research interest includes development economics, urban issues, labour and welfare, corruption, industrial growth and productivity, services sector, and gender inequality. He has written multiple research papers and books.

Dr. Arup Mitra

Moderated by: **Ms. Shalini Srivastava**, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Jesus and Mary College

[Click Here to Register](#)

Sr. (Dr.) Rosily T.L. r.j.m
Officiating Principal

Dr. Alka Marwaha
Convenor, IQAC



Jesus and Mary College

WORKSHOP REPORT

Department of Economics

Topic: Behavioral Economics Workshop

Speaker: Dr. Shagata Mukherjee

Date: 2-4 March 2020

Time: 2:00-5:30pm

BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS WORKSHOP

Economics Department JMC in collaboration with Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics

A certificate program on 'Behavioral and Experimental Economics' was organised in collaboration with Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics by Dr. Shagata Mukherjee in Jesus & Mary College from 2nd to 4th March 2020. The workshop entailed six sessions, each talking about a pivotal topic in the field of Economics. Dr Mukherjee relied on one basic adage, "what is more real to you, than you?" throughout the workshop and hence familiarized students with various academic concepts by making them the subjects of experiments conducted in real time, thus leaving an indelible impact on them. The program commenced with a story about a Harvard classroom in 1948, where the first experiment in the field of social sciences was conducted by Sir

Edward Chamberlin, to test the theory of monopolistic competition. Following his professor's footsteps, classroom experimentation was carried forward by Vernon Smith, who was later accorded the title of 'father of experimental economics'. Tracing the path of evolution of experimental economics, Dr. Shagata talked about how today it forms the backbone of any sound public policy. He elaborated on various forms of experiments, while stressing on Randomized Control Trials (RCTs), which is an emerging method to test the feasibility of any policy recommendation.

The second session introduced Behavioral Economics, and how it is a brainchild of Experimental Economics. Whenever a layman is asked to describe Behavioral Economics, they usually ascribe the term 'irrationality' to it, contrasting it with rational decision-making in neo-classical economics', a very popularly held viewpoint. The key insight from Behavioral Economics, however, is that it treats decision making as a 'process', rather than an end point of that process – it attempts to understand how people take decisions.

What is interesting to note is that it was Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, who established behavioral economics in his book 'Theory of Modern Sentiments' in 1759, predating Wealth of Nations (Adam Smith, 1776), the bible for Neo-classical Economics.

The most eagerly awaited session was the third one, for it was the big reveal of the results of the experiments that were conducted, with us as the subjects. It was essentially about 'Social Preferences and Social Dilemma'. This session involved multiple games: the Dictator game (which studies how one allocates resources between himself and another person, with nothing to gain), Reciprocity Game (how one allocates resources between himself and another person, with the possibility to gain something in return) and the Trust game (how much does one contribute to a 'group fund', with the hope that the others will follow suit). While most people who follow the neo-classical school of thought (thereby assuming that everyone is 'homo economicus') would agree that the outcome in all these games would be that no one contributes anything, that is the Nash equilibrium, the actual results were pretty surprising. Majority participants showed traits of 'altruism', and reflected 'other regarding preferences' in their behavior. The session was thus concluded by agreeing that if one ignored Behavioral Economics during policy making, their policies will be of a very narrow and restrictive nature.

The fourth session was about Time Preferences and Self-control. For many practical cases, debates over time preferences and debates about self-control are alike although the latter is more comprehensive in general. The problem of self-control

arises when the costs and benefits are separated over time (fraught choices). This can be elucidated with the planner-doer model.

However, it is incorrect to classify an individual as only a 'planner' or a 'doer' as both the facets are present in each. The behavior changes across domains. Self-control strategies are developed in such a way that the planner in oneself takes steps to control decisions of the doer by changing the incentives that the doer faces. In some cases, people may want the government to intervene in the self-control problems. For most cases though, people adopt some form of pre-commitment strategy.

The fifth session dealt with Behavioral Economics and Public Policy. Dr. Shagata reiterated the need to focus on randomized evaluations as basis for policy recommendations. 'Nudge' is an important part of a policy. It uses knowledge of behavioral biases to set defaults, frames and other behavioral interventions to help people avoid these biases. It alters the behavior in a predictable way without forbidding any options or significantly changing incentives. Certain types of choices necessitate the presence of nudges for decision making. For instance, fraught choices, harder choices, infrequent choices etc. Choice architecture is used to facilitate decision making in such cases. Dr. Shagata then listed several principles of a good choice architect.

There are wide range of applications of Behavioral Economics. In the last session of the workshop, applications in the education sector, health sector, governance and policy making were discussed. For improving children's behavior and increasing participation, nudges are used. For example, in Canada, role-playing intervention in school changed children's behavior. RCTs are primary for policies of developing countries, for instance, India uses CLTS (Community-led Total Sanitation) methodology to engage communities in eliminating open defecation (as social shame is a strong motivator in India). Considering the menace of passive smoking, nudges were used in Denmark airports to prevent smoking in non-designated areas. Another example of a nudge is the warnings on cigarette packets that act as deterrents. However, effectiveness of nudges wears out after repetition. For instance, daily reminders to take medicines are less effective than weekly reminders. The session also included insights into career prospects and scope of Behavioral Economics. Students from various colleges of Delhi University had attended the workshop that was highly enriching and informative. Gaining an understanding of Behavioral Economics is indispensable, especially for Public Policy making, and the workshop was exceedingly beneficial in this regard.





Jesus and Mary College

WEBINAR REPORT Department of Economics

Topic: Psycho-social Support for Students amidst COVID-19

Speaker: Ms. Ridhima Sharma

Date: 19th May 2020

Time: 12:30- 1:30 pm

Webinar platform used: Google Meet

The poster is a red rectangular graphic. On the left side, there is a photograph of Ms. Ridhima Sharma, a woman with dark hair, wearing a grey saree with yellow and red borders and a red blouse. On the right side, the text is centered and reads: 'Department of Economics, Jesus and Mary College in collaboration with Hope and Strength Initiative (HASI) presents WEBINAR ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL BEING DURING COVID-19 By Ms. Ridhima Sharma, clinical psychologist (HASI)'. There are small logos in the top corners: a golden flame logo on the left and a colorful human figure logo on the right.

Psycho-social Support for Students amidst COVID-19

The nationwide lockdown that was imposed by the Government of India on March 24, 2020, has taken a huge toll on the mental health of the people. Recognizing the significance of mental health awareness, the Economics Department of JMC had organized a webinar on 'Psycho-social Support for Students amidst COVID-19' on May 19, 2020, from 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. The event was organized in collaboration with Hope and Strength Initiative (HASI) which is a not-for-profit organization that aims to change the conversation around mental health and ensure that people have access to affordable mental health services.

Moderated by Assistant Professor of the department, Ms Jasmin Singh, the webinar was conducted by Ms. Ridhima Sharma, a Clinical Psychologist and a licensed mental health professional under the Rehabilitation Council of India. Ms. Sharma is a gold medalist in M.Phil. (Clinical Psychology) and is also an art-based therapist, certified by the World Centre for Creative Learning Foundation. She has an array of experience of working extensively with young adults, children, persons with disabilities and corporate working professionals.

The webinar was highly engaging and informative. Ms. Sharma highlighted the interlinkages between one's thoughts, the brain and one's emotions, and explained the functions of the various parts of the brain. She particularly addressed the challenges that young adults may be facing during the pandemic by giving practical advice. By highlighting the pernicious effects of watching television news media, she urged the students to

switch to reading print media as it is less likely to sensationalize information or news. Emphasis was made on the need to rely on facts to reduce the perception of threat during such distressing times. Ms. Sharma also underlined the need to delink productivity with fatigue; students often feel a sense of achievement only when they feel tiredness. She insisted that students should make a 'buffer phase' during the day. The webinar ended on an important point that constant positivity is not required and that toxic positivity is indeed unhealthy. The webinar was extremely helpful for students as it gave useful insights into maintaining mental well-being.



Jesus and Mary College

WEBINAR REPORT Department of Economics

Webinar: Understanding India's Employment Problem

11th June 2020, 11:30 a.m.

Platform: Google Meet

Google meet id: <https://meet.google.com/uvz-ruak-coj>

Google form registrations:

Registrations: 254

Participants on Google Meet: 102



Dr Arup Mitra, Professor & Dean, Faculty of Economics, South Asian University

Before joining SAU Dr Arup Mitra worked as Professor of Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), Delhi. He was also the Director General of NILERD (formerly IAMR), GOI. His research interest includes development economics, urban issues, labour and welfare, corruption, industrial growth and productivity, services sector, and gender inequality. He held the Indian Economy Chair at Sciences Po. Paris in 2010. He has also been a visiting scholar at Institute of Developing Economies, Japan and visiting professor at Nagoya University, Japan. He was awarded by the Indian Econometric Society Mahalanobis memorial Gold Medal for his outstanding contribution to quantitative economics.

He completed his B.A. (Hons.) from Ravenshaw College, M. A., M. Phil. and Ph D from Delhi School of Economics and post-doctorate from Northwestern University (USA). He has also been a consultant to a number of international organizations and worked as a senior researcher at ILO, Geneva. He held the Indian Economy Chair at Sciences Po. Paris in 2010. He has also been a visiting scholar at Institute of Developing Economies, Japan and visiting professor at Nagoya University, Japan. He was awarded by the Indian Econometric Society Mahalanobis memorial Gold Medal for his outstanding contribution to quantitative economics. He has been a member of several expert committees. His book on Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wellbeing published by Springer has received Professor S. R. Sen best book award, 2019. His work is cited in the Handbook of Regional

and Urban Economics, 1999. He has also been an author in Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems, (UNESCO) and Encyclopedia of Sustainability, (Berkshire Publishing).

Qualifications

- Post Doctorate from Northwestern University, Evanston, USA , in 1995
- PhD from Delhi School of Economics , in 1993
- M.Phil from Delhi School of Economics , in 1985
- M.A. from Delhi School of Economics , in 1983

Recent Publications

- Growth, Health and Gender Imbalance: Evidence from India, Area Development and Policy, 2019 (jointly with Kumar, Abhishek)
- City size, deprivation and other indicators of development: Evidence from India, World Development. Vol. - 106, 2018. pp 273-283 (Jointly with Jay Prakash Nagar)
- Migration, Caste and Livelihood: Evidence from Indian City-slums. Urban Research & Practice, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17535069.2018.1426781> (jointly with Chandrasekhar, S)
- Poverty Targeting and Economic Growth in India, Journal of Income and Wealth (Vol. 40, Issue No. 2, July - December 2018 pp. 133-145) (Jointly with Mahua Paul)
- Cyclical asymmetries and short-run relation between employment and output: the case of organised manufacturing in India. Indian Journal of Labour Economics. April 2017 (Published on line on 05th April, 2017) (Jointly Singh, Jitender)
- Regulation and employment: assessing the wage elasticity in Indian manufacturing. Labour and Industry. 2017 (Jointly Singh, Jitender)
- Technology Adoption and Employment in Less Developed Countries: : A Mixed-Method Systematic Review . World Development, April 2017.(Jointly with Mehmet Ugur).
- Do Neighbourhood Facilities Matter for Slum Housing? Evidence from Indian Slum Clusters. Urban Studies. 2016 (Jointly with Das, Saudamini; Mitra, Arup and Kumar, R.)
- Infrastructure, Information and Communication Technology and Firms' Productive Performance of the Indian Manufacturing. Journal of Policy Modeling, 2016 (jointly with Sharma, Chandan and Veganzones-Varoudakis, Marie-Ange)
- Why Wage Differences Exist across Sectors? Explanations Based on India's Industrial Sector. Economic and Political Weekly. Vol. – 51 (38), September 17, 2016.(Jointly with Singh, Prakash)

Recent Books

- Labour Force Participation in India, Springer Brief in Economics, Springer, 2018 (jointly with Aya Okada)
- Corruption and Development in Indian Economy, Cambridge University Press, 2016. (jointly with Chandan Sharma)
- Industry-led Growth: Issues and Facts, Springer Brief in Economics, Springer, 2016.
- Insight into Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wellbeing in India, Springer, 2013.

About the Webinar: The presentation proposes to focus on informal sector employment, unemployment and poverty issues linking them to rural-urban migration. Whether urban areas have been able to contribute to poverty reduction and livelihood creation is an important question. What is the contribution made by the migrant labour to urban economic growth and whether the urban economy is able to reciprocate in an equitable way? Whether urbanisation process is getting exclusionary is another bigger issue and it needs to be addressed in terms of appropriate policies.

Moderator for the session: Ms. Shalini Srivastava

The speaker has requested to not live stream or upload the webinar on youtube. The webinar may be recorded and the link of the same may be given on JMC's website. I have requested the speaker to prepare the presentation for 35-40 minutes, this will be followed by Q&A session.

Thank You





Understanding India's Employment Problem by Prof. Arup Mitra.mp4



Rajni Singh

0.46 / 1.16:29



Understanding India's Employment Problem by Prof. Arup Mitra.mp4



Arup Mitra

21.29 / 1.16:29



UGC National Seminar: India's Development Challenges: Ideas for the Next Generation (6th and 7th October, 2016)

1. Prof. Jayati Ghosh (6th October, 2016)



JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE
THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PRESENTS A NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES :
IDEAS FOR THE NEXT GENERATION**

Introductory Lecture By :



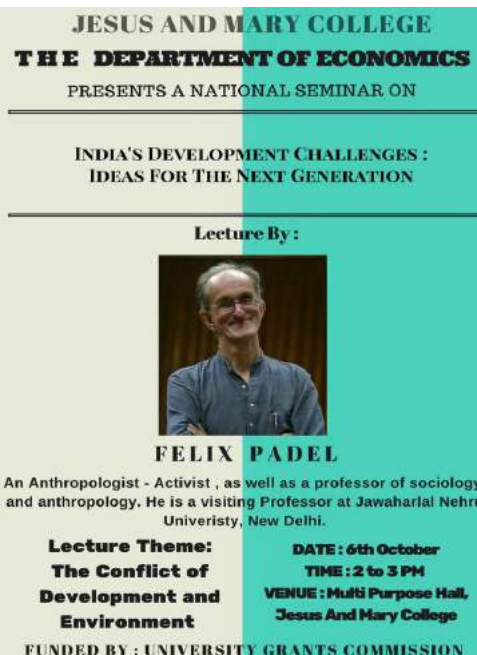

JAYATI GHOSH
Professor at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and a columnist for Frontline, Businessline, Asian Age and Deccan Chronicle.

DATE : 6th October
TIME : 10:30 to 11:30 AM
**VENUE : Multi Purpose Hall,
Jesus And Mary College**

FUNDED BY : UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Jayati Ghosh is an Indian development economist. She is the Chairperson of the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and her core areas of study include international economics, employment patterns in developing countries, macroeconomic policy, and issues related to gender and development. JMC Economics Department is proud to have her as speaker on the issue of development challenges for India


2. Dr. Felix Padel (6th October, 2016)



JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE
THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PRESENTS A NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

**INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES :
IDEAS FOR THE NEXT GENERATION**

Lecture By :



FELIX PADEL
An Anthropologist - Activist, as well as a professor of sociology and anthropology. He is a visiting Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

**Lecture Theme:
The Conflict of
Development and
Environment**

DATE : 6th October
TIME : 2 to 3 PM
**VENUE : Multi Purpose Hall,
Jesus And Mary College**


FUNDED BY : UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

Dr Native of London town, did first degrees in Oxford university - Classics (ancient Greek & Latin history, philosophy, literature), changed to anthropology, did M.Phil in Sociology in Delhi School of Economics under

Andre Beteille, JPS Uberoi, Veena Das, AM Shah, the doctorate in social anthropology from Oxford, while affiliated to D School. His first book was *Sacrificing People: Invasions of a Tribal Landscape* (Oxford University Press 1995/OrientBlackSwan 2010), followed by *Out of This Earth: East India Adivasis and the Aluminium Cartel* (with Samarendra Das, Orient 2010), and *Ecology, Economy: Quest for a Socially Informed Connection* (with Ajay Dandekar and Jeemol Unni, Orient 2013), which formed when he was senior visiting fellow at IRMA 2010-11. During 2012-Jan 2014 He was Professor in School of Rural Management, Indian Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur (IIHMR). During March this year He was Visiting Professor at Dept of Economics, Vishva Bharati, Shantiniketan




3. Prof. Utsa Patnaik (7th October, 2016)



JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS PRESENTS A NATIONAL SEMINAR ON	
INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES : IDEAS FOR THE NEXT GENERATION	
Valedictory Lecture By :	
	
UTSA PATNAIK Professor Emeritus at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	
Lecture Theme: Contemporary Issues in Agricultural Sector	DATE : 7th October TIME : 2 to 3 PM VENUE : Multi Purpose Hall, Jesus And Mary College
FUNDED BY : UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION	

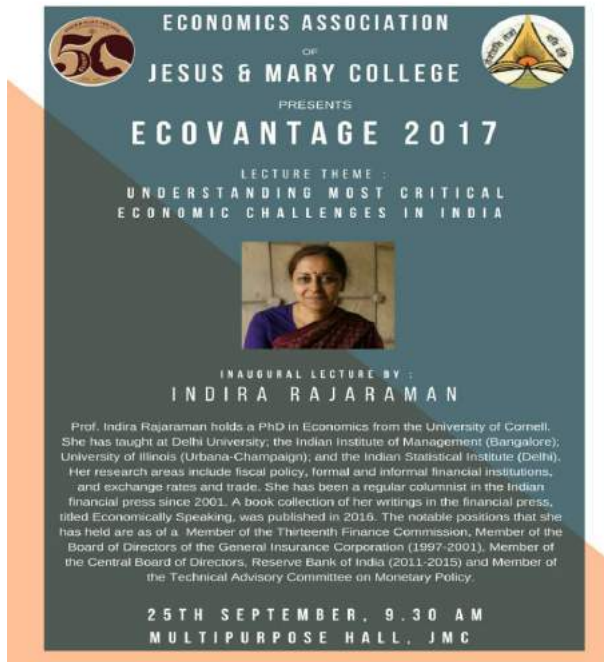
Utsa Patnaik obtained her doctorate in economics from the Somerville College, Oxford, UK before returning to India to join JNU. Her main areas of research interest are the problems of transition from agriculture and peasant predominant societies to industrial society, both in a historical context and at present in relation to India; and questions relating to food security and poverty. These issues have been discussed in more than 110 papers published as chapters in books and in journals. She has authored several books, including *Peasant Class Differentiation - A Study in Method* (1987), *The Long Transition* (1999) and *The Republic of Hunger and Other Essays* (2007). A German translation of selections from the last book appeared in 2009. She has also edited and co-edited several volumes including *Chains of Servitude - Bondage and Slavery in India* (1985), *Agrarian Relations and Accumulation - the Mode of Production Debate in India* (1991), *The Making of History - Essays presented to Irfan Habib* (2000) and *The Agrarian Question in Marx and his Successors* in two volumes (2007, 2011).

4. Prof. C.P Chandrasekhar (7th October, 2016)

	JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE	
	THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS	
	PRESENTS A NATIONAL SEMINAR ON	
	India's Development Challenges : Ideas For The Next Generation	
	Panel Discussion on : Indian Economy and Its Growth Challenges	
Panelists:		
		
MIHIR SHAH Co-Founder, Samaj Pragati Sahayog, Author, Winner of Social Entrepreneur of the Year, Visiting professor of Political Economy, Ashoka University, Haryana.	C. P. Chandrasekhar Professor and Dean, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Winner of Malcolm Adiseshiah Award for 2009 for contributions to economics and development studies.	
DATE : 7th October Time : 9:15 a.m.	VENUE : Multi Purpose Hall, Jesus And Mary College	
FUNDED BY : UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION		

C. P. Chandrasekhar is currently Professor at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has published widely in academic journals and is the co-author of *Crisis as Conquest: Learning from East Asia* (Orient Longman), *The Market that Failed: Neo-Liberal Economic Reforms in India* (Leftword Books) and *Promoting ICT for Human Development: India* (Elsevier). He is a regular columnist for *Frontline* (titled *Economic Perspectives*), *Business Line* (titled *Macroscan*) and the Web site of *The Hindu* (titled *Economy Watch*).

Ecovantage 2017 (25th September): Inaugural Lecture by Prof. Indira Rajaraman



Dr. Indira Rajaraman was a Member of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. From 1994 until her retirement in 2007 she held the Reserve Bank of India Chair at the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Delhi, and from 1976 to 1994 she was on the Economics faculty of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. She was a Visiting Scholar at Harvard and Stanford Universities (1984-85), and at the Fiscal Affairs Department of the International Monetary Fund (2004).

Dr. Rajaraman's research papers have appeared in journals and books published by Elsevier, Springer Verlag, John Wiley, the Brookings Institution and Oxford University Press, on a wide range of development issues. She writes regularly in the financial press.

Dr. Indira Rajaraman, born on August 28, 1947, holds a BA (Honours) degree from Delhi University, 1966; MA from Cornell University, USA, 1968; and Ph. D from Cornell University, USA, awarded in January 1974.

Dr. Reetika Khera (10th August 2017)

**The Economics Association,
Jesus & Mary College,
University of Delhi** 

PRESENTS A TALK ON

**AADHAR AND ITS WELFARE
IMPLICATIONS**



by REETIKA KHERA, Associate Professor,
Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

VENUE: Room 408
Date&Time: 10th August (2:30 pm, Thursday)




Reetika Khera is an Indian economist and social scientist. She is Associate Professor (Economics and Public Systems group) at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM Ahmedabad). Reetika Khera earned a B.A. in economics from Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, an M.A. in economics from the Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi and an M.Phil. in development studies from the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex in Brighton, England. Khera completed a Ph.D. in economics at the Delhi School of Economics. She did her schooling from Convent of Jesus and Mary, Baroda. Reetika Khera is one of India's leading development economists. Currently, she is Associate Professor (Economics and Public Systems Group) at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; and is on leave from her post as Sulaiman Mutawa Associate Chair Professor in the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Khera is a highly visible, seminal advocate for improved welfare programs in the country and actively helped to implement India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). She has worked with the G. B. Pant Social Science Institute, Allahabad University and is a visitor at the Centre for Development Economics at the Delhi School of Economics. She has also published several research papers analyzing NREGA, the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other programs that affect India's most vulnerable citizens.

Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia (13th March, 2018)

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
OF
JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE
PRESENTS
LECTURE SERIES

LECTURE BY
DR. ISHER JUDGE AHLUWALIA



ON
INDIA'S URBANISATION : CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia is a renowned Indian economist with experience in the field of economic growth, industrial and trade policy reforms, and urban planning and development. She is currently Chairperson on the Board of Governors for the Indian Council for Research on International Economics Relations and a member of the recently constituted Urban Institute of India. Dr. Ahluwalia was awarded Padma Bhushan in the year 2009 for her services in the field of education and literature.

DATE : 13TH MARCH 2018
TIME : 10 AM ONWARDS
VENUE : HALL


FOR DETAILS CONTACT :-
SEERAT BYALA (PRESIDENT) 8447143364
AKHILA ANN ROY (VICE PRESIDENT) 9496601258




She is Chairperson Emeritus, Board of Governors, the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Ahluwalia is a recipient of a PhD from Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT),^[4] M.A. from the Delhi School of Economics, and a B.A. (Eco Hons) degree from Presidency College, Kolkata, University of Calcutta. Her research has focused on urban development, industrial development, macro-economic reforms, and social sector development issues in India. She has participated in numerous policy debates and has provided articles to many professionally arbitrated newsletters.

Dr. Arvind Subramaniam (26th March, 2018)



 ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
OF
JESUS & MARY COLLEGE
presents
LECTURE SERIES



A lecture by
ARVIND SUBRAMANIAN
Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India

on
**THE ECONOMIC SURVEY 2017-2018:
CHALLENGES & OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE**

DATE: 26 MARCH 2018
VENUE: MULTIPURPOSE HALL, JMC
TIME: 10:30AM

CONTACT:
SEERAT BYALA (PRESIDENT) 8447143364
AKHILA ANN ROY (VICE PRESIDENT) 9495601251



Arvind Subramaniam is an Indian economist and the former Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India, having taken charge of the position on 16 October 2014 to 20 June 2018 succeeding Raghuram Rajan.^[1] The post of CEA was lying vacant for over a year since Raghuram Rajan left the finance ministry to join the RBI as governor in September 2013. He then took to the Office of Chief Economic Adviser to The Government of India on 16 October 2014. He was in office till 20 June 2018. He was succeeded by Krishnamurthy Subramanian (who is the incumbent CEA to Indian Government).

Panel Discussion with Dr. saudamini Das and Ms. Rajasree Ray: Ecovantage (8th October, 2018)



For Ecovantage, 2018 there was a Panel Discussion on Human Activities and Catastrophic Natural Events: Understanding the Inter- Linkages. For this event we had an illustrious panel, Dr. Saudamini Das,NABARD Chair Professor; Mr. Sunil Simon, Development and Humanitarian Aid Professional and Ms. Rajasree Ray, Climate Change Finance Specialist

Sr. Teresa Paul (20th September, 2019)



On 20th September, 2019, The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College organised a Speaker Session by Sr. Teresa Paul, on the extremely relevant topic “Sexual harassment of women at workplace and criminal law amendment with regard to women”.

Sr. Teresa Paul is a Supreme Court Advocate and belongs to Holy Cross Congregation, Bihar. At present, she is working at Centre for Human Rights and Law (CHRL) as an associate editor of legal news and views.

Glimpses: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1dllqNjKJOAIXpVMfyLrvVh3CBKD01A4T>

Inaugural Session of Ecovantage, 2019

By

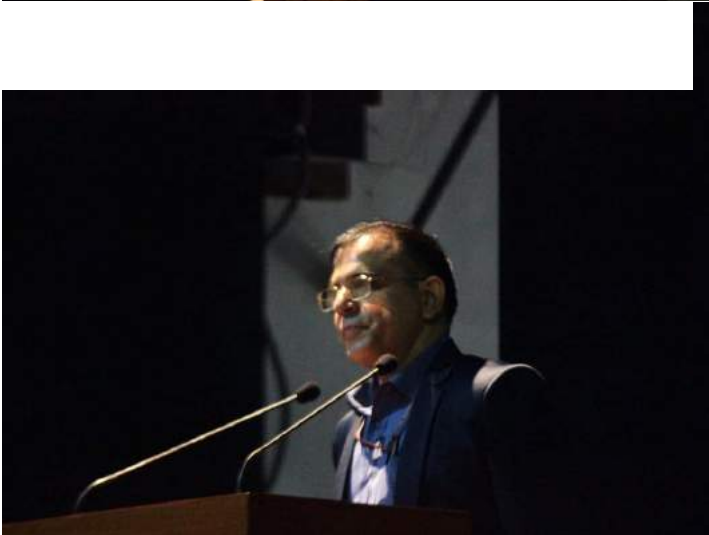
Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian_(The Chief Economic Advisor to the Government of India)

And

Mr. Rajeev Mishra_(Economic Advisor heading macro unit in the Economic Division, Department of Economic affairs)

On 1st October, 2019

The much awaited annual fest of The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College took place on 1st October, 2019. The morning began with an introductory lecture by the Dr. Krishnamurthy Subramanian- the Chief Economic Advisor to The Govt of India. Undergraduate students as well as teachers assembled in the MPH to listen and learn from his insights into the Indian Economy. The talk provided the perfect platform for students to learn from the real life working of an economy and raise questions about its various aspects to a person working on the inside. The introductory event was followed by various events-Stratezenith, Paper Presentation, Campus Surfers, Puzzled Pint, Brand Tambola and International Trade. From the excitement and enthusiasm in Campus Surfers to the mind racking twists of International trade, all the events organized were a fun as well as challenging for the participants. The day ended with the much awaited Brand Tambola which was a smashing success among all the participating teams. Food stalls from Chicago Pizza, Cream of Ice and Mad Batter were a hit among the crowds.



Prof. Arun Kumar (21st February, 2019)

He delivered a seminar on “Black Incomes & Demonetization”. The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College had the opportunity to host a talk by Prof. Arun Kumar, country's leading authority on black economy. Prof. busted the myth of cash being the most common example of black economy and talked about the various illegal and legal ways of earning. The talk ended with a Q and A session, it was indeed a great pleasure to have him with us and to enlighten the listeners about the realities



Dr. Shagata Mukherjee (18th September, 2019)



The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College organised a Speaker Session by Mr. Shagata Mukherjee on the topic “How to Evaluate Public Policy”.

He is a graduate of Presidency college, Kolkata and JNU, Delhi. He completed his PhD at Georgia State University's Andrew Young School of Policy Studies in Atlanta, USA. Prof. Mukherjee talked about what is policy evaluation, what are the core challenges of it, and how those challenges can be overcome. He explained the fundamental difference between correlation and causation in public policy evaluation. Finally, he described the various methods of conducting policy evaluation with special focus on the method of randomised control trials (RCTs).

It was an extremely informative session that helped the students understand public policy better.

Glimses : https://drive.google.com/open?id=1xIrlkD-Z238E6F_AfWnaGL5jj7VsvsFo

Dr. Praveen Saxena (16th February, 2019)

From figuring out how to get away from nature by automation we are now going back to nature to find renewable sources to cater to our needs. The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College conducted an informative talk on "Industry 4.0 Sustainable Development and Skill Ecosystem" by Dr. Praveen Saxena, CEO Skill Council for Green Jobs (Skill India Mission), Former Director General (NISE) & Advisor to Government of India, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.



R Workshop Report

A 15 hour Certification Workshop on Basic Data Analysis using R was organized by the Research Committee, JMC between 26/09/18 and 27/03/19. A batch of 30 students was given lectures on basics of Statistics and Econometrics followed by a 7 hour hands on training on Software R. The theory lectures were delivered by Ms Charu Sarin Arora (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Ms. Gurpreet Kaur (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Dr. Monica Rani(Assistant Professor, Department of Mathematics, JMC), Ms. Priyanka Marwah (Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Dr. Ruhi Kakkar Ghai(Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC), Ms. Saloni Arora(Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, JMC). The training on Software R was given by Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal (Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, JMC). The criteria for certificates was kept as attendance in at least 13 out of 15 lectures and successful submission of all four assignments. Based on the above criteria, 21 students and all the Resource Persons were given certificates in a concluding ceremony organised on 27 March, 2019.

Research And Outreach Cell Activities Undertaken 2018-2020



**Economics Department
Jesus and Mary College**

ABOUT THE CELL

The Research & Outreach Cell was established under the Department of Economics in July 2018 with the objective of training students in research concomitant with sensitizing them through outreach programmes for disadvantaged sections of the society. To fulfill these objectives the cell has undertaken various initiatives in the last two years. This report comprehensively enlists all the key activities undertaken by the cell in each semester.



JULY 2018 – DECEMBER 2018

- **Orientation session** : An orientation session was conducted for the students by Ms Akanksha, Ms Akshara, Ms Megha and Ms Lavanya in August to acquaint them with the objectives of the cell . The session included selection of field (Sanjay Camp) for Research and Outreach, a discussion on activities to be undertaken in the semester & roles and responsibilities of the members of the cell.
- **Primary round of visits to Sanjay Camp** : The month of September was focused on familiarizing the students with the field. Hence students were divided into groups and each group accompanied by faculty members were taken to the slum.
 1. General visit to the Anganwadi Center located in the slum.
 2. Group 1 – On 18th September, 2019 the first group visited Sanjay Camp with the following faculty members – Ms Smita Gupta, Ms Shalini Srivastava , Ms Megha Jacob & Ms Akshara Awasthi.
 3. Group 2 – On 19th September, 2019 second group visited Sanjay Camp with the following faculty members – Dr Daisy Sales, Ms Rajni Singh, Ms Lavanya & Ms Akanksha Aggarwal.
 4. Group 3 – On 24th September, 2019 the last group visited Sanjay Camp with the following faculty members – Ms Akanksha Aggarwal, Ms Lavanya & Ms Megha Jacob.
- **Feedback Sessions** : Post the primary rounds of visits to the field, multiple feedback sessions were held in the month of October to discuss observations pertaining to living conditions of people in the slum, the various challenges that the slum dwellers faced on a daily basis, etc. Based on these sessions, the students shortlisted areas of interest and variables they were interested in analyzing.
- **Preparation of Questionnaire** : In the months of November & December, the students engaged in preparing a questionnaire in order to conduct personal interviews with households in the slum and collect data. The objective was to collect information pertaining to demographics, education, health with a special focus on children and women residing in the slum. To aid them in this process, sessions were conducted by Ms Akanksha, Ms Megha & Ms Lavanya on the dynamics of conducting personal interviews and preparing an objective Questionnaire for data collection.

JANUARY 2019 - JUNE 2019

- **Training Workshops** : In order to enable students to conduct personal interviews in the capacity of Field Investigators, workshops were conducted by Ms Akanksha Aggarwal, Ms Akshara Awasthi, Ms Megha Jacob & Ms Lavanya in the month of January 2019.
- **Pilot Survey** : A Pilot survey was held in the field to assess the quality of the questionnaire and make necessary changes if required.
- **Feedback Sessions** : Multiple Feedback sessions were conducted to discuss the challenges faced during the pilot survey and brainstorm solutions to ensure that Personal Interviews are carried smoothly.
- **Data Collection through Primary Survey** : After incorporating the necessary changes from the pilot survey, the students collected data at the household level in three rounds in the month of February, 2019.
- **Compilation & Analysis of Data** : Three sessions were conducted by Ms Akshara Awasthi, Ms Megha Jacob & Ms Akanksha Aggarwal on techniques of compilation of data collected through primary survey. This facilitated the preparation of a master dataset with information on different variables.
- **Preparation of Summary Statistics** : Based on the analysis of data for different variables, summary statistics were prepared to give an overview of different variables such as Age Profile, Sex Ratio, Enrollment ratio, Occupational Structure, Educational Qualifications etc-. This was presented by the students of the cell to the entire Department of Economics.
- **Way Forward** : A session was conducted by Ms Lavanya & Ms Akanksha with the students to discuss the plans for the next semester. Based on the discussion, the following was decided – a) Conduct an Outreach Program for women residing in the slum, b) Preparation of a report compiling findings from the primary survey & c) Dividing students into groups and developing research papers.



JULY 2019- DECEMBER 2019

- **Formation of Research Groups :** Seven Research groups out of the Research Cell students were formed at the start of the semester. Based on the research topic of the group and research areas of the mentors, each group was matched to a mentor to guide the students in the preparation of the Research Papers. The groups were expected to submit their respective papers by the next semester.
- **TARSHI Workshop:** On August 10, 2019, Research Cell students attended a day-long workshop on Sexual & Reproductive Health conducted by Ms Dipika Srivastava, Ms Medha Kalsi and two other speakers from TARSHI(Talk About Reproductive & Sexual Health Issues), an NGO based in New Delhi, founded in 1996. The workshop aimed at educating the students about sexual and reproductive health, and the ethics of conducting a session on sexuality related issues in communities that they engage with, in the course of their research. The session was interspersed with informative presentations, interactive exercises and engaging discussions. TARSHI also introduced the concepts of Safe, Inclusive, Sexuality/Self Affirming (SISA) spaces and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).



The students were then enlightened about training ethics which will allow them to discharge their responsibilities in the capacity of trainers. Anonymity, beneficence, competence, confidentiality, informed consent, non-exploitation, non-maleficence and protections of rights were some of the ethical principles discussed during the session. The students were then upskilled by being informed about some tips that could come handy for them while conducting informative and awareness sessions in the community.

- **Feedback Session:** On August 22, 2019, a feedback session with students about the key learnings from the workshop was held. This was followed by multiple meetings with the students to discuss logistics of the outreach Program to be conducted in Sanjay camp. Kahkasha– The Hindi Dramatics Society, was contacted to help prepare a skit for the outreach programme. In the week prior to the day chosen for outreach session, multiple run-throughs of the programme were done and students were also trained to handle audience(including children) during the programme.
- **Outreach Programme:** The Outreach Program for women living in the slum was conducted on 27th September, 2019 in collaboration with Kahkasha – The Hindi Dramatics Society. The programme began with a thought-provoking play by Kahkasha addressing the stigma associated with menstruation to facilitate open conversation with young girls on what is a natural biological process. The students spoke about the various types of contraceptive methods to avoid pregnancy, their advantages and disadvantages and illustrated the same using charts and posters. A short dialogue between a husband and wife discussing contraception was also enacted to further ingrain the importance of the subject and to encourage open conversations about these topics. The students cleared misconceptions about sexual harassment, addressed the stigma attached to it and focused on making them understand the precautionary measures to be taken in such circumstances.

In addition, pamphlets were distributed containing helpline numbers and outlining women’s legal rights. After the vote of thanks by the students, a token of appreciation was given to the Anganwaadi workers. The programme ended with the uplifting song “Bekhauf” performed by the students and refreshments being distributed to the participating residents.



- **Session on Drafting Research Proposals:** On August 28, 2019, an hour long session was conducted by Ms Jasmin, Faculty in Economics Department, JMC on drafting research proposals. Key points to be focussed on while drafting a research proposal were explained to the students in detail with the help of real life examples. The students also opened up with their queries on how to start with research problems and found convincing answers to some of the frequently asked questions. This session proved quite fruitful while the students were working on their individual research projects.

JANUARY 2020 - APRIL 2020

- **Preparation of Research Report:** The *Research Report* containing important findings of the primary survey was prepared.
- **Submission of Research Papers:** The following Research Papers by different groups under the supervision of their respective Mentors were submitted:

Mentor	Research Group	Research Paper Links
Ms Akanksha Aggarwal	Sharol Shibu, Anna Dolfe Jacob, Srishti Pal	<i>School Dropout Rates in India : Insights from NSSO</i>
Ms Akshara Awasthi	Nandni Sharma, Tanisha Katyali	<i>Education and the Budget: A Comparison of Indian States</i>
Ms Jasmin	Kavya Benara, Rabani Khurana, Siyona Baweja	<i>Growing Wage Inequality: A Global Perspective</i>
Ms G Lavanya	1. Minnu Mathew, Priya Francis, Sonia Sebastian 2. Prisha Saxena, Sneha Sanyal, Tulika Agarwal	1. <i>Studying the prevalence of Malnutrition in India: An Inter State Analysis</i> 2. <i>Does Economic prosperity force women out of the labour force ?</i>
Ms Megha Jacob	Anu Maria Joseph, Kavya Maria Raju	<i>Family Planning Policies and Sex Selective Abortions in India : Does the former elevate the latter?</i>
Mr Naveen Thomas	Anjaly Elizabeth Joy, Prerna Sharma, Gunjan Gupta, Sonu Sunny, Tania Theofin	<i>Effect of Increased Capital Intensity in Manufacturing MSMEs on Employment</i>



Research
is to see
what
everybody
else has
seen and
to think
what
nobody
else has
thought

-Albert Szent- Gyorgyi



SANJAY CAMP

SURVEY REPORT

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE,
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our gratitude towards Sr. (Dr.) Rosily T.L. , the Principal of Jesus and Mary College, Ms Shalini Srivastava in whose tenure as Head of Department the project was initiated, Ms Rajni Singh, the incumbent Head of Department for all the support and guidance, Ms Smita Gupta and Dr Daisy Sales for their invaluable suggestions and encouragement, Mr Naveen Thomas , Ms Megha Jacob, Ms Jasmin and Ms Akshara Awasthi for helping us to engage with the field and collect data.

We would like to thank TARSHI for their session on Reproductive and Sexual Health. The one day training workshop equipped us with the requisite inter personal skills and communication skills to conduct an outreach programme in the Sanjay Camp. The outreach programme for all the women residing in Sanjay Camp was not just engaging, informative , interactive but also entertaining because of the brilliant skits performed by Kahkasha- the Hindi Dramatics Society. The Research cell is grateful for all their efforts in making the programme a success.

Lastly, the project could never have taken off without the cooperation of the residents of Sanjay Camp who took time out from their schedules and participated in the personal interviews conducted by the students. In this regard, we deeply appreciate the constant support we received from Ms Girija (Anganwadi Worker), Ms Lalita, & Mr Basant in keeping us connected with the field.

PREFACE

The Research & Outreach Cell was established under the Department of Economics with the objective of training students in research concomitant with sensitizing them through outreach programmes for disadvantaged sections of the society. The idea for the establishment of the cell came from the students themselves who were keen on expanding their horizons into the real world. The quest to explore and understand the different issues that people in the country are facing and then trying to help through action oriented research is a step in the direction of developing qualities of empathy, effective communication, social responsibility and research ethics. Even though the cell is in its infant years, the students have diligently worked towards fulfilling the twin objectives of research and outreach. In this pursuit, they have engaged in data collection and analysis undertaken in Sanjay Camp, an urban slum located in Chanakyapuri. The survey collected information on living conditions, employment, educational qualification, demographics and health and sanitation conditions of the inhabitants. It also focused specifically on the situation of women in this urban slum. Upholding the principle of reciprocity, they also conducted a workshop as an outreach program to spread awareness amongst the women living in the slum about menstrual hygiene, family planning and legal rights. The cell donated books & stationery to the Anganwadi Centre located in the slum.

In the coming years, the cell intends on deepening the engagement with the field and expanding the scope of affirmative action in order to benefit as many people as possible while simultaneously striving for academic excellence.

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-MS AKANKSHA AGGARWAL
-MS G LAVANYA



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CHAPTER 1

OBJECTIVES

The Research & Outreach Cell of was established to fulfill the dual objectives of exposing students to field based research and to sensitize them through outreach programmes. To this end, the cell conducted a multi-faceted survey which aimed at determining various aspects of life of the residents of Sanjay Camp, an urban slum located in Chanakyapuri. The slum is one of the largest in Delhi. Its proximity to the college also facilitated continuous access and outreach to the field.

The team collected data at the household level using the technique of simple random selection. The sample households were chosen on a random basis whereby only the ones whose members were willing to co- operate and share the required data were surveyed by the team. In order to supplement this objective of data collection, the questionnaire prepared by the team aimed at exploring and understanding the socio- economic life of the residents in the project area through variables such as sex composition, age structure, educational status of the slum-dwellers, health, sanitation and medical facilities availed by the residents.

Secondly, it looked at the prevalent infrastructure such as water supply, common toilets, access to healthcare , schools, and transportation. Thirdly the questions were framed with regard to education of the children and to ascertain the time spent on physical activities and household chores. Fourthly, the survey aimed at getting a closer look on the lives of women in particular, for whom, an entire section of the questionnaire has been dedicated. It includes questions related to reproductive health and sanitary conditions of women.

Finally, based on the data analysis the objective was to conduct an outreach programme focusing on those aspects of living which showcased the weakest indicators. Hence the cell conducted a session on menstrual hygiene, awareness regarding contraceptives and legal rights since during the survey, it was observed that many women were unaware about these issues.

CHAPTER 2

SAMPLE DESIGN

The survey was conducted in Sanjay Camp , a cluster in the affluent Chanakyapuri area near the embassy of Nigeria and Rail Museum. It is one of the oldest 25 slum clusters in New Delhi district. The camp has a total of 7 Anganwadis and each Anganwadi consists of around 900 inhabitants. The area comprises people of different faiths and most of them are daily wagers. The number of households surveyed was 76 and the number of persons surveyed was 381. The students conducted a primary survey using the method of personal interviews. A questionnaire covering different aspects of living was prepared for this purpose.

The survey was conducted in four stages. In the first stage, the Anganwadi Centres in the slum area were visited to get a generic idea about the living conditions of its inhabitants. During our visits, what struck us most was how a large number of people were living in cramped and small spaces without proper hygiene and sanitation facilities. These observations were reflected in the questionnaire which was prepared to conduct personal interviews at the household level. The second stage included preparation of questionnaire, conducting a Pilot Survey to test the questionnaire and finally collection of data. Some of the factors that were focused on includes 'Health and Sanitation', 'Education level ' , 'Occupation and wages' , 'Assets they hold ' , 'Children Schooling' and 'Women related issues'. The questionnaire is divided into eight parts that included particulars of the field operator, identification of Anganwadi selected, basic details of the respondent (above 15 years), details of members of household, health related details of members in households ,Children specific details per household (18 years and below), distribution of time, women-centric details and finally a section for additional remarks. The required number of samples was selected by the method of simple random sampling without replacement. The students of Jesus and Mary College were trained as field investigators for collection of data, under the guidance and supervision of the professors. In the third stage, the data collected was compiled and analyzed using statistical tools. In the fourth stage, an outreach programme was organized based on the analysis of summary statistics to spread more awareness on women-centric issues.

CHAPTER 3

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions of some of the important terms used in the survey and relevant to this report are discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.1 Age (Years):

The age in terms of completed years of the household members was recorded as on the date of survey. The objective of recording the age of each member was to know the proportion of individuals in different age groups (working, dependents etc).

3.2 Address:

The house number allotted to the respective households was recorded. The house number was recorded as per the information provided by the respondent. If a respondent was not aware of their house number, the number was noted down from the municipal allotted numbers, in front of their houses.

3.3 State of Origin:

The respective Indian states which the respondent belonged to from the time of their birth were considered. The objective of recording their respective states was to measure the number of migrants and natives in the area under the survey.

3.4 Year of Settlement:

The year in which the respondents settled in Sanjay Camp, New Delhi after moving from their respective states of origin was termed as the year of settlement for the respondents. If the respondent was not aware of the exact year, then the year was approximated to the closest possible year as informed by the respondents.

3.5 Household Head:

The individual in the household named as the household head according to the ration card of the respondent was recorded as the head of the household. However, if the respondent was not aware of the same, the eldest member was considered as the head of the household.

3.6 Number of Family Members:

The number of individuals residing in the house surveyed was recorded. The objective for the same was to collect information on the size of households in the area.

3.7 Caste:

Class,group or division within a society based on rank privilege or occupational status. The caste of the household head was recorded to find the proportion of individuals in different caste groups. It was categorized under SC, ST, OBC and General.

3.8 Religion:

It is defined as the fundamental set of faith and beliefs in God or Gods as in the case of Hindus, Muslims etc. The religion of the household head was recorded to know the proportion of people belonging to each religious community for the sample surveyed.

3.9 Sex:

The sex of each member (male/female/others) in the household was recorded in the survey. The objective for recording the sex of each member is to know the sex ratio of the population covered in the survey and to analyze how important variables vary across gender.

3.10 Marital Status:

Marital status of each member in the household has been recorded under married, unmarried, divorced, widowed and separated. The objective is to observe the proportion of married or unmarried individuals in different age groups.

3.11 Relationship with Head:

Class,group or division within a society based on rank privilege or occupational status. The caste of the household head was recorded to find the proportion of individuals in different caste groups. It was categorized under SC, ST, OBC and General.

3.12 Educational Qualification:

It refers to levels of successful completion of an educational program or a stage of program. The objective of recording the educational qualification was to study the proportion of people who have completed different levels. In the survey the educational level of a person is classified as literate and illiterate as explained below:

- **Literate:**

1. Primary: A person who has successfully completed either 1st, 2nd, 3rd ,4th or 5th standard of school education.
2. Upper Primary: A person who has successfully completed 6th, 7th, or 8th standard of school education.
3. Secondary: A person who has completed either 9th or 10th standard of school education.
4. Senior Secondary: A person who has either completed 11th or 12th standard.
5. Graduation & above : A person who has a graduation degree or any degree above graduation.

- **Illiterate:**

A person who cannot read and write.

3.13 Occupation:

It is recorded as a person's usual or principal work or business, especially as a means of earning a living. It records what each member of the family does in order to earn a living. The objective for the same has been to study about the areas where the workforce is employed and to know the proportion of daily wage unskilled workers, skilled workers and others.

3.14 Monthly Wages:

The monthly wage is defined as the wages or salaries earned by the working members of the household per month. The objective of recording the monthly income of the households was to determine the income category to which each household belongs.

3.15 Household Assets:

It includes land, livestock, vehicles and other assets owned by any one of the members of the household or all.

- **Land Owned by Household:** A piece of land was considered as “owned by the household” if it is a permanent heritable possession or any other piece of land bought by a member or members of the household. Classifications were made as yes, no or unknown.
- **Own House:** The proportion of individuals owning their own house was recorded. Rented accommodation or living quarters was not included under this subhead.
- **Vehicles:** It includes any mode of transportation that is owned by one of the members or all members. Example: bicycles, scooters, cars etc.
- **Livestock:** Farm animals owned by the members of the household in both the area of survey and those held at the respective state of origin. Example: cow, goat, buffalo etc.
- **Other Assets:** It includes all other things that are of economic value owned and used by the members of the household.

3.16 Height:

The height of each individual was recorded in inches. The objective for measuring the height of an individual was to analyse BMI and stunting.

3.17 Weight:

Weight refers to how heavy a person is or the measurement of the body mass of an individual. For the purpose of the survey it is measured in terms of kilograms. The objective for calculating the weight of an individual was to ascertain the body mass index (BMI) for individuals.

3.18 Frequency of Illness:

The frequency of illness of each individual member in the household in the last three months was recorded in the survey. It was classified as the following:

- **Never:** If the individual has not had any illness in the last three months.
- **Rarely:** If the person had illness twice or less.
- **Frequently:** If the person had been ill four times or less.
- **Always:** If the individual had been ill more than four times.

3.19 Cause of Illness:

The cause of illness (flu/fever/others) for each individual was recorded in the survey. The main objective for including the cause of illness is to understand the source of such an illness, for example: unsanitary living conditions, mosquitoes, non availability of potable drinking water etc.

3.20 Course of Treatment:

The course of treatment sought by households to remedy the illness was classified as follows:

- **Public:** Government hospitals and primary health care centres (PHCs).
- **Private:** Private hospitals, visits to private clinics etc.
- **Self-Treated:** If the individual does not avail public or private healthcare facilities and treated themselves with traditional medicines.

3.21 Cost of Treatment:

The cost of treatment per month including consultation fee, medicine cost etc was included under the total cost spent on treatment for the respective individuals.

3.22 Health Insurance:

It refers to insurance taken to cover the cost of medical care. Any health insurance that the individual had was recorded. The objective was to ascertain the proportion of individuals who took advantage of government provided insurance facilities.

3.23 Access to Toilet:

Easy availability of specific room or facility to urinate and defecate. It was classified as common washroom and toilets at home. This was observed to analyse whether people have proper availability of toilets and identify the proportion of people practicing open defecation.

- **Common Washroom:** Toilets which are situated outside the houses which can be used by all the inhabitants residing, built by the local government.
- **Toilets at Home:** Toilets which are situated inside the houses for use by members of that household only was classified under this.

3.24 Access to Regular Water:

The objective was to analyze the level of access to regular water supply to the households for both drinking and sanitary purposes. Availability of regular water supply in the household was classified under “sometimes” and “always” as follows:

- **Sometimes:** water supply is available only for a certain period of time. For example, one hour in the morning and evening.
- **Always:** water supply is available 24/7.

3.25 Name of the School:

Respective names of the school both public and private in which the children from the household are enrolled and pursuing their education were recorded.

3.26 Distance from the School:

Distance between the school and the residence of the school-going children was recorded in kilometers. The objective of recording the distance from school is to determine the time children spend travelling back and forth.

3.27 Medium of Instruction in School:

The medium of school or the language used as the primary source of communication; English or Hindi or any other language of the school in which the student is enrolled was recorded. The objective is to look at the most common medium of education.

3.28 Mode of Commute:

The mode of transport used by children to go to schools was broadly classified into public and private. It was further sub classified as bus, auto, walking and van. The objective is to determine the most used type of transport by children.

3.29 Class:

It is recorded as the grade in which the children of the household are currently enrolled in.

3.30 Weak Subject:

The subject/subjects which children find difficult to understand were recorded in the survey. The objective further been to identify those subjects which are common across the sample which can open scope for positive intervention regarding these aspects.

3.31 Distribution of Time of Household Members:

- **Hours Spent on Household Chores:**The hours spent on household work in a day was recorded for all the members of the family.
- **Hours Spent on Collecting Water:**The hours spent on collecting water from the tanker or other sources by each member in the household in a day was recorded.

These two tasks were chosen as these consume a considerable amount of time of the household members as pointed out by women in the pilot survey and also to know the involvement of all family members to these tasks which are primarily considered as the task done by the women in the household.



3.32 Distribution of Time of School Going Children:

- **Hours Spent on Tuitions:** The hours spent by school going children on tuitions in a week were recorded. The hours spent for self-study is not included here.
- **Hours Spent Studying:** The hours spent by school going children studying at home with or without the help of household members in a day was recorded. Hours spent on tuitions was not included here.
- **Hours Spent Helping Parents:** The hours spent by school going children in helping their parents at the place of work and also household chores were recorded. The objective is to determine the number of hours spent by children helping parents at home or their workplace.
- **Hours Spent on Outdoor Activities:** The hours spent on outdoor games and activities in a day was recorded. The objective is to determine the number of hours spent by children on outdoor activities like playing a sport or any leisure activity.

3.33 Women-Centric Details:

- **Period Products:** The type of period products used by women were specified under sanitary napkins, cloth or others. The objective of collecting information on the variable is to understand the most used period products by women.
 - **Brand of Sanitary Napkins:** If chosen pads under period products, the women were then asked regarding the brand of sanitary napkins used by them, for example, Stayfree, Whisper etc. This data is collected to understand which brand is mostly preferred by women in terms of cost efficiency and comfort.
 - **Availability of Napkins:** This variable is collected to understand the accessibility of sanitary pads nearby the camp.
 - **Frequency of Use of Sanitary Napkins:** Information on duration for which a woman uses sanitary napkins was collected. This data is collected to record the regularity or irregularity of usage of napkins, cloth and other period products.
-

3.34 Pregnant/ Lactating Mother:

If the woman been interviewed is pregnant or lactating then this variable is marked as 'Yes' and if not, it was marked as 'No'. This variable is collected to understand how anganwadi center meets the needs of pregnant/lactating women.

3.35 Care Taken by Anganwadi Centre:

Work done by the Anganwadi Centre includes ensuring children under five come for regular classes at the center, conducting women-oriented workshops and holding regular counselling sessions. The respondents were asked if the Anganwadi Centre is helping households with respect to the same.

3.36 Awareness on Contraceptives:

Women were asked questions on whether or not they were aware about contraceptives and it's usage. Those who were aware were marked with a 'Yes', while those who were not aware were marked with a 'No'. The information is collected to determine the percentage of women aware of the usage of contraceptives.

3.37 Types of Contraceptives:

Information on the type of contraceptives used by men & women was sought to determine the most preferred type of contraceptives. Type of contraceptives been used included condoms, pills, surgical methods etc.

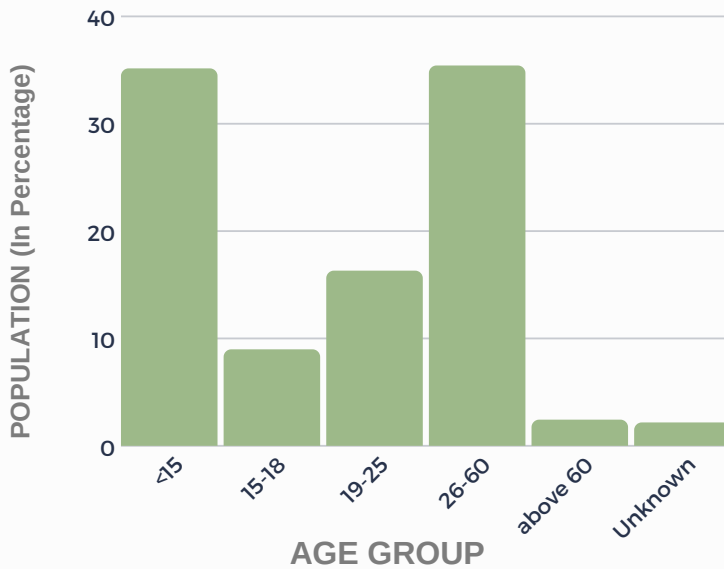
3.38 Reason for contraceptives:

The reason for choosing a particular type of contraceptive was sought from the respondents.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

CHAPTER 4

DEMOGRAPHICS



STATEMENT 4.1

The children and young adolescent population (under 18 years old) is 43.97%, the working-age population (18-60 years) is 51.57% and the elderly population (above 60 years) is 2.35%. This indicates a high working-age population and a dependency ratio, that is, ratio of dependent population (young and old) to the working-age population (18-60 years) of about 89.81 dependents per 100 people of working-age.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESIDENTS

Age Group	<15	15-18	19-25	26-60	60<	Unknown
Percentage of Residents	35.07	8.9	16.23	35.34	2.35	2.09

STATEMENT 4.2

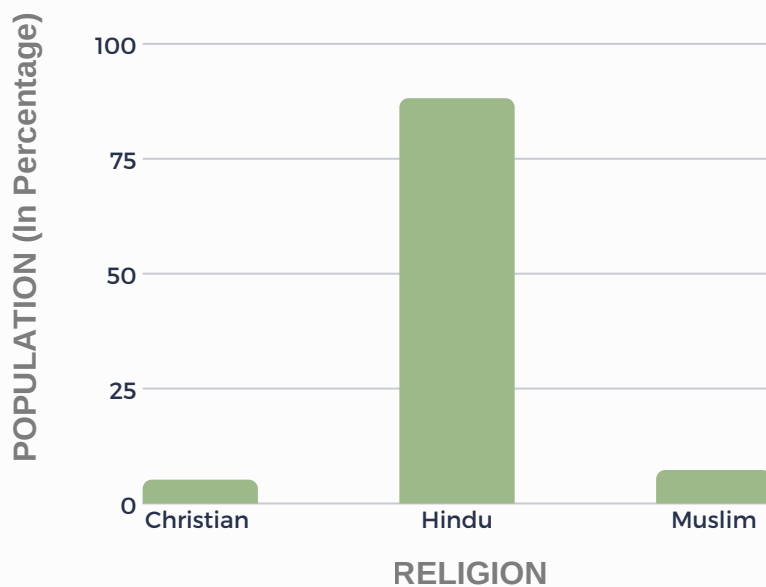
The distribution of population in terms of gender depicts an equal distribution, however parameters like equal opportunities, safe home environment etc have to be evaluated to assert that no gender-based discrimination exists within the surveyed area. Also, the households were majorly headed by men (83%) in contrast to women (17%).

STATEMENT 4.3

The Table below depicts the marital status of men (above age 21) and women (above the age 18) of the area.

MARTIAL STATUS OF THE RESIDENTS

Martial Status	Females (%)	Males (%)
Married	71.93	76.77
Unmarried	14.91	19.19
Divorced	2.63	0.00
Separated	2.63	1.01
Widow	7.89	3.03



STATEMENT 4.4

This states that about 87.96% of the residents follow Hinduism, followed by Islam (7.07%) and Christianity (4.97%).

STATEMENT 4.5

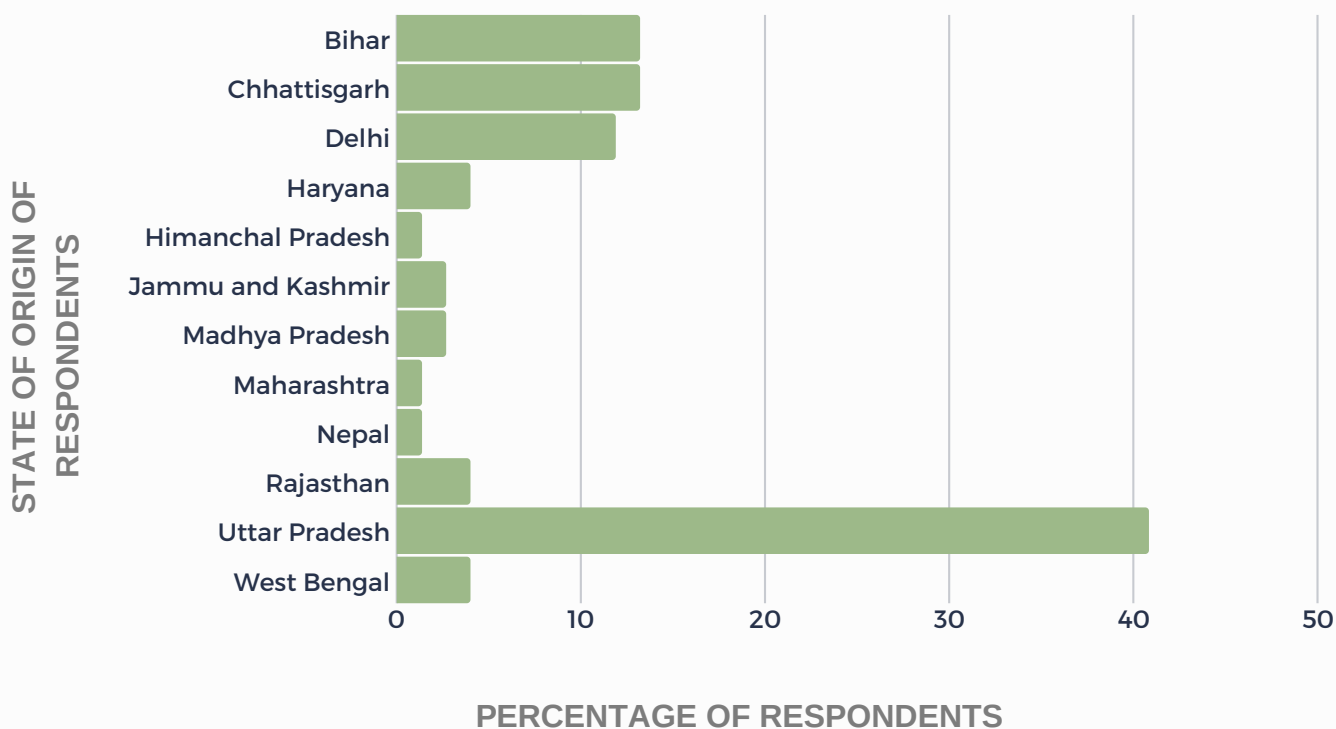
This states that 40% of the population belongs to Schedule Caste, 17% belongs to General category, 5% belongs to Scheduled Tribe and it is surprising that 38% of the residents are unaware of their caste.

STATEMENT 4.6

The table below indicates that the respondents have migrated mostly from boundary sharing states of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana (44.74%) followed by farther states of Bihar (13.15%), Chhattisgarh (13.15%), Rajasthan (3.94%), West Bengal (3.94%), Jammu and Kashmir (2.63%), Madhya Pradesh (2.63%), Himachal Pradesh (1.31%) and Maharashtra (1.31%). Further, around 1.31% of respondents migrated from Nepal.

STATE OF ORIGIN OF RESPONDENTS

State of Origin	Percentage of Respondents
Bihar	13.16
Chhattisgarh	13.16
Delhi	11.84
Haryana	3.95
Himanchal Pradesh	1.32
Jammu and Kashmir	2.63
Madhya Pradesh	2.63
Maharashtra	1.32
Nepal	1.32
Rajasthan	3.95
Uttar Pradesh	40.79
West Bengal	3.95



STATEMENT 4.7

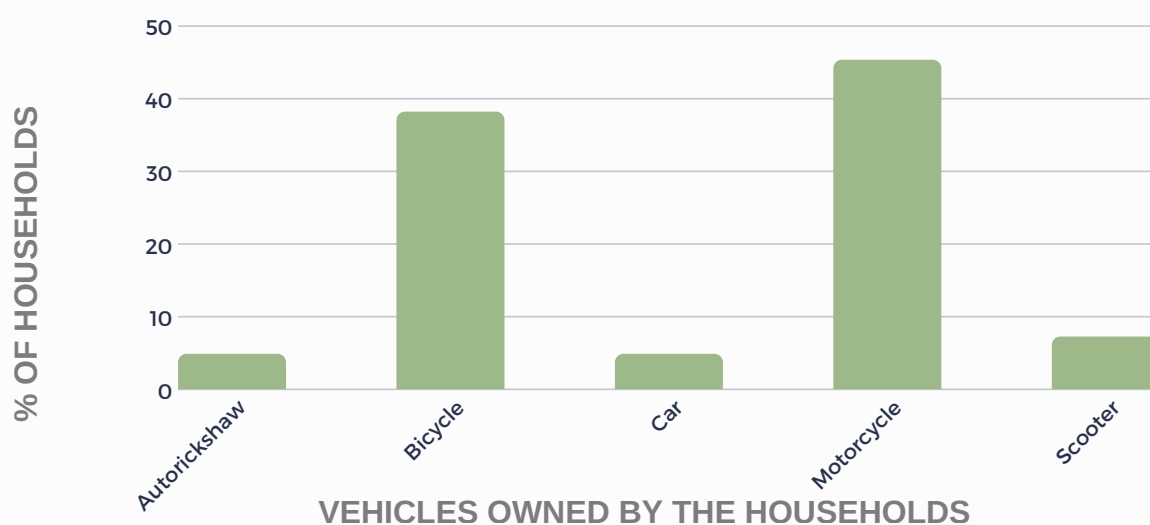
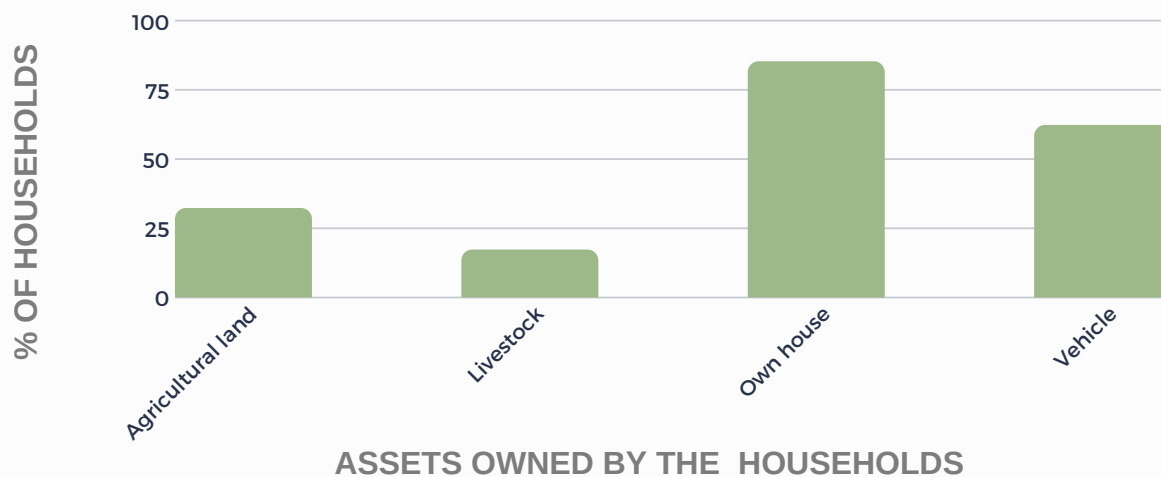
13.12% of the residents are homemakers and most of the workers in the colony are dependent on the services sector (97.27%) for employment, followed by manufacturing (1.82%) and agriculture (0.91%). Services is the key driver of employment with most people employed as drivers, gardeners, housekeeping and construction workers.

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

Occupation	Females (%)	Males (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	0	1.2	0.91
Manufacture	3.7	1.2	1.82
Services (including Construction)	96.3	97.59	97.27

STATEMENT 4.8

The graph below shows the distribution of assets owned by the households surveyed. A huge 85% of the households own a house and 62% own vehicles too. Motorcycle is the most owned vehicle (45.24%) followed by bicycle (38.10%). Other vehicles owned include auto rickshaw, car and vendor cycle. Agricultural land and livestock is owned by 32% and 17% of the households respectively.



STATEMENT 4.9

The table below shows that the average monthly household income calculated as ratio sum total of household income and total number of households is around Rs. 13,196. The maximum household income is Rs. 62,000 while about 6.58% of the households have no monthly income.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Income Levels	Percentage of Households
<5000	9.21
5001-10000	31.58
10001-15000	28.95
15001-20000	9.21
20001-25000	6.58
25001-30000	5.26
30001-35000	1.32
35001<	1.32

CHAPTER 5

EDUCATION

STATEMENT 5.1

The table shows that out of the total number of students surveyed in the slum about 52% are females as against 48% comprising of males. The equal access to education irrespective of gender can be perceived as a progressive step.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS

Gender	Percentage of Students
Female	52
Male	48

STATEMENT 5.2

The following table depicts the educational qualifications of the people surveyed. It shows the educational qualifications of the people surveyed. It shows a significant fall in educational qualifications after grade 10. Also illiteracy rate was found higher in females than males. Of the total 71 illiterate people, 29.58% were males and 70.42% were females..

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF LITERATE RESIDENTS (Above 21)

Grades	Males (%)	Females (%)
1st-5th	27	37
6th-10th	54	46
11th-12th	9	12
Graduation	10	5

STATEMENT 5.3

The following table shows the distribution of average minutes spent on studies by children in various levels of education. We observe that females are spending more time on self study than males. Further there is an increasing trend of hours spent on self study with the education level of the student for both males and females.

GRADE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SPENT ON TUITION AND SELF STUDY

Grades	Gender	Gender-wise Percentage of Children	Tuitions (min. per week)	Self Study (min. per week)
1st-5th	Males	41	170	210
	Females	29	87.22	465.64
6th-10th	Males	56	114.5	411.25
	Females	41	82.86	863.31
11th-12th	Males	3	0	840
	Females	11	108	1435

STATEMENT 5.4

The table below shows the time spent by children on household chores and outdoor activities. It was found that on an average females spend more time on household chores than males and males spend more time in outdoor activities than females. It can be observed that the gender wise difference in time spent on household chores is much larger compared to difference in time spent on outdoor activities.

GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF HOURS SPENT ON HOUSEHOLD CHORES AND OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Gender	Minutes spent per week on household chores	Minutes spent per week on outdoor activities
Female	427.8	879.06
Males	62.4	976.92

STATEMENT 5.5

It was found from the survey that a notable portion of the students are seeking education from public schools rather than private schools which corresponds to about 86%. There is also a skewed picture within this finding wherein more boys are increasingly enrolled in private schools than girls which indicates that parents are more willing to spend on the education of their son. Out of the total students 9% boys and 5% girls are enrolled in private schools,

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL

Gender	Public School (%)	Private School (%)
Female	49	5
Male	37	9

STATEMENT 5.6

The table depicts the data on the mode of commutation used by students. Out of the total students, 77% of them walked to their schools, some of them being accompanied by their parents. This is largely because the average distance of the schools is 2.09 km. This shows that a majority of them incurred little expense on transportation. Other 10% use private vehicles, 4% use public transportation and 3% use both interchangeably.

MODE OF COMMUTE OF STUDENTS

Mode of Commutation	Percentage of Students
Walking	77
Private Vehicle	10
Public Transportation	4
All	3

STATEMENT 5.7

Out of the total students surveyed, about 42% of them are found to be weak in the English subject which is followed by Mathematics (20%), Hindi (14%) and Science (6%).

STATEMENT 5.8

About 54% students study in Hindi medium schools and 46% students study in English medium schools. The reason could be that most of the students go to government schools where Hindi is the medium of instruction.

STATEMENT 5.9

Around 77% of the people surveyed were found to be literate. Out of the 23% illiterate people, a large proportion are females. A major proportion of the illiterate people are homemakers and unemployed and the remaining few work as daily wage labourers.

CHAPTER 6

HEALTH AND SANITATION

STATEMENT 6.1

The table depicts that out of the total number of people surveyed in the slum, about 67% of the people seek subsidized treatment from public hospitals. It was found that low household incomes across respondents force them to get treatment from public hospitals.

COURSE OF TREATMENT BY RESPONDENTS

Treated By	Percentage of People
Public Hospital	67
Private Hospital	28
Self-treated	3
Both Public and Private	1

STATEMENT 6.2

Out of the total number of people surveyed, it was found that around 22% of people frequently suffered from illness since last 3 months (as on the date of survey). Those suffering rarely were usually suffering from fever. The out-of-pocket expenses varied from Rs.200 to Rs.1000, depending on the cause of illness for those who were always or frequently ill. These expenditures include consultation fee, medicines, MRI, etc.

FREQUENCY OF ILLNESS

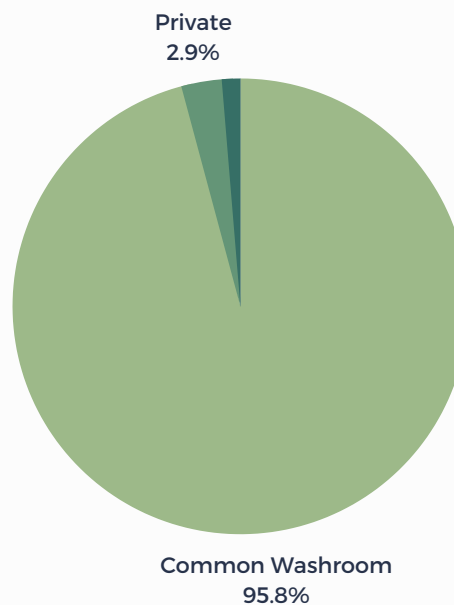
Frequency of Illness	Percentage of People Suffering	Cause of Illness
Always	3.36	Old age ailments, disabilities since childhood, diabetes
Frequently	22.02	Flu, headache
Never or rarely	74.61	Fever, cough, cold

STATEMENT 6.3

Regarding health insurance, out of total households surveyed, it was found that only 1% of the households were covered under Health Insurance. This was due to the fact that most of the respondents work in the informal sector where employee benefits like insurance are rarely offered. Also, the dwellers living in the slum are not able to pay the premium amount of the insurance, even if they had taken the insurance and hence after sometime, that insurance becomes null and void.

STATEMENT 6.4

It was found that a majority of dwellers were using common washrooms installed at the periphery of the slum. Unsurprisingly, only 2.9% percent of the slum residents had toilets built in their homes, justifying the high reliance on the common washroom and there were about 1.31% of people who were using both, the common washroom and the washroom built at their homes. None of the dwellers reported open defecation in the area. As far as sanitation is concerned, the slum suffers from the problem of open sewers, along with stinky and dirty lanes.



ACCESS TO TOILETS

STATEMENT 6.5

BMI (Body Mass Index) is a measurement of body fat based on height and weight that applies to both men and women between the ages of 18 and 65 years. BMI can be used to indicate if a person is overweight, obese, underweight or normal. The data in the sample paints a certain picture regarding BMI (as per WHO standards) which can be witnessed as follows:

BMI FOR SURVEY SAMPLE

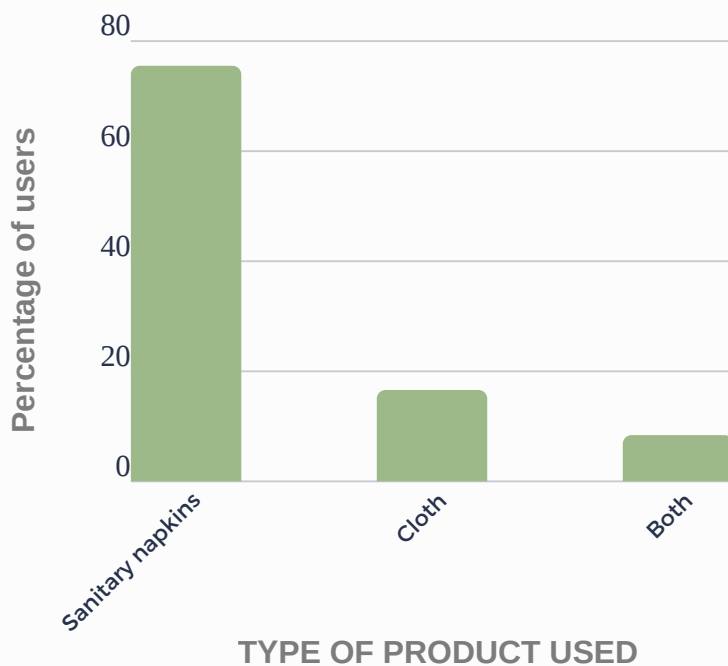
Classification	BMI	Percentage of People
Normal	18.5 -25	62.5
Above Normal (overweight)	25 - 30	19.64
Below Normal (thin)	16 -18.5	8.93
Severe Thinness	<16	8.93
Obese	>30	0

Through this, it can be inferred that:

- majority of the sample lies within the normal range of BMI (62.5%).
- Nearly 9% of the sample individuals lie below the normal range and are considered to be 'thin'.
- Nearly 9% of the sample individuals lie under the 'severe thinness' category.
- 19.64% of the sample individuals are overweight, however, no cases of obesity were found.
-

CHAPTER 7

WOMEN HEALTH AND SANITATION



STATEMENT 7.1

The distribution of products used by the respondents during menstruation is given in the adjacent graph. It tells that a majority of women use sanitary napkins, while some use cloth and still others use both. Some constraints behind the use of sanitary napkins were found to be its high cost, concerns regarding comfort level, social stigma attached to using sanitary napkins instead of traditional options like cloth and a reluctance to break away from the habit of using cloth.

STATEMENT 7.2

In the survey, it was found that most respondents feel that sanitary napkins are easily available. This easy availability of sanitary napkins might have contributed to its use by a large proportion of respondents.

STATEMENT 7.3

The table shows the respondents' answer upon being asked whether they are aware about contraceptives. Only about 52% of women surveyed, responded in the affirmative, while approximately 48% were unsure or ignorant about the concept and the methods of contraception.

COGNIZANCE ABOUT EXISTENCE OF CONTRACEPTIVES AMONG WOMEN

Response	Percentage of Women
Yes	51.61
No	48.39

STATEMENT 7.4

The table reveals the details about the type of contraceptives being used by the respondents. This survey-question's response reflects and corresponds to the results of the preceding statistic. Out of the total respondents, 8.06% of the women are on birth pill, the same proportion of women use condoms, while a minute 1.61% have a 'Copper-T', another 1.61% had been injected contraceptives and 6.45% of the women had a sterilization procedure done. It was observed that 25.82% of the women do not use any contraceptives despite being aware of them. According to the dialogue the field reporters had with the women surveyed, it can be deduced that this dismal figure can be attributed to the lack of access to contraceptive among women in the slum. Anecdotal accounts further reveal that many women did not have the agency or decision-making power over their spouses to insist on the use of contraceptives.

TYPE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USED BY WOMEN

Types of Contraceptives Used	Percentage of Women
Birth Pill	8.06
Condom	8.06
Copper-T	1.61
Injection	1.61
Operation (Females)	6.45

CHAPTER 8

WORKSHOP ON REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH

On the brisk Saturday morning of August 10, 2019, 20 students from the Research Cell of the Economics Department arrived at the Jesus and Mary College premises to participate in a day-long workshop conducted by TARSHI, an NGO based in New Delhi, founded in 1996. The workshop was a key part of the Research Cell's action-oriented research which aims to train students to conduct independent research and, in the process, reach out to the disadvantaged.

The workshop aimed at educating the students about sexual and reproductive health, and the ethics of conducting a session on sexuality related issues, in communities that they engage with, in the course of their research. The session was interspersed with informative presentations, interactive exercises and engaging discussions.

The workshop commenced with an ice-breaking session to build a comfortable atmosphere for the participants. This correspondingly highlighted the importance of such sessions in building a rapport with the participants while conducting workshops. The students were advised to make use of such techniques themselves, in the capacity of trainers. TARSHI also introduced the concepts of Safe, Inclusive, Sexuality/Self Affirming (SISA) spaces and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

This was followed by a detailed discourse on the distinction between gender, sex and sexuality to elucidate these concepts and enable the students to have a coherent understanding of them. The firm knowledge of these concepts would also act as a prerequisite for the students when they conduct similar workshops. A discussion on sexual and reproductive physiology was held which provided the students a lot of information about reproductive health and the available forms of contraceptives. This would help the students create awareness about the types, use and benefit of contraceptives.

The students were then enlightened about training ethics which will allow them to discharge their responsibilities in the capacity of trainers. Anonymity, beneficence, competence, confidentiality, informed consent, non-exploitation, non-maleficence and

protections of rights were some of the ethical principles discussed during the session. The students were then up skilled by informing them about some tips that could come handy for them while conducting informative and awareness sessions in the community. The workshop concluded with a feedback session, where the trainees had to fill out a questionnaire.

The key takeaways from the workshop, by the participants include;

1. The primordium of the first half of the session emphasized on laying a distinction between gender, sex and sexuality, paving way for an exhaustive discourse on the technical, vernacular as well as social definitions of the terms.

The intricacies of the matter were a revelation for a quiet a few of us, and exposed us to new perspectives and ideas, that we were prior, unaware of. This exposure to such novel information also conveyed to us, the importance of being open minded and non-judgmental.

2. The individuals from TARSHI highlighted how trainers should be equipped with extensive knowledge about the issues that they are conducting workshops on.

3. We also learned that theoretical knowledge should be paired with communication skills required to interact with trainees. For instance, one should've the ability to identify the temperament of the attendees and adapt accordingly with apropos exercises.

4. We learnt to be optimistic about the end result of our workshops and action plans. We understood that we are not going in with the objective to alter or invalidate people's current beliefs or decisions but rather to provide them with complete and correct information, so they can make cognizant choices, on their own accord.



CHAPTER 9

OUTREACH PROGRAM

9.1 Introduction and Aim of the Workshop

Having conducted a survey in the Sanjay Camp previous year, the Research Cell of Economic Department, JMC observed that a substantial proportion of the women interviewed, used cloth instead of pads during menstruation and most were unaware or ignorant about the importance of contraceptives. Thus, an outreach programme was organized for girls and women of Sanjay Camp to spread awareness about menstrual hygiene, contraceptives and various laws through interesting skits, music and talks.

In order to equip ourselves with the necessary tools to conduct such an outreach programme, the research cell participated in a day-long workshop conducted by TARSHI, an NGO based in New Delhi. TARSHI (Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues) is an NGO based in East of Kailash, New Delhi. It works towards expanding sexual and reproductive choices in people's lives in an effort to enable them to enjoy freedom from fear, infection and reproductive and sexual health problems. TARSHI's work on sexuality is from an affirmative and rights-based perspective, a fresh change from perspectives that often restrict sexuality within a disease prevention, violence against women, or sexual minorities framework.

Based on the knowledge gained from the TARSHI workshop and in light of our specific target audience we designed our outreach programme with an aim to create a safe environment where the women could not only learn but also share their thoughts and experiences and leave with a good understanding of the numerous options available to them with respect to menstrual products and hygiene measures.

9.2 Preparation and Arrangement of the Workshop

In order to spread our message effectively, a team of 8-10 students formed the logistics and support group to finalise the target audience and search for a venue that would fulfil our purpose. Since the field survey was conducted in Sanjay Camp in Chanakyapuri, naturally our intended population for the outreach programme was going to be the women from this very slum. We chose to invite young girls in their teens and all women aged beyond that, since the topics of interest were of vital importance to girls approaching adulthood and to create awareness among middle-aged women as well. The team was continuously in contact with the Angadwadi Centre worker to seek help in informing women about the programme and to take into account their suggestions for the topics they wanted the session to revolve around.

The chosen venue was an open space with a low periphery, enough to accommodate a group of 50-60 women. For seating purposes, the team arranged mats for younger women and chairs for the elderly. Pamphlets highlighting the topics addressed such as - safe contraceptive methods, importance of menstrual hygiene, legal rights to protect against sexual harassment and helpline numbers for women including other major key takeaways from the programme post the session. Refreshments were arranged for each and everyone in the audience. The entire cell jointly contributed in collecting storybooks, drawing books and other stationery items for the children of the Angadwadi Centre.

9.3 Topics covered in the workshop and Sequence of Events

The programme began with a thought-provoking play by Kahkasha addressing the stigma associated with menstruation to facilitate open conversation with young girls on what is a natural biological process. The skit highlighted the need to shift from outdated practices towards more sanitary methods. According to the results of the survey, there was a lack of awareness among the females about the use of sanitary napkins instead of cloth. They were completely unaware about the use of contraceptives and its various types as a means of birth control and also about their rights regarding abortion and sexual harassment. They were informed about the various products that can be used while menstruating, safety measures to be taken to ensure hygiene and prevent infections.

The students spoke about the various types of contraceptive methods to avoid pregnancy, their advantages and disadvantages and illustrated the same using charts and posters. In addition, a short dialogue between a husband and wife discussing contraception was enacted to further ingrain the importance of the subject and to encourage open conversations about these topics.

In an effort to make mothers more aware of the importance of protecting their young children from sexual predators, students spoke about ways to explain the concept of “good touch- bad touch” accompanied by a short demonstration.

Lastly, the students cleared misconceptions about sexual harassment, addressed the stigma attached to it and focused on making them understand the precautionary measures to be taken in such circumstances. If we are aware of our rights, understand the procedures and take precautions, the trauma faced by a victim during investigation and trial of a rape case can be reduced. This was followed by an interactive session where members of the community clarified their doubts regarding the legal process and shared their personal stories of seeking legal redressal.

In addition, pamphlets were distributed containing helpline numbers and outlining women's legal rights. After the vote of thanks by the students, a token of appreciation was given to the Anganwaadi workers. The programme ended with the uplifting song "Bekhauf" performed by the students and refreshments being distributed to the participating residents.

9.4 Conclusion

There were about 60 women across different age groups who attended the outreach programme. There was great amount of interaction among the speakers from the cell and the women. The women were very curious about certain topics and asked many interesting questions. They felt comfortable in sharing their personal stories and experiences with the rest of the audience and the team members and could relate to the topics that were discussed. Some of them reached out to the team members even after the workshop ended. Overall, it was an insightful and a light session which revolved around fundamental and social issues faced by women in the lower sections of the society. In the future, we plan to conduct more workshops like these to help women know their rights and laws. In the future, we plan to hold similar workshops for males in order to make them aware of similar pertinent issues like contraception.





CHAPTER 10

SURVEY REMARKS

Remarks from respondents/residents of Sanjay Camp:

Poonam Kumari, 30:

The respondent, Poonam does seasonal sewing work with Enactus and sells petty items like combs, safety pins, bindi etc. The respondent shared that the pipeline water system recently installed makes water collection easy. The respondent finds the use of condom to be expensive.

Anita Devi, 45:

The respondent lives alone since her husband left her about 15 years ago. She does not have any children. After a few instances of being pestered by inebriated men in her vicinity, the respondent has developed a concern regarding her safety.

Kavita Devi, 30:

The new water supply system recently installed in the area does not reach their house. There is no tap installed nearby which is why they still depend on the tanker for water. The respondent spends about 2 hours daily in collecting water. Most other households in the slum are able to make use of the new water system and do not have to spend as much time collecting water. This implies that the new system has not been able to reach all households. Some households have benefited from it while others still have to spend a lot of time and effort collecting water.

Seema Devi, 34:

The respondent feels that her children need tuition, but the family cannot afford them. Even the NGOs and college students that come to help the children with studies, don't focus on higher standards like 10th grade, in which her son is currently studying.

Anganwadi Worker, Smt. Lalita's remarks on the outreach programme conducted:

I appreciate the students' sustained efforts, which spanned over a year, that they put into the program. The students and teachers maintained long-term contact and interaction with me as well as other slum-dwellers, as they conducted extensive research. The actual outreach program was greatly appreciated by the women and children who attended it. After the program ended, many women came up to me and gave me good feedback. They really appreciated the informative pamphlets the students distributed. The young attendees were amused by and thoroughly enjoyed the theatrical and musical performance put up by the students. The Anganwadi also appreciates the donation of books and stationery made by the Cell.



ANNEXURE QUESTIONNAIRE

Anganwadi Sanjay Camp Survey Questionnaire (Iraq Colony)
Conducted by the Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College,
DU (Methodology Used: Stratified Random Sampling Technique)

1. Particulars of the field Operator/Interviewer:

- Full Name:
- Date of Commencement of Survey:
- Date of Completion of Survey:
- Mobile number:
- Additional Remarks by the investigator:

2. Identification of Anganwadi Selected:

- Anganwadi Number(72=Asha/76=Girija/Others)

3. Basic Details of the Respondent (above 15 years):

- Name:
- Age:
- Gender (male/Female/Others):
- Address (plot number included):
- State of origin:
- Year of settlement in the slum:
- Caste & Religion of the head of the household
- Additional remarks (No. of rooms in the household, light, table ,chair etc-) ::

4.A. Details of members of household :

S.No.	Name	Sex	Age	Marital status	Relationship with head of the HH	Educational Qualifications	Occupations	Monthly wages

B. Does any member of the household have any of the following if yes, how many/much?:

- a) Agricultural land/Non agricultural Land (acres/hectares)
- b) Livestock (cows/bulls/buffaloes/camels/goats/sheep/chickens/ducks/others)
- c) Own house
- d) Vehicle (Bicycle/motorcycle/car/tractor/auto rikshaw):
- e) Others (AC/cooler/Refrigerator/ computer/mobile/landline/telephone/TV/Dish satellite/Washing machine/sewing machine)

5.A. Health related details of members in the Household:

S.No.	Name	Height(in inches)	Weight (in kg)	Frequency of illness (last 3 months)	Cause of illness (Flu/Fever/others: specify)	Course of treatment (Visits to doctor in pvt/govt) or (self treated)	Cost of treatment (consultation fee, medicine cost etc.)	Are you covered under any health insurance (Y or N)? Which one?

B. Access to Toilets (please tick)

- a) Toilet in the House
 - b) Common Washroom
- Is your child going to school?(Yes/No):
- a.) If yes:

6. Children Specific Details per Household (18 years and below):

Child's name	Sex M/ F	Age	Name of the School	Distance of school from the house (kms)	Type of school (public/private)	Medium of schooling (English/Hindi)	Mode of commuting to school	Class	Weak subjects of the child (English/Hindi/Science/ other)	Hours spent on leisure (outdoor activities)



b) If No:

Specify the reason:

Last class attended by the child:

7. Distribution of Time

Name	Hours spent in household chores per day	Hours spent on collecting drinking water (per week/day)	Applicable only for school going children:		
			Hours spent on tuitions in a week	Hours spent studying in a day	Hours spent on helping parents with their jobs (at the place of work and also specify the work done)

8. Women Centric Details (To be answered only by women):

For both Unmarried/Married:

1. List the product(s) used during Periods (Sanitary Napkins-specify the brand/cloth/both)
Reason:
2. How often do you use Sanitary Napkins? (in a year):
3. Are Sanitary Napkins easily available? (Yes/No) If No:
 - Would you prefer using Sanitary Napkins?
 - Reasons/constraints for not using them:
4. Do you have access to a regular supply of water in toilets?
(Always/Sometimes/Never):
5. Water supply in toilets (Tap water/ water collected from tankers):

For Married women only:

6. Are you a pregnant/a lactating mother? (Yes/No)
If Yes: How does the Anganwadi Centre cater to your needs?



THE TEAM

- Anna Dolfe Jacob
 - Anu Maria Joseph
 - Archita Agarwal
 - Gunjan Gupta
 - Harshita Joshi
 - Kavya Benara
 - Kavya Maria Raju
 - Michelle Rozario
 - Minnu Mathew
 - Nandni Sharma
 - Nikita Sharma
 - Prisha Saxena
 - Priya Francis
 - Rabani Khurana
 - Sharol Shibu
 - Siyona Baweja
 - Sneha Sanyal
 - Sonia Sebastian
 - Sonu Sunny
 - Steffi Ann Cherian
 - Tanisha Katyal
 - Tulika Agarwal
 - Srishti Pal
-

No Research Without
Action, No Action
Without Research

KURT LEWIN

*Research and Skill Development Cell, Jesus and Mary
College*

Jesus and Mary College-QED group collaborate on Center for Global Data Visualization

Date: 23rd August, 2019

Time: 11:00 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.

Venue: Hall, Jesus and Mary College



Orientation on the launch of the Centre for Global Data Visualisation

The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College held an orientation on the launch of the Centre for Global Data Visualisation on 23 August, 2019. The launch is in collaboration with QED group, USA. QED is a global consulting firm with more than 20 years of experience providing data-driven and insightful solutions in nearly 100 countries. QED has established its expertise in providing data-driven insightful solutions to transform lives.

Ms Neelima Grover, CEO, QED group motivated the audience with her successful journey with QED group. She further talked about various partners of the group all along the globe, of which JMC will also be a part.

The session was conducted by Ms Reema Rustagi, Sr Data scientist, QED. She highlighted the exponential numbers in which data is generated. She also outlined the main challenges that the field of data analysis faces today and what all initiatives the QED group has taken to address these challenges.

All the students especially from Maths, commerce and economics Department were welcomed. A total of 103 students participated in the orientation. The orientation concluded with a Q&A round. The session was a great learning experience and is a beginning of something incredible!



CGDV Hackathon – Visualizing the Refugee Crisis

The Center for Global Data Visualization (CGDV), powered by QED, and in collaboration with various Universities around the world and the Tableau Foundation organized a week-long (19th October 2019-26thOctober 2019) online data visualization hack-a-thon to visualize the worldwide, regional or country-specific refugee data and provide insights on the Refugee Crisis situation.

45 students from Jesus and Mary College participated in the hackathon, primarily from Economics, Commerce and Maths department. The students used Tableau software to analyze and visualize the data.

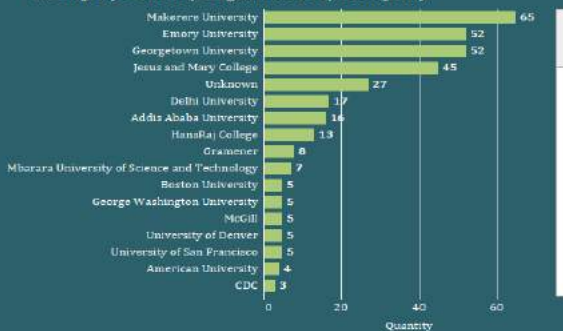
CGDV Hackathon Registration

413
Participants

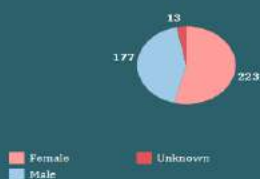
23
Countries

86
Schools
Organizations

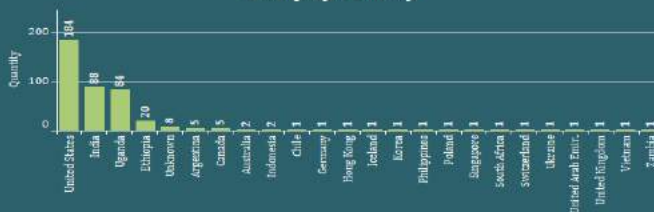
Group by School/Organization/Company



Group by Gender



Group by Country



Review of Internal Audit Report – Suggestions

1. In accordance with the suggestions enlisted in the Internal Audit Report for the Department of Economics from 2015-16 to 2018-19, the following activities have been undertaken.

2. Suggestion (2015-16 ATR) – The department can make greater contribution towards extension activities within and outside college.

Action - The Research & Outreach Cell was established under the Department of Economics in July 2018 with the objective of training students in research concomitant with sensitizing them through outreach programmes for disadvantaged sections of the society. The cell conducted a multi-faceted survey which aimed at determining various aspects of life of the residents of Sanjay Camp. Based on the data analysis the objective was to conduct an outreach programme focusing on those aspects of living which showcased the weakest indicators. It was observed that a substantial proportion of the women interviewed, used cloth instead of pads during menstruation and most were unaware or ignorant about the importance of contraceptives. Thus, an outreach programme was organized for girls and women of Sanjay Camp to spread awareness about menstrual hygiene, contraceptives and various laws through interesting skits, music and talk. In order to equip ourselves with the necessary tools to conduct such an outreach programme, the research cell participated in a day-long workshop conducted by TARSHI, an NGO based in New Delhi. TARSHI (Talking About Reproductive and Sexual Health Issues) is an NGO based in East of Kailash, New Delhi.

The Outreach Program for women living in the slum was conducted on 27th September, 2019 in collaboration with Kahkasha – The Hindi Dramatics Society covering issues ranging from menstrual hygiene, myths surrounding menstruation, importance of contraception and legal rights.

3. Suggestion (2018-19 ATR) – The department should organize training sessions for students in statistical software and data analytics.

Action – The Department in collaboration with QED has organised training for faculty and students in Tableau software. The students of the department are also encouraged to participate in the online marathons organised by QED which gives them a hands on experience of data visualisation.

Action - A certificate programme on behavioural and experimental economics was organised in collaboration with Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics. The students were introduced to a wide range of applications of Behavioural economics.

4. Suggestion (2018-19 ATR) – The department should build upon its alumni network by holding annual alumni events.

Action - To strengthen the alumni engagement the department has been organising annual alumni meet since 2018 with its previous meet held on 28th September 2019. The department maintains a constant interaction with alumni to collect data on placements and progression after graduation.

5. Suggestion (2015-16, 2018-19 ATR) – Maintain records of student internships, placements and student progression after graduation.

Action - Proper record of placements and academic progression for the alumnae has been maintained for the recent years (2015 onwards). The information is based on the responses of alumnae and is updated every year.

Details of Placement & Higher Studies for Years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19

Academic Year	No. of Students Placed through campus	No. of Students Placed right after graduation	Median Salary of Placed Graduates Per Annum (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	No. of who Students Pursued Higher Education	No. of Students currently employed
2014-15	1	2	7.75	5	5
2015-16	10	18	3.5	26	22
2016-17	5	7	4.8	31	9
2017-18	4	13	3.5	20	13
2018-19	3	9	3.5	13	6
2019-20	6	7	3.5	4	6

The table above is based on student responses for respective years.

The number of responses for the three years under consideration, are listed below:

Academic Year	Responses
2014-15	5
2015-16	31
2016-17	33
2017-18	33
2018-19	24
2019-20	12

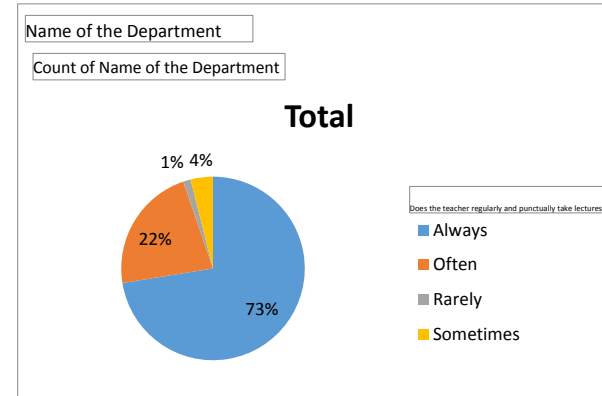
Our alumnae have been making us proud with their accomplishments in various spheres. Many of them are pursuing post-graduation programs from institutions of high repute like Delhi School of Economics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, XLRI, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, London School of Economics and the like.

The department encourages its students to undertake internships. Internships provide the training that helps students to put into practice, what they learn. Our students have had the opportunity to intern with big names like Amazon, PWC, NDTV, Deloitte, Bharti Airtel. Those who are interested in public policy and research also take up internships with Government ministries' and statutory bodies like Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Niti Aayog and Reserve Bank of India.

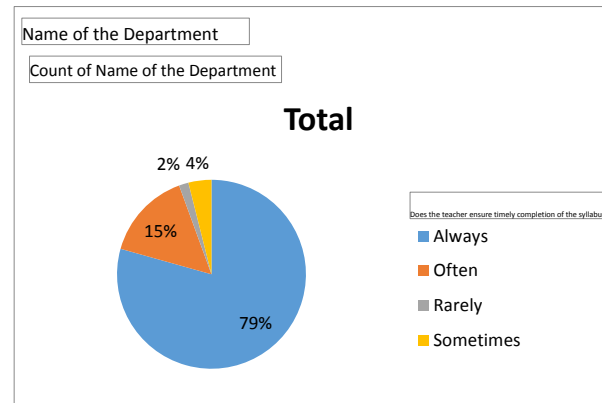
The college placement cell works tirelessly, to bring to the students, a world of placement opportunities. The department takes pride in the remarkable placement record of its students. Our alumnae have forayed into the fields of banking & investment, actuarials, marketing, data mining & analytics, research & policy, making their mark.

The department plans to encourage greater alumni engagement through regular discussion sessions, where the students can learn from the experiences of alumnae.

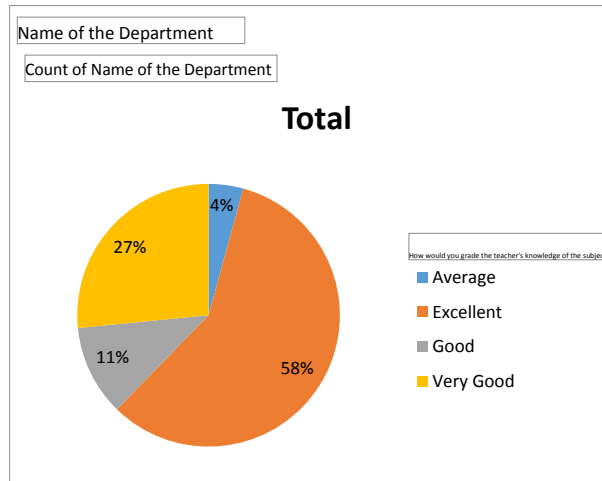
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher regularly and punctually take lectures?	Total
Always	221
Often	68
Rarely	4
Sometimes	12
Grand Total	305



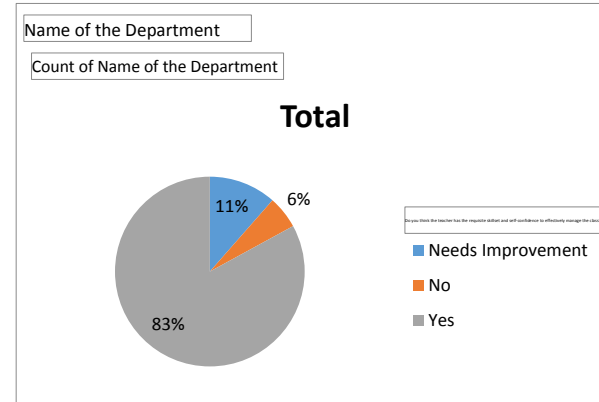
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher ensure timely completion of the syllabus?	Total
Always	242
Often	46
Rarely	5
Sometimes	12
Grand Total	305



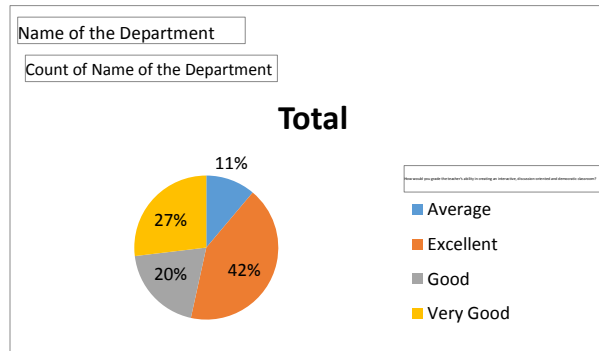
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
How would you grade the teacher's knowledge of the subject?	Total
Average	13
Excellent	177
Good	34
Very Good	81
Grand Total	305



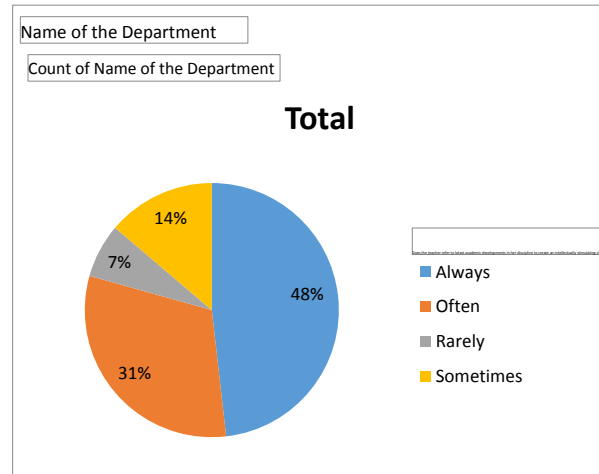
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Do you think the teacher has the requisite skillset and self-confidence to effectively manage the class?	Total
Needs Improvement	35
No	17
Yes	253
Grand Total	305



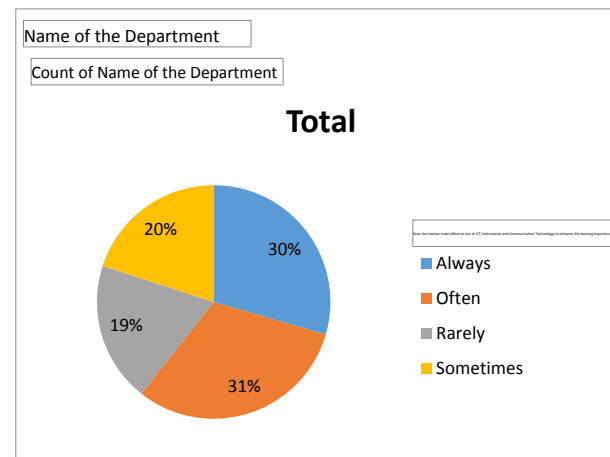
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
How would you grade the teacher's ability in creating an interactive, discussion-oriented and democratic classroom?	Total
Average	34
Excellent	129
Good	60
Very Good	82
Grand Total	305



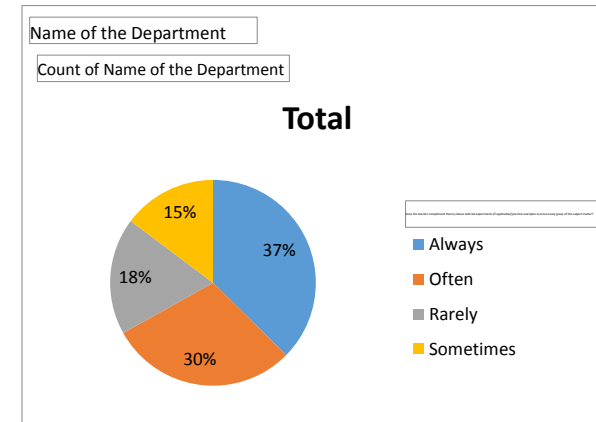
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher refer to latest academic developments in her discipline to create an intellectually stimulating classroom?	Total
Always	147
Often	95
Rarely	21
Sometimes	42
Grand Total	305



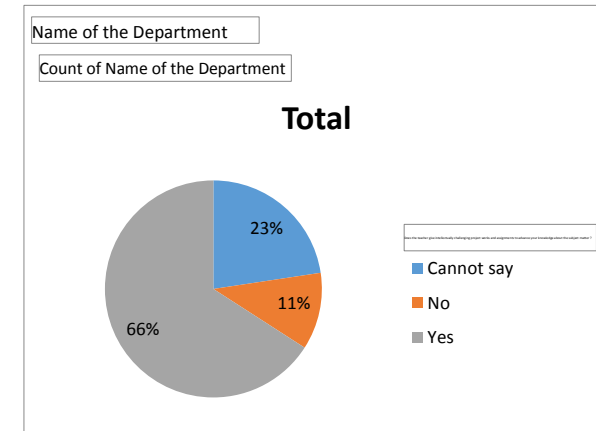
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher make effective use of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) to enhance the learning exper	Total
Always	90
Often	95
Rarely	59
Sometimes	61
Grand Total	305



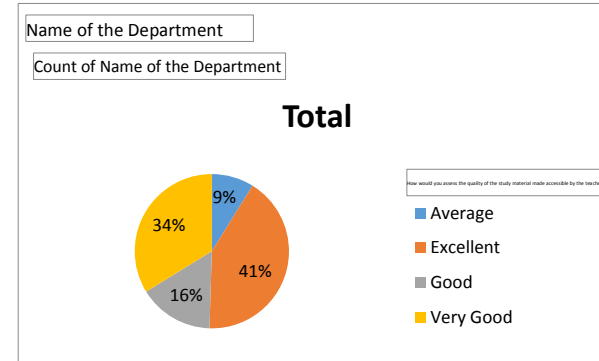
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher complement theory classes with lab experiments (if applicable)/practical examples to ensure easy gras	Total
Always	114
Often	90
Rarely	56
Sometimes	45
Grand Total	305



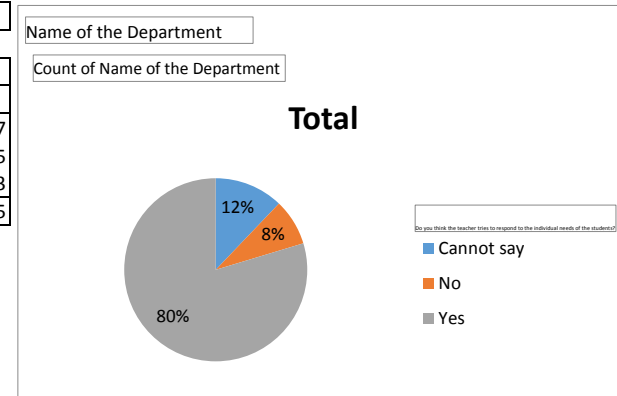
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Does the teacher give intellectually challenging project works and assignments to advance your knowledge about the sub	Total
Cannot say	69
No	35
Yes	201
Grand Total	305



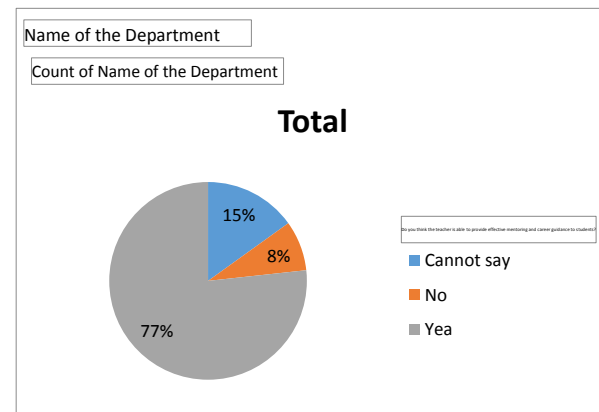
Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
How would you assess the quality of the study material made accessible by the teacher?	Total
Average	27
Excellent	127
Good	48
Very Good	103
Grand Total	305



Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Do you think the teacher tries to respond to the individual needs of the students?	Total
Cannot say	37
No	25
Yes	243
Grand Total	305



Name of the Department	Economics
Count of Name of the Department	
Do you think the teacher is able to provide effective mentoring and career guidance to students?	Total
Cannot say	46
No	25
Yea	234
Grand Total	305



Status of Online teaching-learning

Department of Economics, Jesus and Mary College

S.No.	Programme	Course/Paper	Semester	Course Teacher
1	Zoom and Webex apps	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Introductory Macroeconomics	II	Dr. Daisy Sales
2	Zoom and resources shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Mathematical Methods for Economics - II	II	Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
3	Zoom and notes shared through JMC Portal and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Intermediate Microeconomics	IV	Mr. Naveen Joseph Thomas
4	Zoom and Skype and notes and assignments shared through JMC Portal, Gmail and Whatsapp	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Introductory Econometrics	IV	Ms. Jasmin
5	Zoom, Video Recordings uploaded on Google Drive, Audio Clips and notes shared through Whatsapp	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Intermediate Macroeconomics - II	IV	Ms. G. Lavanya & Ms. Akshara Awasthi
6	Zoom, Audio recordings and notes shared through JMC Portal, Google Drive and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Money and Financial Markets	VI	Ms. Shalini Srivastava & Ms. Megha Jacob
7	Zoom, Audio Recordings and notes shared through JMC Portal, Whatsapp and Gmail	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Indian Economy	VI	Ms. Rajni Singh
8	Zoom, Audio Recordings and notes shared through JMC Portal, Whatsapp and Gmail	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Political Economy - II	VI	Ms. Rajni Singh & Ms. G. Lavanya
9	JMC Portal used to share notes and assignments.	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Environmental Economics	VI	Dr. Daisy Sales
10	Zoom, Video recordings on Google Drive and notes shared through JMC Portal,	B.A (Hons.) Economics : Development Economics - II	VI	Ms. Megha Jacob & Ms. Akshara Awasthi

	Google Drive and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.			
11	Zoom and notes shared through JMC Portal and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.	B.A. (Hons.) Economics Skill Enhancement Course: Contemporary Economic Issues	IV	Ms. Megha Jacob
12	Zoom, Audio recordings and notes shared through JMC Portal, Google Drive and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.	B.A. Program : Principles of Microeconomics - II	II	Ms. Shalini Srivastava & Mr. Naveen Joseph Thomas
13	Zoom, Audio Recordings and resources shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	B.A. Program : Principles of Macroeconomics - II	IV	Ms. Smita Gupta & Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
14	Zoom, Video Recordings, Audio Recordings and notes shared through JMC Portal, Whatsapp, Gmail and Google Drive	B.A. Program : Economic Development and Policy of India - II	VI	Ms. Rajni Singh & Ms. Akshara Awasthi
15	Zoom and notes shared through JMC Portal, Gmail and Whatsapp	B.A. Program Skill Enhancement Course: Research Methodology	IV	Ms. Jasmin & Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
16	Zoom, Audio Recordings and notes shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	B.A. Program Generic Elective: Indian Economy Since 1947	VI	Ms. Shalini Srivastava & Ms. G. Lavanya
17	Audio Recordings and resources shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	B.com Program Generic Elective: Principles of Macroeconomics	VI	Ms. Smita Gupta
18	Zoom and Skype and notes and assignments shared through JMC Portal, Gmail and Whatsapp	B.com (Hons.) Generic Elective: Introductory Macroeconomics	II	Ms. Jasmin
19	Zoom and notes shared through JMC Portal and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper	B.com (Hons.) Generic Elective: Introductory Macroeconomics	II	Ms. Megha Jacob

	submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.			
20	Zoom and notes shared through JMC Portal and Whatsapp. For Assignments, Paper submissions and book reviews, Gmail, Google Drive, Drop Box, Whatsapp and JMC Portal were used. Zoom was used for online viva for internal assessment.	Mixed Group (Hons.) Generic Elective: Introductory Macroeconomics	II	Mr. Naveen Joseph Thomas
21	Zoom, Audio Recordings and notes shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	Mixed Group (Hons.) Generic Elective: Indian Economy - II	IV	Ms. G. Lavanya
22	Zoom and resources shared through Whatsapp and Gmail	Mixed Group (Hons.) Generic Elective: Indian Economy - II	IV	Ms. Akanksha Aggarwal
23	Video Recordings and E-notes uploaded on Google Drive	Mixed Group (Hons.): Generic Elective: Public Finance	IV	Ms. Akshara Awasthi

*There are connectivity issues with online lecturing, also students don't feel comfortable with Zoom as an option due to privacy issues.

Screenshot of Email received by JMC for Introduction to URKUND



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Anila S. Bhardwaj <librarianjmc75@gmail.com>

Fwd: Introduction to URKUND_ Plagiarism Detection Software !!

1 message

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Cc: < >

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3. URKUND is being provided to centrally funded Universities since 2015 by INFLIBNET – UGC

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Gautam Raval

Manager- Business Development

Mob: 9822011865/8412002525

E-Mail:

Website:


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Officiating Librarian
Jesus & Mary College
University of Delhi
Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-21

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8/11/2020

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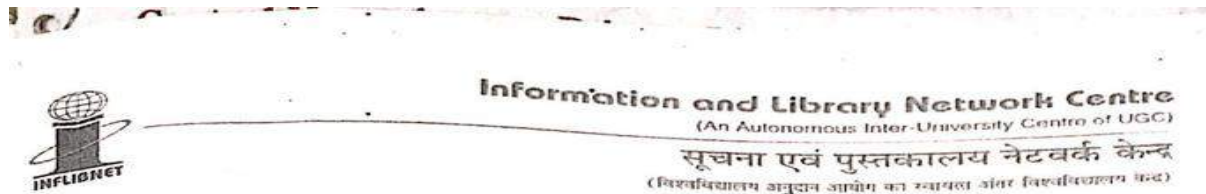
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info@jmc.ac.in
principal@jmc.ac.in

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Our Ref.: INF/N-LIST/2014/1764
Date : 2014-08-25 09:34:14(Website)

Sl No	Membership Fee	Period of Membership	Amount In Rs
1	Annual Membership Fee	One Year *	4450.00
	Service Tax @ 12.36%		550.00
Total			5000.00

Service Tax No. AAATH1480JSD001 DT. 05.10.2012
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- In case of RTGS/NEFT payment, kindly send the payment details viz UTR No., date of payment to INFLIBNET Centre through email at nlist.inflibnet@gmail.com or letter to INFLIBNET Centre Gandhinagar
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BR-18

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the Account Number No.
Bill amount and passed for
Rs. 5000/-

Sincerely Yours

Ashok Kumar Rai
Librarian 26/8/2014
Ashok Kumar Rai
Scientist - D

* - One year period from November 2014 to October 2015.

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Infocity, Gandhinagar - 382004, Gujarat, P-200A
Phone: +91-79-23268000 - 4899 | E-mail: director@inflibnet.ac.in | Website: <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

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New Delhi
Delhi- 110021

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Sl No	Membership Fee	Period of Membership	Amount In Rs
1	Annual Membership Fee	April 2015 to March 2016	Rs. 5,000.00
	Service Tax @ 14.00%		Rs. 700.00
Total			Rs. 5,700.00

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Ashok Kumar Rai
Scientist - D

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New Delhi
Delhi- 110021

Date : 2016-06-01 13:28:11(Website)

Sl No	Membership Fee	Period of Membership	Amount In Rs
1	Annual Membership Fee	April 2016 to March 2017	Rs. 5,000.00
	Service Tax @ 15.00%		Rs. 750.00
Total			Rs. 5,750.00

TDS is not applicable on membership fee.

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Bank Name: State Bank of India
Branch: Infocity, Gandhinagar
Bank Address: Unit GWGF/2, Ground Floor, Infocity, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
Bank Account No: 31104082931
IFSC Code: SBIN0012700
MICR Code: 380002151

Important Note:

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- Payment should be made within 15 days of receipt of quotation.

Sincerely Yours

BR-2

Bill Verified and passed

for Rs. 5750/-

[Signature]
Librarian 9/6/2016

[Signature]
Ashok Kumar Rai
Scientist - D

इन्फोसिटी, गंधीनगर - 382007, गुजरात (भारत)
Infocity, Gandhinagar - 382007, Gujarat, INDIA
Phone : +91-79-2336243/44, Email : college@inflibnet.ac.in, Web : <http://www.inflibnet.ac.in>

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Website : <http://www.jmc.ac.in>
Email Id : jmcdmn@yahoo.co.in
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THE CONTRARIAN



Made By Khyati Gupta, Economics, II Year

"I think I am the hero Indian Economy deserves. However, not the one it needs right now, because I do not believe in fiscal consolidation, I am Modi's Achilles' heel. I am a noisy change maker, a watchful disruptor."

From the Editor's Desk

An Economist's professional career is said to reach its zenith when her decisions affect her country's economy. To be able to do so, the economist first needs to understand how her country's economy functions. In a bid to inform the opinions of our country's future economists, we bring to you a potpourri of articles focussing on various aspects of the Indian economy- both internal and external. This issue will acquaint you with the malaises in various sectors and how these could be eradicated through sound public policy.

Find out why the Fed interest rate hike is causing bedlam on Dalal Street, why non-performing assets are giving commercial banks sleepless nights and get an opportunity to step into the shoes of individuals who are always gauged through caste. Our writers also analyse the importance of FDI from a new angle.

Come, join us on this journey towards Rediscovering India!

Happy reading!

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INDIA'S THIRD TRYST WITH DESTINY: WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

Jawaharlal Nehru, in his iconic Independence Day speech, referred to the British annexure of India as a 'tryst with destiny'. Forty five years after independence, India experienced a second tryst with destiny; the annexure of the last of India's gold reserves by the world. While a country's independence is in most cases permanent, freedom from external debt is not. India adopted a slew of reforms post the 1991 crisis to protect the new found economic independence from an external debt crisis. In addition to reforms targeting fiscal discipline, measures were taken to strengthen the banking system to ensure capital adequacy. Also, external credit borrowing was introduced to allow Indian corporations to raise funds, albeit under strict vigilance of the Central Bank.

However, with gradual integration of Indian markets with the world, insulation of the Indian economy from external shocks has withered. This is on account of the tendency of Indian corporations to capitalise on near zero interest rates in USA, Europe and Japan.

The aim of this article is to broaden our perspective of the impact of the monetary policy of the US on the Indian Economy. India's external debt in US dollar trumps other currencies (61.8% of total external debt is in US dollars). Interestingly, non-governmental agencies claim a larger share of the external debt pie (81.5%). By March 2015, there was a 6.6% rise in this debt on account of commercial borrowings by Indian companies. These statistics allude to the fact that it is inappropriate to analyse the impact of decisions taken by the Fed only in terms of how the equity market is affected: there should be equal focus on the debt market too.

Low interest rates set in USA, Europe, and Japan, enabled Indian companies to borrow cheaply from abroad. However, the period of easy credit is over. This is because of the increase in interest rates, Quantitative Tapering (selling of government securities by the

Reserve, thereby reducing the supply of money) and other tightening reforms implemented by the Federal Reserve. The rationale behind such measures is that the Federal Reserve now seeks an increase in asset prices in the US, in view of growth in employment and production (and hence inflation). This has resulted in the appreciation of the US dollar and concomitant Rupee depreciation as investors seek to invest in the dollar instead of the rupee.

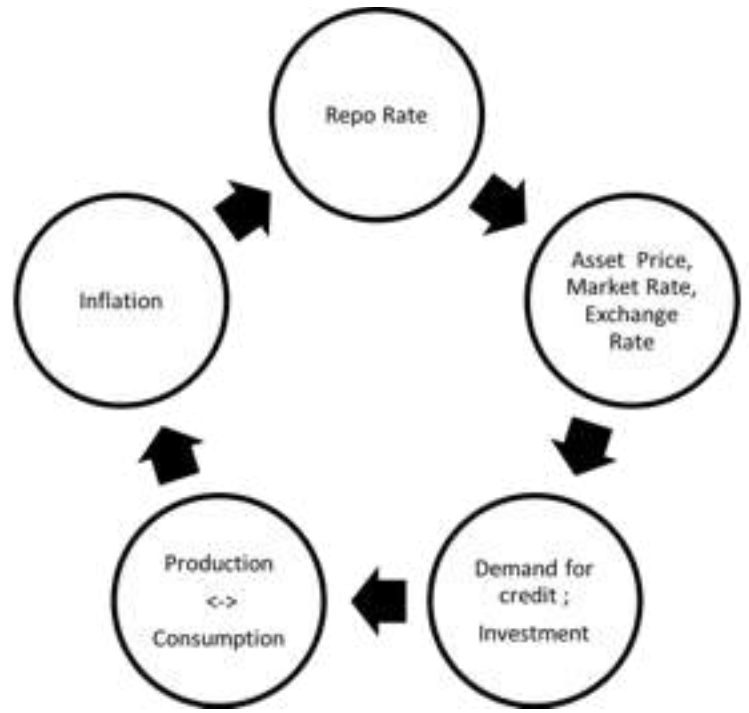
Why is this a problem for Indian companies? With a rise in inflation (because of depreciation which would cause a rise in import bill), one would expect loans to get cheaper. However, since companies have borrowed from abroad, their loan repayments have become more expensive. For example, if in 2010 the company had to pay Rs.60 to pay \$1 of debt, it now has to pay Rs.67 for \$1 borrowed. Higher repayments to ECB have resulted in an increase in the debt service payments of the country. Interest payments constitute a major chunk of these payments. The problem is exacerbated when Indian companies are unable to generate enough revenue to make debt payments, let alone invest in the country.

The latest figures indicate that industrial production in the country has risen (growth rate of 9.5% in 2015-16). Despite this, there is clamor for reduction in the interest rates to stimulate production. If one is to ignore the debate over the method of calculation of these figures, there is a need to study the contradiction in the demand for incentives to stimulate a sector which is apparently performing well. One should bear in mind that the RBI has adopted a clear inflation-targeting policy in agreement with the Government. To deviate from it would send mixed signals to both the consumers and producers.

We hypothesise that rising debt forces Indian companies to substitute investment for production with expenditure on loan repayment. With a reduction in interest rates, companies might deem it profitable to finance their

external debt from domestic borrowings. The decrement in the domestic interest rates might increase inflation which would further make domestic debt cheaper for the Indian companies. Thus, it is important to see if the reduction in interest rates by the RBI would help serve the perverse objective of interest payments instead of investment in infrastructure. If this is true then our economy would be afflicted by a double infrastructure investment whammy, as infrastructure projects dominate the non-performing asset list of the commercial banks in India. This further inhibits the banks to finance such projects in the future.

The increase in the Federal Fund Rate therefore, not only results in the direct depreciation of the Indian rupee as a result of capital outflows, but also through the indirect channels described in the foregoing analysis. If India is to avert a third tryst with destiny, it needs to fight the forces within to protect itself from foreign shocks. History shall painfully repeat itself if external debt (this time non-government debt) leads to India's downfall again.



LINK BETWEEN REPO RATE AND INFLATION

-SRISHTI SINGH, Economics, III Year

CASTE FAULT LINES: INDIA STILL HAS MILES TO GO

“*My birth is my fatal accident*”. These words from Rohith Vemula’s suicide note very aptly describe the predicament and anguish felt by many Dalits and other lower caste individuals, even 69 years after India won her independence. Vemula’s tragic death has brought back the issue of caste discrimination to the forefront. This article is an attempt to present to you a glimpse of the economic life of an average lower caste individual in India.

For a Dalit or a lower caste individual, discrimination starts at a very young age. According to an NBER paper by Hanna and Linden titled ‘Measuring Discrimination in Education’; a student’s caste has a significant (statistically significant) effect on his/her scores. In an experiment they conducted across India in both primary and secondary schools, they randomly assigned child characteristics like name (indicator of caste), age, gender and caste categories (General, OBC, SC/ST) to the cover sheet of the exam papers. The results showed that teachers gave scores that were 0.03 to 0.09 standard deviations lower to exam papers of children from lower casts as compared to those from higher casts.

There are many more studies that reflect the same situation. Caste based discrimination begins with the teachers’ conduct and expectations from certain groups of students. Teachers’ bearing, while scoring papers and interacting with students in classrooms, can induce a caste based inferiority complex among lower caste students. This adversely affects scores, attitude towards studies and results in a higher dropout rate. The stage is already set for lower economic wellbeing.

Things do not get much better for those who do decide to pursue higher education, through reservations or otherwise. The college-to-work transition is not as easy as one would expect in a meritocracy. Granted that individuals from these communities who are more meritorious do get their due, but the hiring process is rarely even. According to a college-to work experiment

conducted by Dr. Ashwini Deshpande, virtually all applicants were asked about their family background during the hiring process in large private firms and MNCs, sometimes even being questioned about their caste. It was observed that Dalits had a lower chance of being hired if the interviewer was male and a Hindu. Jodhka and Newman state that the hiring process is also “blind to the unequal playing field which produces ‘merit’”. In light of stiffer competition in the job market, their heritage still bears heavily on their job prospects.

Often, to get a job, networking is more important than merit. According to Munsri and Rosenzwe, social networks, especially in tight-knit communities, play a significant role in urban job networks. This is an underlying effect of the caste system that has transited from rural to urban areas. In the rural regions, the failure of banks, insurance and other formal credit systems to provide money to agricultural workers, entrepreneurs, etc., led to extensive lending within a certain caste and more reliance on social relations than formal institutions. These caste networks along with rural-urban migrations lead to people from the same caste being employed in the same sectors and similar positions in urban areas, a situation favorable for Hindu upper castes and the business class. In this era of globalization however, these caste networks are breaking down swiftly and leveling the playing field for all.

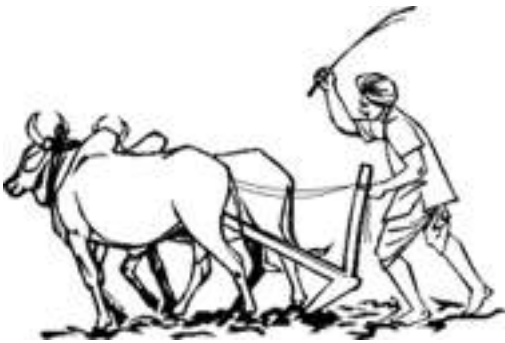
The Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICCI) now boasts of more than 3000 Dalit entrepreneurs. According to Milind Kamble, Chairman of DICCI, ‘Capitalism’, has brought about this sea change. Before the 1991 economic liberalization, in the Socialist era, there were few opportunities for this community to develop financially. Dalits relied mainly on reservation in government services while jobs in the then small private sector remained firmly in the grasp of the upper castes. But now, with government policies aimed at upliftment of

SC/STs and Dalit entrepreneurs, these communities are gaining a foothold in the business sector.

In the long run, it is seen that education has weakened the stigma associated with lower caste communities and has enabled economic progress, albeit slowly. Poverty caused by discrimination is a capability deprivation that can be solved only by a change in people's attitudes, better education and greater economic opportunities.

-ANN JAMES, Economics, III year

*"The **farmer** is the only man in our economy who buys everything at retail, sells everything at wholesale, and pays the freight both ways." -John F. Kennedy*



Source: Cliparts.co (with permission)

IRONY OF THE INDIAN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The state of farmers in the country can sum up the ironies of the Indian agricultural sector. According to the National Crime Record Bureau, India recorded 12,360 farmer suicides in 2014. Since 2002, on an average, one farmer commits suicide somewhere in the country every 30 minutes. Indebtedness and bankruptcy (22.8 per cent) tops the reasons behind these suicides; followed by family problems (22.3 per cent) and farming related issues (19 per cent). The total debt that farmers carry in Punjab is almost 50 per cent higher than the state's GDP from agriculture. So, think about what the situation is like in other states that are worse off.

While on the one hand our farmers suffer from indebtedness and poverty, on the other, India has gained agricultural muscle and achieved self-sustenance in food production. India is the second largest producer of agriculture products and accounts for 7.68 percent of total global agricultural output. Yet the situation of farmers in the country is pitiful.

There are many issues that need to be addressed. Indebtedness is a problem because of lack of financial infrastructure in rural areas. Lower land productivity due to overutilization of pesticides and fertilizers, reduces profits for farmers. Nearly 40 per cent of all loans come from informal sources with 26 percent extended by moneylenders. Households with marginal land holdings suffer the most with only 15 percent of their credit from institutional sources such as the government, cooperatives and banks. Credit disbursement is clearly skewed in favor of rich farmers. Small and marginal farmers which consist of 84% of the total farmers receive only 27% of credit by commercial banks.

Policies and schemes by the government to alleviate the position of farmers have serious flaws. For example, a CAG report on the Rs 52,000-crore debt waiver scheme proposed in the 2008 Union Budget found that 8.5 per -

cent of the beneficiaries were ineligible for loan waiver. Overall, in 22.32 per cent of the 90,576 cases, cheques had lapses or errors.

The MSP or Minimum Support Price, a price offered to farmers to insulate them from price fluctuations that may occur due to oversupply of agricultural produce, is not reaching every farmer. NSSO survey revealed that among households reporting sale of paddy crop, only 32 per cent were aware of MSP operations and only 13.5 per cent actually sold to procurement agencies during July to December 2012.

Most farmers do not insure crops. Over 95 per cent paddy and wheat growers and nearly 99 per cent of sugarcane farmers did not insure their crops during two consecutive agricultural seasons- Kharif 2012 and Rabi 2013. Farmers who have opted for insurance, through the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme for instance, are unable to claim insurance. If the farmer gets trapped in a cycle of debt and defaults on his agricultural loan — to which his crop insurance scheme is linked — his policy becomes inoperative.

Irony runs its play every year in India as food grains rot in godowns, while 23 crore people go hungry every day. India accounts for one third of the world's hungry. Though we have PDS shops across the country, food supply is through a central system. Procurement and distribution is inefficient. The problem can be solved if we ensure that our villages become self-reliant in food security through local production, storage, procurement and distribution. This would also reduce pressure on PDS which can then cater to more vulnerable areas, thus involving less expenditure and corruption.

Rising input costs is also a cause of concern for farmers. While raising the MSP may help the medium and large farmers, poor farmers who often do not have enough surplus to sell in the market are not benefited. One solution that would benefit even marginalized farmers

could be providing direct income support. This income support must be location specific, according to cost of agriculture production in different areas.

Switching to organic farming can also be an option for long term sustainability of agricultural output. Continuous use of fertilizers due to subsidies given by the government, fall in land fertility and low water tables could have a devastating impact on output. Adopting various cropping pattern and monitoring the cultivation of water intensive crops would also help.

Another solution could be contract farming, an example of which can be seen in Thailand. Contract farming would include a number of small farmers coming together to sign a group contract. This would encourage pooling of resources, reduce transaction costs of production and result in better protection for farmers.

The Green Revolution may be a breakthrough in agriculture from the perspective of food security, but it has failed to provide respite for many of our farmers. India's fight against poverty can be significantly accelerated if efforts are made to improve the condition of marginal farmers in the country.

-AVANIJA RAO, Economics, III year

FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND HUMAN CAPITAL: COMPLEMENTS?

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has the power to affect some of the country's most crucial macroeconomic elements – income, investment and employment. Over the past few decades, FDI has been steadily increasing in the Indian economy. It is improving productivity and catalysing the generation of employment opportunities. Since India is a developing economy with labour surplus, the effect of FDI on employment and wages is of great importance.

The need to develop skilled human capital in a land of thriving unemployment is indeed essential. When more developed nations invest in India, they bring in a supply of superior technologies which create demand for workers who could fully utilise them. Technologies used by foreign firms are relatively more capital intensive and skill based. The foreign firms therefore offer a higher wage rate to attract and retain more skilled workers, creating a skill and wage gap between foreign and domestic firms.

Over the years, India's economy which was controlled by restrictive trade policies, unfolded into a more liberal one. This period not only saw a major influx of foreign capital, but also a change in the direction of FDI from the manufacturing sector to the services sector, especially since the 1990s. FDI being a non-debt financial resource to the country has been a major priority while drafting policies. Since 1991, the government has taken several policy measures to ensure the continuous flow of foreign capital into the country. India faced intense global competition which pushed its domestic firms to improve productivity, move towards better management and strive for a knowledge based economy. The need for human capital development led to greater focus on primary education and training of the unskilled labour force. A skilled labour force would fetch higher wages, improve quality and increase economic efficiency. A fall in the level of unemployment will follow as the

increased production will create more jobs, and the higher wage rates would attract more workers.

Foreign firms face challenges in India in the form of labour market distortions: restrictions on hiring and firing, stringent wage legislations, the presence of strong labour unions and poor industrial relations. Due to this, firms may choose to service other countries from their home market through exports rather than through FDI (even if labour costs are lower). With the objective of workers' welfare, factors such as labour market regulations also may influence the wage structure or labour costs through employment protection and social security programmes. Some labor legislations also influence the flexibility in labor management which affects the cost of production.

Even though globally there is a 16% fall in FDI, India has FDI growing at a rate of 38% which indeed is a very promising figure. Given a suitable economic environment, FDI has the potential to facilitate and raise the level of production in an economy to extraordinary levels. However, for the economy to truly reap the benefits of FDI, it needs to utilise the most abundant input- labour, efficiently.

-MEGHAA GANGAHAR, Economics, II year

INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE: THE NEED OF THE HOUR

Infrastructure development is one of the key areas of concern for a developing country like India. The requirement of physical and technological structures is needed for the smooth functioning of any economy. Even though India has completed 68 years post independence, the growth in infrastructure has been much slower compared to other countries having similar economic structures. While in the past we have failed to give investment in infrastructure due importance, we are quickly realizing its role in the functioning of the economy.

It was only after 1985 that our country started witnessing significant economic growth. The policies of deregulation and liberalization helped India open itself to foreign capital and investment. The earlier focus on self-reliance without having the necessary resources took us to the edge of bankruptcy. This resulted in the IMF forcing the New Economic Policy on India. Though we accepted it reluctantly, it catapulted our growth rate to almost 8% from a meager 3%.

We have realized since then that there is a dire need for infrastructure investment to boost our economy. Japan and Korea are good examples of countries that propelled growth through efficient government planning. India needs to develop both economic and social infrastructure. Economic infrastructure refers to facilities such as power, telecommunication, transport and energy among others. Social infrastructure is necessary for human development through focus on health and education. A mix of both these aspects is critical for the movement of labour and capital across the country as well as for increasing the speed of work undertaken in the economy. An estimated \$ 1-trillion is needed for the Indian economy in the coming 5-7 years. Considering the latest initiatives of the government such as the 'Make in India' campaign and Smart Cities initiative, infrastructure should be the priority if these projects are to be successful.

It has been found that investment spending can promote growth through higher demand in the short run and higher supply in the long run. Some aspects that need special focus are- financing of the investment, efficiency of follow ups and existing economic conditions. An IMF study observed that funding without debt has a positive impact on the growth of the economy although it is relatively smaller than if it were financed through debt. A research paper that studied 17 rich countries from 1985 to 2013 found that public investment of 1% boosted GDP by 0.4% in the same year and by 1.5% four years after that.

The government is designing the investment model keeping public private partnership in mind. However, the framework and regulations are being worked upon. Clearances, land acquisition among other hurdles discourage private participation. The investment requirement for mega projects is large and many domestic firms do not have strong balance sheets to fund these ventures. This is where international players can come in.

With our economy being more open now, FDI can truly change the investment scenario of our country. International investors are also keen about investing in India. BNP Paribas Lease Group, Carlyle Group, The Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) of Malaysia and a variety of Spanish companies will be investing in different projects including building roads, highways, housing and logistics.

This is the right time to stimulate economic growth through infrastructure development. With the infrastructure investment set to go up, another industry that will benefit will be the construction industry. Equipment sales are estimated to go up by a compound annual growth rate of 6.18 per cent by FY18. This will further increase employment opportunity in the country.

Given that we are attracting the attention of the global economy in matters of trade and commerce, it won't be difficult to obtain investment. Government policies need to be stronger and strategic planning should be endeavoured. Investors have confidence in our economy as of now. One should hope that this is channelized well so as to lift our country up the ladder of development.

- ANNA BRITTAS, Economics, II year

ACKNOWLEDGING INDIA'S UNORGANIZED SECTOR

The unorganized sector comprises enterprises that employ less than ten workers and are not registered with the government. This allows these enterprises to flout legislations like the minimum wages act, factories act among others. Workers in this sector are usually hired on temporary/contractual basis. They are not provided any job security, insurance, sick leaves among other benefits that are a prerogative of workers in the formal sector. Due to the absence of labor unions, bargaining power of informal workers is negligible. The different occupations in this sector include— agriculture, handicraft making, construction, shoe polishing among others.

The unorganized sector provides employment to approximately 93% of the workforce of India of 475 million while contributing almost half to the GDP. These figures indicate that a large proportion of the workforce in India is working in extremely harsh conditions. The remuneration being offered by the sector is paltry and enough only for a hand to mouth living.

While vocational training should lead the way to a highly formalized economy, it does not address the affliction of those already employed in this sector. Therefore, I will be focusing on recognizing businesses within this sector while also suggesting measures to bring about a salutary impact on working conditions.

Ensuring Recognition

An efficient way of ensuring permanent employment for workers in this sector is by generating a link between the unorganized and the E-Commerce sector. For instance, there are a number of food websites/applications that have been introduced including Grofers and Big Basket. These have eradicated the role of middle-men and created a direct link between farmers and consumers. This has ensured good prices for the produce sold by farmers. The textile and handicrafts industry in India is the second largest employer covering close to ten crore individuals

in the work force. A unique feature of this industry is that invaluable craft making skills have been passed over generations. The Corporate Social Responsibility clause could include a provision for finding potential producers for whom markets could be found. This mutually benefits producers and corporates.

During 1983-99, self-employed workers comprised the largest proportion of non-agricultural workers in the sector at 44%. This indicates the volume of potential entrepreneurs in the sector, who with some guidance and support could uplift themselves. Successful E-Commerce corporations understand the value of entrepreneurial risk and the impediments faced when establishing a new business. Therefore, a platform could be built where small entrepreneurs from the unorganized sector can pitch their business ideas. I specifically mention the E-Commerce sector because veteran entrepreneurs with a deep understanding of financial markets and preferences of consumers have the capability of advising amateurs. These platforms would enable prominent entrepreneurs to listen to business ideas and determine the ones to back. After choosing candidates, mentorship must be provided to preclude business ideas from failing.

Improving Working Conditions

By recognizing business, we are ensuring better income to those sections that have languished terribly due to limited access to education and rising inequality. In addition we need to focus on introducing economical healthcare practices and ensure that these are followed. Surveys must be conducted in specific subsectors to identify hazardous practices. For instance, some sectors might be utilizing unsafe tools while others might be exposed to toxic gases. These surveys would also require spreading awareness about health and safety regulations that are a prerogative of workers. Few members within each subsector should be given first aid training. Once these norms are in place, assessment of impact through worker feedback is very necessary. Similar to the Anganwadi centers that were setup by the government,

health inspectors should be hired. These must inspect different communities within the informal sector and penalize those that fail to follow health norms. The government should distribute modules covering various guidelines by the International Labor Organization (ILO) mentioning potential hazards, tips for learning about simple first aid, sanitation practices at the work place among others.

While striving for vocational training centers and efficient implementation of Skill India is an exigency, efforts to ameliorate the informal sector must be strengthened. This includes recognizing enterprising individuals and skilful communities making indigenous products. Simultaneously, we must collectively work towards spreading cognisance about healthy working conditions which is an abstract concept for most workers in this sector.

-MEHER ANAND, Economics, III year

EVOLUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR IN INDIA

Industrial development in India started about 150 years ago, but it was only after independence that growth in the sector caught considerable momentum. The initial few industries including the cotton textile industry expanded around the 1870s at the start of the American civil war. When one of the largest suppliers of cotton was unable to cater to the increasing demand, the world turned to India. Another prominent industry was the jute textile industry which had a slow start but grew with time. This was followed by the first paper mill in 1870 and the establishment of Bengal Iron works ltd. in 1874. The development in the iron and steel industry happened with the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel Company in 1908. The Department of Commerce and Industries was established by the British government in 1905, but all the policies carried out by this department favored Britain. The world wars boosted the industrial sector as India supplied materials for operations in the East. Due to decreased demand and lack of raw materials, industries faced a slowdown in the period 1945-1947. The partition in 1947 further decreased the supply of raw materials and labor. The modern small scale industries which were concentrated in wood, textiles, ceramics among others grew in the 1930s.

The development of the industrial sector of India during the colonial period was unintentional. Such developments were carried out not for the growth of India, but for the gains of the colonial government. The British left India in 1947 with a lack of quality or balanced industrial structure. Industries were present but most of them were in their nascent stage. Some of the major shifts in the industrial policy of India included Industrial Policy Resolution in 1948, 1959, 1977, 1980, The Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and the New Industrial Policy, 1991. The First Five Year Plan aimed to increase GDP based on the framework of the Harrod-Domar model and its main focus was on the agricultural sector. But the Second Five Year Plan, based on the

Nehru-Mahalanobis model, focused on the development of the underdeveloped heavy industries sector. Investments were made in mining, iron and steel industry and nuclear power among others. This model faced criticism as many economists felt that it was the small scale industries that needed focus as they promoted employment opportunities. Due to such imbalances, the small scale sector was protected from competition by tariffs, licenses, import substitutions and reservations.

The industrial sector contributed 12% to the GDP in 1950-51 and 26% in 2009-10 indicating the remarkable growth in the sector. For a developing economy like India, industries play a very important role in the rapid growth of income, employment opportunities and development of the primary sector (through forward and backward linkages). Through liberalization policies of 1991, India upgraded to modern methods of production, but it still has to go a long way in achieving self-sufficiency. The government is trying its best to bring India to a good industrial position by making it easier for foreigners to invest in India (by amending the FDI rules). Further, policies such as 'Make in India' aim directly at small scale and handicrafts industries. It is believed that if this initiative takes off, it will result in a major boost to India's GDP and attract foreign investment into the nation. Our country started as a hub for small scale and handicraft industry; keeping the recent developments in mind, has the growth cycle of industries in India come full circle?

- JENNY ABRAHAM, Economics, II year

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: NEED FOR ANOTHER PUSH?

An economy is most productive when all its citizens are empowered to make their own choices and have the means to undertake what their decisions entail. This is the idea that seems to be what all empathetic, liberal people consider right. Women, roughly counting for one-half of the citizens, thus have to be empowered for our economy to grow.

The Union Budgets in the past have made substantial provisions to create a conducive environment for gender equality to flourish in. Through the 'Women and Child Development' schemes, they proposed to provide funds for training and employment programmes for rural women. These accounted for 10,351 crore of the budget of 2015. Haryana and Uttarakhand proposed 'Apprenticeship Training Institutes' for women. Also, the 'Sukanya Samridhi' scheme launched in January 2015 as a part of the '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' campaign sought to provide a bank account and additional tax fee interests for money deposited in the name of a minor girl child.

However, the significant consequences that such budgetary frameworks can affect, thus enabling gender equality, have not been realized to their full potential. More women-specific proposals must be drawn in order to confer more economic power to women.

India now qualifies as one of the countries having the longest paid maternity leave, thus, incentivizing women's return to the job market. Nonetheless, only working mothers can benefit from this policy. For these parenthood benefits to trickle down to rural, poor and non-working mothers, maternity medical expenses benefit either through taxation or as aid to meet hospital expenses.

With the increasing trend of nuclear families, working women need support in terms of care of young children while they are at work. The Associated Chambers Of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has

suggested that the government should announce a ten-fold increase in children's education allowance and offer tax exemption to crèche facilities to encourage women to join the workforce.

The Budget of 2014 committed to promote entrepreneurship announcing various funds including special corpus for the Scheduled Caste. 'Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme' was set up to promote young, rural entrepreneurs by providing them an initial sum of hundred crores. However, women have not been well represented to influence resource apportionment for entrepreneurship.

The government should finance research in special training techniques, behavioural games, psychological therapy and development of equipped personnel to foster confidence and administrative attitude in women through well designed high school courses. This would help eliminate their self-limiting notions owing to their weak positioning in the society. State finance corporations should permit the extension of purely trade-related finance to women entrepreneurs by law and make provisions of micro and enterprise credit system to them at the local level.

It is at the heart of human progress that budgetary provisions assist women's welfare schemes to propel them onward in their pursuit of fulfilling their duty of not just home making but also of financially and administratively contributing citizens of the nation.

- NATASHA AGNES D'CRUZE, Economics, I year

SWACHH BHARAT 2.0: CLEANING BALANCE SHEETS OF BANKS IN INDIA

The rising volume of bad loans plaguing public sector banks (PSB) is alarming. According to official figures provided by the RBI, the share of gross non-performing assets (also called stressed assets) and standard restructured advances (additional time given to businesses to get finances in order and repay loans) increased to 11.3% in September 2015 as compared to 9.2% in March 2013. Compared to PSBs, private banks that focus on profit making have seen improved performance over the years. The RBI corroborates this by claiming that non-food credit growth in PSBs has been a paltry 6.6% while the same in private banks has been a whopping 20.2%. This indicates that public sector banks need to be prescient whilst issuing loans to ensure solvency in the future.

There has been a significant rise in the ratio of gross non-performing asset of PSBs from 6.1% in March 2015 to 8.1% in September 2015. Incidentally, when we analyze the background of borrowers, we find that a large proportion comprises big corporates, industrialists and the likes. Credit Suisse portends that by March 2016, the proportion of NPAs in total loans will be 6.6%.

Bad loans and weak balance sheets adversely impact the economy in several ways. Going back to the financial crisis of 2008, the poor decisions of a few banks like Lehman brothers, Merrill Lynch among others, caused a chain of effects as commercial banks lend to each other. Moreover, because of the consequent stringency in lending, the Eurozone crisis took place. The global economy is still recovering from these two major shake ups. The problem with bad loans is that it makes it extremely difficult for banks to recover and amass the lost credit. This results in a sharp rise in interest rates. Good business ideas are not implemented swiftly due to the lack of monetary backing. The economic growth for a particular country or global economy is hampered in the process. You can picture the impact on employment, income, savings and investment as a cycle (Macro 101).

There are a number of important reasons behind the enervation of India's banking sector. Corporates took heavy loans for augmenting capital expenditure. While this is a positive move especially for a developing economy like India, the reduced profitability of corporates has disturbed banking business. Experts suggest that elongation of bad loans should be halted by not renewing loans of those corporates that are unable to perform. An adverse impact of rising loans has been that credit crunch has led to the inability of credible borrowers to acquire loans. While big corporates continue to receive loans even after accumulating large debt (23.7% of all bad loans), small business owners find it difficult to fulfill their dreams. How long will this favoritism last?

In addition, loans towards already underperforming sectors like infrastructure should be given out with extra care. Infrastructure projects have long gestation periods. Thus, the probability of bad loans increases. Studies also show that steel sector has seen the largest rise in unpaid loans. Some instances can be found where defaulters changed their names and were successful in obtaining loans. In order to preclude this from happening, banks must maintain record books with all information of borrowers and introduce better methods of interrogation when deciding upon extending loans. Bank officers frequently face pressure from politicians to invest in certain risky sectors. Perhaps a mechanism could be laid out where officers could anonymously inform authorities about unwanted intervention by politicians. The State Bank of India had introduced a unique policy of preventing its officers from meeting borrowers anywhere other than the bank branch to keep the interaction between the two transparent. Similar policies should be encouraged. Even when audits reveal rising proportion of bad loans provided to corporates, banks conceal the information.

The RBI has started the Asset Quality Review process to clean up banks. The review aims at commencing a

cleanup process where all banks are expected to move towards perfectly clean balance sheets by March 2017. The review determines the period when first signs of bad loans emerge for particular banks. The corrective action plan that RBI will commence will however mean that lending will diminish leading to evident credit crunch. There are even talks of setting up of a bank responsible for looking into the existing non-performing assets of commercial banks.

A sound financial system is necessary to maintain buoyancy of the economy in times of crisis. With another impending global crisis, cleaning up of our banks' balance sheets is a necessary evil.

-MEHER ANAND, Economics, III year

FAST FACTS: 1991 ECONOMIC REFORMS

‘Sir, I do not minimise the difficulties that lie ahead on the long and arduous journey on which we have embarked. But as Victor Hugo once said, “no power on earth can stop an idea whose time has come.” I suggest to this august House that the emergence of India as a major economic power in the world happens to be one such idea. Let the whole world hear it loud and clear. India is now wide awake. We shall prevail. We shall overcome.’

-Dr. Manmohan Singh, 1991-92 Budget Speech



BOOK REVIEW

Everybody Loves A Good Drought: Stories From India's Poorest Districts By P.Sainath

The Magsaysay Award winning book, 'Everybody Loves a Good Drought' by P.Sainath, helps us to see how the poor are affected by 'development' policies. P.Sainath travelled across the country for 15 months and visited ten districts. His book is a collection of non-journalistic newspaper articles; on how the poor sustain themselves in off-agriculture season, how they seek employment, how they access healthcare facilities, and so on. The detailed accounts allows the reader to teleport herself to take the first step towards understanding the other '40 percent' of the country.

The book goes beyond listing statistics exemplifying poverty in India. It is a recitation of the stories of the lives of the sub stream. The book is a collection of first-hand accounts of the lives of the poor affected by our quest for economic development.

For instance, the Land Acquisition Bill has occupied the current discourse on policy paralysis. While every government puts forth its rationale of passing the bill by citing how it would help the 'poor', in reality the 'poor' are never the beneficiaries. In the chapter 'The Meek Shall Inherit the Earth', the author paints a dismal picture of the lives of those displaced in the name of 'national interest'. Till the 1990s, 75% of those displaced were still awaiting rehabilitation. A majority of those displaced are tribals, who often do not have a formal document to show land ownership. This further inhibits their ability to seek compensation. While one is acutely aware and distressed by the 'refugee crisis' that has affected many countries, the author implores us to understand how the oppressed have been displaced (in greater numbers) at our cost. We often lull ourselves into believing that benefits, as predicted from trickle-down economics, would eventually reach those displaced. However statistics that indicate that less than

5% of the displaced tribals benefit from the electricity generation projects, for which they were displaced, jolt us from the slumber of ignorance.

In another account, the author highlights the inefficiency of anti-drought programmes in the country. Kalahandi is considered to be one of the most backward regions in India. This is despite Kalahandi receiving adequate rainfall and producing enough food per person. Thus, he was able to prove that our problems are often man-made and a result of greed.

In our undergraduate studies of economics, we often read about the perverse effects of tax policies. Similarly, the book highlights how economic policies often have a perverse impact on the poorest sections of society. While the groups affected by tax policies have a strong voice, those suffering at the hands of inequitable economic development remain voiceless. This is a must read for those who wish to understand how policies affect those for whom they are made. Though published in 1996, the accounts still hold relevance today. The book is capable of moving the reader to tears.

-SRISHTI SINGH, Economics, III Year

WORD SEARCH

M	V	G	T	H	E	G	S	R	N	E	P	B	Y	R
C	S	G	A	M	E	T	H	E	O	R	Y	D	T	B
S	O	U	I	I	A	E	I	S	M	O	O	E	I	I
M	T	O	P	R	Z	T	C	G	A	W	N	M	N	I
R	A	G	H	U	R	A	M	I	K	R	A	J	A	N
C	E	I	M	C	L	O	T	E	E	L	S	N	T	A
D	T	S	A	W	D	Y	S	I	I	R	T	D	R	M
Y	T	T	K	S	R	A	A	G	N	C	A	V	O	A
B	L	A	X	U	Y	S	R	U	I	O	R	S	P	R
A	Y	R	R	T	R	U	T	A	N	T	Y	U	P	T
H	Z	T	R	L	I	Q	U	I	D	I	T	Y	O	Y
S	M	U	E	N	O	T	F	M	I	O	W	T	P	A
A	M	P	U	C	H	H	D	S	A	C	R	R	E	S
A	C	S	N	O	M	I	I	A	L	W	A	A	H	E
I	B	U	L	L	M	A	R	K	E	T	P	P	T	N

HINTS:

- a. Is no less than the James Bond of India's economic growth story.
- b. A situation in the economy in which the public is prepared to hold whatever amount of money, is supplied at a given interest rate.
- c. On 15th August 2015, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi urged the nation to, '..... India, Standup India' from the ramparts of the red fort, India was on its path to become a nation already.
- d. An abode of stimulating monetary policies.
- e. Replying to a query made by a Madhya Pradesh based activist, union ministry for Commerce and Industry replied," No tenders were invited for designing the logo. In 2014-15 tenders were invited for appointing a creative agency and Weidden+ Kennedy India limited was chosen". This company designed the logo for

- f. India is currently the only economy which is growing at the rate of 7.4%. This growth rate is accelerating as a rise in has caused the demand to increase in the economy.
- g. A financial market for a group of securities in which prices are rising or are expected to rise. The term is most often used to refer to the stock market, but can be applied to anything that is traded, such as bonds, currencies and commodities.
- h. The expression which comes to your mind after reading, “Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation”.
- i. Common link between ‘A Beautiful Mind’, ‘American Football Theory’, and ‘Prisoner’s Dilemma’
- j. Former Chancellor of Nalanda University.

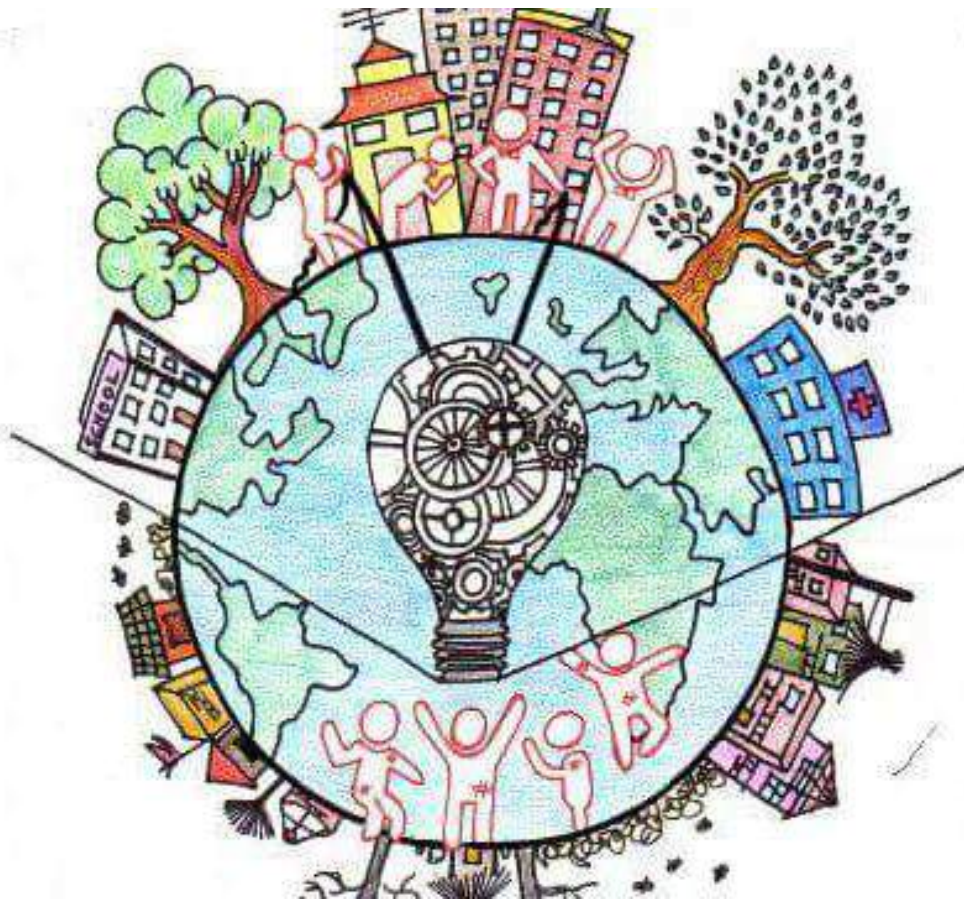
-Khushboo Hanjura, Economics, II Year

Team Contrarian will soon be posting a detailed analysis of the Union Budget 2016. Follow our blog/ facebook page for notifications about the same.

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INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES: IDEAS FOR NEXT GENERATION

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The conventional wisdom weighing development in terms of GDP growth crowns India as the world's fastest growing economy. Being an economy that adds about twelve million people to its workforce every year, India seems to be brimming with progress while reaping its demographic dividends.

But what does development mean to us?

India has come to see immense growth in its level of formal employment, but alas, complemented by a rise in informal employment. Despite the economic freedom that informal trading and services provide to individuals it has become difficult for the government to maintain accuracy when estimating the level of poverty thus leading to fallacious policies aimed at curbing the same.

So, is the growing GDP enough of an indicator for us to sit back and celebrate or are there unaddressed issues, unheard voices and unthought-of ideas waiting to be discovered?

In this issue we explore the different facets of the term 'development', and what it means for a 'developing' nation such as India. Let us follow India as it lays out its road-map and sets out on a journey to transition from a 'developing' economy to a 'developed' one.

Happy reading!

Meghaa Gangahar and Natasha Agnes D'cruze

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Development Challenges

India is far from being a fully developed country, and there are numerous reasons for this. But some of these very hurdles to development can essentially help our country achieve massive growth, if used smartly. The lack of infrastructure, like transportation, housing, education and healthcare, along with increasing unemployment, are major challenges to development in India.

This high level of unemployment causes major difficulties for the economy as a considerable portion of our human resource remains unutilized. This can be countered by encouraging more and more people to start their own ventures, however big or small, as is being done by the present government through its 'Startup India' scheme. Rural areas in our country face several issues such as illiteracy, unavailability of electricity, and lack of sanitation and health facilities. The opportunities provided in the urbanized cities attract people from villages. As more and more people come to cities, the urbanized area expands and leads to the formation of suburban areas. This would lead to concentration of people around cities. To avoid overcrowding in cities, the government would be prompted to introduce the basic facilities in villages, the lack of which had originally driven people out. The consequent industrialization and urbanization in villages would not only reduce migration and congestion in cities, but would also bring electricity, and health, sanitation, and education facilities to the rural areas. To make India a truly developed nation, each of these challenges needs to be tackled, which can only be done if all the citizens come together.

-Sanjana Mahajan

Economic Freedom: The Route to Development for India

Technically defined, Economic Freedom is the fundamental right of every individual to control his or her own property and labour. This freedom allows one to work, produce, consume and invest in a way suitable to them. But at its core, economic freedom reflects the relationship between the individuals and the government and elucidates the crucial effects of government control and autonomy on individual economic freedom. The concept is so significant that the Index of Economic Freedom was developed by The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal in 1995 to measure a country's economic freedom.

The question arises, why does economic freedom matter to an entire country enough to have ranking for it and how is it determined?

Economic Freedom doesn't just tell us about the individual's situation, it also tells us how this situation of each individual shapes their decisions and leads to forming the economic and social scenario in the country. Since economic freedom reaches out to various aspects of the population of a country, it acts as an extremely crucial catalyst for development. The data on Index of Economic Freedom collected over the years shows just how important economic freedom has been for the development of various developed countries on all fronts.

The 10 aspects of economic freedom measured in the Index are grouped into four broad categories:

- Rule of law (property rights, freedom from corruption)
- Government size (fiscal freedom, government spending)
- Regulatory efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom)
- Market openness (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom)

For India as a developing nation, this index plays a huge role in pointing out the route to development. According to the Index of Economic Freedom 2016, India falls under the

'Mostly Unfree' category of the index with a score of 56.2. It puts India under Bhutan and Sri Lanka and only one rank above Pakistan in regional ranking. The key issues holding India back, as pointed out by the results of the Index are corruption, fiscal deficits and low labour freedom. Quite clearly, India needs to look at the examples of other countries and alter our policies and reforms to boost economic freedom among the citizens.

The most evident markers of development, that are currently acting as bottlenecks for India's development, were seen to progress in economically freer nations in the past.

The most apparent conclusion from studies on economically freer nations has been the increase in per capita GDP. The data shows that these nations showed steadily improving economic growth through the years. As a result of this, the living standards in the country improved and the distribution of wealth became equitable. India is lagging behind in both these arenas, a huge chunk of the population fails to maintain even a basic standard of living and majority of the wealth of the nation is accumulated in the hands of 10% of the population. Such countries also saw an improvement in human development indexes such as life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality rates, as a result of improved financial status. In India's case, these are our problems we have been trying to work on for quite some time but the improvement has only been marginal.

A serious issue in India is the poverty and the unbelievable deprivation that such a large portion of the population lives in. The increased economic growth leads to a reduction in poverty. The process of increase in per capita incomes not only reduces the number of poor but also decreases the intensity of deprivation faced by many.

One of the main aims of the current government is to bring in FDI to drive development in the country. Although the initiatives have brought in decent results, economic freedom could improve these outcomes exponentially. Economic freedom increases the rate of investment in the country and also the productivity of the investment. Over the period of 1990-2010 the private investment rate of the economically free economies was almost twice that of the least economically free group. Foreign direct

investment per worker, which is almost entirely private, was an astonishing 45 times greater for the mostly free economies compared to the 'mostly unfree' group.

To conclude, the economic freedom ranking of our country clearly shows us the faster route to development. While the new government has surely worked on some important structural changes and managing the government sector, implementation of policies has mostly been uneven and limited. Economic Freedom will go a long way to improve India's position globally, while clearing out internal bottlenecks and improving the situation of the citizens.

-Seerat Byala

Does Ethnic Diversity Affect Economic Growth?

“Why are some countries rich and others poor?” this is the rudimentary question when it comes to development economics and economists have tried to answer this query by coming up with a multitude of factors that range from inadequate capital accumulation to the lack of good institutions. However, one relatively less explored factor is ethnic diversity. The existence of ethnic diversity in itself does not affect economic growth, however ethnic diversity often leads to ethnic conflict and this is precisely where the problem lies. So, let us begin by defining ethnicity. An ethnic group or ethnicity is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities, such as common language, ancestral, social, cultural, or national experiences. Ethnicity is often an inherited status based on the society in which a person lives. However it must be noted that countries with a large number of ethnic groups or ethnically fractionalized regions are relatively peaceful. This is because no one ethnic group is large enough to dominate others. We can go a step further and say that ethnic fractionalization may actually positively impact economic growth through greater trade integration (due to transnational ethnic and cultural networks). The problem arises in the presence of a large dominant group and a small minority group or in other words due to ethnic polarization. An example is that of Africa wherein ethnic polarization has led to tremendous amounts of disastrous outcomes.

There are a number of transmission channels through which ethnicity retards economic growth. The first and foremost channel is by way of investment. Often, individuals in an ethnically polarized society devote a major fraction of their resources for acquiring political power; this obviously leaves less money for productive investment. Also, a politically unstable economy acts as a serious disincentive for fresh investments. A second transmission channel is that of civil war and we are all quite familiar with the economic repercussions caused by a war. Wars result in a loss of physical and human capital and lower investment ratios, both of which are absolutely essential for economic development. Thirdly, public goods like education are of lower quality in an ethnically fractionalized /polarized society. This is

primarily due to the existence of disagreements on the medium of instruction, learning content and even location! This leads to a lower investment in human capital and hence its quality is lower in such countries. Also, provision of public goods is biased in the sense that it often favors society’s dominant class. Finally, the governments of these countries so as to avoid being overthrown spend massive amounts on mitigating the tensions between the competing groups and hence are fundamentally inefficient. A sample of 95 countries analyzed over 39 years from 1960 to 1999 (Erkan Gorán, 2013) show that ethnic polarization has non negligible economic impacts due to the above mentioned reasons.

So, what is the conclusion? Ethnic fractionalization has more or less direct, mostly positive impacts on economic growth in terms of greater trade integration while ethnic polarization has indirect negative impacts on economic growth through the above mentioned transmission channels.

-Ashley Jose

Does Inequality Lead to Greater Inequality In India?

People in India live amidst sharp inequalities. This inequality has multiple dimensions and is ever growing. The British rule influenced the Indian society in many respects. The western ideology which is still considered to be superior, took over, bringing about riches to a few and exclusion for the rest. The elite class created under the British rule has taken up the leadership task in the post-independence period. The leaders in the post-independence period have borrowed a western model of growth and the western influence continues to exclude the already marginalised from the growth process.

According to the World Bank data on India, in the year 1994 the income share held by highest 10% was 25.98 while that held by the lowest 10% was 3.95, for the year 2010 these shares were 28.79 and 3.69 respectively. Inequality in India, for the period 2000-10 in terms of the income gini coefficient was 36.8. The proportion of population having dietary energy consumption below the 2100/2400 Kcal norm in India continues to rise since 1993-94¹. The figures point out that the leadership and the policies post-independence have been ineffective. The neo-liberal approach to growth has concentrated on the growth of GNP; however this pattern of growth has been exclusionary. The so called trickle-down effect has been negligible in India. The fact that inequality leads to greater inequality is fairly evident in the Indian society. Poverty and inequality have become firmly entrenched within the Indian society. Inequality breeds inequality in India. Colonial rule over India, contributed a great deal to creating divisions in the society. The emergence of colonial rule transformed globalisation in to a one way process². Education was largely used as an instrument to establish the superiority of western ideas. The indigenous methods and way of living were considered backward. This form of education resulted in the impoverishment of the mind. The Indian elite class created, served the

British interests and treated the rest as inferiors. The plunder of indigenous industrial base, resulted in heavy dependence of the population on agriculture for a living. The British took control of the entire market and infrastructure like railways and ports deepened the penetration. Whatever surplus resulted was hardly reinvested in agriculture or industrial development. Landlords and property holders were used by the British against the marginal farmers to extract rents. Drain of wealth resulted in a backward agriculture and industrial sector in India. Illiteracy, poor health conditions, poor infrastructure characterised the Indian society in the colonial era. A gap was created between the elite propertied class and the ones at the bottom. The capital intensive technology from the west exacerbated the problem of unemployment and innovation and research in the economy stagnated (Kumar, Indian Economy Since Independence: Persisting Colonial Disruption, 2013, Ch. 2)³.

Independent India's leadership has had a major role to play in shaping India's current status. The elite class created under the colonial rule took on the task of leadership. The western path of development and top down approach was followed to put India on the road to development⁴. Villages were considered to be permanently backward and were largely left out of the policy ambit; this led to poor conditions in the rural regions even after independence. Self-interest dominated the thinking of leaders. Failure of leadership can be seen in the marginalised sectors as well. Leadership has also neglected the long term issues like Education, Health, Environment and Foreign policy (Kumar, 2013, Ch. 4).

Growth at any cost has changed the priorities, which the development path aimed to achieve. The inequities in the Indian economy are a result of multiple factors. The colonial rule set the stage for inequalities to germinate. Policies adopted in the planning process, black economy, neo liberal regime, shift from agriculture to tertiary sector, backward infrastructure are the factors that have led to ever rising inequalities. To address the

¹Please refer to SAARC Development Goals; India Country Report 2013, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

² Globalisation is not necessarily damaging till the time it's a two way process, since it involves a flow of goods, people, ideas and culture across borders.

³ The backwardness generated in the colonial era continues to torment the Indian society even in the post-independence period.

⁴The fact that such a copied model could not be applied to India given its different conditions was overlooked.

problems of poverty, inequality, unemployment, government has come up with multitude of programmes. However, a framework for effective implementation of these programmes is also needed. The tax structure which is largely stagflationary, needs to be rationalised. Concessions and benefits need to divert away from the economically and politically powerful.

Growth also needs to generate enough purchasing power. So an appropriate product mix should be chosen which can employ people and provide them with the goods for consumption. So production of mass consumption should be favoured over the production of luxuries (Roy in Alternate Economic Survey India – 2011)⁵. Also the economy should be selective in importing technology, so as to avoid causing mass displacement of labour.

To tackle the black economy, the close association between the politicians, businessmen and executive class needs to be broken, political parties should work for the people, electoral process needs to be overhauled so that genuine representatives are given a chance, a strong and transparent judicial system needs to be put in place, tax structure needs to be simplified and proper implementation of laws needs to be ensured (Kumar, 2013, Ch.8).

The rural infrastructure has been neglected so far, it should be recognised that building the capacity of the villages will strengthen the whole nation. Also large scale privatisation especially in the case of physical and social infrastructure cannot really help in the upliftment of the marginalised; the state needs to play an active role. Lot of problems have been emanating out of one way globalisation and the spread of western style of living. Environmental regulations need to be imposed and it needs to be ensured that the standards are strictly followed. The need of the hour is to stop emulating the west irrationally.

It needs to be recognised that marketization is not a solution to all the social problems and the state is not necessarily inefficient. A combination of the two is needed for sustainable growth. The state can help in

provision of education and health services, if framework for effective implementation is put in place. Most importantly the social mind-set needs to be changed and the disruption in the ideology needs to be treated. People need to be sensitive to the need of building a unified nation; only then policies and regulations can work effectively (Kumar, 2013, Ch.12).

Rationalisation of Policies, overhaul of the system and a change in the mind-set is necessary to bring down the levels of inequities in the Indian Economy.

- Jasmin Singh

(Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Jesus and Mary College)

⁵Roy, "Disparities in Consumption Expenditure and Reversal of the 'Tunnel Effect'" in Alternate Economic Survey India – 2011; Economic Growth and Development in India: Deepening Divergence, 2011

Promoting Equality in Wealth Distribution in India

Humans, by nature have a certain degree of inequality owing to their very physiology and nature. Social inequality, however, can be curtailed. Lesser the gap between the rich and poor, better the economy of that country is reckoned to be.

A recent study estimated that 54% of India's wealth is controlled by millionaires. This serves as a glaring reminder of the vicious cycle of poverty that most underprivileged have fallen victim to and the unjustifiable control over wealth and well-being that a few privileged ones enjoy.

What should be done then?

In no way does solving the problem of economic inequality mean striving for 'perfect equality' in the economy. In the wake of perfect equality, entrepreneurs will not get sufficient returns for any business risk they might take, which would be a disincentive to them pushing them only towards safe projects and thus, thwarting innovation. There will be no competition in the economy which will lead to economic slowdown. Thus inequality, to some extent, is required for economic growth. We can't attain perfect equality or perfect efficiency at the same time, but we need to strike a balance between the two.

On the subject of wealth distribution, Mahatma Gandhi said, "the income of the richest person in the economy should not be more than ten times the income of the poorest person". Sadly, the disparity in India's income distribution is strikingly high which has pushed the poor to live on the margins of the society wherein they have no access to decent food, drinking water, health, education and the basic amenities that we as citizens are entitled to. This has impaired the economic growth of the nation. Currently, inequality is so high that it surely is fostering competition in the economy but is reducing the per capita efficiency at a larger scale.

What steps can be taken?

India, the second largest emerging economy, supports 15% of the global labour force and has held impressive growth rates in the past two decades. But this has, evidently, not transformed the labour market and

employment conditions as employment grew by 0.5% per annum from 2004-05 to 2011-12. This period saw the highest growth of GDP that is, 8.5%.

Since productivity of labor was decreasing drastically, employment did not increase at a larger rate. So, it is indeed paramount to increase the productivity of labour in the economy. Productivity of a worker is directly proportional to his income. If his productivity is high, he will get a high income and this in turn will also increase his productivity.

To increase productivity, the government must also ensure that all the citizens are given quality education and adequate skill training. Productivity in an economy is higher in the presence of technology, which is obtained through research. Sufficient funds should be allocated so as to provide the researchers enough incentive and resources to build up and advance the technical knowhow of the country.

Also, training for skills required for efficient use of the new technology should be given to the labor force. Skillful workers, having higher productivity, will get higher income thus mitigating the economic divide.

It is also upon the government to ensure that each woman in the economy is provided education, skill training and, eventually, employment. This would not only reduce gender inequality but also income disparity as the salary earned by a woman would increase her family's net income, thereby raising their standard of living and reducing the economic inequality in the economy.

If inequality is reduced in the economy, then poverty would decrease, employment would surge and the quality of life of the general public would improve. This, undoubtedly, would pave a smooth way for economic growth and social equality.

-Arpita S Abraham

Public-Private Partnership in Indian Education:

A Re-examination

Investing national capital in developing human resource is certainly rewarding. Education that extends to the marginalized is fundamental to India's social transformation and economic development.

The Union budget's allocation of Rs.72, 394 crore in the 2016-17¹ financial year and various government schemes seek to improve India's educational outreach. However, The UN Human Development Report ranked India 130th among the 188 nations listed. Among BRICS countries, India is left behind by Russia, Brazil, China and South Africa owing to its inadequate allocation for social welfare including education. Also, the government's inadequacy of resources to cover every conceivable physical and educational area of development has led to the state of education in India where progress has only been sluggish. An effective public education system can be met through public spending and not just public provision, thus, to improve the situation, the government turned to the private sector in the 2000s by adopting the public-private-partnership model hoping that the sector's agility in aligning with modern technology and pedagogy would accelerate the growth of the nation's educational sector.

Does private participation ensure a higher quality education? Can it encourage greater equality? Private institutions with high fee structures undermine the purpose of education as selection is based mainly on family backgrounds and access limited only to the wealthy. And government educational institutions lack resources to frequently update curriculum, infrastructure, and facilities.

Drawing a middle path, the government engaged the private sector to pursue world class education through modernity and variety of course material, access to smart learning tools and a competitive environment, even for the backward sections of the society. The model being followed reserves about a thousand seats for children of deprived sections who are charged a token fee, the rest of the cost is borne by the government². These new model schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education have access to funds from Center and state and can charge

any fee from the remaining students thus, making education a profitable 'business'.

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2014, states 'of all children enrolled in Std V, about half cannot read at Std II level'³. Only 23.6% grade three and 48.1% grade five children can read grade two level text hence completing primary education with inadequate numeracy and literacy skills⁴.

The curriculum falls weak in market competition and is irrelevant to the present skill needs. There is little focus on research and rote learning is still the norm. Lack of teacher incentives is a major cause of disinterest in imparting knowledge and absenteeism leading to insufficient learning. Quality regulation is possible through a well-designed system of accountability for private schools with public funding. Unlimited control in all aspects commercializes education skewing its benefits in favour of the privileged. Social control in education is mandatory to inculcate philanthropy and a sense of social responsibility in the private sector which will further ensure conscientious inclusion of the disadvantaged and stronger conscience to avoid corruption in education subsidy usage. Simply incentivizing the number of enrollments and graduation of deprived children in private schools can result in schools accepting large number of students and pushing them towards less rigorous academic pursuits, grade inflation and namesake valediction, thus, diluting the benefits of learning for the student and the economy. The government can check this by assigning a student placement obligation to colleges and conducting external supervisions and mandatory examinations in these schools. Institutes have to be set up in backward and remote areas where schooling facilities are unavailable. Also, more dynamic syllabus and practical teaching methods have to be adopted.

Subsidies can be partly replaced by easy student's education loans with 'pay as you earn' facilities. Private, paid internships can be made more available to college students to be able to pay off educational debt and manage a basic subsistence. Institution's alumni could also help in tapping internships.

Does PPP increase employability?

The private sector is more capable of pioneering and providing vocational courses that would be market relevant and job worthy.

But the current total capacity for private and public vocational training centres is less than a fifth of India's required annual capacity⁵. Career choices for a majority of middle class families are limited to engineering, computer science and management. For instance, the biotechnology sector has 80% shortfall of scientists⁶ and the health sector an acute shortage of nurses⁷ which could be alleviated by managing funds effectively and increasing capacity to allow the benefits of skill training to reach the poor. Government should focus on information sharing with the underprivileged students to encourage them to take up courses like media, tourism and journalism which would also provide them a means to make their opinions get considered on a global platform.

Distance education facilities and wider online access can also aid in achieving this target.

Innovative partnerships can ensure India's economic growth. "We are only as strong as we are united⁸."

- Natasha D'cruze

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Challenges in Research and Development

Innovation in discovery and advancement of technology has always brought about positive economic change by catering to more wants or by improving the existing. From the invention of the light bulb to the discovery of nuclear power, every significant step in innovation has been followed by drastic social and economic changes. Research and development leads to the kind of technological advancement or natural resource utilization in question, wherein the government spends concentrated amounts on studying society and sources of energy to drive growth.

Research and development consists of:

- Discovering new sources of energy and turning them into products
- Increasing the number of inputs that go into the productive process
- Getting more output from existing inputs.

In a more fundamental economic sense, it brings about endemic technology to make more products available in the market and to understand and fix systemic problems. It is important for this technology to be locally produced and available, because of the costs associated with imported technology and the degree of responsiveness of a certain technology to its environment in order for it to be locally produced and applied, bringing its benefits to the grass-root.

According to a 2015 data of expenditure on research and development, India spent USD 72 billion on R&D, a decent standalone amount but not quite so when put into perspective of absolute amounts of USD 437.4 billion spent by the US, \$409 by China, and so on for most thriving economies. The lack of infrastructure and pre-existing development means that India is spending large amounts to get where many developed countries have already reached (scientific research, satellites, agricultural technology, etc.). Due to this handicap, the money that it ends up spending on the more ambitious projects is increased. In terms of per capita spending on R&D, India lags far behind most developed and developing countries despite the large pool of resources it extracts from a prodigious population.

Throughout India's history in world trade, it had capitalized on endemic products like muslin and variant spices. Today, no endemic products remain as a result of which there is a lack of a secondary product specialization in contrast with other countries like Germany that produces cars or Japan with electronics; there is no exclusivity to what India is producing. The only advantage that our economy offers is that of cheap labor and skill sets to help deliver to the existing demand. The high economic growth comes from the service sector, and that combined with a growing population that has more disposable income makes India a consumerist market economy.

In such a scenario, India becomes an ideal destination for foreign companies to set up companies and sell products given the superior technology, infrastructure and capital that they already possess, further disincentivizing local companies. In order for the manufacturing sector to grow, there has to be a change in factors governing the status quo. R&D helps use natural resources and identifies demographic and social dynamics to find technologies and manufacture products in locally conducive environments, and find solutions to the problem.

-Antara Rao

Investment in India: A General Overview

An investment is an asset or item that is purchased with the hope that it will generate income for the holder in the future. An investment, if taken in the financial sense, can include purchase of bonds, real estate property, or stocks. Machinery and equipment which is used to produce goods, is also taken as an investment in the capital sense.

Investment plays a number of roles in an economy. One of the most important is that it encourages economic growth. By investing in machinery or tools (capital goods) that produce goods, a company is thereby increasing output with each investment. An increase in production usually leads to an increase in a nation's GDP, which in turn expands the economy. Apart from this, investment is used either directly or indirectly in a number of ways to develop the country. Direct investment in infrastructure and industry has a direct relation with economic growth. This growth is buttressed by investing in sectors such as health and education which leads to development and enhancement of human capital.

There are a number of types of investment that occur in a country. Public investment is the money that a government spends on public services such as education and health. Whereas private investment is the purchase of a capital asset such as land, buildings, machinery, that is expected to produce income and appreciate in value. Foreign investment involves investment from a foreign country in terms of having ownership in a business enterprise. Thus, it involves capital flow from one country to another, granting extensive stakes in domestic companies and assets.

A country cannot expand further without having sufficient investment, from both private and public sectors, which are equally important in order to achieve development. When India had come close to a double digit growth rate, it was due to the fact that both public and private investments were high. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India is the major monetary source for economic development. Foreign companies invest in Indian companies because of cheaper wages,

tax exemptions, and the growing business environment of India. Ever since Economic liberalization in 1991, FDI has steadily increased, and been a major reason for the development of the country and has generated more than one crore jobs. Foreign direct investment has also been encouraged under our current government through 'Make in India', which is an initiative to encourage multi-national, as well as national companies to manufacture their products in India.

In recent times, investment has become a developmental challenge as India does not have enough private investment. In some cases, investors would rather invest outside the country, due to less returns within India, as well as the large amount of tax that they are forced to pay. In order to bridge the gap, and receive as much investment as needed, the government has increased public investment. Public investments in India rose by 21 per cent in last fiscal period, while private sector funding which forms 75 per cent of overall investor demand, contracted. Over time, it is hoped that factors such as India's strong consumption demand could incentivise private investors.

Thus, although India receives enough foreign direct investment and public investment, it has not been receiving enough private investment, which is posing a growth challenge to the economy and curbing the potential for development.

-Priyanjali Roy-Chaudhury

Dirty, Yet Sensitive Business

"Sanitation is more important than independence"-Mahatma Gandhi

Sanitation defined as conditions relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal is one of biggest challenges for a developing country like India. 60% of all open defecations in the world are in India. Out of the 949 million in the world that don't have toilets, India accounts for nearly 564 million. The role of adequate sanitation cannot be stressed enough from the point of development. The economic impact alone of inadequate sanitation in India amounts to Rs. 2.44 trillion a year. Lack of awareness is a major issue that is a cause of this rather than lack of toilets. When studies show that people prefer relieving themselves near a bush instead of a nearby government toilet we need to be concerned about the very foundation of this problem.

With a rapidly growing population it's getting increasingly tough to keep human faeces away from crops, wells, food and people. The ingested bacteria further cause diseases and illnesses that prevent the body from absorbing nutrients. This explains the massive public health problems that India faces as of now such as malnourishment in children, diarrhea, hepatitis A, typhoid, polio, stunted growth etc. Apart from this, a huge number of girls drop out from schools due to lack of proper sanitation facilities. Waste disposal is another area of disappointment with manual scavenging still being practiced and the dumping of waste into water bodies being highly prevalent. Without addressing these issues we cannot even remotely think about development.

According to UNDP, overall human development is more closely related to water and sanitation than any other development driver. It contributes to poverty reduction, alleviating hunger, improving health and education in numerous ways. Only a healthy individual is able to work for his family and improve their welfare, only a healthy body is able to absorb nutrients from food. Complete participation of children in school especially girls is possible only if adequate water and sanitation facilities are available. The government of India has at last come to the acceptance of this issue and there are various

initiatives taken to battle it, such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Nirmal Gram Puraskar, and Central Rural Sanitation Programme. With a goal of ending defecating in the open by 2019 we are still far behind as the number is barely shrinking. Economically speaking, according to Delhi based economist Dean Spears, the economic costs of all this in income and taxes forfeited, are far greater than the price of fixing it. According to statistics India's position is worse than some other poorer countries such as Afghanistan, Burundi and Congo.

The fundamental problem that needs to be eliminated is to break the habit by spreading awareness from the grass root level. In some places it is culturally acceptable to openly defecate, as people don't know the consequences of it. Therefore approaching schools, municipalities, villages, slums etc. has to be done in a massive way. Just building toilets is not enough, encouraging people to use them and maintaining the standards are also equally important. Learning from countries like Sweden and Germany who are so effective in waste recycling that they now have to import trash to fulfill their heat and electricity requirements, can also be helpful. A huge campaign has to be initiated in India so as to bring about a complete mental revolution both in rural and urban areas to achieve one of the millennium development goals of sanitation.

-Anna Brittas

Nuclear Future of India

Energy consumption is a big determinant of the economic position of a country. It is an important requirement for the development of the nation. Developed technologies require energy to operate, contributing to increased income which results in investment in more complex technologies that require more energy. This cycle of increased use of energy continues until the nation reaches its developmental goal and then the energy requirement becomes constant.

India is the 4th largest consumer of energy in the world. Still, it remains poor when it comes to its availability. In 2013, 19% of the country's population did not have access to electricity. Added to this, the harmful carbon emissions of the country are on the rise. In such a situation, wind and solar energy seem to be the best options when it comes to green sources. But, they are not stable sources as they are highly dependent on wind and sunlight. This is where the cheap, clean and dependent 'nuclear energy' comes into the picture. India has 21 operating nuclear reactors in 7 nuclear power plants and the effort to increase the number is on the go. But, there are a lot of challenges facing the future of nuclear energy in India.

The nuclear disaster in Japan, where nuclear reactors exploded due to earthquakes, revealed a very big threat that could result in much more damage if it happened in a populous country like India. One could argue that a Japanese disaster should not stop us from reaching and finding our potential, but cannot deny the high level of risk involved. There are added problems of waste disposal (which is highly hazardous even though it may be less in quantity), harmful health effects due to radiation and the fact that uranium is non-renewable.

The setting up of nuclear power plants is a very costly affair. A nuclear reactor lasts for about 40-50 years and the costs have to be generally covered beforehand and the disposal of nuclear waste adds to the costs.

Is India, with its already existent need for investment in much more important fields of development, ready to set aside such a huge sum of money for energy? Not yet, perhaps.

The country needs to work out a separate plan for the funding of plants. Lack of knowledgeable workforce could stand as another obstacle to safe plants. If there is absence of proper training on the working of a nuclear plant, it is a disaster in itself. Overcoming this requires huge investments in the proper training of anyone who will be working on the project. Yet another handicap could be the authority overlooking the field of nuclear energy which needs to be very strong and of proper conduct if we wish to expand our horizons in a field as this. But, the possibility of it being fulfilled seems to be very small as revealed by the poor reports as of now.

Moving away from the stumbling blocks in the path of energy generation, India hails a great advantage in the form of nuclear potential due to the abundant presence of Thorium (a radioactive element from which Uranium 233 can be extracted and used as a nuclear fuel) along its coasts (almost 25% of the global thorium reserves). This pretty much solves the problem of 'uranium reserves running out' and pulling out any possibility of energy generation at the root! This realisation led Dr. Homi Bhabha to come up with the Three Stage Nuclear programme in the 1950s. This programme will be of great help in the full utilisation of the potential of thorium reserves in the energy generation of the country.

One thing is clear here, India is naturally and to a major extent, scientifically blessed in favour of utilizing nuclear energy which will extensively help an energy poor country as itself. But, until and unless this boon is backed by proper administration and genuine efforts towards energy generation- something that the government and the people of the country must achieve in cooperation, it is of no use. Making use of every possible resource (or opportunity) to its maximum potential in the most efficient manner is a great measure of the developmental scale of a country. To overcome the hurdles attached to expanding the base of nuclear power generation in India, the premier ingredient is 'awareness' of both the problem and the solution. The problem should raise questions and the answer should matter to the nation without any hint of egotism whatsoever.

-Jenny Marria Abraham

Coming Full-Circle: The Circular Economy Model and its Scope in India

Whether it's climate change or just environmental degradation in general, in this day and age we are constantly reminded of the dangerous consequences surrounding mismanagement of natural resources. One of the greatest challenges faced by the world economy is to maintain the fragile balance between conservation of resources and economic production. A proposed solution which intends to stabilize this equilibrium is the concept of a circular economy. Some claim that a shift to such an economy would bring about a whole new industrial revolution.

The concept of a circular economy is one that satisfies both the environmentalist as well as the economist. It advocates a change from the 'take-make-dispose' model of production, to one where the waste products of a process become the input for another. This would imply that the economy would produce zero overall waste¹.

With the pillars of renewable energy sources and advanced integrated technology, a circular economy uses biological and technical cycles to develop a sustainable framework based on regeneration and restoration.

The term 'efficiency' assumes a linear flow of materials and aims to minimise the toxicity of a linear system of production. In contrast, eco-effectiveness proposes a supportive relationship between ecological systems and the material flows in the transformation of products in an economy, thus promoting future economic growth. This signifies a 'cradle-to-cradle' approach in place of a cradle-to-grave approach which the linear model follows. *Effectiveness* refers to a self-metabolising mechanism in the economy that maintains the circular flow of materials as they keep getting re-absorbed after being constantly processed in the economy.

This model suggests a shift from the idea of *absolute ownership* to one of *flow of services* to ensure a more effective use of resources. As a simplified example, we consider a photo voltaic solar- panel unit; multiple users need the power generated by the unit for their consumption, but not the unit itself. The same unit can thus be leased periodically to various users in accordance with their needs. The cost of one solar- panel unit is then distributed

against the use of multiple consumers who could have purchased multiple units for the same amount of consumption. In this way, the overall cost is minimised. Further, if the unit is designed in a certain way, when its life is over, its components could be broken down and used as material for production of another good, hence eliminating any wasteful by-products. For instance, two materials used in the solar-panel: aluminium (in the frame) and silicon (in the cells) can be used again as inputs. Aluminium can be used in several industries that manufacture machinery, while silicon can be used in transistors, rectifiers and other electronics. This use of a by-product as an input for another industry forms a link in the loop we intend to close.

Building Blocks

There are four basic building blocks of a circular economy: design, business models, reverse cycle and a favourable environment². The production processes along with the products are designed while keeping the local ecological constraints in consideration. The product designs are upgraded to facilitate product reuse and account for possible useful applications of wastes and by-products. Well-structured business models will help make the processes and products more profitable and better integrated in the world markets. A reverse cycle ensures that the products and their constituent materials either return back to the soil (in case of a biological cycle) or back into the industrial production stream (technological cycle). A favourable policy, infrastructural and financial environment provides the firm base for the economy to thrive on.

The Aluminium Loop

The circular economy model is not just an answer to address the environmental concern, but also lays down the path for business opportunities. It optimises resources, enhances natural capital and eliminates negative externalities in production. One of the best examples of a business adapting a circular framework is set by the Atlanta-based Novelis, a giant in the aluminium industry with the Aditya Birla Group as its parent. Novelis cut down the use of primary aluminium in its processing (minimising bauxite mining process), and replaced it with trash aluminium as input. Being the largest recycler of aluminium, Novelis has reached 49% recycled

inputs, aiming to reach 80% by 2020. 95% of greenhouse gas emission and energy use is minimised by using recycled aluminium in the process.³

Don't just take-make-dispose in India

With its growth in economic production, population and urban concentration, India needs an efficient path to sustain this growth. We need not just make in India, but also optimise the resource use and reduce the waste produced by the increase in production. There have been recent developments in tapping alternative energy sources. One of these has been in the form of increased harnessing of solar energy. There have also been discussions involving the NITI Aayog and their plan to move towards a 'Blue Economy' by tapping oceanic resources around India's vast coastline⁴. India's industrial sector lacks the use of secondary resources. The key problem remains that most of the Indian workforce is unorganised, and thus not able to be converted into strength. If the workforce and production process becomes more systematic and proper infrastructure is laid in place, India too, can tap on its abundant natural capital and optimise its production while evading the wastage problem⁵. But alas, there is still a very long and winding road up ahead.

- Meghaa Gangahar

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A NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES : IDEAS FOR NEXT GENERATION

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ABOUT THE NATIONAL SEMINAR

Sixty-nine years have passed since India's Independence and since then our economy has come a long way in setting right some of the problems inherited from our colonial past. But we still have a long way to go to ensure that we are able to achieve inclusive and sustainable development in our country. Understanding the problems faced by the economy is the first stride towards solving them and this puts into perspective the importance of this seminar.

The aim of the national seminar was to bring together academicians and researchers from different areas of specialization in the field of development studies to pass on their domain knowledge to students at the undergraduate level. The interactive sessions held aimed to make the students aware of the country's development challenges and to get them interested in taking up research in the field of development economics with a new and balanced view.

INAUGURAL LECTURE – DR. JAYATI GHOSH



Dr Jayati Ghosh addressed the dichotomy of development in India. On one hand, most of the world clearly sees India as the 'economic bright spot', with the latest IMF assessment forecasting a growth of 7.6% for the economy. Despite this growth, it is important to point to the fact that the societal reach of economic progress in India has been remarkably limited. The persistence of widespread poverty, the absence of basic food security for a significant proportion of the population, the inability to ensure basic needs of housing, sanitation, adequate health care to the population reflect the poor status of human development in most parts of the country. As a whole, India continues to battle poverty, child and maternal mortality, according to a United Nations report on Millennium Development Goals.

Dr Ghosh pointed out some recent contradictions in the pattern of growth. Despite three decades of relatively rapid GDP growth, female work participation rates have not increased, but have actually fallen in recent times. The participation rates described by statistical systems in identifying, enumerating and quantifying the work performed by women are not particularly reflective of the productive contributions of women because most of the activities undertaken by women like household maintenance, childcare and domestic chores are unpaid work. Substantial amount of women's time is devoted to unpaid labour and such unpaid labour is likely to have been increasing over time, especially in the past decade.

Dr Ghosh informed us that in India's NSSO one category excluded from being counted in the labour force is code 92: those who attended to domestic duties only. That includes all the activities that constitute the care economy. Another category excluded is code 93: those who attended to domestic duties and were also engaged in free collection of goods (firewood, cattle feed), sewing, tailoring, etc for household use. There has been an increase in the code 93 because successive governments have not given importance to essential public goods as electricity, piped water and easily accessible and affordable cooking fuel, that women are still forced to spend long hours in such tasks. All the unpaid work performed by women is crucial and provides a huge subsidy to the formal economy.

Dr Ghosh also pointed out that India's economic growth has relied enormously on its massively segmented labour markets. Indian labour markets are segmented by caste, community and gender. Informal workers remain dominant in the Indian labour market: the total share of informal workers (with very low or zero social security) is around 96 per cent of the workforce. The formal workers regularly interact and employ informal workers for relatively cheap wages. The informal economy is unable to reap the benefits of growth, thereby perpetuating the existing inequality in society. She also threw light on the dwindling number of women in the labour workforce and the lack of representation of the tribal population both in our economic and social sector.

Dr Ghosh remarked that the Indian growth process has been predicated on increased inequalities across and within regions and sectors. It has relied on existing systems of social discrimination and exclusion such as gender, caste, ethnic origin, etc. to benefit from segmented labour markets and cheap exploitation of natural resources which has created a distorted path of growth. Her concluding message to the budding economists in the hall was to "think differently" to overcome the existing challenges to India's development for the future and to utilise potential of our country's domestic market rather than relying on the exports to other countries.

CONFLICT OF DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT–DR. FELIX PADEL



The department of economics, Jesus and Mary College had the privilege of inviting Dr. Felix Padel, an eminent anthropologist and activist to the UGC seminar held on 6th and 7th of October. Dr. Padel has been a professor at the Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIMHR) as well as at the School of Rural Management. He is also the great-great-grandson of Charles Darwin and has studied classical Latin, Greek, ancient history, literature and philosophy. He is a visiting professor at the NE India Study Program in the School of Social Sciences, JNU.

A strong proponent of tribal and village community rights, he said that the current pathway of growth is only going to lead to a cataclysmic future and that the term sustainable development is nothing more than

an idea. During the lecture he used the term “adivasi economics” to describe among many things the environmental friendly attitude of India’s tribal community. He added that we are in reality repressing growth in rural areas in the name of development and that foreign direct investments are simply looting the country’s resources.

We also had the opportunity of asking him a few questions, which included the following:

Question: Should adivasi economics be applied to the modern notion of development?

Answer: Absolutely, what is really required right now is the integration of the tribal culture to the contemporary notion of development. People need to try and understand the richness of adivasi culture and amalgamate it to their plans of rural development.

Question: What is wrong with the current method of development adopted by India?

Answer: The problem like elsewhere is that India is focusing only on short term development. It is ignoring the adverse impacts of its current trajectory of growth. We are quick at branding the tribal people as “underdeveloped” before even attempting to understand their way of thinking and living. India is presently trying to encourage foreign direct investment to boost growth, however these big companies as mentioned before, are simply exploiting the country’s natural resources and its communities.

INDIAN ECONOMY AND ITS GROWTH CHALLENGES–C. P. CHANDRASEKHAR



C. P. Chandrasekhar is currently Professor at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He has published widely in academic journals and is the co-author of *Crisis as Conquest: Learning from East Asia* (Orient Longman), *The Market that Failed: Neo-Liberal Economic Reforms in India* (Leftword Books) and *Promoting ICT for Human Development: India* (Elsevier). He is a regular columnist for *Frontline* (titled Economic Perspectives), *Business Line* (titled Macroscan) and the Web site of *The Hindu* (titled Economy Watch).

In his speech, CP Chandrasekhar spoke about how we should strengthen our democracy. He spoke about how we should recognize today that one needs to think of ways of building social sanction. Targets should be linked with implicit allocation of resources and that effort should be put in to think of prerequisites to create and implement strategies. He also spoke about the urgent need to tackle foreign exchange and balance of payment issues. In the question answer round, on being asked whether the idea of FDI in the agricultural

sector can help solve the problem of low employment benefit in the sector, sir explained increased FDI will not help solve this problem and that not much FDI is waiting to be invested in this particular sector. Apart from this, he also spoke about how it is high time for India to replace China as the manufacturing hub of the world, and also encouraged the use of tariff mechanism and broad ways of manufacturing processes to improve competitiveness in the international market.

RETHINKING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT– V. N. ALOK



Dr. V N Alok is the Associate Professor of Public Finance and Coordinator at the Centre for Urban Studies in the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. He is a doctorate in economics. Dr. Alok has served the XII Finance Commission, India and the First State Finance Commission of Delhi and contributed in the area of local government finances. He has contributed many reports to the Union and State Governments in India.

In this lecture, Dr. Alok talked about development at the local level and how local authorities had a role to play in this process. He discussed how the involvement of local governance in development evolved over the years as he cited the examples of the Athenian

oath from ancient Europe and talked about the principle of subsidiarity, which is essentially a principle of social organization which holds that social and political issues should be dealt with at the most immediate (or local) level that is consistent with their resolution. He then shifted to the discussion regarding the current state of local governance in India. This included breaking down the functions of the Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations and Nagar Panchayats; their fiscal behaviour and their sources of funding. He discussed the reliance on central funding vs. own source revenues. The problem of financial sources and borrowings were talked about and solutions, such as revenue collection in the form of various taxes, were discussed.

In conclusion, Dr. Alok highlighted that the Municipal authorities had to identify their needs more effectively and that Ward and Gram Sabha should be energised. He advocated for timely release of funds and fiscal autonomy along with proper staffing of professionals. He believed that local governments should be given more power to become self-sufficient and be able to carry out development projects without causing a delay due to circling around the bureaucratic pyramid multiple times.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN THE INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR– PROF. EMERITUS UTSA PATNAIK



Professor Emeritus Utsa Patnaik was a professor at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She was the speaker for the valedictory session of the seminar and spoke on the contemporary issues in the Indian agricultural sector.

She started her session by giving us a background on the history of the peasantry in our country and emphasised that it was impossible to understand contemporary issues without knowing the history of the farmers' conditions.

The session was enlightening for each one present as she brought up important events from the colonial era that none of us had studied in our history textbooks. The plight of the farmers suffered as much then as today. A host of issues like the farmers' income deflation were brought up, where the East India Company taxed the farmers and out of the collected taxes paid them for their crop. This led to Britain importing goods without any

cost and further exporting these goods to other countries, making huge profits. Through her narration of such events she put forth the idea that the advanced industrialized world is a result of the exploitation of the farmers by the East India Company.

Speaking of the contemporary issues in the agricultural sector, she emphasised on how since independence the number of farmer suicides has dramatically risen. The cause for this has increasingly become one issue- debt traps. The farmers have to endlessly borrow money to clear their previous debts and when they can't handle it anymore they resort to ending their life. She highlighted that the reason for this was the export led growth and the idea of development that focused on services and manufacturing rather than stabilizing the primary sector. She ended her session by stating that India needed to follow a different growth trajectory and reverse policies that affect the agricultural sector.

The session ended with a question on the reversal of policies and how other countries wouldn't want to invest in India because of this. The student went on to ask if this would adversely affect FDI and increase our budget deficit. Prof. Utsa gave her point of view on the issue, saying that we do not need FDI for growth as we have sufficient resources. If we use those resources correctly, we can sustain ourselves without external help. This would also exterminate the problem of a budget deficit.

The session was enriching and gave the audience a fresh perspective on the notion of development and the contemporary issues in the Indian agricultural sector.

○ Report by: Ecovantage Core Team

ECOVANTAGE 2016

MARKET OF THE INVISIBLES



The participants took on the role of representing marketing agencies. They had to market themselves to a service providing company called 'cabs for her'- a women cab service. In the first round, which was an online round, the participants were sent some social media products like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube video with a particular demand and an initial price given by the company. They had to apply their concepts of economics and choose two products which would minimise their costs. 14 teams were qualified for the final round which had the minimum costs. For the final round, the participants had to make a presentation for the company

which included the details about the products they chose, their unique selling point and their target audience.

The teams which took the prizes were: ShikharLohia and Priyanka Banthia from SSCBS, who bagged the 1st prize of Rs. 5000, while Bhavya Gupta and Dhruv Dangwal received the 2nd prize of Rs. 3000.

PAPER PRESENTATION



The paper presentation event of Ecovantage is the platform where undergraduates can showcase their research papers and are evaluated on the basis of their originality of their research work, their analytical skills and the presentation of their content, along with their comprehension abilities and ability to defend their argument during interjections. The first round consisted of online eliminations on the basis of abstract submissions, while those who advanced to the final round presented their papers at the venue. This year, 8 teams qualified to the final round.

Securing the first prize were Deepankar Singh Rao, NamitaGoel and VaishviGoel with the topic-' Household defecation behaviour and health outcomes: An empirical study in East Delhi', winning a cash prize of Rs 5000.

The second prize winners were Zia Aziz Khan and Suvir Chandra with the topic: 'Feasibility of the voucher system in Indian education', winning a cash prize of Rs 3000.

BRAND TAMBOLA

Similar to the classic Tambola, "Brand Tambola" is a game in which you have brand and company logos instead of numbers. Participants came armed with knowledge of various logos, tag lines, mascots, advertisements and other clues to play a game of Tambola with a twist.

The game was played in teams of two; each team got only one ticket. As a team won any one of the 5 prizes, his/her ticket was taken back immediately. The prizes were given for the following: Early five, 1st Line, 2nd Line, 3rd Line and Full House.

INTERVIEW

It was a matter of great honour and pleasure for the Editorial Board to have the opportunity to ask Professor Utsa Patnaik a few questions. We were exposed to some very valuable insights on certain issues in the form of opinions that she shared with us.

EB: How strongly do you agree or disagree with the ideals of Marxism-Leninism? What do you think will be the biggest impact of the change in the central political ideology of a developing country to Marxism-Leninism?

UP: Marxism-Leninism tries to analyse the historical development of societies using the method of philosophical materialism. This sees labour and the *praxis* of labour as paramount in generating social wealth. It finds that in all class societies a small minority of people who have monopolised property rights (to land, finance or other resources) succeed in snatching the product of their labour from the majority which is left in a state of deprivation. It sees human freedom as conditional on transcending such iniquitous class systems to actively achieve the potential for a full life for all. I find this analysis to be historically convincing and the vision inspiring.

The biggest impact would be in following policies to curb the excess of wealth in a few hands and strive towards a more egalitarian distribution to benefit the poor.

EB: How do you think will it affect the agricultural sector in particular with a shift away from capitalistic production in agriculture? Do you think it will result in effective long-term poverty alleviation?

UP: The producers in agriculture which is the base, the primary cornerstone of the economy, would need to benefit from equitable *asset redistributive policies* combined with *price support* given the unfair subsidy practices of the advanced North, and *protection* from global price volatility. Public provision of healthcare and education in rural areas is necessary. These policies would stabilise peasant production and livelihoods, generate growth aimed at the domestic market and raise the standard of living of the rural masses.

EB: Had India not experienced the prolonged capitalist imperialism imposed by the British, how do you think the mode of production would have evolved?

UP: Without 200 years of colonial subjugation, given the high global demand for our products from the then industrialising world, we could have kept and used our own exchange earnings to import technology and make the transition to a modern economic structure, as Japan could do with far lower earnings than ours. In the colonised Indian economy, the peasant and workers who actually produced the goods, earnings gold and forex through export, were not given the local currency value of their global earnings products but 'paid' out of their own taxes to the government, in short not paid at all. A large part of their taxes simply changed its form from cash to export goods. The gold and forex they earned remained in London with the British government. At least one-third of total tax and other revenues in India were thus not spent in the normal way within the country every year, but were embodied in the export goods – this meant that surplus budgets were being operated every year, which exercised a strongly income-deflating impact. I discuss this in terms of present day macroeconomics, in my paper 'The Free Lunch' which is the first chapter in the book titled *Globalization under Hegemony* edited by K.S. Jomo (published 2006 by Oxford University Press).

EB: Despite presence of banks in rural areas farmers still depend to a large extent on informal channels for credit. What are the issues that farmers face in sourcing loans from banks and what according to you could be the long term approach for a sound rural credit policy?

UP: The access to institutional (bank) credit for rural producers had improved greatly after the 1969 nationalisation of banks and the opening of thousands of rural and peri-urban branches, also agriculture and small scale industry had been declared a 'priority sector' for lending namely loans were given at a lower interest rate. This helped to reduce the stranglehold of moneylenders over rural credit.

The problems started 25 years later with neo-liberal economic reforms, which included 'financial sector reforms' from 1994 which altered completely the existing policy. Priority sector was re-defined in such a way that most rural credit now went to large enterprises, and low-cost bank credit to cultivators

dried up. The moneylenders got back into the act, charging exorbitant interest rates, At the same time higher-cost export crops were encouraged which required more credit which the farmers could not now easily access from banks forcing them to turn to private lenders.

Obviously these bad policies need to be reversed.

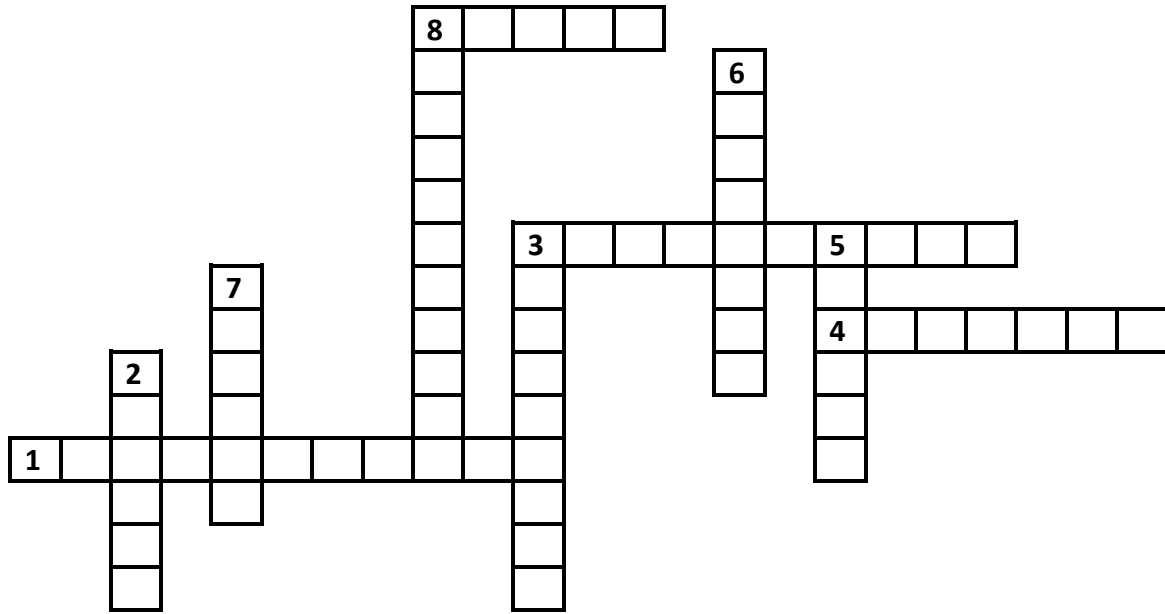
EB: Could you tell us more about your work on Ricardo's fallacy? (We promise not to mix it up with our course content!)

UP: My paper titled 'Ricardo's Fallacy' was published as a chapter in the book titled *The Pioneers of Development Economics* edited by K.S. Jomo (Delhi: Tulika, 2005).

The major part of world trade was in primary goods and about four-fifths of primary goods trade was in tropical crops mainly from colonies. These crops cannot be produced in cold temperate lands where today's advanced countries are located. Yet Ricardo assumed that 'both countries produce both goods' in his 2 country 2 good model of comparative advantage – an incorrect statement of fact. In fact his unstated assumption is 'all countries produce all goods'. But cost of production for tropical crops cannot even be defined in advanced countries where their output is and always will be zero. So no question of defining 'comparative cost' arises. For example the transformation frontier between coffee and cloth, or sugarcane and cloth can be defined for India but not for Germany, U.K, or USA which cannot produce coffee or sugarcane. Since Ricardo's assumption (both countries produce both goods) is not true, his conclusion of mutual benefit from trade does not follow. Ricardo's theory is incorrect since it contains this fallacy – a material fallacy of a particular type which logicians call 'the converse fallacy of accident'. I discuss this with a numerical example and at greater length in my paper.

EB: What advice would you give to young aspiring economists?

UP: Never take any proposition for granted and as true if it goes against fact and logic. Always try to be intellectually honest and do not compromise on principles for non-academic reasons like doing well in life.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1) "..... protection—the right of the’s owner to prevent others from making copies—trades off the costs of limiting access to a work against the benefits of providing incentives to create the work in the first place. Striking the correct balance between access and incentives is the central problem inlaw. For law to promote economic efficiency, its principal legal doctrines must, at least approximately, maximize the benefits from creating additional works minus both the losses from limiting

access and the costs of administering protection."

What is the subject being discussed here?

2) What will we call a person who lacks wisdom, discretion and good judgement skills?

(Not everything here needs to be related to economics!)

4) Every person in this universe is driven by this motive. What is it?

8) An item of economic worth, under the ownership of an individual, a corporation or a country, which is expected to provide a benefit out of it in the future.

DOWN

2) The imperceptible market force that helps the demand and of goods in a free market to reach equilibrium automatically is the invisible hand.

3) What is it which is good for debtors but bad for creditors?

5) How are these pictures related?



6) He incorporates all the factors of production, adds economic value to them and sells them in the market. Who is he?

7) Trade deficit is caused when become greater than exports.

8) One of the greatest advantages of social media is that companies get to know about the demographic situation and interests of the users, which help them to target the audience which would be genuinely interested in buying their product or service.

- Khushboo Hanjura & Rohanshi Vaid

ANSWERS

ACROSS

- 1) COPYRIGHT
- 3) INFLATION
- 4) PROFIT
- 8) ASSET
- 7) IMPORT
- 8) ADVERTISING

DOWN

- 2) SUPPLY
- 3) IMPRUDENT
- 5) EXPORT
- 6) PRODUCER

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THE CONTRARIAN





THE CONTRARIAN

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The idea of gender equality from an economic perspective, advocates a very simple concept of equity. According to this concept, all human beings - regardless of the gender with which they identify themselves - are entitled to basic rights and economic autonomy. True equality lies in accepting the differences in individual people, while acknowledging their entitlement to a fair and equal treatment. The phenomenon strives to ensure that all individuals in a society have the freedom of choice to work, earn, and make their independent consumption decisions without facing any discrimination.

This issue of the Contrarian brings out and analyses the various challenges that lie in the path to such an equitable society.

Join us, as we embark on an expedition to the end of the rainbow, battling the evils of society that keep every individual on the gender spectrum from total, and unquestionable equality.

Happy reading!

Meghaa Gangahar and Natasha D'cruze

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Gender Perspectives in Economics: Through the Lens of a Woman

In the current age, 'equality' is a word we often come across. When talking about equality, gender equality in particular is a much popular concept. As a matter of fact, the concept holds great importance in widening the scope and even possibilities in many different fields. Economics is one such field which could use more female perspectives. The subject formed all its basic ideas and concepts in a time when women did not work outside their kitchens and backyards, so all the ideas, the assumptions, the rationality - were all extensively from the male point of view and the male roles in the economic contributions.

Gender role-play

An update on the situation surely includes the roles that women play in the contribution to the economy because clearly women are working in jobs that were initially 'not meant for them'. The new age literature on economics distinguishes or rather, tries to explain and include the different gender roles. The misconceptions about the 'earning capabilities' of women have vanished with time, but the original ideas of economic activities that are to be included in the GDP remains the same. It is to bring this perspective into line that Feminist Economics studies came into the picture. This study focuses on the study of economics with all its originality minus the gender bias or male tilt of the subject. One of the arguments follows that many things that mostly women do, like management of the house in all forms, should find a way to be included into the GDP, unlike the beliefs of the mainstream economics that lists it under non-economic activity, as all these 'chores' do contribute to enhancement of the economic activity. It is a means to higher productivity.

Finding an identity

In the words of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, a woman with progressive ideas, "Women who are economically tied to their husbands lose their sense of individuality". Economic dependency will in fact lead any person to be answerable and obedient to the person who supports them. With time, along with the job opportunities, even the definition of dependency has been changing for women. The importance given to household chores has changed from what it was before. All of this could be reflected

in the accounts, only if they were represented in the field which decides what to account for. This is where the lack of women in the field of economics is prevalent. As a reflective thought - economics is a field where one usually cannot quote the name of a female economist by reflex, as opposed to a male economist. This could have many reasons, rooting from the lower education level and the lack of encouragement that women tend to receive in the field. So clearly, what the subject lacks is a balance of perspectives.

Basically, women are flourishing in all possible areas. But there exists a reality of gender bias in positions and wages to this date. Although the modern economists have been experimental with the wide scope of the subject in qualitative degree, it sometimes requires female economists to bring out the female perspectives and plight which might pick out details which are often skipped male observation. For this and more, the field of economics needs to cover gender gaps so that the subject can change and reach new heights with changing times.

- Jenny Abraham

Gender and Investment Decisions

We all know the role investments play in an economy. Be it stocks, bonds, mutual funds, real estate or any of the items of an endless list, there are clear indicators of behavioral differences in the investing pattern. While there are many factors that affect these decisions such as race, ethnicity, demography etc., we are going to analyze the effects of gender on the same. It's important to know why there have been studies that conclude the choices and returns of the assets are different for both men and women. Another matter of concern is the route this is taking in the present scenario; all of which will be discussed in this article.

From the early 1990s there have been various groups of individuals that have been actively involved in finding these differences in investment. Many of them have obtained their dataset from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF, conducted by the Federal Reserve). The major variable that is responsible for the difference in investment is risk tolerance. Single women were found to be more conservative in their approach than both their male counterparts and married couples (Sung and Hanna, 1996). An explanation could be that women are more comprehensive in their research about the various portfolios and attach more weight to the negative aspects therein backing away from riskier assets while men tend to be relatively nonchalant often overestimating themselves.

One should also note that the decisions to be taken often stem from other determinants such as income and wealth. Both of which again are tricky territories considering a universal pay-gap problem between men and women and the same when it comes to inheritance. Women are clearly at a disadvantage because of this budget constraint problem which is why they go for less risky investments. It's well known that an increase in wealth and income makes one less risk averse (Arano, Parker, and Terry, 2002)

; Hence in most cases men are geared to climb up the professional ladder sooner thereby enabling them to venture into riskier prospects. Married couples split the risk between each other and hence compared to single women take more chances with their finances.

Another noticeable fact is the dependency on financial advisors. Women seem more comfortable

in learning from these advisors and rely on their knowledge and experience when it comes to major investments. On the other hand men are on an average more skeptical in listening to these finance gurus (A slight indication to that adage that men hate asking for directions). There is also a concern that it maybe so that these advisors see women in general as risk averse and, often suggest to them only such a set of assets.

There is also an indication that confidence plays a major role in the choices men and women make. Risk taking is also linked to higher confidence levels exhibited relatively more by males. This can be attributed to various social and cultural factors. Upbringing and external influences about gender identities and roles mold a person's mindset and in turn affect their decision-making skills. Women are seldom encouraged to think about savings and investment and are often pushed into making marriage and family life a priority.

Though times are changing with a feminist wave trying to make the world an equal place for all, there are still miles to go before we can rest. One very crucial element of investment is that women need to accumulate assets and invest in instruments with higher returns for their retirement tenure as on an average women live longer than men and hence there is a dire need of more finance for them. We notice females managing day-to-day expenses more than the long term finances, which are often under the prerogative of the men in the family. Some recent studies show some converging results wherein women also are taking risks in investment, housing etc. But, the process is slow and we need to make sure that girls from a young age are taught the need to save and invest for themselves both at homes and at educational institutes. Only then will we be able to witness change in the society and in the economy.

-Anna Brittas

Financial inclusion: Leaping over the Gender Gap

A quest for equality

Several social, cultural and structural factors have inhibited the financial inclusion of certain groups on the gender spectrum. Deep rooted gender roles that have established a hold over society for centuries are perhaps the biggest contributor to such economic discrimination. Such disparity is considerably starker in the developing economies where the primitive gender roles prevail. The conventional gender roles have always held the male member of a familial economic unit to be the 'bread-winner', while the females were typically involved in child-rearing and domestic chores. The label of bread-winner came with the responsibility of finding formal employment and claiming a stream of income. The male was thus the chief economist of the household who dictated the budget, while the female's domestic labour was considered to be less of an imputed cost which deserved pay, and more of a 'moral responsibility'.

To close gaps and push ahead

In 2014, The G20 Leaders' Communique pinned up a target to reduce gender gap in economic participation by 25 per cent by the year 2025. Bringing more women into the labour force can considerably boost the GDP of an economy. Closing the gender gap in the workforce could yield \$12 trillion of incremental global GDP by 2025, which would mean an additional 11 per cent (McKinsey Global Institute, 2015). It focused on the giant gains from this effort in the areas of South Asia, the Middle East and North Africa – regions known to house a majority of developing countries.

To achieve these benefits, it is critical to ensure the financial inclusion of women- allowing them to save, invest and borrow in order to insure their lives and business endeavours. Women, who largely stay a part of the informal economy, must also be brought under the formal sector for effective realization of gains. One way to accelerate this process would be to improve the access to credit for women. Closing in on the gender gap in credit access could push the growth rate of the developing world up by as much as 1.1 per cent (Goldman Sachs Global Markets Institute, 2014).

The most common form of women- driven entrepreneurial efforts are the Small and Medium sized enterprises (SMEs). About 40 per cent of the world's informal SMEs are women-owned, while this figure is even less than one-third of the formal SMEs. These women-operated SMEs have an enormous potential for incorporating more female labour and boosting economic growth. A majority of these SMEs are unserved or underserved in terms of access to credit, and closing this gap could result in a GDP increase of over 12 per cent in developing countries by 2030 (ibid). Women-owned enterprises face several barriers to be able to function efficiently – besides cultural factors, there are major infrastructural and educational barriers that prevail.

Credit where due

The specific struggles faced with credit include a dearth of institutions willing to finance, women's lack of collateral, weak property rights, and discriminatory regulations and customs. There is also skepticism involved with women and financial institutions. The lower education levels coupled with the lack of exposure, keep women from understanding the benefits of financial services and results in a low level of trust on the financial institutions. The financial institutions are also not always well-versed with the barriers women face, and are often reluctant to be more accommodative.

Microfinance as a tool for financial inclusion has gained momentum in developing countries after its introduction in Bangladesh in the 1970s by Mohammed Yunus. Essentially, Microfinance refers to the extension of small-sized loans to the poor along with other financial services such as savings facilities and insurance support. This empowers the poor to pursue entrepreneurship work to generate an income stream, thus alleviating them from monetary deprivation. This model has proven to be a successful development tool over the years. By 2013, Over 211 million clients were reached by 3,098 microfinance institutions; 114 million of these clients were living in extreme poverty. Of these poorest clients, 82.6 per cent, or over 94 million, were women. (Microcredit Summit Campaign Report, 2015).

The NGOs cater to a vast number of poor at the grass-root level, giving them an alternative to the tyranny of local moneylenders, while acting as a stepping stone before applying for formal bank loans which are harder to obtain. Women, especially the

Self-help Groups (SHGs) they form, are star benefactors of this scheme, as they are considered highly reliable borrowers due to mutual insurance within the group. Several NGOs provide tailor-made financial services to provide a source of income to the women, who can further invest this in education and to raise the household nutrition levels and well-being with their consumption choices. In an average developing nation, gender inequality – as measured by the Gender Inequality Index – can reduce by half if the proportion of women accessing microfinance services increases by just 15 per cent. (Zhang & Posso, 2017)

While more and more women are financially assimilating into the economy, they are still miles away from economic independence. Despite several organisations over the world vociferously pushing for gender equality, the oppression targeting females and other minority genders ravages on. However, the world has been evolving and its social conventions being challenged; although the rate of evolution has been fairly uneven across the map.

-Meghaa Gangahar

Striving for Gender Equality to Boost Economic Growth

Gender inequality remains one of the prime barriers to human development. Along with holding down human development, gender inequality is also a major cause for low economic development in many countries across the globe. In the last century, women have made huge strides in achieving a variety of rights but still haven't reached the benchmark 'equivalent' of men. The discrimination they face, from access to education to equal work opportunities, has slowed down economic growth across the globe.

The most well-known substantiation of the significance of equality for economic development comes from the World Bank's 'Gender Mainstreaming Strategy' which was launched in 2001. The research showed that countries which discriminate against women tend to experience slower economic growth and poverty reduction as compared to those which treat men and women equally.

There are several indices used study to establish the costs of gender inequality. One of the most well-known indices to study this trend, is the Gender Inequality Index. It is a measure of the inequality in three spheres for human development- reproductive health, empowerment and economic status. Studying these three aspects using various indicators such as mortality rate, parliamentary seats held by women, and labour force participation among others, gives a fair picture of the costs incurred by gender inequality. India ranks 127 out of 155 countries and it is one of lowest in the South Asian region. Another one is the Gender Gap Index compiled by the World Economic Forum, which is a measure of the gap between men and women based on economy, education, health and political representation. India ranks 87th on the GGI, and has made progress only on the primary education availability front.

These indices highlight areas in need of critical policy intervention and more importantly, stimulate proactive thinking. Developing countries have more to gain from decreasing this vast gap as compared to developed countries. Taking the example of India, in a recent study by the IMF it was found that India's GDP can increase by 27 per cent if women's

participation in the labour force can be increased to equal men. The gender gap in the labour force in India is around 50 per cent, which is much larger as compared to other countries.

To resolve these issues it is imperative to begin by investing in the basic building blocks needed for closing this gap. The starting point for change is access to education. Many societies discriminate against women and girls for access to education. Uneducated women are either incapable of being employed or are restrained from working due to cultural impositions. Education allows women to be independent, get jobs and most essentially be aware of their rights. Educated women are able to get out of early and forced marriages, make better careers and fight for equal wage.

Access to education is also linked to awareness about women's sexual and reproductive health rights. Talking about sexual health is a taboo in many societies and the lack of awareness amongst women is a cause for lower productivity and participation in various fields. Educated women are capable of making more informed decisions about the childbirth and their sexual health, which has proven to contribute to women's health, increasing their participation in the labour force and consequently increasing their productivity.

Another important aspect that most indices highlight is the proportion of women representatives in the Parliament. Representing women in leading positions is important because more often than not, issues related to women are not given enough weight. Violence against women, ownership rights have held down women, restricting their mobility and keeping them from engaging in processes of social and economic development.

Women, at an average, reinvest up to 90 per cent of their income into their households. Reducing gender inequality gives women more money and independence to spend on welfare and education of the next generation, which are critical gears for reducing poverty and promoting development. Gender equality has unprecedented potential to increase the pace of economic growth exponentially.

-Seerat Byala

Gender Implications of Economic Globalization

Economic globalization is the increasing economic integration and interdependence of national, regional, and local economies through intensified trade of goods, services, technology, capital and labour¹. Beginning as early as 400 BC, economic globalization experienced slowdown during World War I. Then it gained momentum due to advancement of science and technology, market oriented economic reforms, and contribution by multinational corporations (MNCs).

For a long time, the primary responsibility of a woman has been assumed to be looking after the family and doing the household chores. This constrains her participation in the labour force which means limited work experience; this establishes lower earnings by women and wage gaps in the labour market in the future also. Interestingly, the system of economic globalization has had umpteen implications on women, gender relations, gender inequality, etc of the countries involved. Let us see how it has changed the aforementioned scenario.

Implications:

Globalization involves broader communication lines which attracts foreign companies to the respective nations. This increases and enhances employment opportunities for both men and women. But as female labour force participation rises, they come across more opportunities for higher pay which raises their self confidence by making them independent and promotes gender equalization. Thus globalization has the potential to empower women.

Globalization entails exchange of ideas and culture as a result of rigorous trans-national trade. Firstly, this liberalizes the conservative thinking of societies encouraging women to take up new challenges in all spheres of life. Secondly, it has a demonstration effect on women themselves. Now, demonstration effect is the effect on the behavior of individuals caused by observing the actions of others and their consequences². So the cultural exposure encourages women to involve in activities that women in other nations are getting into and are having a better status in the society than them.

Every coin has two sides; likewise, globalization has a darker side too.

Economic globalization was accompanied by deregulation of many industries like that of the automotive sector in India in 1983, without required regulations to ensure provisioning of social benefits to workers in place. Moreover, certain arrangements like sub-contracting and outsourcing started becoming popular, under which, workers have limited control over the employment arrangement. This increased the economic risk and opportunity cost of working women as it reduced women's earning potential. This made investing in girls' and women's education costlier and discouraged the same.

The MNCs employ more female workers as they are more easily able to coerce them to work for less than prescribed working provisions and in shoddy conditions especially women in dire need of employment. Most of the female job seekers are employed as labourers, operators or production workers with very few getting a stance in the top managerial or executive level. Women do two thirds of the world's work, receive 10% of the world's income and own 1% of the means of production³. Thus, globalization is actually reinforcing the subordinate image of women that has been created by the society in the past.

To counter this, we need to focus on the female education rate. Two – thirds of the 774 million illiterate people in the world are female⁴. So awareness should be spread about importance of education among girls. Quality of teaching in government schools should be assessed regularly even if such schools are in remote rural areas. This will improve education in rural areas and make it worthwhile to invest in girls' and women's education. This will improve market value of female workers and they can acquire better job positions which has a lot of chance to transform the society's perception about women.

Due to lack of availability of enough employment opportunities and trying to fight for better professional positions in the midst of patriarchy and intense competition, women end up working for longer hours. So when female workers alone are responsible for both the domestic work and official work, as presumed by many societies, they undergo mental stress, straining of social relationships, psychological problems and chronic fatigue. Also, often insufficient dietary intake paired with the heavy work load leads to various disorders and deficiencies. An environment that fosters gender

equality, democracy and justice should be created by ensuring peoples' compliance with laws. This will support working women to put up with their demanding lifestyle.

The trans-national trade of advanced technology, industries like handloom and food processing, which were predominant among women, have resulted in large scale unemployment among the female workers. This has caused large scale unemployment of women in the operational level. So, avenues that provide employment to a large number of rural women like handicrafts etc. should not be done away with because of emerging MNCs; but such industries should be protected and preserved through various measures. This will help to uplift the women who are left behind in the globalization process.

In the era of globalization, night shifts have increased with rise in call centres and export oriented companies. A large number of women work during night shifts in the absence of required protection and transportation facilities. Thus with economic globalization, mistreatment and harassment of women has been on the rise. We have more than enough laws for the same; but need of the hour is stricter enforcement of the existing laws. Proper transportation facilities should be provided to women during night shifts, the cabs should be strictly tracked all through its route. Such steps should be taken to ensure safety of women.

Though globalization has the potential to mitigate gender-based issues however, if not monitored with prudence it can spur negative impacts on the socio-economic status of a nation.

-Arpita S Abraham

Women's Role in Agriculture



"When women are empowered and can claim their rights and access to land, leadership, opportunities and choices, economies grow, food security is enhanced and prospects are improved for current and future generations", Michelle Bachelet - Executive Director of UN Women

Agriculture is the backbone of every economy. It is the main source of livelihood for rural people and makes a major contribution to the GDP of developing countries. As countries develop, the share of agriculture in employment as well as in their GDP reduces. However, agriculture still plays an essential role in every economy as it forms the foundation for food security.

Unlike other sectors, women have always been a part of agriculture. A major reason for this would be that in this industry, there are no barriers to entry for women. On an average, women comprise 43% of the agricultural labour force in developing countries. Women are found to be as efficient as men in the fields (if not more), but are unable to achieve the same quantity of yield since they get limited access to resources, including land, financial services, and inputs.

Nearly all rural women take part in some form of farming activity, regardless of whether they are paid or not. Various studies show that women's contribution to agriculture might actually be more than men's, in terms of hours spent on the field and number of tasks performed, which could be because, generally, women perform their tasks manually, unlike men who use animals and machinery to perform the same task. Since women use manual labour, their contribution is often considered less productive and is overlooked, resulting in fewer wages that are not enough to make them self-reliant. Very few women own any land in their own name. As of 2007, women headed

only 10.9% of agricultural holdings in India. The discrimination against women is evident. However, the unorganized nature of the agricultural sector discourages them from raising their voices.

The Department of Agriculture in India has taken some steps to improve the state of women farmers in India, like mandatory representation of women farmers in decision making bodies, subsidised prices for inputs, training programmes, and earmarking at least 30% of the expenditure for women in various schemes, including National Food Security Mission, and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.

In 2011, the Indian government announced Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana as a sub component of the National Rural Livelihood Mission, which aimed to organize and mobilize women farmers into groups, organise training sessions and exposure visits for women farmers, and provide them with better access to inputs and assets required for agriculture, gender-friendly tools, and food and nutritional security for women farmers.

South Korea, Japan, and Taiwan showcase success stories in improving rural women's conditions. The South Korean government supports an organization of rural women called Rural Women Leaders Federation, and promotes improvement of rural women's living standards through adult education and support for non-farm income activities. Japan's Farm Management Agreement promotes gender equality in the rural economy through division of roles, ownership of property, equal share in income, and improvement of working conditions. Taiwan government has been sponsoring projects to raise the financial viability of rural women.

The government of India has surely taken some important steps to curb gender inequality in rural areas and empower women farmers, but it still has a long way to go.

Various steps still need to be taken to raise the living standards of women farmers. Women need to be educated, not just about farming but also about the agricultural market and how they can benefit from the various schemes provided by the government. The women's unpaid household work should also be recognized and schemes should be introduced to help with this work. Women farmers need to be given technical training so that they can benefit from

mobile apps designed especially for farmers, such as Kisan Suvidha, AgriMarket etc.

Women are often seen working tirelessly in the capacity of homemakers but when these women are given an equal opportunity to enter the working force, they can contribute significantly to both manually and intellectually challenging pursuits. Achieving this level of equal opportunity for both men and women is the first step to socio-economic growth in a nation.

-Sanjana Mahajan

The Economic Costs of Wage Gap

For centuries now, women have faced discrimination in a number of areas, ranging from being denied basic education to being denied the right to vote.

Gender discrimination is known to affect the economy in a number of ways. For one, when women are discriminated against and not given jobs, the productivity of a country goes down, and thus the economy does not grow to its full potential.

The most obvious discrimination against women can be seen by the wage gap. The wage gap refers to the difference in earnings between a man and a woman. For the year 2016 in India, studies showed that a man earns a gross hourly salary of Rs, 288.68, while a woman in the same job earns Rs, 207.85. Further, while analyzing the level of female participation in the economy, reports slot India as one of the bottom 10 countries on its list. Thus, in addition to unequal pay, there is also unequal representation, because while women constitute almost half the Indian population, their representation in the work force amounts to only about one-fourth of the total.

There are a number of reasons that have been given to explain the reasons for this wage gap. One of the main causes is the way women's competences are valued compared to men's. Jobs that have a female majority as its workforce are, generally, undervalued and thus, do not pay as well. For example, in shops, women who run the cash register are paid less than men who supervise the aisles, even though the jobs require quite similar skill sets.

Women experience greater difficulties than men when it comes to balancing work and private life. Women shoulder more responsibility in terms of family, care, and domestic responsibilities both socially and biologically. More women, as compared to men, take parental leave. This, along with the lack of childcare and elderly care facilities, means that women are often forced to leave their jobs to tend to their family.

Consequently, women have more career interruptions or work shorter hours than men. This has a negative impact on their career development

and promotion prospects. It also means less financially rewarding careers.

Studies have shown that a woman who graduates from the same school, and has the exact same qualifications as her male classmate, earns an average of 7 percent less than him. This gap increases the longer a woman works, and overall a woman makes 1.2 million dollars less than a man, with the exact same qualifications and job, in her lifetime. Apart from the wage gap having an obvious effect on the lives of women, this gap also affects the economy as a whole.

If this wage gap was to end, economists predict that the economy would be able to grow by 3-4 percent. There are a number of reasons for this growth. Women who would be earning as much as a man, would also tend to spend more, thus expanding the economy. Women around the world are known to invest first in their families and surrounding communities. Studies and data show that women save more than men do, and with these savings, women invest in those around them. By spending more of their earned income on healthcare, food, and education for themselves and their families, women reinvest monies into their surrounding communities, multiplying the effect of their economic participation by creating more jobs and diversifying local economies.

Furthermore, equal pay incentivizes women to work better and more efficiently. Women who are constantly exposed to discrimination are susceptible to low self-esteem which leads to lower efficiency, and may eventually lead to them leaving their jobs. By paying women less than men, a country is directly decreasing its efficiency, and thus, its output.

-Priyanjali Roy Chaudhury

The Bias in Higher Education

The world is far from perfect - and probably will never be. We have lots of extensively discussed issues, while some don't get the attention they deserve. However, one thing is for sure, the only way a solution can come up is by way of deliberation, research and media attention. Gender discrimination is unfortunately still rampant in almost all aspects of life, although its intensity differs substantially across various fields. Education has now been identified as a basic human right, yet it is still difficult for many to access it and is especially so for the members of the fairer half.

Let us begin by stating the known, the state of female education on an average has been improving over the years, but it is still far from equal for most countries, particularly so for the developing and the backward ones. Since this is a very wide topic we shall restrict ourselves to discussing some gender issues prevalent at the higher education level. Barring the OECD countries, most nations have more men pursuing higher education than women. However, even in the OECD nations there are more men in universities than women. Women in these countries tend to attend community colleges, junior colleges or take up vocational courses. Also universally, technical courses are taken up by men whilst women pursue the so called "soft" subjects like literature and arts. If these were solely based on individual choices uninfluenced by external factors then, it may not be an issue that requires deliberation. The fact remains however that societal norms, expectations and the environment shape individual choices. Household responsibilities are still primarily associated with women even in the developed nations as is childcare. This means that society as a whole encourages women to take up subjects that do not have much potential in terms of wages. When the wages are low, the opportunity cost of fulfilling household responsibilities at the stake of one's job decreases, hence making it easier to conform to the norms considered appropriate for each gender.

Moreover, job placements are biased in favor of men. This means that even if women were to take up courses with high wage potential, the chances of them getting placed would be much lower than their male counterparts. Hence their expected wage would be lower, which in turn would dissuade women from pursuing these courses in the first

place. Higher wages also have a strong correlation with long work hours which often invariably degrade the quality of childcare, a task that is, as mentioned previously, predominately associated with women. Also long work hours are considered detrimental to a women's safety particularly in a country like ours.

The above stated gender associated factors and more together end up affecting the kind of courses women pursue at the higher education level which in turn keep them from achieving their true potential, economically or otherwise. These then are also the elements that keep wage equalization at bay and also prevent an increase in the economic valuation of women. Thence, equality in education is a feat that is yet to be achieved, even by the most progressive of nations.

-Ashley Jose

On Gender in the Nursing Profession

Tessin, twenty five, finished her degree in General Nursing at Thiruvalla, Kerala, and migrated to Delhi at the age of twenty one. Originally a resident of Idukki, she spent around 2 lakh rupees in acquiring her nursing degree from a private institution in Thiruvalla. For this expensive degree, she had to take an education loan. In 2014, Tessin has now been working in Delhi for four years- currently being employed in one of the multi-specialty chain hospitals of Fortis Healthcare in Noida.

At Fortis hospital, a day is divided into three work-shifts for nurses, and it is compulsory for a nurse to serve at least eight night shifts per month (a night shift is between eight p.m. and eight a.m.). Tessin told us that even though a morning shift that starts at eight a.m. is officially supposed to end at two p.m., it typically lasts till about four in the afternoon. Even in a multi-national healthcare institution like Fortis, the nurse-patient ratio is low enough to keep nurses extremely busy all the day- so much so that lunch breaks are often missed because of workload. No overtime is paid for working extra hours in the day- though an extra night duty in a month is rewarded with a day off. However, it is unusual for female nurses to take more than a single extra night duty per month. We spoke with Tessin on a weekday when she was off-duty. She told us how nurses at Fortis get a single day off per week; however, the exact day of holiday is revealed to them only one day in advance meaning that they cannot make any plans for the day. The two and a half days of paid leave per month are normally 'accumulated' (that is, not claimed as leave for a long period) so that these leaves can be used to go home (Kerala) once a year.

After four years of experience in the nursing sector, her current salary is only Rs. 22,000 (cost to company) from which PF and taxes are deducted. She reports that in 2012, nurses at Fortis (Noida) went on a twenty-one day long strike, demanding better wages. Even though they were successful in negotiating a slight increase, their bargaining power was rendered low by the fact that Fortis called in nurses from other branches of their hospital chain.

This is just the tip of the ice berg. This is not an isolated case. It is much the same story all the nurses will have to narrate in the capital. And it is in fact a pan India phenomenon. Nursing is the most essential profession for the smooth functioning of

the medical services. Despite the piousness and hard work involved, the profession is not valued and paid what it deserves in India. Hence among the nursing community as a whole a general keenness to migrate to foreign countries where they are duly paid is visible. The extremely strenuous working conditions and the low pay can be mainly attributed to one major aspect of the profession – that it is a female dominated one. This gives the profession a weaker bargaining power like is the case with all the weaker sections of the society and hence needs greater degree of organisation for the society to pay heed.

Nothing in literature questions why women are the major stakeholders in the profession. It is just assumed that women would do better in a care giving industry. While in the same care giving industry there is no edge for a woman medical practitioner. So delving deeper, along with the care giving industry argument the greater demand for women can be more justified by the cheaper availability of female work force. Neoliberal capitalism, instead of freeing women from traditional bonds, has institutionalized care-giving as a woman's job. Of particular importance why women earn much less than they deserve in the nursing field can be directly linked to fact that there is lack of unionization. And according to the study 'Rethinking Citizenship, Community and Rights: The Case of Nurses from Kerala in Delhi' by Sreelekha Nair (2007) the notion of nurses as belonging to the same community does not seem to translate into the creation of a collective agency to bargain for their rights. This is very similar to the cases where women dominate a particular field of employment in general, for instance, domestic workers as well. This has a lot to do with the fact that woman empowerment though an oft emphasized fact has still to go a long way. "While the salary offered to a fresh nurse in a public sector hospital before the implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations was in the basic scale of Rs 5,500, the total salary of a nurse in a private hospital who has completed the general nursing midwifery degree (which takes 3½ years after 10+2 years of schooling) ranges anywhere from Rs 2,500 to Rs 6,000".

Sreelekha Nair also reported of a poor nurse-patient ratio in private hospitals- 1:30 on average, and as low as 1:50 in the general ward. Measures for overtime payment were only considered after

prolonged protests from nurses. An interesting analysis by Nair was that provision of accommodation, although useful for migrant nurses (study was for Delhi), was being used by most hospitals as a mechanism of control. Hostels within or close to the premises of the hospital, along with transport service (usually an ambulance), allowed hospitals to summon nurses at unexpected hours at short notice. As regarding organization, Nair claimed that traditional trade unions had not been consistent in their efforts to improve the bargaining power of nurses. One reason stated for this was the straightforward male bias against a profession dominated by women, which caused the nurses' cause to be relegated to the background in the joint struggles of hospital workers.

Nair's description of the approach of female nurses is summarized as- "... finding escape routes from the basic problems of Indian hospitals has been easier than collective organizing in an already chaotic private sector." In 2011, when Beena Baby, a nurse at the Asian Heart Hospital in Mumbai allegedly committed suicide due to harassment by her employers, a large number of nurses gathered at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi to raise their voice against poor working conditions prevailing in Delhi hospitals (reported by The Hindu, New Delhi, November 26, 2011) In particular, they protested against an illegal bond system which required the payment of a certain amount for leaving a nursing job during the bond period. Other issues raised in the protest demonstration were that of pay-scale and of gender-categorization in the profession.

The nurses complained that salaries in private sector (as low as Rs. 7000 per month) were too low as compared to those in public sector hospitals (around Rs. 35,000 per month). Also, male nurses complained that private hospitals were highly unwilling to employ male nurses. This complaint of the male nurses is reconcilable when one realise that private hospitals are at a better position to exploit the nursing professionals if they belong to the weaker gender. Even now nothing substantial has been done for the cause and it remains one of those fields where one can so evidently see women toiling away without receiving the rewards they deserve. Remedying these would first and foremost require the government and the concerned institutions accept the biases in the field of employment based on gender.

-Ms. Anna David

WOMEN AND WORK: THE CURIOUS CASE OF DECLINING LABOR-FORCE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA

NAVEEN J. THOMAS

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India has seen a stagnation of Female Labor Force Participation (FLFP) over the period following the adoption of pro-market policies during the early 1990s. This has happened despite appreciable increases in the education levels of women, declining fertility rates and fairly rapid economic growth in the period post liberalization, which in normal circumstances should have raised and not reduced FLFP. This decline in FLFP is concerning at many levels and there is a large body of research that has attempted to pin down the causes of this puzzle. However, none provide a conclusive cause for this decline. This article attempts to provide a glimpse into this issue and has four broad objectives. The first is to get a sense of the extent and severity of the symptom, that is declining and stagnating FLFP. The second is to understand why female participation in the labor force is important from the perspective of the Indian economy. The third objective is to analyze existing literature to explain the puzzling decline of FLFP. The final objective is to see if there are ways to get women back to the workforce.

To get a better sense of the changes in labor force participation, we look at the NSS employment surveys, each a decade apart, post 1990. The trends in both male and female labor force participation in 1993-94 (NSS 50th round), 2004-05 (NSS 60th round) and 2011-12 (NSS 68th round) are analysed. To avoid including individuals pursuing higher education and hence, being outside the labor force, the population that is considered for the LFPR calculations are in the age group of 25-60 years. The appendix provides graphs for LFPR in both rural and urban sectors. It is observed that the labor force participation rate for men is high and has displayed a fair amount of stability over the reference period. However, when it comes to FLFP, there are two main concerns. The first is the large drop of FLFP in rural areas with a major fraction of the decline being explained by declining participation of women in casual labor. The second

is the slight decline of FLFP in urban areas, which comes over and above the already low levels of labor force participation, which has hovered slightly above the 20 percent levels in the reference period.

The stagnation of labor force participation of women is a serious concern from both an intrinsic and extrinsic perspective. At an intrinsic level, from the perspective of gender equity, the lack of participation of women in the labor force has implications on their bargaining power and the extent to which they can benefit from the process of economic growth. Anderson and Eswaran (2009) provide evidence from rural Bangladesh to show that women's participation in the labor force contributes to their bargaining power. A decline in FLFP can potentially aggravate the lack of agency that women in India often have to deal with. The loss of agency for women, while being a serious concern in itself, also has implications at the extrinsic level.

At the extrinsic level, declining participation of women in the labor force is a serious concern because it has both microeconomic as well as macroeconomic implications for the economy. At the microeconomic level, the labor incomes of women will have a positive impact on the human capital outcomes of the next generation due to an income effect. However, in addition to the income effect, the earned income of women has shown to raise their bargaining power within the household and increase their ability to improve their children's education and health outcomes (Afridi et al., 2016; Luke and Munshi, 2011; Qian, 2008). However, there is a flip side to women's labor force participation as well. In a patriarchal society where the responsibility of household work and childcare rests predominantly on the shoulders of women, participation in the labor market can leave them with less time to allocate to this end. The resulting congestion of mother's time can potentially have a negative impact on her children's education if it increases allocation of

children's time to household activities, especially for girl children (Li and Sehri, 2013). At the macroeconomic level, gains in human capital of the next generation will depend on which of these two effects dominate. Besides human capital of the next generation, the low and declining participation rates of FLFP can reinforce existing gender roles making it more difficult for women to voluntarily choose employment. Another more direct macroeconomic impact is from the lost contributions of almost half of the working age population to output generation in the economy, which can potentially restrict its growth. The low FLFP also means that the economy is unable to completely realize the economic gains from the demographic dividend that it currently enjoys.

Understanding the causes of declining FLFP in the economy requires understanding the supply side as well as the demand side of female labor. Labor force participation decisions of women depend on a host of factors including individual preferences, family circumstances, as well as labor demand for jobs that are particularly suited for women or are socially acceptable for women (Klasen and Pieters, 2015). One of the most influential supply side theories which tries to explain the evolution of female labor-force participation during the process of economic development is the feminization U-curve hypothesis which was first mentioned by Sinha (1965) and popularized by Goldin (1995). According to this theory, in the initial stages of development, incomes are very low and the majority of the population earns their living from agriculture and women play an active role in agriculture as well as in household production. As the economy progresses, it enters the stage of industrialization which is marked by the expansion of the manufacturing sector. This stage of economic development is marked by an increase in non-farm employment opportunities. However, women may not benefit as much from this sector in terms of employment opportunities as men. One reason is that the initial stages of development are marked by differences in the education levels of men and women, with education levels of men typically increasing much more than that of women. As a result of this disadvantage in terms of human capital, women's wages and opportunities for work initially change relatively slowly when compared to men. For married women, this means that within the household, the wages and opportunities for the husbands will rise faster. As a result, the negative

income effect from rising family income is likely to dominate the positive substitution effect of rising female wages on market work. Another reason is social norms regarding the participation of women in work, which tend to be more stringent for women in a patriarchal household set-up. These include social stigma against women working outside of the home, especially in factory work, and the double burden of managing household production along with market work in non-agricultural occupations (Boserup, 1970; Klasen and Pieters, 2015). For an economy in the later stages of development, women's education starts to catch-up to the education levels of men and their earning capacity increases to level that is sufficient to overcome the dis-utilities imposed by societal norms. Another feature of economies in the later stages of development that aids the resurgence of female labor-force participation is the predominance of the services sector and white collar jobs which are more socially acceptable types of work for women. However, the empirical support for the feminization U curve is weak (Klasen and Pieters, 2015; Lahoti and Swaminathan, 2016). Moreover, the experience of economic growth in India has been somewhat different from that described in the model, with the predominance of the services sector over a manufacturing sector that never really took center stage.

Another supply side explanation for the declining FLFP picks up from the later criticism of the feminization U hypothesis. Services rose to be the largest sector of the economy since the 1980s and its contributions to GDP exceeded 50 per cent from the year 1999-2000 onwards. The rise of the services sector has induced a rise in the returns to education. This has led families to place a higher valuation on their children's human capital and hence the importance of education as an input in home production has increased (Afridi et al., 2016). Adding to this explanation is the existence of a U-shape relationship between education and employment. Although education levels of women have increased in India, it has still not increased to levels which would make women's employment opportunities to take off (Afridi et al., 2016; Kapsos et al., 2016; Klasen and Pieters, 2015).

However, the supply side arguments are inadequate to explain the decline in FLFP in India. To begin with, Desai (2017) argues, using data from the IHDS survey, the decline in FLFP according to National Sample Survey data can be partly attributed to the

exclusion of work which is less than 30 days of duration in a year and thus missing out on important changes in Indian labor markets. The IHDS data indicates the proportion of women who did not work at all reduced in the period between 2004 and 2011, with a significant rise in the number of women working for less than 30 days a year. This could potentially indicated willingness to work on the part of women but lack of adequate number of days of work. It has been argued that this diminishing of employment opportunities for women is a major cause of diminishing female labor force participation (Kapsos and Bourmpoula, 2014; Verick, 2017).

Having gone through the above discussion, the alarm over declining FLFP is evident from a development perspective. Having discussed the supply and demand side explanations, the question remains, 'How do you get women in India to participate in the labor force?'. It remains fairly clear that our economy has experienced a rise in returns to education with the predominance of the services sector. As several studies have suggested, women in India, though have shown appreciable increase in education levels, still need to attain higher levels of education for the opportunity costs of working to overcome the pull factors to household production. This highlights the need for a more robust strategy for raising education levels of women. Further, social norms play a very important role in keeping women from the labor force and norms formed over several generations take time to adjust to changes in economic structure. This means that, given their social constraints, the work that women seek are probably few to come by. In other words, there is diminishing work opportunities for women but despite this a simple rise in the number of jobs in the economy may not solve this problem. A remedy that holds a lot of hope is that of female entrepreneurship which is supported by micro-lending where needed. Entrepreneurship and self-employment provide women the flexibility to be able work within the confines of existing societal norms to set o a more gradual change in norms and bargaining power for women (Field et al., 2015; Pande, 2017).

To summarize the discussion, it is extremely essential from a development perspective to provide agency to women in economic decisions both inside and outside the household. The leading push

towards this is expected from women's participation in market work. Thus, the declining in FLFP is very concerning partly on account of this as well as from the perspective of the economy not being able to completely benefit from this current stage of demographic dividend. Hence, there is need for more proactive policies that focus not only providing employment opportunities for women but also focus on changing the social norms that govern work for women.

Tips for Acing the Semester Exams

Cracking exams takes planned preparation and effective time management skills. The exam period can often be exacting for students who find themselves cramming information into their brains and then struggling to retain them to produce quality answer scripts.

Anoushka Samaddar, who has been the valedictorian of her batch for all the three semesters that she has completed in the college gives us insight into her preparation methodology and some very handy tips in a candid interview with the Contrarian...

Q. How do you go about preparing for the semester exams?

Preparing for semester exams has never been tough for me; I must admit that I really like studying economics, there is nothing else I would rather study. I am genuinely interested in learning more about applied economics and that keeps me motivated.

A fair understanding of the structure of our economics course every semester and some insight into the relevance and importance of the various topics in it will give you greater appreciation for what you study. For example, in macroeconomics we are introduced to myriad theories, models and research papers. Reading all these research papers can be really monotonous unless we realise that by reading all this literature in economics we are in fact being exposed to the flow of thought that leads to the development of new economic theories and ideas.

Our readings have always been sufficient to ace the university exams. Towards the end of the semester, it is always helpful to go through the previous years' papers so as to get an idea of the type of questions that can be asked. During the last few weeks of preparation you must concentrate on topics which have more likelihood of being questioned on in the exams.

Q. What sustains your interest in learning and exploring the subject?

Even though all of us tend to be involved in a lot of extra-curricular activities all year round, I think

it is extremely important to attend lectures and study regularly so that one is not overloaded at the end of the semester. I suggest revision of whatever has been taught in the class *at least* once in 3 weeks to keep up with the rigour of the curriculum. A crucial part of performing well on tests is to focus on problem solving rather than going over the same text multiple times.

To foster interest in the subject, I encourage the students to be proactive in class. Participate in class and ask questions. Doing so will help you remain focussed during the lectures. Engaging in discussions on the subject matter, inside or outside class, will also help you relate to concepts more easily and retain them longer.

Even students who are not considering to pursue academics and would be getting jobs after under graduation would, most likely, be quizzed on the core concepts of economics during job interviews. Knowing the subject is essential for every graduate irrespective of which professional field you get into.

Q. What motivates you to perform well in academics?

I plan to apply to graduate schools abroad and the fact that my grades would help me showcase my academic standards has been a great driving force for me. The admissions committees often assess how well the student would be able to adapt to the rigorous coursework by perceiving CGPA as a pre-indicator of the student's long-term performance and general academic potential.

That being said, I am of the belief that our focus should always be on knowledge-centric rather than examination-centric learning. Good grades come as a by-product but our cognitive growth is the real achievement.

Decoding the Hacks of a Successful Study Abroad Application

Young, talented and studying at Yale, Meher Anand, tips us on what it really takes to make it to a top graduate school abroad.

Meher is pursuing a Master's in International and Development Economics for the academic year 2016-17 at Yale University.

Q. How has studying abroad enhanced you; what is the difference between Meher before Yale and Meher after Yale?

When you are studying at an international institution, you learn to open up to people from vastly different backgrounds than your own. There is also a lot more focus on building relationships or “networking”, at such institutions, than back home. I think I have developed the most in being able to freely communicate with people and reach out when I'm in need of help or guidance.

Institutions abroad also stress more on continuous evaluation through problem sets and group projects due to which you constantly feel under pressure to perform well and cooperate with people who might have very different working styles.

Another advantage would be in terms of the opportunities students get to work with professors as research/teaching assistant. I worked as a research assistant during both semesters and that gave me better understanding of different research methodologies, exposure into data analysis and a chance to build relationships with professors. For those of you who are not ruling out pursuing a PhD, constant communication with professors is crucial for getting good recommendation letters.

Q. When is a good time to start working on the application?

I started looking at different schools and programs during summer break in 2015. I recommend everyone who is thinking of applying abroad to start reading up on programs and colleges around that time or latest by July as applications generally begin in the middle of August.

Q. What are the required tests for applying to the US and when is a good time to take them?

Most universities ask for a GRE (Graduate Record Examination) score. A few might also ask for TOEFL/IELTS score to ensure that the applicant has basic understanding of the English language. I would advise potential applicants to take the GRE in the 4th semester (January/February) so that they have time to take a second attempt if they decide to. English language tests are fairly easy and can be taken later but I would still recommend taking them sooner, just to get the hassle out of the way.

Q. What makes for a compelling application?

The complete application package includes a Statement of Purpose (SOP), Resume/CV and Transcript. Some universities might additionally ask for writing samples. In my opinion, any applicant should endeavor to formulate a strong SOP that highlights the following-

- Career aspirations in the short and long term and how the program and school would help achieve them
- Reasons for applying to the particular school and program

- Specific experiences that set the applicant apart and tie to the career and academic goals

A strong CV would highlight academic excellence, internship experience, extra-curricular achievements, honors and awards and publications (if any). I would recommend getting the CV and cover letter reviewed by people who have applied abroad and know academic applications well. Sending it to many people is good for getting different points of view, but it tends to also create confusion. Therefore, you might not want to send it to too many people.

Q. Do you have any tips about distributing time efficiently towards studies and extracurricular activities? What according to you would a good balance between the two be like?

Paying attention in class, taking notes and regularly reading the textbooks helped me prepare well for the midterms and final exams. This will also be very useful for those students who will be taking MA entrance exams in the summer.

I actively engaged myself in extra-curricular activities because I love meeting new people and building skills outside of the classroom. It is all about planning your day and prioritizing. I would make a list of the goals I had to achieve every day / week and planned accordingly.

In my final year, I stuck with the editorial board as the chief editor but cut back on other activities to devote sufficient time to my applications and preparation for MA entrance exams. I decided to finish all my applications by November/December, so that December onwards, I could focus on studying for entrances.

Q. Please give us a sneak peek into your University admission interview? How did you prepare for it?

For interviews, I suggest preparing the following questions –

Why the course?

Why the university?

What sets the applicant apart?

What are the applicant's career aspirations?

I highly recommend preparing a bunch of questions about the course outline, university among other concerns that the applicant can ask interviewers. This shows the faculty that you are genuinely interested in coming to their university and have done your research on the program. In addition, it is a way for you to find out if the program would fit well with your goals.

Basic research on the department, course curriculum, placement of past cohorts and research opportunities helped me prepare for the interview.

Q. Do you have any suggestions for the scholarship application process?

Scholarship applications take a lot of effort and time so I advise applicants to be patient and keep at it! I started searching for scholarships during the summer break of 2015 and made a list of all that I would be applying to. Scholarship search is a continuous process and applicants should never stop their search completely.

Some of the external funding foundations I applied to include-

- Inlaks
- Narottam Sekhsaria
- JN TATA Endowment
- Rhodes
- Commonwealth
- KC Mahindra
- TOEFL (only for those who take the exam)

I remember being advised by my senior to check the British Council website for scholarship information. Another website I checked regularly was www.WeMakeScholars.com.

Apart from these, there are of course scholarships specific to universities and I advise applicants to send in their applications early because scholarships are allotted on first cum first serve basis.

I received a loan scholarship from JN TATA foundation and then a gift award after submitting my first semester results. The foundation only provides partial funding however.

A piece of general advice...

Having decided to pursue a master's abroad, I would still recommend students, who plan to pursue a PhD, to consider completing master's degree in India and going for PhD abroad. Apart from the financial burden posed, job market prospects currently are not very bright. Therefore, during my application period, my top priority was getting through to colleges like ISI and Delhi School because their programs are very good.

In case an applicant is very keen, two year programs are better than one year because you won't be stressed about applying right when you enter university and can apply for summer internships that have more probability of being converted to full time offers.

And finally, I know that third year is a pretty scary and stressful year because you feel lost and unsure of all decisions you make. Just remember to plan everything out in advance and focus on your goals. Don't forget to create happy memories because this time won't come back!

Good luck!

FUN SECTION

CRYPTOGRAM PUZZLE

-Khushboo Hanjura

A cryptogram is a type of puzzle, that consists of a short piece of encrypted text. Here are five famous quotes/ sayings by some economists. The letters of each word of the quote, have been replaced by a different or same letter which are known as substitution ciphers. In order to solve the puzzle and decode the quote by the mentioned economist, you need to identify the original letter pattern. You can identify the cryptogram (the encrypted text) by recognizing the frequency of letters or group of letters, in the ciphers ext. In order to give the solver a head start, some of the letters of the cryptogram, have been mentioned along with the name of the economist, to whom the quote belongs.

 T G I A B F Z U T G P H V G H P B

 F P B G S B B T T B Z V B Q R F

;

 C Q Q W O P B F G K U B F T F P B

.

 S Q O L F T S

Example cryptogram. When decoded it reads: "Style and structure are the essence of a book; great ideas are hogwash." -Vladimir Nabokov

1) GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
P														S					A						

K B **A** **T** **O O** **T**
 P D D A L F F R S U S E K H A H C F T F
A **T O** **T**
 D P K Q F U Q A S F U Q A L F X Q U F V F T
A **A** **O** **O**
 T F P R L P R S U R D J H K S U .

2) JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
E			N											P											

T M **E** **O** **E** **A** **E** **A**
 Y K N A P M J R V M Z N E R N E A A
E A
 L N E L .

3) JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
G							A							W											

I **O O** **I** **A O I**
 A L S P W L W J A P T D M S J G X W K A D Q
I **A** **A** **O**
 A T G U R G Q T R K W L V .

4) MARGARET THATCHER

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
V								D						F											

O **A** **I** **O** **O A** **O** **A I**
 C F P V I Z D M F X Q J C R F V Z F R R V D L
O **O** **I** **A** **O** **I** **A**
 J P E Q M F I F X D O E O E R V A Q L F I D I G R V
O E R P M E P R Q

5) NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
W			X											U											

E **O** **O** **A** **E** **A**
 X G U F U E M G H M H W H C L I X G O O T W O
O E **O** **E A** **E** **E** **O E**
 P U X H F U O R J X W O A N J X H Z X G O U F X H
E
 Q M H T X H

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Team Contrarian will soon be posting a detailed analysis of the Union Budget 2016. Follow our blog/ facebook page for notifications about the same.

For any queries and suggestions contact us at eco.jmc.newsletter@gmail.com.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, JESUS AND MARY COLLEGE

THE CONTRARIAN

SHAPERS AND MOVERS OF TODAY'S ECONOMICS

THE EDITOR'S NOTE

The Contrarian 2017-2018 newsletter brings to you "The shapers and movers of Economics". We bring to you ideas that served as the perfect recipe for miracles or disasters for different economies.

Over time many scholars have contrived economic theories that have played a pivotal role in shaping the economics that we study and apply now. In the post world war II period, the now third world countries had just begun with their development journey. Having had a terrifying experience due to colonialism, these countries were hesitant to open up their economies for trade in spite of having abundant resource base. However, economists like Ricardian explained international trade is beneficial for all. Contemporary economics deals with important questions in the realm of political economics. It is quite interesting to study how political ideas like communism, socialism have worked for some but failed in some economies. Yet another theory proposed for triggering economic growth is trickle-down economics. It is quite interesting to note how a regressive taxation system can bring about economic growth in the long run. Not to mention the role of competition in shaping societies and economies. When economies and market are left by themselves to function, market failures occur. At this point, the government needs to intervene. But the big question is- how much government intervention is well required?

We have tried to dig deeper into the history of the theories that are the warp and weft of the economics we follow (or at least try to follow) today.

We have also shown a glimpse of the creativity and intellect of our fellow students, a peek into department's activities to ensure a fun filled college experience.

Arpita S. Abraham
Elsa Maria Joseph

Happy Reading!

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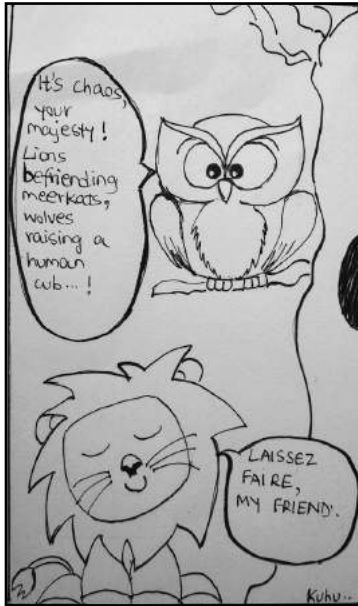
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Puzzles

LET IT GO?

Pitfalls of the Laissez-faire economy



A laissez-faire economy, in theory, is an economy completely free of government intervention such as regulations, privileges, tariffs and subsidies. It is seen to be a defining domain of classical economic thought, a stark contrast to Mercantilism. This idea of "laissez-nous faire" or 'let it go' stemmed from the perceived incompetence and bureaucracy of Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century states. It is seen to be closely tied to aggressively advocated free markets of capitalism.

The origin of this school of thought is believed to stem from a meeting between a French Controller-General, Jene Baptiste Colbert and some French businessmen headed by Monsieur Gendre in 1681. When the eager mercantilist minister asked how the French state could be of service to the merchants and help promote their commerce, Le Gendre replied simply "laissez-nous faire". This ideal was rapidly adopted by other industrialised nations post the Enlightenment as a way to as the way to unleash human potential through the restoration of a natural system, a system unhindered by the restrictions of government.

While none of the original classicalists like Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus and David Ricardo made use of the term 'laissez-faire', Smith's credence to the role of the invisible hand in free markets essentially endorses the same ideal of minimal government intervention, restricted to protecting

private property rights and maintaining the rule of law.

This kind of economy has its benefits in terms of avoiding the distortion to relative pricing due to tariffs and the subsequent welfare loss. Free trade being an important part of it, maximises economic welfare while allowing countries to mutually benefit from it. It avoids the corruption and inefficiencies associated with heavy government interventions by misinformed bureaucracies. Most importantly, it creates market incentives for entrepreneurs, workers and firms to work hard and create goods that consumers want.

Economist Toufic Gaspard set out certain axioms for a laissez-faire economy, in his book, 'The Political Economy of Lebanon':

1. The individual is the basic unit in society
2. The individual has a natural right to freedom
3. The physical order of nature is harmonious and self-regulating system
4. Corporations that are creations of the state and must be scrutinized to ensure they do not disrupt the natural order of the economy.

However, in his 'Theory of Moral Sentiments', Adam Smith wrote about how humans are selfish and at the same time, equally selfless if not more. As a professor of philosophy, he was interested in the morality of these systems. In the 'Wealth of Nations', he proposed, in contrast, a different point of view regarding self-interest and the invisible hand. These two trains of thought were never integrated.

The most famous and sensationalised criticism of laissez-faire comes from the British economist, John Maynard Keynes in his book 'The End of Laissez-Faire' (1926), where he questions the several deductive-reasoning based theories and argues that the need for government intervention can only be determined on a case-by-case basis.

The tied in the notion of a capitalist economy has faced many criticisms over the years. According to the 2006 recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize and founder of Grameen Banks, Mohammad Yunus, "The capitalist system is a machine which sucks up wealth from the bottom to send it to the top." An

Oxfam report states that the top eight per cent of people own more wealth than the bottom 50 per cent and this number is increasingly getting skewed in the favour of the rich.

Capitalism and even the idea of a laissez-faire economy are considered to be based on a fundamental flaw which assumes people to be intrinsically driven by self-interest. It is seen to be inherently exploitative, unsustainable and anti-democratic, incentivizing imperialist expansion and war.

A laissez-faire economy is believed to lead to inequality of wealth and income. Wealth and opportunity tend to get inherited rather than earned on merit, and those with limited opportunities, struggle to compete against establishments. Far from creating an equal playing field, laissez-faire enables powerful vested interests to dominate wealth and income.

It encourages monopoly power. Monopolies or monopsonies can then charge higher prices, even impede supply giving these firms the power to pay lower wages to their workers. Adam Smith was also critical of some aspects of capitalism. He noted that in capitalism, landlords could gain a passive income from mere ownership of property. This could make them lazy and indolent.

Public goods and positive externalities play an important role in most economies today the principle of laissez-faire economics might work for markets without externalities. However, the world we live in, has a set of positive and negative externalities (such as pollution) and the need for public goods. In this scenario, it is unwise to allow ideas of laissez-faire to reign free.

Keynes, in his expose of the classicalists mentioned “The world is not so governed from above that private and social interest always coincide. It is not so managed here below that in practice they coincide. It is not a correct deduction from the principles of economics that enlightened self-interest always operates in the public interest. Nor is it true that self-interest generally is enlightened; more often individuals acting separately to promote their own ends are too ignorant or too weak to attain even these.”

While most economies today have converged towards a mixed economy, the concepts underlying laissez-faire are still very much in use. This is evident in the selling off and disinvestment schemes for public service undertakings, arguments for the trickle-down effect and the contention over tax cuts leading to increased productivity. There are certain innate flaws in each economic system and the only way to solve these is by integrating them so as to get the best out of each.



THE VISIBLE HAND

As I open my economics books
and look at labour and producers
negotiating
or the government trying to create deadweight loss
a constant balance between selfish interests
and those for the people
choosing between the invisible hand and those with skin
I wonder why these people never have names
in this conversation of categories
My nanima would sit on a huge stool in her tungsten kitchen
her light brown coarse dupatta lying on the slab
a corner of which would be tied
to hold coins and notes, so carefully counted
so carefully economized;
Partition didn't let her study much economics
but she was one of the many stories attached
to money
and meagerness of everyday compulsions and desires
attached to the new and old things
that the dupatta would finance
But they are all old things now
and they were given away a few months
after her death;
it was the optimal thing to do
the economic efficient decided by another bunch of
people who didn't study too much economics
The presence of economics on kitchen slabs argues that
the area under the demand curve is just a landscape of stories.

- Antara Y Rao

- Tanushka Lahiri

THE GREAT MODERATION

The Great Moderation is a term coined to describe a period of unusual macroeconomic stability in the 1980's, around this time many macroeconomic variables like GDP, Unemployment rate did not fluctuate as much and the standard deviation of quarterly GDP and the inflation rate dropped by two thirds. This phenomenon was seen in the period 1986-2006 in the U.S economy, and 1993-2007 in the UK economy, but there is no consensus among the economists on the exact date it started or ended.

The Great Moderation was brought into notice or rather given publicity by Mr Ben Bernanke (member of the board of governors of the federal reserve) but the term was originally coined by Mr James Stock and Mark Watson in their paper "Has business cycles really changed and why?"

The potential causes for the great moderation have been broken down into 3 categories

Structural changes in the economy: There was a shift in the economy from the manufacturing sector to the service sector which is considered less volatile and more predictable. There were also improvements in technology which led to more accurate reports so there was better decision making and also increased efficiency. There was also better inventory management, the Japanese originated system of "just in time" inventory practices was adopted which reduces unplanned changes in inventory so they were also able to reduce the amt of stock they kept which in turn reduces the carrying cost and so there are less unplanned changes in output. It is also possible that the deregulation of many industries has made the economy more flexible ensuring greater stability. More open international trade has also contributed towards a stable economy

Improved economic policies: The new improved macroeconomic policies allowed the Federal Reserve to quickly respond to stabilizing crises by providing much needed liquidity to keep the markets functioning and to avoid a more severe crisis. The Taylor rule which essentially is just a form of approximation of how the nominal interest rate will respond to changes in factors such as inflation or any other economic conditions. It dictates that the increase in the rate of federal funds should be more than the increase in the rate of inflation. The Taylor rule is argued to be countercyclical in nature and will keep the economy stable through crisis stabilisation as well as stabilisation of business cycles. With the commencement of the Federation of Open Market Committee (FOMC) announcing its decision on a change in policy and also giving an insight of the likely future path of the monetary policy they

also provided an assessment of all the risks that the economy faces. This was viewed as an indirect guideline to the future monetary policy.

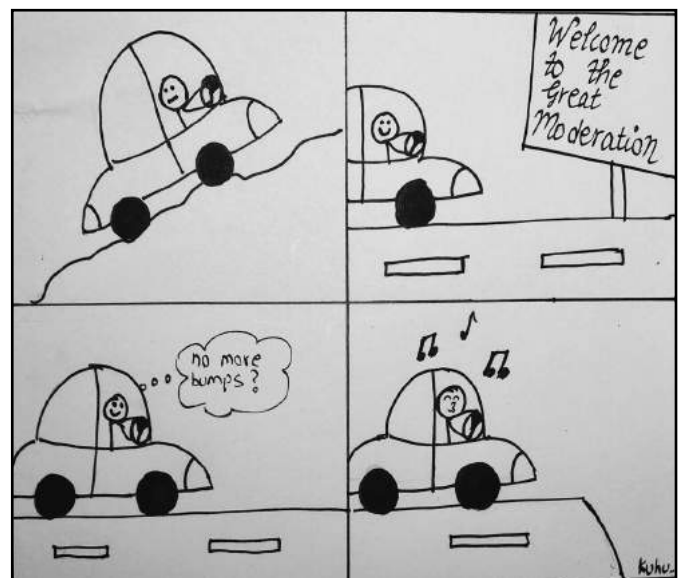
Sheer good luck: not all economists believe that luck was a factor of the great moderation and they attribute it all to improved macroeconomic policies, but there are also economists who believe that its good luck that the economy did not react badly to the crises that occurred within that period.

While the concept of the great moderation at first glance seems to be a good thing as it brings about stability, there are many consequences too that must be considered such as the rise in asset prices. Even though the consumer price index remained low and stable asset prices were increasing at a rapid rate (the case of the housing market), and so asset prices were made an unreliable guide to real investment. When the price corrections were made there was a major fall in the prices of the assets (ultimately leading to the financial crisis).

The banks also during the period of the great moderation had liberal lending policies as the risk of bad debts was underestimated. This basically implies that the great moderation lulled the economy into a false sense of security and confidence

The interest rates were artificially low during the great moderation which had its own consequences like a fall in the savings ratio while the proportion of private debt increased, the low rates of interest also induced the financial institutions to invest in more risky investments that had higher interest rates

The price that had to be paid for a stable economy or for a low standard deviation was a feeble expansion. While less volatility implied a more stable economy it also meant that the growth rate of the economy was low as well.



The End of The Great Moderation (but is it really over): The great moderation was said to have ended due to the great recession, but that is under question as it is now believed that the great recession is a temporary situation of volatility or a temporary blip. It can be seen that since 2013 the standard deviation of the variables started dropping and the volatility was back to the level it was in the great moderation. Thus we can conclude that the great moderation never really ended, there was just a break in the time of the great recession

-Rhea Michael



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DOES THE WORLD NEED FREE TRADE?

Before delving into the debate of protectionism vs free trade, let's understand what it means. According to Investopedia, Free trade is a policy to eliminate discrimination against imports and exports. Buyers and sellers from different economies may voluntarily trade without a government applying tariffs, quotas, subsidies or prohibitions on goods and services.[1]

The entire debate on protectionism vs Free Trade started in 1776 in Adam Smith's book, an Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (abbreviated as Wealth of Nations).

Since the very start, Adam Smith, a classical economist, was against the idea of mercantilism, which promoted the idea of a protected economy. He held the view that each citizen was guided by an "invisible hand" whereby each citizen tries to maximise his/her utility at minimum costs. All that was necessary was to allow men to pursue their own self-interests, and prosperity shall come from all directions.

Adam Smith's insight was the logic that "It is the maxim of every prudent master of a family, never to attempt to make at home what it will cost him more to make than to buy.... If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we ourselves can make it, better buy it of them with some part of the produce of our own industry, employed in a way in which we have some advantage." [2]

When the government tries to regulate trade, through protectionist policies, it may lead to misallocation of resources. For instance, if a good can be produced at a cheaper rate in a foreign country, than the home country, it would require a greater allocation of resources to produce the same good at home, leading to wastage of the already scarce resources, and hence reduce the efficiency of resources. He hence argued that it was impossible for all nations to become rich simultaneously through mercantilism.

Instead, he was a firm believer of the notion that each nation would like to export what it can produce at a cheap rate and import what it can't. This way, each economy will benefit mutually, by exploiting their "absolute advantage" over other nations (absolute advantage refers to the ability of a nation to produce goods at a lower cost than other nations). As a consequence, the wealth of nations would automatically rise as the value of "exchangeable annual produce of land and labour of a country increases."

Furthering Smith's theory of Absolute advantage, economist David Ricardo formulated the theory of "comparative advantage" in 1817. He argued that Adam Smith's theory of absolute advantage was very narrow and that it was only a segment of a more general theory of free trade.

His early understanding of the theory of comparative advantage is displayed in the quote: 'Two men can both make shoes and hats, and one is superior to the other in both employments; but in making hats he can only exceed his competitor by one-fifth or 20 per cent; and in making shoes he can excel him by one-third or 33 per cent: will it not be in the interest of both that the superior man should employ himself exclusively in making shoes, and the inferior man in making hats?' [3] Hence, through the notion of comparative advantage, Ricardo argued that even if nations possessed an absolute advantage over all products, they should not produce everything, for it will result in only exports for the producing countries and only imports for the receiving countries, distorting the balance of trade severely. Rather, nations should produce those goods which they can produce at a lower "opportunity cost".

The concept of free trade received support from economists like John Maynard Keynes, Greg Mankiw, David Ricardo and Adam Smith due to their beliefs that free trade leads to specialisation, increasing efficiency of resources and thereby raising the standards of living of the nation. They also argued that free trade increases competition leading to better quality of products and diversifies markets thereby benefitting consumers.

However, a careful cost-benefit analysis reveals the fact that the costs of free trade severely outweigh its benefits. Economists like Friedrich List, Joseph Stiglitz and Ha-Joon Chan, amongst others, have severely criticised Free Trade regimes. According to Friedrich List, protectionism is beneficial for developing countries, since it allows the industries, mostly at infant stages, to attain their maximum potential before being subjected to international competitive standards. He held the view that after the industries had achieved their maximum potential, shall the economies be opened up to compete in the international domain, otherwise, the small-scale manufacturers would be severely harmed, and would become jobless. According to Joseph Stiglitz, a modern economist, free trade was a means used to promote multinationalism, arguing that free trade leads to an unequitable distribution of wealth, through exports, thereby skewing the entire concept of economic welfare in favour of the already developed nations. Ha-Joon Chang was deeply critical of the policy of free trade. He coined a widely used idiom, "kicking away the ladder" to describe modern day practices by developed countries to pro-

mote free trade. The ladder represented the policies developed countries used to get to their developed status. And by saying the developed countries are kicking away the ladder Ha-Joon Chang meant that the developing countries are suggesting a different set of policies from those they used to develop themselves to developing countries to prevent the developing countries from getting to a developed status. [4] "Almost all of today's rich countries used tariff protection and subsidies to develop their industries. Interestingly, Britain and the USA, the two countries that are supposed to have reached the summit of the world economy through their free-market, free-trade policy, are actually the ones that had most aggressively used protection and subsidies" [5], said Chang. Besides, free trade also leads to socio-economic displacements in manufacturing countries.

In conclusion, I would like to quote Marine Le Pen, "I'm not talking about autarky. I'm not crazy. We need an intelligent protectionism."

-Simran Garg



"I'm not talking about autarky. I'm not crazy. We need an intelligent protectionism."

-Marine Le Pen

Effectiveness of government intervention in correcting market failure

Classical economists like Adam Smith were strong proponents of Laissez-faire philosophies, such as minimizing the role of government intervention and taxation in the free markets, and the idea that an "invisible hand" guides supply and demand. These ideas reflect the concept that each person, by looking out for him or herself, inadvertently helps to create the best outcome for all. However, Smith's theory does not hold true in today's world where we find so many market failures.

What is market failure? Market failure arises due to the socially inefficient allocation of resources in a free market. The various reasons for market failure include externalities, demerit/merit goods, lack of public goods, monopoly power and environmental concerns.

Causes of market failure:

Positive and negative externalities: An externality is an effect on a third party that is caused by the consumption or production of a good or service. A positive externality arises from the consumption or production of a good or service like although public education may only directly affect students and schools, an educated population may provide positive effects on society as a whole thereby creating a positive effect whereas a negative externality is a negative effect on third parties like indulging in passive smoking may negatively impact not only the health of people who are actively smoking but also the ones surrounding them.

Environmental concerns: Harmful effects on the environment due to production and consumption are important considerations concerning the sustainable development.

Lack of public goods: Public goods are goods where the total cost of production does not increase with the number of consumers. Public goods can be underproduced when there is little incentive from a private standpoint. This problem when someone benefits from resources or goods and services without actually paying for the cost of the benefit is known as the free rider problem.

Underproduction of merit goods: A merit good is defined as a good that is not optimally produced or rather underproduced even in the presence of positive externalities. Its

examples include education, healthcare, and sports centres.

Overprovision of demerit goods: A demerit good is a private good that society believes is over consumed due to the presence of negative externalities. Its examples include cigarettes, alcohol, and prostitution.

Abuse of monopoly power: Imperfect market restriction of output in an attempt to maximize profit is an abuse of the monopoly power.

What does the Government do in such a situation?

The government usually responds to varying degrees during market failures. Government responses include legislation which involves the enactment of various laws including the prohibition of smoking in restaurants. The direct provision of merit and public goods which involve the controlling of supply of goods like supplying high amounts of education, parks, or libraries which have positive externalities. Taxation is a common feature implying the placing of taxes on certain goods to discourage their use and it also helps in internalizing the external costs. Some examples include the placing of a 'sin-tax' on tobacco products thereby increasing the cost of tobacco consumption so reducing its demand in the economy. Subsidies are also a step taken by the government which aim to lower the price of a good/service to benefit the public and encourage economic activity that has positive externalities. Tradable permits allow firms to trade permits with other firms to increase or decrease the amount they can produce. It forms the basis behind cap-and-trade, an attempt to reduce pollution etc. Individuals and firms are subject to a fine for causing pollution in certain areas. Governments also indulge in advertising wherein they help to promote awareness on certain issues like the harmful effects of the consumption of tobacco, promoting various initiatives like the Swatch Bharat etc. By international cooperation governments work together on issues that affect the future of the environment.

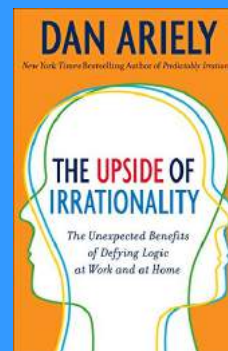
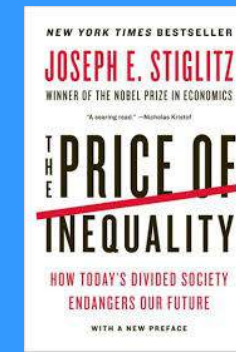
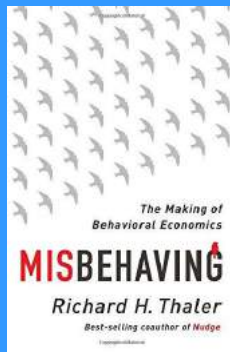
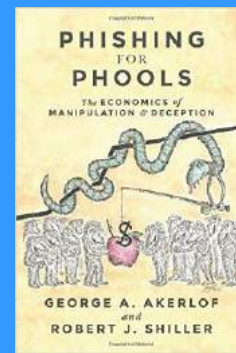
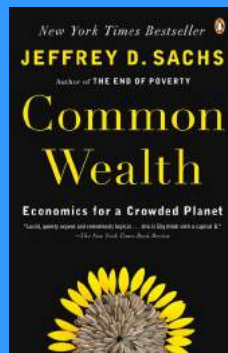
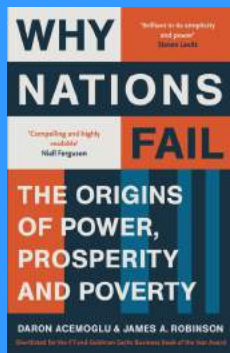
Lapses in the approach of the government:

However, government intervention isn't always successful in correcting market failure. The arguments against the role of government in correcting market failure include the government's spending on public goods and merit goods, they may lead towards excessive bureaucracy and inefficiency. The industries owned by the state tend to lack any profit incentive and hence tend to be run inefficiently. Politicians don't follow the same market discipline of seeking to efficiently make use of the limited resources available. It is argued that government intervention results into more problems than its solutions. For example, the support by the state to industries may en-

courage the survival of inefficient firms. If governments bail out the banks, it may create a moral hazard wherein the future banks will lack incentive to avoid bankruptcy because they expect a government bailout. Government officials often manipulate policies to suit their own interests and tend to be corrupt defeating the whole purpose of their existence.

-Meher Jain

BOOKS WE RECOMMEND



TRICKLE-DOWN ECONOMICS: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

Trickle-down economics refers to an economic theory which advocates lowering taxes on the wealthy in society as a means to accelerate investment in the short term and benefit society at large in the long term by means of 'trickling down' of wealth from rich to the poor strata of the society. It is said to be similar to supply-side economics, a macroeconomic theory which claims that lowering taxes and decreasing regulation will trigger economic growth.

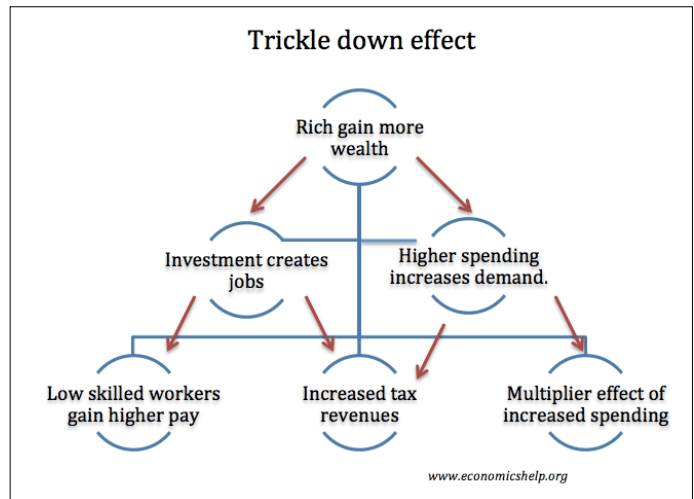
The origin of the theory can be traced back to 1896 when Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan used the metaphor of a "leak" in his famous Cross of Gold speech claiming that there are two ideas of government: one who believes that if the rich are made prosperous then their prosperity will leak through on to those below them and the other being the Democratic idea which propagates to make the masses prosperous. It has been a theory which existed since then in the United States, though not known by the name as it is known today, which propagated to provide prosperity for those who lived and worked on the upper end of the economic spectrum, in the belief that prosperity would trickle down to the bottom and benefit all. The roots of the name date back to 1920s when humorist Will Rogers coined the term, saying, "The money was all appropriated for the top in the hopes it would trickle down to the needy".

Trickle-down economics got its prominence with the economic policies propagated by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in the 1980s. There were four pillars to Reagan's economic policy (or more popularly known as Reaganomics): 1. reduce the growth of government spending, 2. reduce the federal income tax and capital gains tax, 3. reduce government regulation, and 4. tighten the money supply in order to reduce inflation. These policies are analogous to supply-side economics or trickle-down economics.

DYNAMICS BEHIND TRICKLE-DOWN ECONOMICS

The theory is based on the premise that within an economy, giving tax cuts to the top earners make them more likely to earn more and hence invest more in productive economic activities. This will, in turn, produce more jobs and hiring of new workers and hence lead to a decline in unemployment. The new workers will spend their wages to drive demand and hence reinvigorate economic growth. The loss in government revenue from tax cuts is compensated over time by a larger

tax base due to an expanded, prosperous economy. The theory propagates that tax cuts stimulate the economy and acts as a catalyst to growth by means of encouraging success rather than taxing it.



APPLICATION OF TRICKLE DOWN ECONOMICS THEORY

The theory has time and again been propagated and been applied in the US first during the Reagan administration and then again by George W. Bush to end the 1980 and 2003 recession respectively. The recession did come to an end; however, trickle down policies were not the only driving factor for the recovery in both the administration. During the Reagan administration, government spending also increased and it is just as likely that massive government spending ended the recession. Further, during the Bush government, the Fed Funds Rates were lowered along with the tax cuts and hence it is unclear which policy caused the recovery. Moreover, trickle-down economics is said to benefit the society as a whole, but the opposite occurred in the US. The income inequality worsened between 1979 and 2005, the income of the top-fifth rose by 80 per cent whereas it only increased by 6 per cent for the bottom fifth. So it can be concluded that the trickling down effect is much slower and rather it appears that the prosperity trickles up.

CRITICISMS

Trickle-down theory is considered an unfair economic policy as it is believed to benefit the rich rather than the society as a whole which it claims to have. Even under the presumption that tax breaks lead to higher economic growth, it does not necessarily lead to higher incomes for all; tax breaks to the people at the top of the economic pyramid enable them to exponentially increase their wealth while harming the average worker. It is believed that the high income earners have a higher marginal propensity to save, so the extra income in the

hands of the wealthy due to tax cuts is most likely used to accumulate wealth. It might be either invested in assets or saved in off-shore accounts to avoid tax payment. This may further worsen the inequality among the haves and have-nots. In addition, the trickle-down theory is based on the assumption that the tax cuts to the rich will lead to investment in production which would create more jobs and hence accelerate economic growth but if inventories are full and production capacity is idle or if there is no demand, why would a businessman invest more in production?

A research study published by the IMF in 2015 has found that the benefits of growth within an economy are rarely spread uniformly and moreover that a lopsided rise in incomes can actually plod the rate of economic growth altogether. The research has discredited the theory of trickle-down economics citing the above reasons and more. Moreover, data on tax policies suggest that the government still loses out on the revenue (owing to tax cuts) to finance public services and infrastructure and in turn disproportionately affecting the lower economic classes.

CONCLUSION

The trickle-down effect is found to be very slow and rather negligible in the relative sense. The Reagan and Bush administration in the US in the 1980s and 2000s stands as a testimony where the inequality worsened after tax cuts. The theory can be used to combat recession in the short term as was done in the US in the 1980s but using it as a means to elevate the living conditions of the society is highly dubious. Furthermore, if the motive is to reduce relative poverty, it makes sense to target tax cuts that directly benefit those who need it.

-Shweta Shaju



COMMUNIST ECONOMIC SYSTEM: OUTDATED OR VIABLE?

Communism refers to an ideology which intends to establish a communist society; a society where the ownership of means of production is not influenced by state, money or social classes. The foremost ideology of the communist movement, known as Marxism, was developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the mid-1800's. The foundation of Marxism is based on historical materialism, which implies abolishing the disparity between the capitalist class and the working class, which was initially established by capitalism through the Industrial Revolution. The ultimate goal of Marxism is socialization which is the actual control and management of property by the society. Leninism, developed by the Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin, is the body of political theory for the democratic organization of a revolutionary vanguard party and the achievement of a dictatorship of the working class, as a political introduction of socialism. Other forms of Non-Marxist communism include Anarcho-communism and Christian communism.

Until the publication of the Communist Manifesto in 1848, much of the western world followed the capitalist form of economic system, where only a few individuals were in control of the property, business enterprises and profits that resulted from wise investments. The role of the government was limited to enforcing the laws by which the economy shall operate, without any interference in the free market. This widened the gulf between the capitalist class, who benefited from the labour supplied by the working class or the bourgeoisie, as the capitalist class were in control of the means of production and hence had an unfair influence in the political world. Communism intended to propagate an economic system where the means of production would be owned by the government in order to bridge the gap between the two classes. Glimpses of early communism were found in the Soviet Union, where, the Russian Revolution of October 1917 set an environment for the rise to state power of Vladimir Lenin's Bolsheviks, which was the first time for a communist party to reach such position in the political world. Russia was able to adopt communism even with a large illiterate peasantry and a minority of industrial workers, much opposed to Marx's prediction. Communism became a much greater threat to western capitalism after the Cold war, where the Soviet Union emerged as a superpower. Presently, states controlled by Marxist-Leninist parties under a single party system include China, Cuba, Laos and Vietnam. Communist parties are still considered valuable in North Korea, Russia, Nepal, Brazil and

the state of Kerala in India.

Before the Russian revolution, communism and socialism were considered synonyms and were often used in place of each other. However, Lenin believed that socialism is unattainable without violent revolutions. Instead, he chose to begin and lead a quasi-military party and became victorious through what he called "terror"- mass executions, slave labour and starvation. Even after much opposition from his fellow countrymen, Lenin continued to promote one party dictatorship until it enjoyed unshakeable support. One important fact to note is that a communist economic system is successful only in heavily agriculture societies. Hence, requisition of land mass from just a few industrialists was not sufficient for the government, so it resorted to seizing the lands of poor peasants, which resulted in the infamous Russian Civil War that lasted from 1918 to 1920. The peasants were forced to leave their homes and livelihoods and were sent to slave camps in neighboring countries. The productivity or output per farmer increases under a capitalist economic system and hence fewer people engage in agricultural activities. Others shift to cities in order to work for the industrial sector which results in an increased food production along with a higher level of modernization in the economy. However, under the communist economic system, productivity is discouraged and the collective production is used to feed industrial workers and pay for exports. Communist economies lay emphasis on discouraging investment and international trade and strengthening a country's self-reliance.

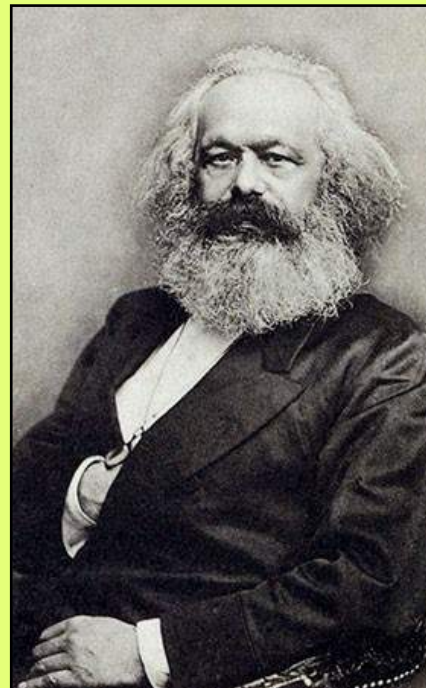
Countries with a communist economic model adopt a centrally planned economy, where the government owns, manages and controls the means of production and decides the structure and working of the economy. Since communist economies eliminate free trade between countries and competition among businesses, the government often resorts to military strength in order to remain in power. Although the purpose of communism was to empower the working class, the regimes adopted by communist states have resulted in the worsening condition of the labour class. It abolishes any scope of flexibility and follows rigid and repressive measures which lead to stagnation of society, economy and state. After the collapse of Soviet Union, Russia was unable to smoothly transform its economic model from a centrally planned one to a globally integrated market economy, owing to the unequal acquisition of property due to corrupt privatization. Many former communist nations suffered from hyperinflation as the state decided to print more money in order to cope with exceeding budget deficits. Countries such as the USA and Germany were able to maintain a high GDP due to increased investment in the technology sector and modernization, and allow free competition in the economic markets. The coun-

tries which resisted globalization have suffered immensely; rightly so.

China, however, after the death of Mao in 1976, followed a slightly different model of communism, where it privatized agriculture sector, hence allowing a little room for economic development. Economists believe that the reason behind China's economic success is a rational balance between moderate economic freedom and authoritarian rule. Russia is able to survive with a communist economic system through its military dominance and continues to invest a much larger of its GDP in military spending. In Kerala too, communism led to some drastic economic and social progress. The Agrarian Relations Bill 1961, for example, directed at creating a capitalist agriculture system in the state. Various measures were taken by CPI to create a more accountable and efficient administrative system as well.

In conclusion, a communist economic system, which although, is outdated and highly criticized by economists all around the world, can still prove to be a success if accompanied by reforms to privatize crucial sectors. The key to success for any economic system lies in globalization and investment in the technology sector, whether accompanied by communist ideology, or not.

- Srishti Mittal



**Karl
Marx**

MAKE IN INDIA- Prospects for Employment Generation

India has been witnessing a serious problem with employment generation. Impressive growth rate registered by the country, over the last few decades, has failed to reflect a concomitant improvement on the employment generation front. The Dismal performance of the manufacturing sector has a lot to explain as to why inclusive growth remains a far-fetched dream for India. The skewed distribution of the returns to growth in favor of the rich and limited employment generation point towards an unsustainable growth trajectory. These two issues are somewhere linked to the fact that the manufacturing sector has failed to increase its contribution to the GDP and at the same time its performance has been disappointing on the employment creation front. The manufacturing sector has been perceived to be the key to economic growth, since the time of Industrial Revolution in the 18th century. The development theory states that the growth trajectory for any nation involves siphoning off the resources from the agricultural sector to expand the manufacturing sector. However, in the recent years, this role of the manufacturing sector has become dubious. India has made a leap from agriculture to services, trying to match its position with the advanced countries where the service sector is dominant now.

This serves as a background for the “Make in India” campaign; the goal is to transform India into a global manufacturing hub and generate enough employment. The campaign perceives raising the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector as an imperative to igniting long-term growth. The target is to elevate the manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per annum over the medium term and generate 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in the sector. The program includes major new initiatives designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. Norms have been eased in major sectors to attract foreign direct investment.

While “Make in India” has invited a lot of support, there are economists who advise that sticking to the service sector and generating jobs there is a better move, Green (2014). It is the high-quality jobs that India needs to generate. Amirapu and Subramaniam (2014) emphasize that it is the formal manufacturing sector which is characterized by high productivity and dynamism, not the informal sector. This clearly implies that the policies should be fabricated to expand the formal sector. However, all this seems more like a challenge to the manufacturing sector. The feasibility of such an approach is under

question, given the fact that India is on the road to premature deindustrialization. India has a huge unorganized sector which has been absorbing workers who move away from the agrarian sector in search of better opportunities. Sadly, the unorganized sector has only got low quality, casual jobs to offer, with hardly any stability of tenure. This sector, as well as the buffer available in the agriculture sector, has played a great role in real wage stagnation. Unfortunately, this easy availability has encouraged the use of contractual employees even in the unorganized sector. At the same time, technological upgradation and a switch to capital intensive techniques have reduced the labor intensity in the manufacturing sector, making the prospects for employment generation bleaker.

With this background the viability of the campaign and its prospective contribution to inclusive growth needs to be assessed. This will necessarily involve studying the historical and current status of manufacturing sector domestically and on the globe, reasons as to why employment generation and growth have been abysmal. India’s trade in manufactured products has grown significantly. Still, it remains far from becoming a global manufacturing hub. Therefore it is important to identify subsectors in the manufacturing as well as the services sector with good potential for employment generation. India’s comparative advantage, its position in global product sharing and possible future developments on this front have important implications regarding the exports. The labor intensity, in terms of the composition of the goods and services, produced also has repercussions on the status of employment. Hence it becomes imperative to analyze what all forms of labor-saving technical changes have taken place. Taking stock of the previous policies formulated with the motive to give employment in various sectors a boost, as well as the minimum wage laws, will help identify improvements that have taken place in the past and what needs to be charted out for the future. For instance, programs with the objective of vocationally training and helping the workers with skill development could potentially be a significant step in this regard.

Competitiveness regarding lower costs gives the edge to the exporting activity of any nation, how is the production kept competitive also needs to be analyzed. Labor costs in manufacturing are already low and bringing them down further will be counter-productive. This not only means compromising on the livelihood of the workers, but also making the growth trajectory unsustainable. Make in India is a campaign that is being administered at the central level, state level disparities can present a great number of problems in implementing it. For instance, states at different stages of development, experiencing different thresholds of poverty, inequality, and phases of demographic transition could present multiple challenges. This calls for state specific policies to achieve the desired tar-

get.

India needs a comprehensive policy framework to generate quality employment and growth.

- Mrs. Jasmin Singh

Block-chain Currencies: How Bitcoin is Changing the Future

A Crypto-currency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security, to control the creation of additional units, and to verify and transfer assets. This enables a digital transaction between two parties without the need for an intermediary.

The first crypto-currency that came about in 2009, was known as 'Bitcoin' and was invented by Satoshi Nakamoto, whose aim was to build a digital cash system. Subsequently, a number of other crypto-currencies such as Ethereum, and Ripple, have also come about.

ADVANTAGES OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY

Crypto-currency has its own advantage. Peer to peer transaction is able to take place with ease and instantaneously. The fact that the crypto-currency funds are locked in a public key cryptograph system makes it a secure method. Additionally, use of crypto-currency is permission-less as it is a free software, ready to use.

This currency has the potential to change the economy, and turn it into a completely digital market. It changes the public way of managing transactions and can cause massive changes in the banking sector, around the world. Due to this, the economic power which banks and other financial institutions hold is being challenged. Thus, although the use of bitcoins and other such crypto-currencies has its advantages, this also opens up a whole new set of problems, which may not only damage the banking sectors but may affect the economy as a whole.

DISADVANTAGES OF CRYPTO-CURRENCY

As digital transactions can be anonymous, there is a scare of crypto-currencies being used to buy weapons and other such materials, found on the dark web. Thus, cybercrime may increase. With crypto-currency, the power that banks and governments earlier held is now being shifted on to the masses,

which will further change the economic structure. This, if used in large-scale transactions, may lead to the politicization of money.

Crypto-currencies also have the following drawbacks. These currencies have a limited amount of the asset. Also, there is an inability to generate demand for the means of payment, which can undermine the function of money as a means of savings.

Over time, a number of countries have made the use of crypto-currency, illegal. The legal status of this method varies from country to country; some have allowed its use in trade purposes, while others have banned it.

Most governments don't recognise crypto-currencies, like bitcoin, as a legal currency. These blockchain currencies can be passed off as computer code or digital curiosities. Regardless of the government's justification, the fact remains that Bitcoins are taken as currency simply because people accept them as a medium of exchange for goods and services. The issue governments have with crypto currencies is that apart from being used for normal transactions these digital 'curios' have known to be used for cross-border money transfers, for money-laundering and ransomware payments, and for drug deals and targeted assassinations on the Dark Web.

THE SCENARIO IN INDIA

In lieu of these facts, the RBI has cautioned citizens about the risks inherent when dealing with decentralised currencies such as Bitcoin. Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley, emphasised the government's mistrust in non-tender fiat in his statement to the Lok Sabha saying, 'Bitcoins are not a legal tender in India'.

This provided as an underhanded warning to the thousands who had or were dealing in Bitcoins all over the country. Jaitley added that 11 cryptocurrency exchanges have been identified in India and the government will not take knee-jerk decisions on crypto currencies. In reply to a question tabled in Lok Sabha on December 29, Ministry of Finance had this to say about Bitcoin dealings in India. "The Department of Economic Affairs had constituted an Inter-disciplinary committee to examine the existing global regulatory and legal structures governing Bitcoin; to take stock of the present status of Bitcoin both in India and globally; suggest the framework for regulation of Bitcoin if among others etc."

Moreover, the recent boom in the Bitcoin market has caught the attention of India's taxman. The Income Tax department has been scrutinising crypto-currency exchanges across the country to zero in on people who have profited from its

trade but have avoided paying taxes on them. On December 13th, tax officials told Reuters that they were looking to collect data on the modus operandi of exchanges, investors and source of investment.

The Reserve Bank of India is considering setting up its own crypto-currency in light of its vast user network. However, this might not be a good idea considering crypto-currency works for people searching for anonymity in an alternative store of value. What's more is that crypto-currencies have features that fiat currencies don't, allowing the blockchain system of generating an exact increase in money supply. This gives comfort to speculators by eliminating worries about inflation caused by a sudden expansion of the money supply by the central bank.

While Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other crypto-currencies can be banned by government decree, these cannot be withdrawn from circulation except by peer-to-peer consent. Therefore, it is hard to consider a fiat crypto-currency catching on to the mainstream digital non-fiats.

-Priyanjali Roy-Chaudhury and Tanushka Lahiri



Indian Urbanisation: Challenges and Opportunities

A Talk by Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia

Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia, an eminent economist and Padma Bhushan awardee addressed the students of Jesus and Mary College regarding India's Urbanisation and the challenges and opportunities it encompasses. She started off with a new take on the urbanisation process that our country is undergoing, by targeting the Industry and Services sector which accounts for 2/3rd of the GDP. However, this growth in urbanisation isn't as smooth as it might seem; Dr. Ahluwalia went on to describe how with greater growth, cities may begin to fall apart under the pressure of rising population.

She picked up pertinent problems which all cities today face, such as the problem of water supply, solid waste management and sewage dumps and highlighted how the existing solutions are grossly lacking in many respects. All of these issues pointed towards a failure in good governance: although provisions had been made over the years, such as the 1992 amendment of transferring authority to local governments as well as setting up of a State Finance Commission, most of these well-meaning policies had fallen flat in the face of improper implementation.

Dr. Ahluwalia threw light on certain prominent urban development schemes such as the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Development Mission of 2005, aimed at underdeveloped cities with a view to pervasively disseminate urbanization and concentrated on building social and economic infrastructure and provision of basic civic amenities such as water supply, solid waste management, sanitation, better transportation connectivity, redeveloping old cities, etc. The release of money for these schemes (both private and state funding) to the state and local bodies were meant to be based on certain conditions which, unfortunately, could not be put in place.

In an attempt to make the discourse more relevant to the Gen-Z students, the Chairperson of the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations went on to discuss the 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and the 'Smart Cities' initiative the present government has taken. She highlighted the need for better technological development and a more structured business model in order to attract the required public-private partnerships and investments. The importance of good governance in a so-called smart city was brought out,

tactfully bringing up the issue of employment as well.

India is a country riddled with many obstacles: 50% of its population is still dependent on agriculture and the problem of jobless growth looms large. Nearly 66.6% of the country's population comprises working age people. This is a challenge which can be turned into an opportunity, if handled correctly. Dr. Ahluwalia further referenced the existence of 2750 villages, which should ideally be deemed as towns. However, in lieu of the policy advantages Gram Panchayats receive, many of these areas remain what is called as 'orphan towns'.

As she brought her speech to an end, Dr. Ahluwalia praised the GST reforms for bringing together numerous fragmented market and hoped for a more ideal use of the demographic dividend. The challenges of unplanned urbanisation and urban poverty remain a few of the many barriers to achieving unhindered urban growth.

-Tanushka Lahiri

FACEBOOK DISCUSSION: DOES GOOD ECONOMICS REQUIRE BAD POLITICS

There has always been a long standing feud between economists and politicians, all around the world. Politicians, being more concerned with the appeasement of the population, to ensure their victory in the next election, fail to realise the economic implications of their bold, and sometimes utopian policy announcements, which, in turn, impair the country's economy. To deliberate and debate on the same, The Contrarian organised a Facebook discussion on the topic, "Does good economics require bad politics?" on 10th March'18.

It is essential to understand that economists always prioritize long term goals, while politicians focus more on reaping short term benefits. Thus, a conflict is bound to arise. While most of us might agree that, often times, politicians pursue haphazard, and half researched policies, it is also important to have a population that is happy with the government, to implement the policies framed by the economists without dissent. Thus, the need is to strike the perfect balance between economically sound policies, as well as keeping the population satisfied.

In the light of recent policy decisions of the Indian government, like waiving off of farmer loans and providing colossal subsidies, although these have made the target population happy, they have left the government with surmounting debts to repay. As a matter of fact, the amount which the Indian

government spends on defence is roughly equal to the amount which the government pays as interest, on the loans that it has taken, to fund these schemes. This implies that, to escape the wrath of the public, government chooses to oversee the rising budgetary deficit (a situation where the government's borrowings are greater than its revenue), which, if becomes persistent, will become immensely difficult to correct.

As has been argued by many participants on the discussion portal, good economics, when put to practise, gets diluted with politics since it is the government and bureaucracy that implements it. Understanding this with an example stated by one of the participants, farmer loan waivers. India, being an agrarian economy, has a large chunk of its population engaged in farming. Sometimes, due to bad harvests, farmers are not able to meet their expenses, and hence repay loans. This is where the demand of loan waivers crop up. If the government chooses to ignore the demands of the farmers, it might not be able to secure the vote of the farmers. However, when the government chooses to pay the loans on behalf of the farmers, it is important to clarify that it is a "temporary monetary aid, and not a mechanism to escape from debt traps." Thus, while it may be good to take the population into confidence, it is also important to not cripple the economy, by giving out grants, and ask not for a repayment. If not complete, then at least a fraction of the debt should be repaid. This is because, when the government chooses to waive farmer loans, the opportunity cost is infrastructural advancements and social welfare schemes, like healthcare and education.

While there were strong arguments stating that all politicians become blind in the pursuit of getting re-elected, there were several who believed that economics and politics and intertwined and cannot be separated into watertight compartments. While we need economists to frame sound policies, we need politicians to implement them. The ultimate aim of the political parties in a parliamentary democracy ideally is bringing about socio-economic development that ensures the betterment of the people. This can be achieved only through the proper implementation of the economic policies framed by the scholars, without any biases or corruption on part of the bureaucrats.

Thus, the discussion on Facebook ended with a lot of conflicting, yet complementary, arguments. While participants fought about how politicians were ill spirited, and focused on their own selfish needs of retaining the "kursi", there was also agreement over the fact that good economics doesn't necessarily imply bad politics, and that the only thing lagging is the motivation for proper implementation.

ECOVANTAGE 2017

The Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College organized its annual fest, Ecovantage on September 25th, 2017.

The events conducted were as follows:

I. MEMEOPOLY

Memeopoly was one of a kind online event which started two weeks prior to the main event where participants were required to post humorous memes related to Economics and Current Affairs on the official Facebook page. The entries were then shortlisted and the final round consisted of garnering maximum number of likes on their respective posts. The result was announced on the day of the annual event. The results were as follows:

Winner: Mitul Aggarwal



1st Runner-up: Rahul Chakraborty



2nd Runner-up: Ajay Gupta



2. PAPER PRESENTATION

The paper presentation event of Ecovantage is the platform where undergraduates can showcase their research papers and are evaluated on the basis of originality of their research work, their analytical skills and the presentation of their content, along with their comprehension abilities and ability to defend their argument during interjections. The first round consisted of online eliminations on the basis of abstract submissions, while those who advanced to the final round presented their papers at the venue. Out of 20 submissions, 7 teams were shortlisted for the final round.

Arushee Sharma and Sarthak Goyal from NSIT bagged the first place for their presentation on the topic 'Radicalising the Economy'. Coming in second were Prabhat Agarwal and Pi-yush Agarwal of Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies who did their presentation on 'Renewable Energy Projects and Developing Innovative Instruments to Finance them'. Tanay Raj Bhatt Dyal Singh College secured the third position for his presentation 'On a Class of Markets'. The presentations were judged by Dr. Renu Gupta and P.P. Krishnapriya .

3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE GAME

While the event garnered a lot of buzz among the numerous participants; they came in with no knowledge of the game that lay ahead.

The preliminary round kicked off with an auction for resources which the participants would have to use to make shapes of specified dimensions. These shapes would then have to be exchanged for money with the teams being allowed to trade with the other teams for resources. The round came to an end with six of the fifteen teams moving onto the final round, where they would have to 'barter' it out to the end.

The final round was interspersed with auctions and sales by the commodity traders with a twist that the markets kept fluctuating constantly with prices of shapes rising and falling; new shapes being introduced; and others being deemed redundant.

When the last five minutes were announced, the participants went into frenzy; each wanting to make and exchange more shapes than the others. The game ended with the first position being bagged by a team comprising students from JMC, JDMC and SGCC while the second was taken by JDMC.

4. CAMPUS SURFERS

"Campus Surfers" was one of the liveliest and most exhilarating events of the evening. In the first round, teams of 3 students each had to solve a crossword within 3 minutes and then run to their next location. They were then blindfolded and were asked to guess different food items. The third round was an economics adaptation of the famous game "Heads Up" and the teams who were successful in guessing the correct word were qualified for the next round, Twister, which was a relay race incorporated in the game of Twister. As and when the teams completed it, they were given a riddle to the final destination.

Raghav Aggarwal, Sanskar Singhal and Kush Gupta from Sri Guru Gobind Singh College bagged the 1st prize of ₹3500 with Bhavy Babbar, Harsh Kalra and Ashish Bajaj from Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College securing the 2nd prize of ₹2500. Tanya Tuli, Vipansha Mehta and Mansha Jain from Jesus and Mary College received the third prize of ₹ 1500.

5. TRI-QUIZZARD TOURNAMENT: Unleashing the QuizPower!

For the first time, an 'EcoBiz' quiz was being conducted as part of Ecovantage. Participants were supposed to participate

in teams of 3. More than 100 teams registered for the event. The host for the event was Quiz Master Aryapriya Ganguly who is a well known figure in the Delhi Quizzing Circuit.

The quiz consisted of two rounds- preliminary round and final round. Preliminary round had 20 questions and of all the teams participated; only 6 fared to the final level. The format for finale round was 'Bounce and Pounce'. The winner team was from IIFT Delhi while the runner up team was from NIT Allahabad.

6. BRAND TAMBOLA

Ecovantage ended successfully with a mind boggling event named Brand Tambola. The rules of the game were simple in which each team was allowed to participate in pairs and was given a ticket comprising of logos spread evenly in 3 lines of the ticket. Responses to the taglines shown in the audio and video clips were to be matched with respective logos in the tickets. There were various cash prizes for getting the 3 lines, full house and pyramid. The activity was mesmerizing and lasted for 2 hours. Apart from entertainment, it enhanced the business and economics knowledge of the students of Delhi University.



PUZZLES

The Puzzle Club, Jesus and Mary College

PUZZLE 1:

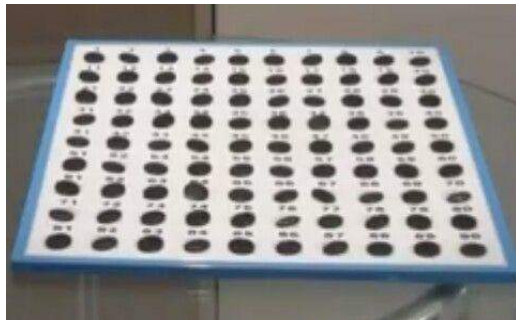
A new factory will produce an output. A manager has been given the task to procure inputs. Following is the conversation:

Manager: How many types of input needs to be procured?
 Boss: Three Manager: What is the required quantity of each of these? Boss: The product of quantity should be 36
 Manager: This is not enough information, Sir! Boss: Sorry, I was a little unclear. The sum is equal to the number of shops in front of our office. Manager: This still isn't enough information Sir! Boss: One of the inputs is very bulky Manager: Thank you sir. I now know the quantities.

Are you a smart manager? Then tell the sum of the quantities.
 Options: 1)13 2)22 3)36 4)38

PUZZLE 2:

Keep 90 circles having two sides of different colour - black and white. Number these from 1 to 90 and keep the black side up as shown below:

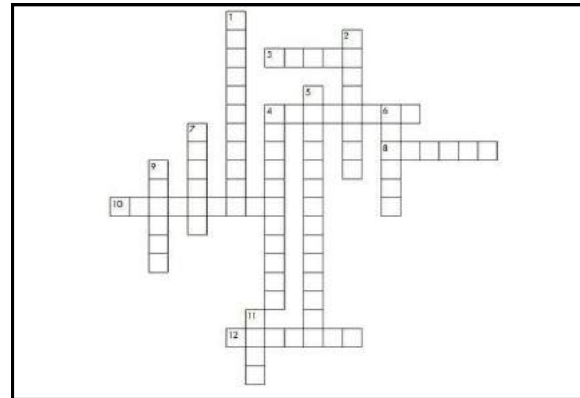


Now, change the side of all multiples of 2. As a result the circles number 2, 4, 6..... 90 will be white and other circles will be black.

Now change the side of the circles which are a multiple of 3. Continue this exercise for multiples of 4, 5, 6 and so on up till 90.

Which are the circles whose black side is up at the end?

PUZZLE 3:



Hints:

Across

3. All human resources-workers
4. One who buys and/or uses goods or services
8. Revenue of a company minus the expenses
10. Sole legal right to sell good, service or artistic work
12. Machinery, equipment and money for production

Down

1. To announce in some public medium to induce people to use product
2. One who makes goods using the factors of production
4. Countries needing each other to meet wants and needs
5. Contest between companies to win more business
6. Goods and services sold to other companies
7. Goods and services brought into a country from other countries
9. Amount of an output produced for sale
11. All natural resources

ANSWERS

PUZZLE 1:

The product of the ages is 36. Using this, one can make the following combination of ages: 1, 36, 1 sum = 38 1, 18, 2 sum = 22 1, 12, 3 sum = 16 1, 9, 4 sum = 14 1, 6, 6 sum = 13 2, 9, 2 sum = 13 2, 6, 3 sum = 11 3, 3, 4 sum = 10 After the man had said that the product of the quantities is equal to 36, the officer didn't have enough information. Then he was told that the sum is equal to the number of shops in front of the office. He replied by saying that this still isn't enough information. So the sum of the ages should be 13, because otherwise he

would have known the quantities immediately. Hence answer is option one.

PUZZLE 2:

Answer: The circles numbered with perfect squares will have the black side up.

Reason: Consider the following:- Factors of 20 (not a perfect square) 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 i.e. an even number of factors Factors of 25 (a perfect square) 1, 5, 25 i.e. an odd number of factors

If we do not consider 1 as a factor (since multiples of 1 were not flipped over in the puzzle) only all the perfect squares will have an even number of factors.

Thus, these will be flipped an even number of times and hence black colour will be up at the end only for all the perfect squares.



PUZZLE 3:

1. Advertising
2. Producer
3. Labour
4. Consumer, Interdependence
5. Competition
6. Export
7. Import
8. Profit
9. Supply
10. Copyright
11. Land
12. Capital

For queries, contact: Kanika Goyal - 9540347424

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Visit our Facebook page for more updates!

<https://www.facebook.com/contrarianjmc>

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THE CONTRARIAN

ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS



In this Issue

People share a common nature but are trained in gender roles.

Reconstructing gender roles

An increase in power leads to a decrease in compromises.

Divorce: breaking stigmas

Arm yourself with knowledge, It'll be your greatest strength.

Role of education



GOLDEN JUBILEE ISSUE

Celebrating the courage of women who have been the catalyst to defying the roles defined by society for them.

They did not let themselves be reduced to being muses or wives or girlfriends. They did not let the ostinato of "girls don't do that" define their femininity. They battled the culture that reduced them to mere care givers. They show how different a society can be, with a woman free to live her life as she wishes.



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Foreword

In keeping with the overall vision of JMC, we have instituted the Economics Department annual magazine “Contrarian”. Through this we hope to encourage our students to form opinions and exchange ideas with each other and reach out to a wider intellectual community. Critical thinking and lucid communication are two essential components of the education process in our college.

This year we have taken the theme as “Women Empowerment” from our Golden Jubilee theme of the college in 2018. Although women are slowly achieving equality in health outcomes and primary school enrolment rates, India has not seen the same kind of progress when it comes to gender equity in economic opportunity. Women consistently trail men in formal labour force participation, access to credit, savings rates, income levels, entrepreneurship rates, as well as in inheritance and ownership rights. Evidence shows that putting economic resources in women’s hands is the best way to accelerate development and sustainably reduce poverty. Women typically invest in their families and communities significantly more than men – spreading wealth and increasing the quality of life for themselves and their families.

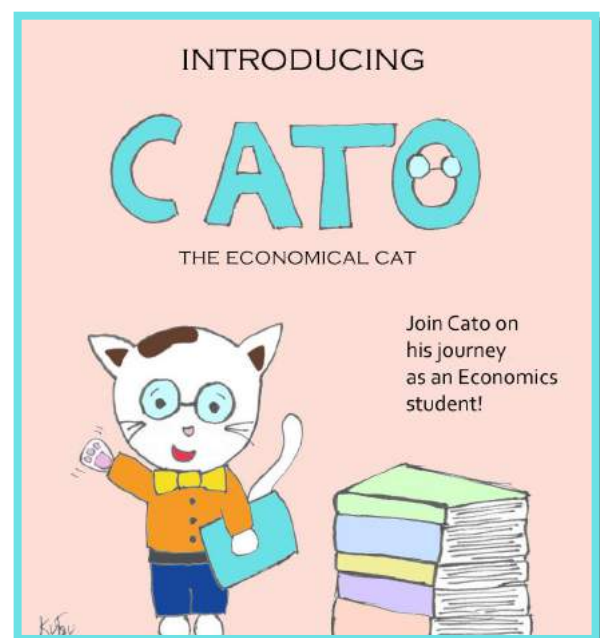
This theme speaks directly to the heart of our students. With a focus on gender equality and women’s economic empowerment, the students’ articles expose us to a variety of issues – from pink tax to commissioning of women in armed forces. I hope the students continue the good work.

Best,

Shalini Srivastava
Teacher in charge
Department of Economics



*Cato is a Latin name meaning
Intelligent.*





Editors' Note

Women had to fight, still, have to; for their rights as a human being to their rights as a citizen. We find it jarring to love a world that does not love us back. History is witness to the backlash women have faced for finding the will to live as an individual without being puppeteered by society. From the freedom of movement that the invention of bicycles brought by challenging stereotypes around women's physical strength and transforming dress codes to the ladies coach in Delhi metro that ensures a safer travelling environment, we say we have come a long way, that atrocities against women are a thing of the past. The sad truth, however, is that the same hands that lay flowers at the feet of goddesses choke the sanctity of a woman's dream.

As we sat down to read the articles written by our writers, we realized that every action that is taken to suppress women hints to the insecurity of man of 'what she will become' rather than ardent desire to follow archaic beliefs as they say. What men must understand is that this fight is theirs too. A fight against the society that believes that emotional quotient is inversely proportional to testosterone levels. Sometimes, it is us women only who go against what we stand for in solidarity, of being given a choice. A woman, no matter how highly educated, has the right to remain a housewife if she wishes to without being under the constant judgmental scrutiny of the society.

Today we are witnessing feminisation of agriculture as men migrate in search of better employment due to changing weather conditions leaving women on the frontline of climate related conflict. Yet for every dollar a man earns, a woman earns 54 cents. However, we are making progress, be it with Pampers advertisement starring Adam Levine and John Legend along with some more dads or Benedict Cumberbatch saying that he will not work in a movie that does not pay his female co-star the same as him.

As our college celebrates 50 glorious years of its existence, The Contrarian explores the entire gamut of women empowerment through the best known form of art to us. Not only do we analyse the economics of steps taken to empower women but we also celebrate the courage of Indian women who pioneered in different fields, of every woman who walks miles and miles, climbs rugged terrains; of women who knew their place is not under, behind or beside men. It is right where they want to be.

We have crafted this issue to bring forth some issues from the plethora of issues women face and to celebrate the, as Shirley Chisholm rightly said, "unbought and unbossed". Let us know your views .

Elsa Maria Joseph

Shweta Shaju

Editor-In-Chief

Editor

We would like to express our sincere gratitude
to our sponsor AECC Global.



Me Too

By: Antara Rao

Its only after I entered college that
I started thinking of myself as a woman

my hair made a big bun because of
how long they had always been
but they became a little more beautiful
once I became a woman

I could feel parts of me that I could
never imagine a man feeling with his own body
and I imagined that;
how men felt

my body hair became both ugly and pretty
as did the turbulence that hid in my conflicted eye brows
when I thought of them
the many turbulences of being a woman
the this, and that, but not enough of this and not enough of
that
every step I take, every word I speak, every dish I make
became a combination of revolution and acceptance, accept-
ed revolution and rejected acceptance
fires that could burn the world, but couldn't burn forever

so many aunties and uncles in the bus, so many boys I liked
and didn't
the teacher who first asked me, loudly, even though the corri-
dor was empty
to wear a bra
I don't think men ever notice the individuals that make the
mass of people as much as I do

the turbulence of liking lipstick but also liking your lips
the many turbulences of being a first time
just as I learnt to bear pain a little woman
helped me understand that shadows are neither light nor
darkness
I became a little more afraid of violence when I walked down
an empty street for the more
when the knife made a thin, long cut on my hand

a thought undressed: it's okay, it will help you as a woman
spotlight and power make me uncomfortable
when I am second I don't have to panic about people looking
into my eyes
and my eyes can light up with whatever I want to think
such is the trade-off of lights with women
throw ideas around, so that those making the boat would
listen and tie the rope a certain way
such that when we all travel across the diamond ocean the
boat could rock more
and sometimes I wish people would know that I made the
boat rock
it's okay, I say to the ocean, as my fingers pet it
you and I can keep the secret; be calm, be happy.

I sometimes like to pretend that I am a man
my laughter is freer and it's easier to talk about
'the honourable thing to do'
greatness begins with the dip of my toe in the sole of my shoe
but maybe it's too simple to be a man
I want to be a woman on days I want to feel more
when I want to spend a minute just looking at a leaf
I am conflicted about whether I want to be a woman

so when I saw the words 'me too'
I realised how perfectly they fit women
not saying much, but saying a lot, and saying everything to
anyone who wants to understand

when I saw the two words 'me too'
the spectrum that resides on the curve of my calf and the
violent beat of my heart
first jammed my fingers and then got them typing furiously
a second later, I gulped. And then with a sense of extreme
fearlessness that my mellowed mind doesn't always experi-
ence

I declared to the world
'me too, I am a woman too, but
sometimes I would like to not be a woman only'

Gender Disequilibrium and Underrepresentation of Women in the Field of Economics

By: Sakshi Mital

It is ironic that Economics, the discipline to which we connect women empowerment today and which talks so much about equilibrium and equity has an inherent gender disequilibrium and bias in it. Moreover, this bias has got so deeply rooted in our minds and unquestionably accepted by us all, that if anyone mentions the word economist, we end up imagining a male personality. This imagination not to blame however develops from what we read or historical testimonies, based on whose template we base the design of what we can picture. Between 1901 and 2016, out of the 855 laureates, only 48 were women Nobel Laureates across all disciplines and only one woman - Elinor Ostrom has ever borne the prestigious title of a Nobel Laureate in economics. Even if we take into the account that the Nobel Prize for economics was instituted a little later in 1969, yet the above facts not only expose the stark reality of the gender gap in research but also the shocking extent of the skewness the discipline of 'Economic research' specifically suffers from.

This article tries to inspect the possible causes for the same by reviewing the literature and some studies and then discusses the consequences of the existence of a glass ceiling in economics.

It is worth paying attention to the fact that India has never had a woman as the governor of the RBI. Try comparing the number of female Indian economists to male Indian economists. This gender bias exists not only in India but around the world. As per BBC news, in the US, only about 13% of academic economists in permanent posts are women and in the UK the proportion is about 15.5%. Janet Yellen is the only woman to have served as Federal Reserve chairman. Also, the New York Times reports that in the most famous departments of Economics around the world, the number of men professors greatly outnumber the number of female professors. The University of Chicago has only one female professor of economics while Northwestern has none.

Some stereotypical notions include that this happens because men have an intrinsic ability and advantage over women to do mathematics and it is thus the mathematical component of economics that is keeping women from economics. However, studies show that about 45 per cent of math majors at

the undergraduate level are women. UC Berkley News has also quoted that women are underrepresented in economics relative to other Science, Technology, Engineering and Math fields, thus busting that stereotypical myth. A paper published by Harvard researcher Heather Sarsons found that women's contributions to economic papers co-authored by them with males tend to be undervalued. Other causes that build a glass ceiling for women to go up in the profession of economics include discrimination that the women economists face in terms of their papers taking six months longer to peer review in top journals than their male counterparts and getting paid less in tenured faculty jobs in economics. Economists David Card, Stefano DellaVigna, Patricia Funk and N-gore Iriberry have also found that referees and editors of journals set a higher bar for the quality of female-authored papers. This results in less no of papers being published by women. So even though the share of women who go for or drop out of a PhD in economics is the same as men but women face a thicker glass ceiling in terms of tenure, pay and job security. Also, it is believed that men use their paternity leave to focus on research and make efforts to climb up in the field of academics rather than doing what they are supposed to be doing during their leave period at homes.

What is worse is that some economists feel that such an underrepresentation of women voices in economics is not a problem. But such a male dominance in the field of economics does have far-reaching consequences in the formulation of economic policies as they lack having been approached and discussed through a feminine perspective and thus women and women issues might be excluded from the goals of such policies. Also, women economists have different takes and are generally more inclined to work in the fields of education, health, labour market, child well being and advocating for a more active role for the government than men do. Such issues remain neglected due to the underrepresentation of women in economics. Another consequence is the absence of women role models in this field to be looked up to and followed, which also leads to fewer women wanting to enter into this field, further increasing the gender disequilibrium in economics.

Many people suggest the possibility of tenure being shortened or publications getting rejected for females on grounds of merit alone but the sexist nature of this field which has been showcased by the ugly facts outlined above suggests that the denial and rejection could be on grounds of prejudice as well. Economics needs its own big 'Me-Too' movement and the sexism needs to be fought by speaking against it and on an individual or team levels refusing to comply with norms and outcomes that discriminate against women. In addition to pressing for greater recognition for women, one recommendation is for universities to improve the pedagogy of economics and give greater encouragement to female undergraduates in economics. Some issues in economics that in general concern and appeal more to women should be included in the coursework and women should be guided towards the purpose they have to serve in this discipline along with acting as torchbearers for women issues in economics. Along with this young women need to be told what economics really is about because accounts of some famous women economists include that they confused economics with business and so had not wanted to venture into it in the first place.

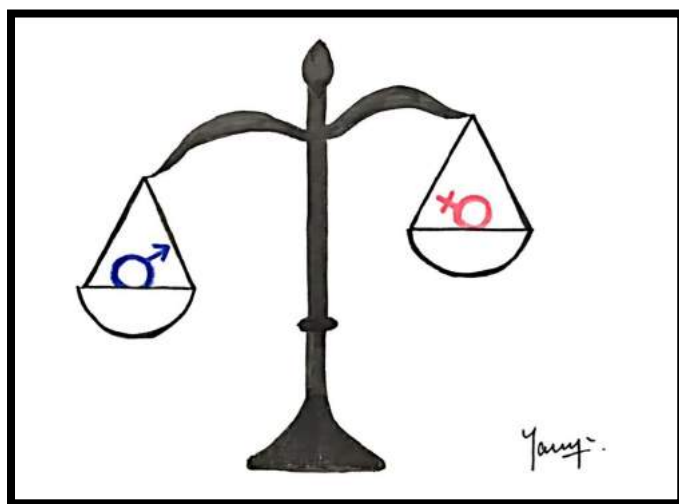
The sexism is not just practised by the men in this field but it is instead the entire social fabric that is to be blamed. The society has set a predetermined marriageable age for women and therefore many families do not encourage women to pursue subjects which have a wide academic platform and do not encourage them to study till the doctorate level. However, these should not be reasons hindering the choice of a subject. Also, research being a very long journey, women should be able to continue it even after marriage. They could be encouraged if they have women role models to look up to and follow. Renowned economist Dr Shamika Ravi who teaches at Indian School of Business follows a simple practice at an individualistic level in the light of the above need. To encourage future leadership roles in women she is relatively more lenient and nicer to female students than the male students during class participation and encourages them to speak and value their own opinion. Since the problem of gender disequilibrium demands equalizing costs to men and women in this field and to the society as a whole, some valuable suggestions from her include policy shocks in the form of legislation like women's reservations, maternity benefits and other initiatives to reduce the cost of economic participation by women like ensuring safer workplaces, well-lit streets, scholarships etc. Also beyond giving maternity benefits, the challenges that women face to resume a career after a break should also be given attention along with providing them with more work

from home job options.

Other suggestions follow from examples of other countries – for instance, forums for online economic discussion being created that are more receptive to women. There are programs to increase the number of undergraduate women who major in economics and one such is being run by Economist Claudia Goldin along with several colleagues. The American Economic Association has also created a code of conduct and its governing board is responding to issues raised by the job forum.

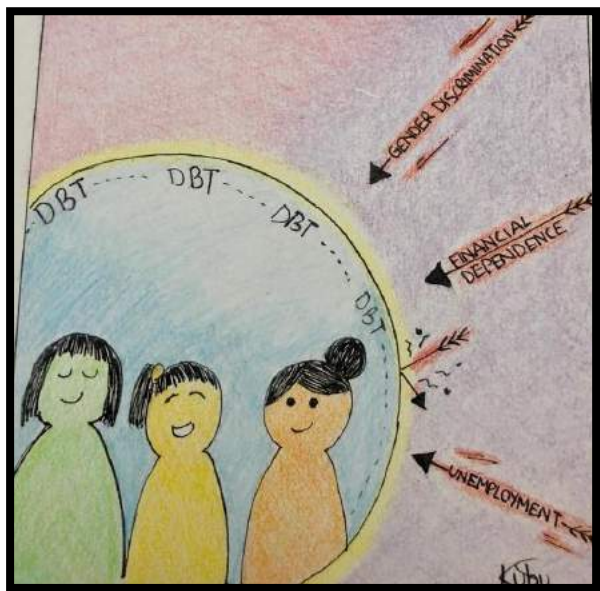
While the above-discussed prescriptions can be followed but changing the social mindset and busting 'gender roles' is the bigger challenge for us all. The idea of 'Women empowerment' is very broad and the debate revolving around it has many sociological, societal, behavioural, economic and psychological contexts. But being economic students or economic lovers, if we can't call ourselves empowered even in our own field of study, then our debate and outcry of women empowerment are superficial and shallow.

We are slowly witnessing a positive change for instance, by revelling with the victory of Dr Gita Gopinath who is the first female chief economist of the IMF, but there are still miles to go. The 'Me-Too' hash-tag in Economics which is currently showcasing the sexist nature of this profession needs to undergo a context expansion by instead capturing stronger 'Me-Too' exclamations by women who have not only reported sexism but also include stories of what they have done to fight the gender bias, how victorious have they emerged out and the recommendations that they have for other co-fellows as well for fighting the same and taking the movement ahead. Let us pick up our own pens and economic models, harness the power of social media in the right spirit with the right intentions and break the glass ceiling in this discipline; giving the world more recognized female economists and



How DBT is Empowering Women in India

By: Arunima Srivastava



One of the most important questions that those struggling for women empowerment ask is- 'Who are we fighting and what are we fighting for?' Though the answer is highly subjective, an attempt can be made. The latter part of the question shall be tackled first. An idealist would answer that it is only through higher thinking that equality can be achieved- a fair and egalitarian society is the consequence of a mature social consciousness and thus the fight is for evolution. A more pragmatic approach to establishing gender equality would reveal that financial independence is crucial to improving the status of women in society. Hence the aim should be to strengthen women financially, which would increase their participation in the decision-making processes thus inducing a more equal society. The challenges to this task are found in the answer to the first question. The world is patriarchal, but the patriarchy in some places is stronger than in others. In the Indian context, patriarchy refers to the dominance of one sex over the other but is used as an umbrella term, which covers the covert misogynistic sentiments, the commonplace instances of discrimination and the underlying stereotypical-degenerating ideology.

Combating an ideology requires both intensive and extensive approach. To tackle the wider issue, a counter-narrative that is equally strong is required. At the same time, the movement should gather momentum through subtle but visible alterations in society. In the Indian context, an economic policy that has started to bring a change required in this respect is the

Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme. Though the impact of the scheme on the movement of women's empowerment needs substantiation, understanding that financial independence gives the power that a woman needs might help put the two in alignment.

All economic policies follow a three-step process: planning, execution and monitoring. The aim of these policies is to redistribute the gains from economic growth among the different sections of the society in a more equitable and just manner. The intended beneficiaries of these policies, thus, belong to the underprivileged communities. In the particular case of the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme, these are women, children and labour groups. Direct Benefit Transfer or DBT is an attempt to change the mechanism of subsidy transfers by the Government. It facilitates the second process of any policy. Launched on January 1, 2013, this program aims to transfer subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. [2]

Pre-DBT, the process of transference of benefits such as subsidies or scholarships followed a PDS-type format. [5] The government was the provider of the benefits and the intended beneficiary was the target. The challenges to this system were two-fold. These can be termed as 'length' and 'breadth'. The problem of length refers to the staggering and inefficient supply chain of the subsidies from the government to the beneficiary while the breadth refers to the reach-out of the policies- the sheer number of beneficiaries was difficult to incorporate. The problems were numerous- rent-seeking, pilferage, inefficient delivery, delayed payments and inaccessibility to intended beneficiaries. [2] Women had an added disadvantage. In the traditional patriarchal society, women were secluded from public observation [1], they were denied the right to approach the government for accessing the benefits. The system was marred by intermediaries who became power brokers. Ironically, this led to the denial of services to the weaker section including women, the very group intended as the recipient of the benefits.

In this milieu, DBT came as a panacea for most evils, by providing a simple and easy solution to many of the problems infesting the traditional delivery system. By effectively utilizing march of technological progress, DBT replaced the earlier brick and mortar approach to developmental policy by digital,

virtual platform. Aadhaar provided real, though virtual, identity to all. The enablers of DBT are the JAM (Jan Dhan-Aadhar-mobile) trinity[2] making the identification of the beneficiary essential and allowing the direct government to people (G2P) link- thereby reducing losses and maximizing benefits. Therefore, the new regime afforded the government an opportunity to sever its links from the traditional approaches to development and usher in an era of developmental policies that was truly centered on the targeted/intended beneficiaries.

Many of the schemes became women-centric for the first time, not only those meant for women but also those meant for the welfare of the family. This was the bright spot for women-focused development path in India. Credit must be given to policymakers for seizing the historic moment and bringing in the gender perspective and sensitivity in the policies at the right moment. Schemes like Ujjawla were made entirely women-centric, while other schemes like rural housing made it mandatory to have women head of the household as the recipient. Similarly, ration card, house-sites, land rights were given in many States in the women name. This not only led to the right perspective in development programs but also disrupted the traditional gender equation in rural households. In many of the States, today we find women groups/ members playing key roles in the welfare and development of the village.

The major impact of DBT on women empowerment has been

through the MGNREGA scheme that is highly female-oriented. According to a national daily report, women outnumber men in the rural job scheme. Having 20% women participation in its initial years, now, 56% of the jobs are done by females, data collected by government shows.[4] This is due to the female-centric features of MGNREGA scheme. For instance, it reserves one-third of total employment for females. Further, it provides work within a radius of five kilometres from the place of residence and also provides childcare facilities at the work site. However, despite this improving trend in women employment through the scheme, termed as 'feminization' of the program, it is found that women earn less than men do- about 78% of the wage.[3] DBT is sought to remedy this. Following the advent of DBT, the exchequer has acquired gender neutrality. The digitization of the transference mechanism has made it immune to the vagaries of human intervention thereby plugging the wage gap that was the result of prevalent discrimination. It is safe to assume that the importance of DBT goes beyond the transference of benefits. By linking people to the government and bringing them on a unified digital platform, it has achieved an equal status for all irrespective of the gender.

One can observe a pattern in economic policies, a trend that reveals progressive growth. There has been a paradigm shift in the outlook of the programs- from exploitative to gender-neutral to positive intervention- and DBT has facilitated this movement. It has become one of the silent sentinels.

The Quintessential Economist Must Watch Movies

1. The Beautiful Mind
2. The Big Short
3. Inside Job
4. Too Big to Fail
5. The Wolf of Wall Street

From Objectives to Outcomes

Critical Scrutiny of the Maternal Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 and associated reproductive issues of women from a market-styled panorama

By: Vaishnavi Tiwari



As testified by significant indices, including the Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum or Gender Inequality Index of the UNDP, the quantifiable economic losses of perpetuating gender disparity are many. With statistics hinting towards the deplorable standards of female participation in economic growth, the statutory measure attributing to the maternity benefits appears to be a landmark event and a heartening gesture. However, equally imperative is to have the understanding that only a mere statute is not enough for retrofitting the existing parochial discourse surrounding women's working environment. The underlying idea is to identify the feasibility of the enacted legislation vis-à-vis the concerned stakeholders and address the current limitations of the Act, so as to rule out any future possibility of it inviting negative externalities towards women empowerment.

The composition of the Maternity Benefit Act (MBA) might have given women reasons to cheer, but a careful and pragmatic analysis of the same exhibits some serious concerns to be dealt upon, which may otherwise yield deleterious impacts on women participation in the workforce. Undoubtedly, the legislation warrants credit, but following are the two multidimensional aspects that demand cautious deliberation:

1. Imposition of financial burden on the employer

As the MBA proposes to increase the paid maternity leave duration from 12 to 26 weeks for the first two children, it directly mandates the employer to be solely responsible for shouldering the associated financial costs. Economists warn

that such a move would actually be counterproductive to female employment, as this implies an increased cost of production for the employers, thus completely disincentivising them from hiring women professionals. Economically speaking, the logic is simple- the employer would prefer to substitute a woman with a man, rather than hiring a woman and paying her for the time she was unproductive for the firm during her maternal break. Adherence to this statute might be possible for big corporate houses and network chains, but for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that operate on margin pressures and deal with resource constraints, this could act as a potential deterrent for hiring a female workforce.

Not only the paid maternity leave, but the Act also calls for the establishment of crèche facilities for an organization that comprises of 50 or more female employees. This directly attributes to additional capital burden and provides enough justification for firms to keep their number of female employees under 50, hence adding to the menace of an already skewed male-female employment ratio.

In this light, it becomes quintessential to reconsider the financing model of such a move and explore other viable alternatives. As it is argued that better child nutrition, maternal health and decreased Infant Mortality Rate are essentially public goods, imposing the costs of its maintenance on private organizations exclusively is unjustified and discouraging. Hence, setting up an insurance or reimbursement scheme predominantly funded by the government and moderately shared by the employer could be a step in the right direction. Also, following the tenants of a laissez-faire economy, enterprises can't be made to abide by such laws in a rigid fashion but could be incentivized for adherence by providing effective and lucrative tax rebates followed with amplification of the existing ones.

2. Ignorance of the casualised workforce:

With spurring of skill-driven service economies, the Indian workforce has witnessed increasing informalisation, implying that, though the informal sector has a lower contribution to the GDP, it's actually the sector that absorbs the majority of the unskilled or less skilled workforce. Adding to it, the MBA

caters only to an extremely minuscule proportion of women performing in the formal sector, thus ignoring the overwhelming majority of around more than 90% of women agricultural wage earners, domestic help or casual labourers indulged in the informal sector. Rendering ineffective to such a large working female population raises serious questions on the credibility of such an action.

From an economic lens, it becomes an important prerequisite to address the above-discussed shortcomings of the MBA to strengthen its scalability and sustainability in the present context. Corroborating this, there are several other overlapping socio-psychological considerations that the Act has believed to sideline.

- Reinforcing patriarchal norms, the Act legitimizes the onus of childcare responsibility entirely on women and continues to propagate the male 'breadwinner model', hence acting as discriminatory against other alternative parenting models. It would have been truly revolutionary in letter and spirit if the Act could have acknowledged an egalitarian sharing of childcare responsibility from both paternal and maternal angles.
- The Act should have included an anti-discrimination clause to ensure that the recipients of the MBA are not discriminated on grounds of sex and biological responsibilities, in matters of public or private employment.
- Most importantly, the Act is silent about the steps and mechanisms that are important for smooth reintegration of women's return at the workplace. It should have highlighted the compulsory need for implementation of returnship programs and skill enhancement and performance management systems in organizations, so as to make the workplace more flexible and less penalizing for returning women.
- As the acceptance and recognition of the LGBTI community gains prominence, the Act has completely negated the parenting models adopted by individuals from these communities. It's necessary to include the same, in order to ensure social and professional mainstreaming of such groups.
- No denying the fact that precipitating women empowerment in the economic setup requires concerted politics and strong policy interventions. However, it's important to undertake a holistic and foresighted cost-benefit analysis of well-intended pieces of legislation like MBA to ensure that desired objectives translate into anticipated positive outcomes.



Charusita Chakravorty

She studied the basis of molecules and effects of change in molecular base on DNA proteins which won her the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize.



Dr Suman Sahai

Founder of the Gene Campaign which works to better livelihoods in rural communities, she has received the Padma Shri and the Borlaug for her efforts.

The Cost of Being a Woman

By: Tanushka Lahiri



Pink tax refers to the discriminatory pricing of women-only consumer products which are often times exactly the same as their male counterpart. Much has been written about the pay-gap that women face in employment and how most women are paid only 70% of what a man doing the same job is paid. However, a lesser acknowledged fact is that women are disadvantaged as consumers as well.

Women not only pay more for products; they often pay more for services, including dry cleaning and haircuts. A 2011 study found that of the 100 hair salons surveyed, 85 charged more for a basic women’s haircut than a basic men’s haircut. The average price paid by women was 54 per cent higher than the average price paid by men.

Examples of such gender-based prices are documented in most economies today. This phenomenon does not necessarily indicate intentional gender discrimination but points to an underlying generalization of gender identities in society.

It has been argued that the differences in prices are based on subjective rather than objective differences of certain products to female consumers. Considering the value a consumer places on a good is, in fact, subjective, this theory does make a compelling case. The marginal willingness of a consumer to pay for a good is higher if he/she considers it more valuable. In this way, women are therefore willing to pay more for certain products because they have a strong preference to how it smells, looks, feels, etc. which might not matter as much to men.



Common products marketed to women, such as razors, soaps, etc. are priced higher than similar products for men. While manufacturers argue that the differential pricing results from the higher cost of inputs, closer examination reveals that these products are practically identical. In fact, in most cases the difference may be of only the colour, giving rise to mnemonic: ‘Pink tax’.

Often, price discrimination takes place because the different groups have different price elasticities for the product. A certain group may be more or less price sensitive depending on the availability of substitutes for that product. Men regard most personal care products as easily substitutable while women are seen to have very particular preferences when it comes to them.

Rather than simply chalking up this behaviour personal choice, it is important to examine where these choices stem from and whether they are themselves the product of certain social constructs.

Gender can be understood as expectations that each sex is expected to conform to. It is not necessarily grounded in science or fact. Certain gender roles set standards of beauty that women are expected to adhere to. The media and cosmetic companies exploit this 'insecurity of conformity' leading women to purchase items which they might not actually need. It can be seen as a marvel of marketing that companies are able to convince women that a certain body type or fragrance is the only acceptable one, guilting them into purchase of such products. The idea of a perfect woman abounds on the covers of magazines, with most comfortably unaware of the editing it has been subjected to.

This leads us to think that still today, the social imagery of success for women, reinforced by media and advertisement, includes the need to take care of oneself and feeling attractive, for which personal care products are indispensable since they convey confidence and suggest a guarantee to success.

Of late, many consumer companies have been raising awareness about this hidden tax for women through innovative campaigns. Recently Burger King, a global fast-food chain, introduced 'Chick-fries': chicken fries packaged in a pink box. They were exactly identical to their regular chicken fries but priced 83% higher in an attempt to make consumers aware and to counteract the 'pink tax'.



The debate over considering sanitary napkins as a luxury product and levying higher taxes on them is closely aligned with that of the pink tax. In India, sanitary pads – which cost between five rupees (\$0.08) and 12 rupees (\$0.20) each -- were taxed at 12%, despite other items like contraceptives being exempt. The decision set off a storm of protest, with a petition by Indian lawmaker Sushmita Dev receiving more than 400,000 signatures. This resulted in the Indian government scrapping the tax completely in a move which has been

hailed as progressive by most. Protests are still continuing to demand similar laws in other countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. Several US lawmakers have campaigned against the so-called "tampon tax," while the "pink tax" has also been slammed by activists around the world.

The underlying, substantial, problem of the pink tax leads to a reflection of complex ethical nature. The differentiation entails a form of discrimination, although it is not commonly perceived, yet deeply instilled in the patriarchal roots of society.

Food for Thought

Books:

1. The Republic of Beliefs by Kaushik Basu
2. 21 Lessons for the 21st Century by Yuval Noah Harari
3. Where India goes by Dean Spears and Dianne Coffey
4. The Price of Inequality by Joseph Stiglitz
5. Think fast and slow by Daniel Kahneman
6. Sense and solidarity: Jholawala economics by Jean Dreze
7. The country of first boys by Amartya Sen



Restructuring of Gender Roles in the Economy

By: Simran Garg

Gender roles, which lay out what a man and a woman are expected to do, are deeply ingrained in the human mind. Since infancy, one is acclimatised into believing that girls are nurturers, whereas the males are believed to be leaders, thereby justifying their role of being the breadwinners of the family. Starting from giving girls dolls and kitchen sets to play with, and in contrast giving boys cars and balls, one moulds the child's mind into believing that this what each sex is expected to do: girls must confine themselves to taking care of their children their homes, while the man must go out and earning a living.

'It must be too heavy for you, let me get it', 'why do you have to work? Am I not earning enough? You should stay at home and take care of the children, your priority must be your children', these are just a few of the hundred stereotypical ways in which men call out women. And since these notions have existed for ages now, they have come to be recognised as the typical 'gender roles' and any behaviour contrary to these well-defined perceptions is seen as surreal. Movies like "Ki & Ka", in which the house-maker is a man, and the breadwinner a female, and even short films like Stereo (by Ella Fields) are really necessary to be introduced to the masses, so as to normalise the concept of 'gender role reversal', as people would call it, and not isolate 'gender roles' into watertight compartments. This stereotyping not only limits the potential of females, who may have the managerial capabilities to successfully run a firm, but also of males, who may have the passion to pursue things viewed as 'feminine', for instance, fashion design, cooking or joining the grooming industry, thereby impacting the overall efficiency of the labour force, because firms are not able to get the most efficient and motivated lot. Stereotyping not only has economic consequences, but also emotional consequences. Looking down upon a person, based on the role they perform in the society, leads to them being eyed as an outcast, pushing him/her into depression, which harms both the efficiency, as well as the health, of a person.

Along with the aspect of gender roles being a 'social construct', (an example of a social construct can be found in sports. Physical prowess is given greater importance and authority and is thus associated with 'hegemonic masculinity'- the ideal to which other masculinities must interact with,

conform to, and challenge. Any deviation shown by a man is termed as 'non-masculine') they are mostly formed on the basis of inherent biological differences between a man and a woman (for instance, females are more flexible and hence are more involved in gymnastics, whereas males are believed to be stronger, and hence are more involved in wrestling).

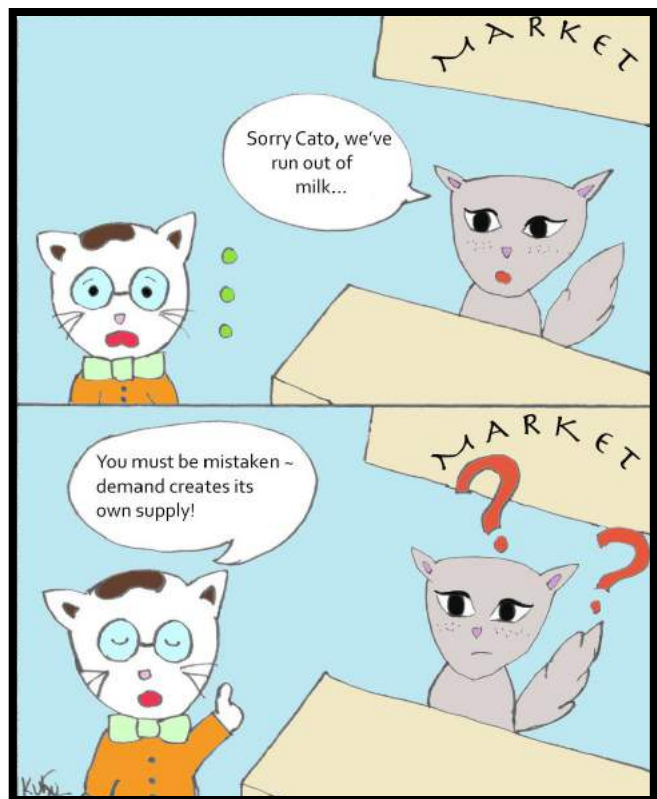
Shifting focus to female employment, various studies undertaken by academicians indicate that confining women to caretaking is not only causing harm to the female bloc per se, but also to the economy at large. According to a study by the McKinsey Global Institute (MGI), India can increase its 2025 gross domestic product (GDP), estimated at \$4.83 trillion, by between 16% and 60% simply by enabling women to participate in the economy on par with men.[1]

One prominent factor which contributes to an employment gap between males and females is that most women withdraw from employment after rearing a child. Drawing on NSSO data, MGI has identified a gender gap in leadership among Indian women. Only 7 per cent of tertiary-educated women have jobs as senior officials compared with 14 per cent of men. Similarly, women account for only 38 per cent of all professional technical jobs.[1]

Moreover, in India, women engage themselves in more physical work, approximately 10 times more than men and despite that, 30% of employed women are paid fewer wages than men. 2 In most developing countries, female employment is often driven by necessities, rather than will (an observation first realised by Jayan Jose Thomas). This means that if their male counterpart earns sufficiently, women prefer to support the household, and not join the workforce. Corroborating this fact, a study conducted by Esha Chatterjee, from the University of Maryland revealed the 'U shaped' trend between female literacy and female employment. This study reveals that women, who are literate, tend to marry men who earn well, and thus not join the labour force, because their financial needs are being met by their better half. This 'U-Shaped' observation contradicts the Neo-Classical theory, which predicts that more education would imply higher productivity, thereby giving a boost to women's potential earnings, and thus, providing them with a greater incentive to engage in the workforce.

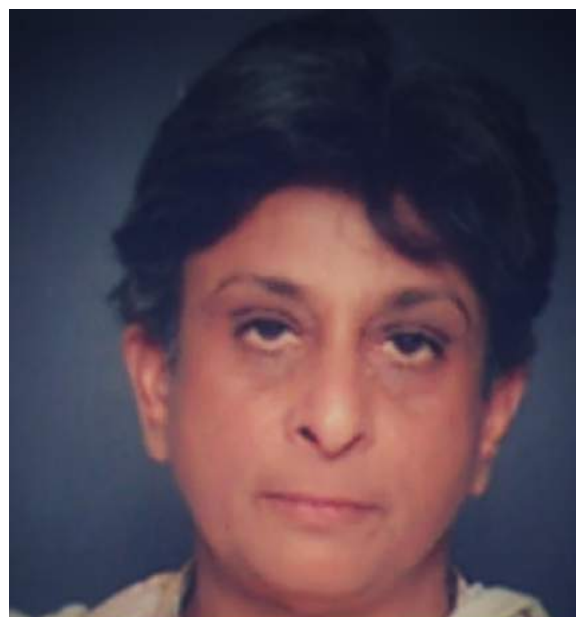
To encourage female participation in the labour market, therefore, it is important to ensure safe working conditions for them, because an unsafe work environment is a significant contributor to females dropping out of the workforce (given that sexual assaults have been on a spiral in recent times). Additionally, to ensure women with small children resume work, crèche facilities can be provided near offices, so that women can keep an eye on their child, while working, and do not have to leave them in unknown hands. Likewise, it is equally important to provide equal pay to women, similar to their male counterparts, hired at the same position, so as to instill a feeling of parity between the two genders and help women realise their potential and bring them into confidence.

With females achieving great laurels in various areas, say sports, starting from boxing (Mary Kom) to wrestling (Sakshi Malik) and badminton (Saina Nehwal, PV Sindhu), to politics (Sushma Swaraj, Smriti Irani) and leading multinationals (Indira Nooyi), and likewise for men, from great male fashion designers (Manish Malhotra) and hairdressers (Aamir Naveed) to amazing chefs (Sanjeev Kapoor, Ranveer Brar), people are learning to break free from the shackles of gender stereotypes, and are setting the example, that one must choose the profession, where their heart lies, irrespective of what the society expects them to do. This promotes both, the prosperity of the human race, and the economy at large, where each person is able to strive by giving their best.



Anandibai Joshee

She was one of the first Indian women doctors to learn and practice medicine at the age of 21.



Dr Aditi Pant

A successful oceanographer, she was the first Indian woman to visit Antarctica in 1983.

Education and Financial Independence: A Woman's Key to Success

By: Janya Goel

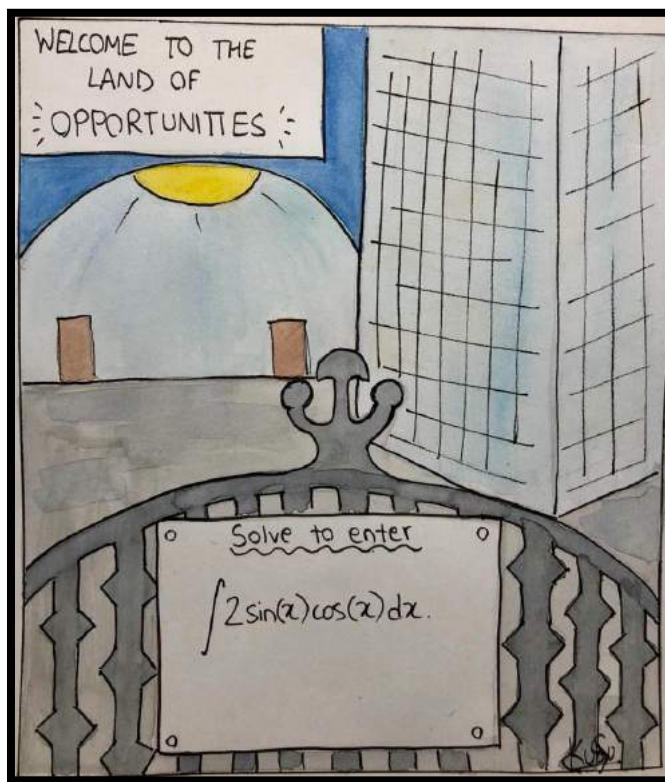
“If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman, you educate a nation.”

Education must be a catch-all term including literacy, health education and knowledge about various other things needed to live a full life. Financial independence must imply that women are able to meet their expenses and sustain themselves without any outside help. These two factors are paramount for women empowerment. Women empowerment is the ability of women to have control over their lives, enjoy the rights prescribed by the constitution and have the right to do what they think is right for them.

Financial independence and education instill a sense of confidence in women and enable them to effectively participate in decision making for the household at a smaller level and for the nation at a larger level. The grievances of women are brought and solved in the political arena through educated women who understand their problems as well as the importance of presenting these problems to the outside world. Financially secure women are more in control of their lives. For example, women living in abusive households are unable to get rid of their oppressors due to lack of resources. It has been reported that 70% of women in India face some form of domestic violence.[1] These women have no option but to continue living with their oppressors as they lack independence which would otherwise enable them to have a choice.

Uneducated parents usually choose to neglect their daughter's education. This leads to an extremely troubling statistic: in rural India, 1 girl out of 100 reaches grade 12.[2] This evidence provides us with one of the explanations of why India is still a developing country. Uneducated and financially insecure women are not only a loss to the nation's economy but also a loss to every household because women are unable to make decisions or even have a say in them due to lack of resources, power and confidence. Such a decision made does not reflect the consent of an integral part of the population.

The empowerment of women is an issue that is prevalent not



only in rural India but surpasses national boundaries. The concept was introduced at the international conference at Nairobi in 1985.[3] Education was declared as the milestone of women empowerment. At the launch of an initiative called W20, where women leaders from the world's top 20 economies gathered, International Monetary Fund's chief Christine Lagarde said, 'India's GDP can expand by a whopping 27 % if the number of female workers increases to the same level as that of men.[4] This clearly shows that if women participate and are equal payers in an economy, the future shall be prosperous. Research shows that when women earn a certain come they reinvest 90% of it into their families, as compared to only 30% to 40% for a man.[5] Earning women is, therefore, an asset to the economy.

The gap between the male and female literacy rate shows the mentality of people still set in the traditional hierarchy where education of women would expose them to the outside world and prevent them from performing their duties. Despite campaigns and awareness, the major responsibility of the house-

hold comes upon women. So education, a key to empowerment, may, in reality, add to their burden of looking after the household. Therefore the real need is to divide responsibility at home and outside the home women may be able to respond to challenges and confront their traditional roles.

However, when we talk about all these benefits of educated women having financial security, there are some implications that go unnoticed. Providing women with facilities at work is a burden for employers and they prefer males over females, sometimes sacrificing the efficiency.[6] There is no provision for balance between male and female workers in the workforce. Despite efforts and provisions, the job sector for women especially young women has not expanded as widely as expected. Firms are reluctant to employ women due to their maternity implications. In rural as well some parts of urban India girls are a burden that the family has to get rid of by getting her married. They do not wish to "waste" money on her education. All these problems act as hurdles for education as well as work opportunities of women. Employers should steer clear of questioning women about their family life before employing them.

Poverty comes across as the biggest obstacle in education for girls, but to eradicate poverty women education is important. It is, therefore, a cycle that needs a start. Apart from these individual solutions to problems, we must keep in mind the broad outlook. From birth, women are made to believe that they are natural born caregivers. They take themselves out of the workforce for the welfare of their family but they grow up to be financially insecure. They do not realize that they can do more for their family by being secure and educated. Therefore, making provisions is not the only solution, evaluating their effects, having safeguards against them and spreading awareness is a more important issue.



Urvashi Butalia and Ritu Menon

Founders of 'KALI FOR WOMEN', India's first feminist publishing house who battled reluctance on the part of women to write.



Dr Indira Hinduja

Dr Indira Hinduja delivered India's first test tube baby and introduces the gamete inta-fallopian transfer.

Divorce: Breaking the Stigma and Empowering Women

By: Rhea Michael

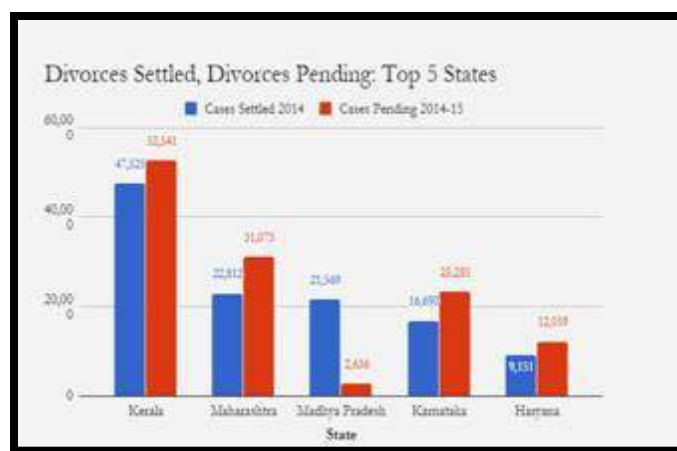


With recent times along with all the feminist movement and women empowerment programmes, we witness that there is also a rise in divorce rates in India, but is divorce such a bad thing, does it have to have a negative connotation that it currently does?

Divorce in India was first brought about in India in the year 1950 under the Hindu code bill that allowed partners to file for divorce; it was this bill that also gave women property rights which was one of the founding steps for female empowerment. 1976 was the year that divorce was finally allowed in India by mutual consent. Since then the divorce rates in the country have slowly crept up with a sharp increase in recent years.

It's also observable that with increasing divorce rates, female literacy rates and their participation in the labour market has also increased. Women in the market place are said to be breaking apart families and causing divorce. The increasing divorce rates can be seen as an indicator of female empowerment, as most women now refuse to stay in abusive relationships and make compromises. They are able to stand up for themselves as they become financially secure and are not dependent on their husbands. Today's women are very career oriented and they will not let men stand in the way of their career. Determined to break the gender norms, the modern woman seeks equal participation from their husbands in household chores and in raising their children. With the modern views on gender norm, women see their husbands as their equal instead of their superior. And, ultimately,

it ends up with both husband and wife working, so there is an increasing demand for daycare centres, housekeepers, nannies etc... providing increasing job opportunities of managing a household. The most common reasons cited for divorce is incompatibility followed by adultery.[1] Incompatibility between spouses stems from the unwillingness of both husband and wife to make compromises. With everything so easily available in today's world nobody-male or female- is used to making adjustments. Patience is not a virtue that's really taught anymore, at least not with the ideology of anything you could ever want in the click of a button and that too with same day delivery. Also, with the smaller size of families these days, kids growing up are not really taught sharing. In such situations, it's not hard to understand why incompatibility is a major reason for divorce, with every single thing having so many options and being specifically designed for a person's taste, it will definitely not be easy to live with another person who has the slightest of differences in their opinions. Also, in the modern age, women are better connected to their families even after marriage, even if they move abroad. This was a huge problem before modernisation of technology betided. Earlier, the women were particularly dependent on their spouses, completely isolated from their family in an unfamiliar neighbourhood.



As women get more educated, they are capable of handling tough situations and deciding what's best for them. It's quite apparent in Kerala, the state with the highest literacy rate, the divorce rates are also one of the highest in the country. Highest divorce rates are seen in the states that have a rela-

tively less patriarchal society; states like Bihar and UP have some of the lowest divorce rates in the nation. In the year 2014-15, for a survey conducted in 12 states, we see that the number of divorce cases has increased, but out of these states, Kerala has the highest number of divorce rates, even with 5 other states having a bigger population than Kerala. Maharashtra has half the number of divorce cases than that of Kerala but the population size is three times bigger.[2]

But this is when we calculate the absolute number of divorcees, if we compare it relative to the married population, then the northeastern states top the chart, with Mizoram at 6.34%, Meghalaya at 4.11% followed by Sikkim and Nagaland and finally Kerala being fifth on the list at 1.59% according to the 2011 census. [3]

It's not uncommon to see an article along these lines facing criticisms such as 'an increase in divorce rates is nothing but the result of the loss of family values', but it's hard to deny the fact that an increase in the rate of women's financial security often leads to an increase in divorce rates.



Yamuna Krishnan

Yamuna Krishnan works in the field of bionanotechnology and is an awardee of the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize.



Sunetra Gupta

Novelist and professor of Theoretical Epidemiology, she earned the Royal Society Rosalind Franklin award for her research in infectious diseases.

Empowering Women through Equal Job Opportunities

By: Meher Jain

Imagine a country with the most powerful political figure, several prominent CEOs, billionaires and half of the local government representatives to be women. Then what is it that stops most countries to achieve this situation and translate their imagination into reality. One of the key areas that I would like to focus on and which needs a lot of attention is empowering women through provision of equal job opportunities. Though there are undoubtedly numerous more ways that empowerment can be accomplished but clearly this area would give more visibility and enhance the confidence of women across the globe.

As per statistics only 4.8% of CEO's of top fortune 500 companies are held by women. [2] COO's Sheryl Sandberg (COO, Facebook); Ginni Rometty (Chairman, President, and CEO, IBM); Ruth Porat (SVP and CFO, Google, Alphabet) and Indra Nooyi (Chairman and CEO, PepsiCo) are few of them. This poor statistical figure indicates how senior leadership positions are dominated by men and displays discrimination against women.

In most countries around the world, women are subject to numerous barriers and gender-based discrimination in their workplace. The discrimination sets in while they are getting education till the age when they get into the job market and this doesn't end there but carries on and continues at the workplace. Obstacles such as these act as a hindrance towards women getting equal status with men in the world of work. Legal barriers such as rigid labour laws, barriers to women entrepreneurship, inheritance laws and distribution of assets in the event of divorce are just a few examples which further compound gender inequalities. There still persists a sharp demarcation of job areas due to stereotype thinking of most societies where jobs such as driving and garment sector jobs, sales work and elementary jobs such as gardening, guard duty and delivery persons are associated with men meanwhile, women are preferred in low-quality, low-status jobs, and typically low-paid informal jobs. [4] Women are disproportionately more preferred in jobs related to household, caregiving, beautician and receptionist positions and among professional jobs, teaching and management whereas engineering and IT profession are considered male jobs. All this results in unfair segregation of the labour

market and makes the issue of "comparable worth" join the ranks of those social controversies about equity that have come to the limelight of public discussion in recent decades.

Empowerment of women at the workplace is nothing but allowing women to have more control over their lives.[1] It implies making women learn new skills so as to make them independent and giving them enough freedom to make their own schedules. Empowerment is created when the strengths of women are uplifted and they get recognition for the contributions they make to the growth of companies to which they associate.

It is also important to note that there are no studies to prove that the productivity of men is higher than women so then how can we assume that men are more suited for certain jobs and women for others. Perhaps if more research is done in this area it would surely remove biases formed since ages and improve the growth and development of most economies in the years to come.

India has taken various measures to empower women wherein the Ministry of Women and Child Development has evolved schemes and programmes for the benefit of women which cover women's need for shelter, security, safety, legal aid, justice, information, maternal health, food nutrition etc through skill development, education and access to credit and marketing. Schemes of the ministry such as Swashakti, Swayamsidha, STEP and Swawlamban enable economic empowerment. Working Women Hostels and Creches provide support services. Swadhar and Short Stay Homes provide protection and rehabilitation to women in difficult circumstances. [5] The Ministry also supports autonomous bodies like National Commission, Central Social Welfare Board and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh which work for the welfare and development of women. Another area of special focus of the Ministry is the economic sustenance of women through skill development, education and access to credit and marketing.

It is extremely important that we all unite to deconstruct negative social norms and aim to rebalance the power structures that ignite violence and inequality in society. This is also the crux of UN Women's HeForShe movement, and since 2015 HeForShe Corporate IMPACT Champions have taken creative

and effective approaches to tackle the greatest barriers for women in the workplace. [3] For example, in 2016 PwC dramatically increased the number of women on their Global Leadership Team, from 18% in 2015 to 50% in 2017, while Accor Hotels are driving towards gender parity in management and equal pay. Danone Company has also contributed to the upliftment of women by implementing 1000 day paternal leave policy providing 18 weeks of gender-neutral paternal leave in more than 130 countries.

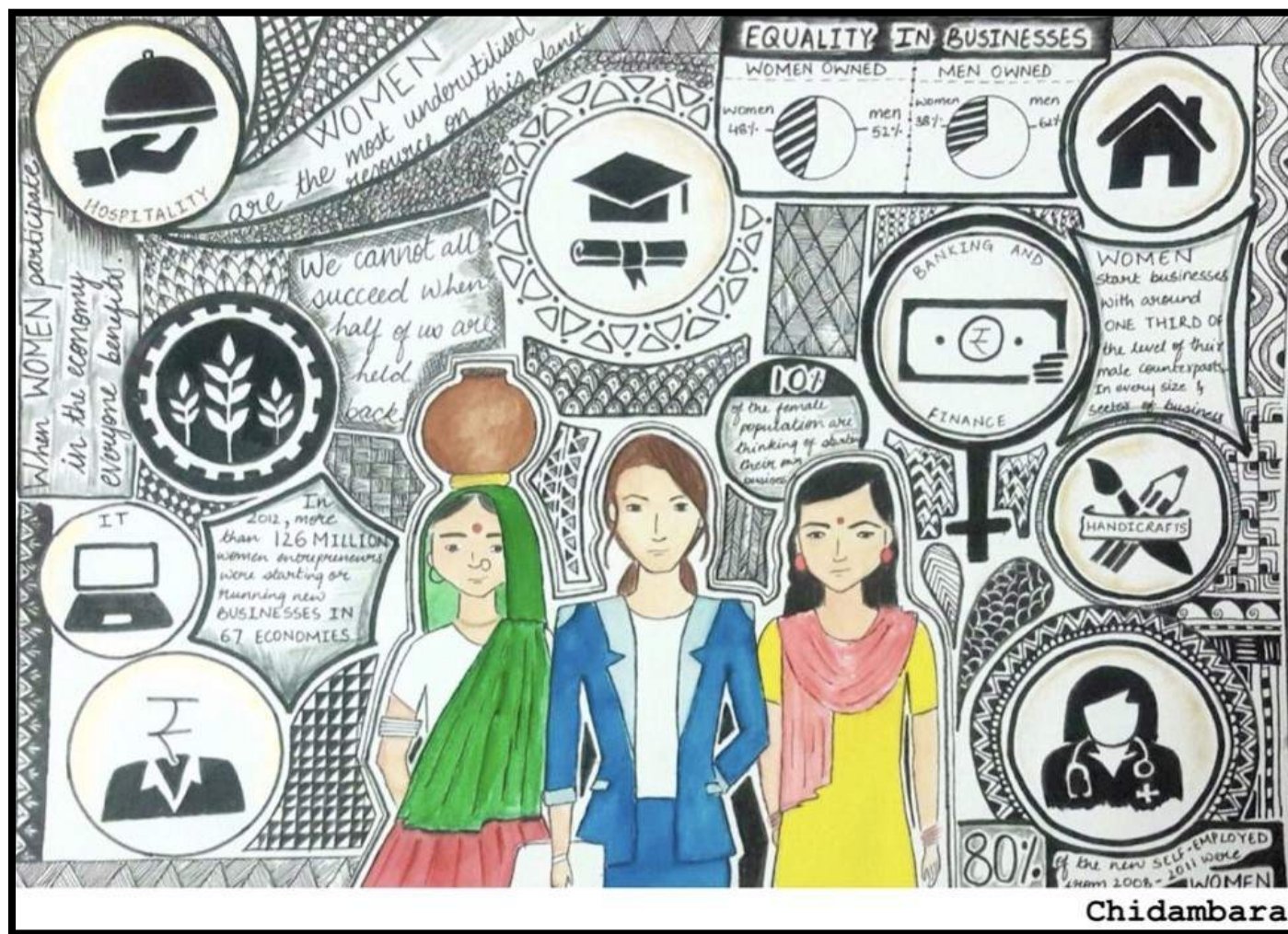
The #MeToo movement in India is also a recent change in the social structure which gives women an opportunity to voice against injustice and encourages women to speak up, thus slowly breaking the culture of silence. However, the visibility of the #MeToo movement is only confined to the urban areas and is yet to gain momentum in the rural regions.

The above instances are game-changing that have the potential to create tangible and immediate change in the workplace for women and their families. The research provided by the United Nations shows that businesses promoting gender

equality and women empowerment are also more profitable.

Business has a critical role to play in advancing gender equality and empowering women to reach their full potential as an engine for jobs, innovation and investment. [3] There should be active mentoring and sponsorship programmes along with the promotion of women's entrepreneurship. Flexibility should be ensured in remote working, provisions like parental leave, pension schemes, health and child care should be given.

To sum it all, while we agree that businesses have a great role to play by putting in more time and effort into making the workplace better for women rather than giving them the training they'd already learn on the job, it is equally the society's responsibility to empower women. Each individual in its own capacity should contribute towards this objective. In this way, the economies would not only be utilising their resources productively but also will be achieving the objective of economic growth and development.



Call for Permanent Commissioning of Women in Defence Forces: Acceptable or Deficient

By: Sharol Shibu

“Women officers commissioned in short services will get an opportunity for a permanent commission like their male counterparts.”

-PM Modi on Independence Day

With a total strength of almost 1.2 million soldiers to being the biggest “voluntary” army in the world, the Indian Armed Forces have always been the pride of the entire nation. But what still remains as a concern for the forces is the number of women joining the services. While all wings of the Indian Armed Forces allow women in combat (junior ranks) and combat supervisory role (senior ranks) except the Indian Army and Special Forces. The Indian Air Force had 8.5% women in the workforce while the Indian Army and Indian Navy had 3% and 2% women respectively. [1]

This minuscule number of women in the forces is a major sore point for the current government which has gone out of its way to promote women empowerment by introducing schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. The appointment of Nirmala Sitaraman as the Defence Minister was also done in accordance to this cause.

From the traditional beliefs of women not being physically strong enough to be allowed into combat to the increased concerns of women getting captured as POW's in cases of wartime, the reasons for not letting women be a part of combat are many.

Women are still not allowed to serve in combat units like the Infantry, the Armoured Corps and Mechanised Infantry. While women were first recruited in the Army as part of the Indian Military Nursing Services back in 1888, it was almost after a century in 1992, that the Indian Army began recruiting women in non-medical roles. The story of the Indian Air Force inducting its trio of first female fighter pilots- Avani Chaturvedi, Mohana Singh and Bhawana Kanth- inspired many women across the country to join the forces.

The heightened incidents of sexual assaults and harassment

while on duty are also a major issue which needs to be addressed. The Vishaka Guidelines, a set of guidelines which could be used in case of any sexual harassment faced in India, was promulgated by the Indian Supreme Court in 1997 and has further been superseded by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. Although the Sexual Harassment Act requires the formation of an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and Local Complaints Committee (LCC), there is no such formation of any committee within the Indian Armed Forces. With many women demanding that such committees should be formed within the forces, in reality, such issues are still dealt by the respective officers within the unit and many cases even fail to come out in public.

India's intelligence services, the Research & Analysis Wing also called (R&AW), too has been dealing with problems on the prospects of not being able to recruit enough women. While many women intelligence agents across different countries such as US & UK are doing as well, if not better in comparison to that of their male counterparts, the case does not seem true for that of the Indian Intelligence Agencies. The cognitive and problem-solving abilities of a woman are essentially required in such services. However, it seems that the basic idea that women are not as strong as men in terms of physical fitness still prevails while recruiting a woman to the Intelligence Services.

In 2012, only 27% of adult Indian women have a job or were actively looking for one compared to 79% of men. At 17% of the GDP, the economic contribution made by Indian women is less than half of the global average. India could, in fact, boost its growth by over 1.5% points to 9% per year, if around 50% of Indian women could try and join the workforce. [2] While the government is likely to come out with a comprehensive policy in the next couple of months on permanent commissioning of women in the Army, Navy and Air Force, it is necessary to understand that giving permanent commissions to women is not just about gender equality, but more importantly about Equal Opportunities.



Chidambara

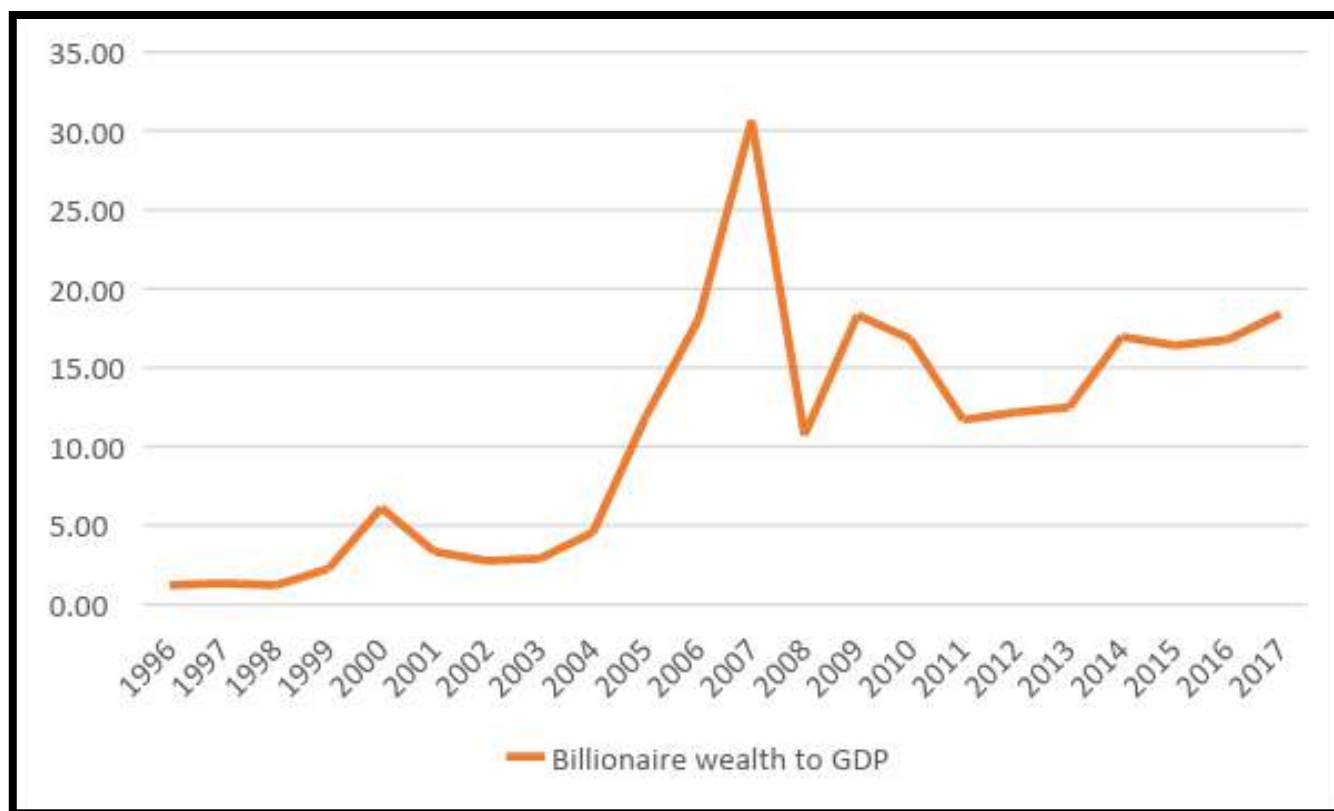
Billionaire Raj in India

Jasmin Singh

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Liberalization brought with it a package of reforms. Restrictions on private and foreign investment were removed, import tariffs and taxes were reduced, markets were deregulated, ease of doing business increased. One would expect that with a decimation of the role of the state in the economy, the severity of crony capitalism would have gone down. The data shows a contradictory picture. A surge in the billionaire wealth can be seen in India, since the 1990s, when both the number of billionaires and their wealth grew.

Figure 1 Billionaire wealth to GDP (US\$) ratio (India)



Source: Forbes

Data has been taken from the annual listing of billionaires by Forbes. Forbes came up with its first listing in the year 1996 with only three Indians making it to the billionaire list: Kumar Birla, Lakshmi Mittal and Dhirubhai Ambani. In the year 2017, the list grew to a count of 100, Rana Kapoor was the last on the list with a wealth of \$1.46 billion, implying that while the list stopped at 100 people there could be more Indians above the mark of \$1 billion.

It is interesting to explore the sectoral source of wealth for Indian billionaires. Billionaires in India come from a variety of sectors, a broad categorization of the sector is possible to understand the forces behind this surge in wealth.

The sectors have been classified as per the classification presented in Freund and Oliver (2016) with slight modification.

Table 1 Sector classification for billionaires

Broad Sector	Major Components	Industry Sub-categories
Resource	Energy, Solar and wind, mining, steel	Energy, Solar and wind, mining, metals
New	Computer technology, software, medical	Computer technology, medical technolo-
Non-tradable	Retail, entertainment, media, telecommunications, construction, restaurants and other service industries	Retail, restaurant, media, construction, telecom, entertainment
Financial	Banking, insurance, hedge funds, private equity, venture capital, investments, diversified wealth, real estate	Banking, Investment, Money management, venture capital, hedge funds, private equity/leveraged buyout, real es-
Tradable	Agriculture, consumer goods, shipping, manufacturing	Consumer goods, non-consumer industrial
Others	Education, engineering, infrastructure, sports team ownership, unidentified diversified wealth	Diversified/other

Source: Freund & Oliver (2016)

Table 2 Number of billionaires-broad sectoral classification

Year	Resource related	New	Non-tradable	Financial	Tradable	Other
1996	2	0	0	0	0	1
2001	2	2	0	0	0	1
2010	9	16	8	8	10	17
2017	7	25	11	12	31	21

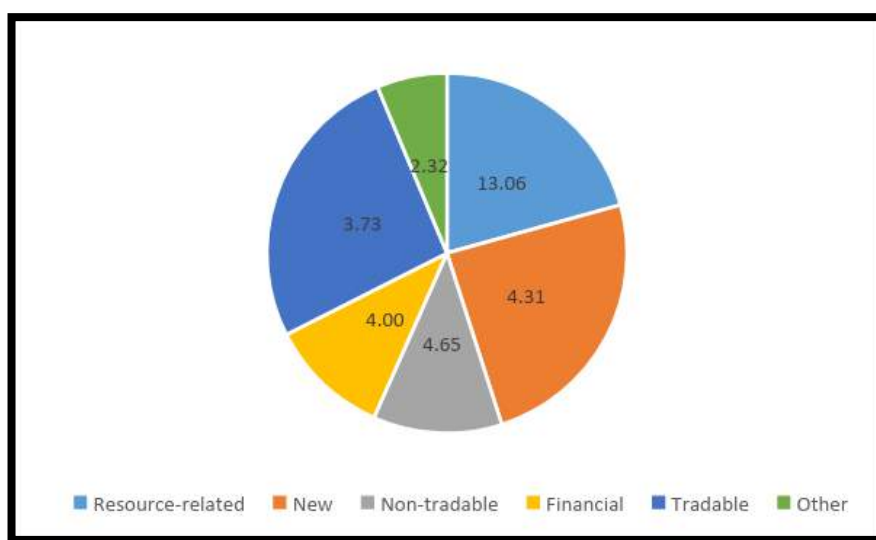
Source: Forbes & Billionaires Characteristics Database

As can be seen in table 2, a large number of billionaires fall into the category, "other" because for these billionaires, the primary source of wealth cannot be worked out, they derive their wealth from multiple activities. The number of billionaires in the categories: "New", "Non-Tradable", "Financial" and "Tradable" have grown.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of total billionaire wealth for the year 2017 across the broad sectors discussed above, the data labels in the pie chart correspond to the wealth per billionaire in each of these sectors. Resource-related industries like oil, energy, mining and metal are rent-thick in the sense that the State plays an important role in conferring licenses. These benefits conferred by the state on limited market players have made it one of the most remunerative sectors.

The category “New” includes industries related to computer and medical technology. These industries are knowledge-based. Homegrown technology got a great boost in the post-liberalization era, in fact, the literature highlights that the first wave of wealth creation was witnessed in information technology. At the surface, it seems like the interaction of knowledge-based sectors with the state is limited. Though the firms in this sector are not dependent on the government for licenses or contracts however, these firms are usually involved in projects and agreements with the government. Mazumdar (2008) mentions that the information technology sector has been one of the biggest beneficiaries of tax sops granted by the government. Chandrasekhar (2003) highlights that the government supported the IT sector with infrastructure investment, duty-free access to hardware for software exporters and zero taxation of export profits.

Figure 2 Wealth distribution across sectors and wealth per billionaire (2017)



Source: Forbes & Billionaires Characteristics Database

Non-tradables and financial sector have also experienced an extreme accumulation of wealth. There are elements of crony capitalism in these sectors too. Infrastructure projects, spectrum allotments are granted through bids invited by the government. The real estate and construction sector is fraught with black transactions. Cement manufacturers have been known to be involved in cartelization.

The concentration of economic power and wealth accumulation of this magnitude explains how growth in India is closely linked to spiralling profits of the rich which implies a squeeze in the share of wages.

Experience of Developing Countries in Health Care System

Megha Jacob

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Many developing countries, irrespective of their different social, political and economic structures face several serious problems in the health sector. At present most of them witness declining allocation of public funds, increasing inefficiency in the utilization of funds, rising inequality in the access to public healthcare services and increasing costs of health services especially for chronic diseases and accidents. There is an urgent need for institutional reforms in the health sectors of developing countries, even though some of them have initiated some reforms in a limited way.

The policies and strategies of developed countries cannot address the peculiar situations of developing nations. Thus, a new model that suits most developing countries is required. Many of these developing countries have a market-linked delivery system, while a few have a highly socialized delivery system. Though China has a socialised health delivery system, half of the medical expenses are financed by out-of-pocket payments, indicating a less-socialized financing system (Liu 2011). However, structured decentralisation has not been introduced in China. Nigeria has a system of decentralised delivery of primary health services but problems like ambiguity in the sharing of responsibilities between the three tiers of local governments still persist. The spread of Ebola virus in the four West African countries had revealed a weak link between the health governance system and local communities. The absence of the trust between the authorities of the health governance system and local communities has caused a delay in preventing the spread of Ebola (Mishra 2015).

Developing countries have varied experience when it comes to the role and effectiveness of local government institutions in public healthcare systems. In 2001, Indonesia introduced certain measures to improve its decentralization exercise. Several central government functionaries were transferred to the local governments. However, the local governments have not yet been given the power to appoint or dismiss these personnel. Schools, hospitals and health centers were transferred to the local governments. In the absence of external audits of local governments their accountability is lowered, resulting in the persistence of corruption, which is a matter of concern (Hoffman and Kaiser 2002). In Pakistan, local governments are extremely weak. Decentralisation initiatives have given local government's limited powers with respect to resource mobilisation and expenditures. Decentralization reforms could not prove that the quality of the delivery of public services was improved (Cheema and Adnan 2005). Military governments in Pakistan tend to promote local governments; civilian governments do not show much interest in nurturing grassroots democracy.

Decentralisation ought to form a part of a country's broader democratic and political culture. Local governments have a distinct sphere being closest to the citizens even on the lowest rung in a government.

In India, the Kerala Model of Public health delivery system clearly shows that collaborative governance or coproduction between government and civil society can improve health services and better health outcomes. It is significant to note that both local government institutions and officials of public health institutions have disciplinary control over the health staff. This has resulted in a dual responsibilities and control system where both local government institutions and the state government controlled health staff hold joint responsibilities in the delivery of public health services (Jacob John and Megha Jacob, 2016).



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IS DEMOCRACY ON SALE?

Understanding the Economics of Handouts: What buys votes these days?

Offering a sharp dissonance to Lincoln's idea of democracy as a system *"by the people, to the people and for the people"*, renowned Indian Scholar Ramachandra Guha in his book *'Democrats and Dissenters'* has presented a diametrically alternative perspective to what encompasses the definition of Indian democracy in actuality. Any scrutinizer performing a thorough meta-analysis of Indian elections might convincingly agree with Guha's conception of Indian democracy as *"buy the people, off the people and far away from the people."*

A similar view could be observed amidst a considerable cohort of the Indian population, an echo of which was also reflected in the Facebook discussion organized by The Contrarian on 9th February 2019. The sudden benevolent distribution of money and material such as alcohol, food grains, sarees to women among many others, are not so uncommon exercises that we see our politicians indulge into before the elections. However, a recent entrant in this list of lucratives has been the introduction of loan waivers, promising certain reservation quotas to mobilize the majoritarian but marginalized groups, or delivering the demagogic idea of the "Acche Din Bubble" that would comprise of a prosperous country with overflowing jobs and accelerated development. It's interesting to identify the evolution of these marketing tricks employed by the politicians to woo the voters to sell their votes by showing them the irresistible candy of money, material or imagined ideas.

Many directly attribute this problem to a cyclical and reinforcing pattern of interconnection between poverty and unawareness of the masses that offers fertile grounds for politicians to field-test their **sales strategies** in the most efficient manner possible. Owing to their abject deprivation, the poor

have no resort but to sell their votes to the party that in their opinion provides them with a few things for their instant gratification. Naturally, the poverty of such masses is being capitalized upon by the politicians as they rightly judge that it's the poor cohort and not the elite section that demonstrates the maximum activism on the day of voting. Thus, with a trivial amount of money such political parties spend, they reap a relatively larger dividend of assurance of the poor's vote. The burden aggravates for the poor who feels powerless after the elections and eyes on the next one in hope of availing another bribery benefits from some other party, and the cycle continues....

Debating on what could be done to retrofit the same, a significant role to play is that of the media. Since the whole economics of buying and selling votes fundamentally operates from unawareness of the masses, media has a lot to do for strengthening the sensitization component and enabling the masses to make informed choices on issues that matter the most for the Indian democracy. A special emphasis is to be on decentralizing such anti-vote-buying campaigns from cities to local levels as one needs to admit that the greatest amount of voters belong to the lower strata of the society. Measures to incorporate such attitudinal shifts are to be institutionalized at all levels with increased frequency and magnitude. Another major agenda is to be with regard to active commitment towards eradication of poverty and not merely sloganeering about it. Since poverty weakens the autonomy of the poor voters to demonstrate their political sovereignty while also minimizing their already low-capacity to achieve a political bargain.

It's a general consensus among voters of all ages that politicians are smart enough to cleverly invest in policies and schemes which could be politically rewarding for them promising certain tangible outcomes. However, it's high time that we, the voters, become smart enough to outsmart our elected representatives, as the opportunity cost of this unscrupu-

lous exercise is to be borne by not only our economy and foregone productive investments but also the very foundation on which this hard-earned Indian democracy is established.

GUESS WHAT WORKS: BURNING CALORIES OR BURNING A HOLE IN YOUR POCKET??

Debating on Fat Tax: Government's way of fat shaming



The laws of economics are simple. Higher the increase in price, lower the demand and vice-versa. However, an overwhelming majority of people don't believe this postulate to be effective enough for initiating shifts in consumption patterns from junk to healthy food items. This, ultimately, translates into the fact that the popular belief doesn't find the introduction of fat tax as a plausible measure to produce better health outcomes.

Corroborating this observation, it's argued that the imposition of fat tax would, in real terms, affect the relatively poorer consumer base as a greater proportion of junk-food consumers belong to the high-income level groups, who don't mind paying Rs 10 extra for their favourite McDonalds burger, in addition to the original price. The additional reasons provided for the inexorability of junk food has been attributed to the absence of similar affordable, accessible and convenient healthy alternatives, and as economic principles govern, the absence of alternatives will always ensure accentuated demand levels- so is the case with that 'finger-licking good'. Unavailability of healthy substitutes has been resonated with

shrinkage of disposable incomes for student groups and lesser productivity for working professionals. As a generation that is so obsessed with time management for professional gains and strives for gender-parity at work, junk food helps in facilitating greater calorie intake in lesser time, hence increasing the time spent in working, thus, fuelling greater productivity. However, on the contrary, an equal proportion of people believe this opinion to be fallibility of judgment, thereby advocating for rational trade-offs, wherein compromising short-run productivity and associated material gains for long-term health, is bound to yield deleterious impacts, leading to losses in terms of both physical and human capital.

Dissenters also asserted that firms might be incentivized towards compromising with the quality considerations of junk food, in order to ensure its cost-cutting. This is also pure economics- producers strive for maximization of their profits with minimization of costs, and in the light of a heavy tax, this becomes a necessary evil for the leading firms in the junk food industry. In dissonance to this, there's another perspective to this underpinning, that is, such a move can actually motivate the firms to experiment with the production of healthier edible alternatives, to be in tandem with the shifting demand patterns. Interestingly, this might also lead in the proliferation of healthier choices available in the market over a period of time, as firms in constant competition with each other will soon imitate such an action.

Many find commencement of fat tax as a consequence of a myopic view towards a healthier economy, as they highlight it to be tacitly discriminatory in nature, wherein junk food prevalence under the West branded food chains would be highly penalized, thus callously ignoring equally unhealthy options pervasive in local food outlets. This underlying phenomenon would ultimately set a negative precedent before potential investors and might even thwart them from investing in a country like ours, which is always in a great requirement for



investments to boost its economic performance. As the inherent composition of what in actuality comprises of junk food, remains ambiguous, the identification of nomenclature of junk food becomes an incalculable exercise, hence hitting hard on the feasibility of such a move.

Equally significant is the consideration of the belief that many find fat tax as a mere emblematic gesture, for legislative intervention alone can't promote the retrofitting of relatively grotesque standards of health in our society. In this light, it becomes imperative to conglomerate this move with other similar efforts to produce the desired results. Inducing behavioural change and awareness generation to differentiate amidst 'healthy' and 'overweight' has been repeatedly emphasized to tackle obesity-related issues. Attitudinal factors require special attention and addressing stress as the major propellant of obesity, is also a step in the right direction. A mixture of all such ingredients is required for initiating a dramatic shift from sedentary lifestyle patterns and merely the imposition of a tax regime won't suffice. After all, it's about replacing our much-vaunted junk delicacies with healthy options that are presently distasteful to our taste buds. Obvi-

WHY IS FINANCIAL LITERACY SO POOR IN A NATION THAT HOUSES ONE OF THE BEST UNIVERSITIES?

ously, it would certainly need more than just taxes!!!

"..even though India houses one of the best universities with regards to finance and marketing, it does hardly anything to impart financial literacy to the economically backward/ illiterates. With programmes such as Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana and the like, there has been a step towards financial inclusion but barely anything to educate people to make informed financial decisions..", says Shweta Shaju, an economics student from Jesus & Mary College.

A similar view was resonant throughout the Facebook Discussion, organized on 13th Jan'19, by The Contrarian. Financial literacy, according to its literal definition, is the ability to use skills and knowledge to take effective and informed money management decisions. For a country like India, it plays a bigger role, as it is considered an important adjunct for the promotion of financial inclusion and ultimately financial stability. While a lot of people agreed on the fact that concepts related to financial literacy should be inculcated in the school curriculum itself, without differentiating between different

streams of study like arts, commerce or science, to make everyone, irrespective of their background, adept at financial concepts, others reflected the belief that an upgradation of the curriculum, which is being taught in graduate and post-graduation courses, is required. This can be done with the help of non-conventional methods of teaching, like audio-visual resources, presentations, understanding case studies etc., which are known to leave an indelible mark in the minds of people. It was accepted that graduates should be taught concepts which are relevant in today's time, while also divulging the practical know-how about a smart allocation of funds into various financial assets, rather than entirely focusing on outdated and invalidated philosophies, belonging to the 20th Century philosophers. Along with imparting correct knowledge, it was also agreed that it is important to improve the accessibility of the "best universities" to the economically weaker sections and ensure that they are not deprived of the opportunity of quality education.

While it is "Indian" to invest funds in physical assets, like gold, deeming it to be the safest option, it was also argued that it is also important to educate the public about the importance of investing in financial assets, which will benefit the economy in the long run, by increasing the overall level of savings in the economy. Thus, all the stakeholders of the economy need to work together, to inculcate a sense of responsibility in the minds of all the consumers, for unless the entire population is financially literate, economic prosperity cannot be guaranteed.

Summary of talk by Professor Arun Kumar of Black Incomes and Black Money



The key issues Professor Arun Kumar discussed were how the impact of the black economy is not just economic but social and political too and how still many analysts and sociologists still ignore it. He restated what Professor Cowell's book emphasizes that the black economy is not just associated with the public sector but is a joint product of the private and public sector. The first misnomer he busted was that 'Black economy means Cash'. Since wealth is a stock variable while income generation is a flow variable, therefore theoretically black economy can never be equivalent to black money. Black income generation is a flow variable and is a process and would continue even if cash is pulled out of the economy. Thus demonetization can never remedy the problem of the black economy, which instead is a challenge which needs to be viewed in a broader social and political domain. The second misnomer is that 'Black Economy is all abroad'. Sir's extensive research helped him quote some interesting statistics on how only 10 per cent of this black income is abroad out of which also 40 per cent comes back. The third misnomer is that 'All black money is in real estate'. However real estate just circulates this income but does not generate it.

Sir emphasized how 'black' being a racial connotation should be replaced by say 'shadow' or 'grey'. Though there is a two way relationship between 'black economy' and 'corruption' but they are not essentially the same because while corruption involving quid pro quo and is a small part of the black economy, black economy is broader and is linked to illegality in both legal and illegal activities with the former constituting the bulk of the same. Sir explained how in the legal sector there are two kinds of profits- the on balance sheet profit

(declared revenue minus declared costs) and the off-balance sheet profit or the black profit (difference of undeclared revenue and overstated costs). For instance - a doctor who under-voices the number of patients or an industry which over-voices the costs involved is also a part of the black economy in the legal sector. Also since the informal sector is the bulk of the economy with people earning income much less than the taxable limit, he pointed out how calling the black economy as the 'informal economy' would be wrong.

With the size of the shadow economy growing over the decades, our economy faces many challenges and the impacts of it are manifold. In the macroeconomic purview, the potential growth rate is not attained with the actual growth rate being a weighted average of the black and white growth rate. The impacts include failure of the monetary policy since the RBI only takes into account only the white growth rate. Further there is a wrong calculation of the input-output ratio, increase in the inflation rate (as costs are inflated), failure of the fiscal policy, flight of capital - black income- which is mostly concentrated in the hands of 3 per cent of the population and further increases the disparity between the poor and the rich.

The microeconomic impacts include a lower standard of health and education, malpractices in the medical field, different laws on paper and in practice, cases are spoiled knowingly by agencies due to contempt of justice among the corrupt and it also affects the elections, parties and accountability of leadership. The shadow economy is characterized by 'activity without production' and rates of growth below the potential. Some examples being activities like 'digging holes and filling them' and social waste due to lower productivity and inefficient use of capital.

Sir discussed some major causes of the shadow economy. He believes that high tax rates and controls are not among the causes of the shadow economy as from Indira Gandhi's time the tax has reduced from 97.5% to around 30% but the shadow economy has increased from 7% to 62%. At 62% the shadow economy is said to be 'systematic and systemic'. According to sir, a triad underlies the shadow economy: corrupt businessman, politicians and executive suits. Criminals who are now a direct part of it entered the nexus after 1983. There is a growing criminalization in life.

There have been forty committees and commissions that have analyzed the shadow economy, made thousands of suggestions and hundreds of them have been implemented also but nothing has worked. Voluntary disclosure has been tried six times, tax rates have been decreased post 1971, controls and regulations have been reduced since 1991. The underlying fact here is that the problem is not just economic/technical but political. Demonetization is supposedly an attack against the shadow economy but questions about its effectiveness and cost to the society often arise. Demonetization was a step never taken before in a well functioning economy and hence the entire world is watching how this experiment worked out. According to sir, demonetization does not affect the black economy much, it affects the economy as a whole. High demonetization notes constituted 86% of Rs. 17.9 lakh crore currency in circulation, about 60% of which was with businesses, not households. Immobilized black money was found to be only 1% of the black savings/wealth. Demonetization, therefore, was not a very good cure for the shadow economy. The goal of the scheme was also to tackle terrorist financing and counterfeit currency.

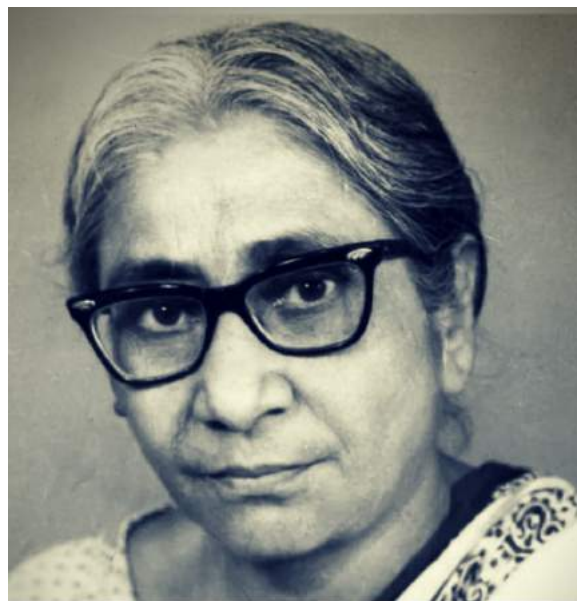
There are no instant solutions to this problem. We have to think of different time frames. Solutions are needed in the short, medium and long term and these need to be consistent with one another. The short term ones being policy related within the given structures. For example havala, banking secrecy, lok pal, RTI. The medium-term solutions need to be structural changes in sectors like fiscal or real estate and the long term solutions should be structural relating to the economy and society as a whole like politics or corporate.

While concluding sir emphasized the shadow economy to be a very crucial problem that raises the cost and thus inefficiency everywhere. Sir placed great faith in movements by people to arouse conscience and impact politics. To catch a few, demonetization impacted those who did not generate black more. Sir concluded by saying that a benevolent dictator cannot be depended upon nor like the bali-ramayan is the solution one shot. A change in consciousness is needed.



Shajila Abdulrahman

A cameraperson at Kairali Television who continued her shoot even after a brutal attack by the participants of the Sabarimala protest. She was kicked in her back and yet, prioritized her duty.



Asima Chatterjee

Asima Chatterjee is known for her research on vinca alkaloids and development of anti-epileptic and anti-malarial drugs.

The Research Cell

In the academic year of 2018-19, the Economics Department of our college under the headship of our teacher-in-charge, Shalini Srivastava has established a Research cell with the objective of training students to conduct independent research and in the process reach out to the disadvantaged sections of society. The cell has initiated a project in the Sanjay Camp Slum (Iraq colony) with the main objective of training students in survey methods, data collection, research in development economics and social outreach. The research team comprises of 30 students and guided by the teachers of the department. A total of four rounds of field surveys have been conducted so far and the sample selection has been done using stratified random sampling technique to collect data for several parameters covering Health, Education, sanitation, Household assets and other demographic characteristics. Each household that was surveyed was given a token of gratitude for the participation with a packet of sanitary pads and stationary items.

The questionnaire was prepared using the NSSO employment and unemployment schedules. The sample size covered this year is more than 70 households with a total of more than 300 people. With the enthusiastic guidance of all the teachers of the department, the team is in the process of digitizing and analysing the data. The dataset will be updated every 6 months to create a panel data structure to analyse the changes in the surveyed parameters. As a short term objective for the academic year, the team aims to create a report of the dataset and conduct a workshop with an NGO working on sanitation.

The objective of the project team for the next academic year is to work on issues of sanitation, menstrual hygiene and awareness in the slum under a collaborative participation network between the anganwadis, slum dwellers and the research team. We further plan to invite research proposals from the students of the team who will then be working on individual parameters in groups with individual teachers. We hope to develop the research proposals into research papers by the end of the next academic year.

The department is also proud to announce the inclusion of the research cell into the incubation centre of our college by the end of this academic year. We hope that this initiative will foster student progression through enhancing their research capabilities and playing their part in local community development.

Megha Jacob



EcoVantage'18 : Report

EcoVantage is the annual department fest of the Economics Department of Jesus & Mary College. The fest aims to enrich Economics at a college level and to transmit the beauty of Economics to college students by providing them with an environment, which encourages independent and original thinking through the 'learning by discovery' approach. EcoVantage has the reputation of being one of the best Economics fests across colleges in Delhi & NCR. This academic year EcoVantage was conducted on 8th October 2018. The event saw an overwhelming response and people from all colleges came to participate in the various events which were organised.

Events

PANEL DISCUSSION

"There is a need to move from Economics of few to Economics for all" Mr Sunil Simon, Director of Greenpro Natura Consultants Pvt. Ltd. remarked in his speech as he talked about the effects of climate change on different states of India and how that depends on regional geography. Speaking at the panel discussion on the topic 'Human Activity and Catastrophic Natural Events: Understanding the Inter-linkages', Mr Simon emphasized the significance of individual and collective commitment to the preservation of the environment. The discussion, that marked the beginning of this year's economics festival, took place against the backdrop of several natural disasters afflicting different parts of the country.



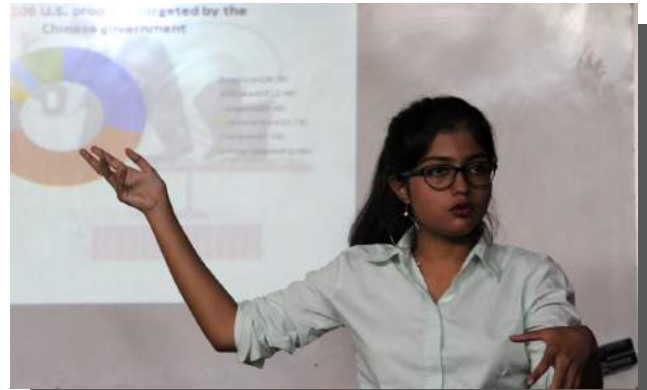
The economics enthusiasts have often contemplated the trade-off between economic development and environmental conservation and have attempted to find a fine balance between the two. Dr Saudamini Das, one of the panellists, suggested that making the Natural Disaster Management policy inclusive of development policy could manage the balance. With the help of data and statistics, it was shown that the developing countries were the most severely affected by natural disasters, proving that economic growth when divorced from environmental development has deleterious consequences. Covering four main facets of natural disasters lucidly, Dr Das (NABARD Chair professor, Institute of Economic Growth) highlighted that it was essential to understand the social dynamics of a region to develop effectively and likewise, to minimize losses in times of natural calamities. For instance, it was observed that evacuation along the Odisha coast during cyclone Phailin was dependent on social factors, thereby understanding and using these factors could improve evacuation techniques. Apart from the socio-economic understanding of the region, technological advancements should be adapted for effective mitigation. For instance, cyclone centres should be created and maintained in cyclone-prone areas. Devising methods to monetize losses will not only improve the compensation mechanism of the government but also expand the understanding of economic growth.

The government plays a pivotal role in times of natural disasters but it also acts at the global level when it comes to tackling issues related to climate change and environmental conservation. Dr Rajashree Ray, a Climate Change Finance Specialist, brought forth the diplomatic side of this issue. She explained the importance of the multilateral framework and global summits on climate change. These arrangements are crucial to ensure balance among nations and address the question of fairness. The nations contributing most to climate change belong to the first world while the ones suffering most are the third world nations, categorized as having high population and rampant poverty. For financial support and sharing of burdens, the global platforms like United Nations Climate Change conference and international agreements like the Paris agreement are essential. One can only marvel at the sophistication of International diplomacy when understanding the complex negotiations of such agreements.

Climate change is not an exclusive phenomenon. The consequences, in the form of natural disasters, are witnessed widely and felt strongly. The panel discussion, chaired by Ms Shalini Shrivastava, Head of Department of Economics Department, yielded a common conclusion that it is imperative to converge economic goals with that of the environment to sustain development. It is said that a man's work should be a higher step, an improvement on nature, not degradation. Economics should aim to achieve precisely that. Environment, for economics, should not only be the source but also the ends. It ought to use it to give it back a thousand fold.

PAPER PRESENTATION

Was it the popularity of festival or the interesting subject matters offered by Economics- it is difficult to decide why this year's paper presentation event witnessed participation from various departments and colleges. Having received a total of 20 entries, 13 teams were selected from secondary elimination, out of which, 7 made it to the final round that was held on the day of the fest. The participants were required to explain their paper to the panel of judges, consisting of Dr Daisy Sales and Ms Apoorva Gupta, through a PowerPoint presentation. This was followed by questions from the judges and an interjection round.



It was fascinating to understand the perspectives of students from different subject streams- like History, Political Science and indeed, Computer Science- about economics-related issues. Presentations on trending topics such as the 'Costs and Benefits of Trade War' and 'The FinTech Revolution in India- an Analysis' managed to strike a chord with the audience while more intense work such as the presentation on 'Exploring the relationship between Rapes and Unemployment Rates in 11 different States of India' prodded the viewers to think along different lines. Prashansa Srivastava of Kamala Nehru College received the first prize for the presentation on the latter topic. The session concluded with insightful inputs by the teachers and judges about the technique and objectives of paper presentation. Informative and engaging, the event managed to bring the economic enthusiasts of different colleges and courses together to share and exchange their views.

CAMPUS SURFERS

One of the highlights of the fest was the event-Campus Surfers. The game had five stages testing different skills of the participants. The participants had to go through various phases while solving clues in order to reach the last level which included basic level questions. The event received an overwhelming response with 22 teams turning up for the event. The first stage of the game was called Hangman. The participants were notified about the topic, "eminent personalities" beforehand. They had to guess the name of the personality with the help of the letters written on the whiteboard. They got 5 chances for this after which a clue was given. Stage 2 was called Just Name It. The participants had to identify three food items each for touch, taste and smell to qualify for the next round. The next stage was "Heads Up With A Twist". The game Heads Up was played with a twist. The twist was that the participant who was enacting could not use any of the words given on the sheet held by the second participant. The sheet contained the economic terms and their meanings. The fourth stage was the twister game played in the usual manner. The final stage was that of basic level question answers. An interesting competition and a tough fight unfolded between the competitors. The winner was Team Nam Myo Ho Renge Kyo with participants Piyanshi and Chavi who bagged a cash prize of 2500 rupees and a voucher. Team Gladiators with participants Tanya, Taroo, Kunal and Shazeb were the first runners up. The second runners up were Team RUGged and RIGged with participants Manan Sharma, Rudraksh and Rig Malik.



BRAND TAMBOLA

Similar to classic tambola, Brand Tambola is a game wherein a team has brands and logos instead of numbers. The participants

were to be aware of the logos, taglines etc to make a correct guess. Brand Tambola was conducted on 8th October 2018 from 2:30 pm to 4 pm as part of Ecovantage 2018. This game was played in teams of two and 55 teams participated. Students from across DU and also non-DU students participated. The game was conducted very well and the participants took part in it enthusiastically and enjoyed it. 7 teams won the prizes which were Lucky five, Odds, 1st line, 2nd line, 3rd line and 2 Full houses and were given a cash prize of Rs.600, Rs.900, Rs.1000, Rs.1000, Rs.1000 and 2×Rs.1500 respectively. The winners were given certificates and the cash prize at the end of the event. Everyone enjoyed it and the anchors from the Economics department and the team working for the event made it fun.



PUZZLE PINT

It was the first event organised by the Puzzle Club of Economics Association of Jesus and Mary College. Puzzle Club, the first Puzzle Society of Delhi University, is an initiative to provide a platform for people interested in puzzles and to develop crucial problem-solving skills in students. Hence, the basic motive of Puzzled Pint was to provide the participants with an opportunity to solve and learn different puzzles.

The participants were required to solve any two puzzles in the competition. Twenty-five teams participated in the competition with each team consisting of two members. There were two rounds in the competition which included puzzles like Tic Tac Toe on Chess, Tic Tac Toe on Rubik's Cube, Wooden puzzle, Rope Puzzle, Marble Game, Rubik's Race, Dissection Puzzle, Logic Puzzles, Crossword, Mathematical Puzzle etc. After the completion of the two exciting rounds, two teams were finally selected as the winners. Both the teams were given a cash prize of Rs 2,000 and a gift hamper.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The event-International Trade entailed teams consisting of five members (maximum) representing countries with given resources trading to manufacture paper shapes in a market subject to fluctuations. Six teams were selected for the final round. The event ended at 2 pm after certificates and prize money of Rs 4000 and Rs 2000 were awarded to the winning teams by department faculty Mrs Jasmin Singh and gift hampers were provided as a token of appreciation to all participants.





Conventional Sudoku with a Contemporary Twist

Getting the Sudoku ready:

1. Find the value of x in $3^{|3x-4|} = 9^{(2x-2)}$.

Use: Numerator of the result should be written at four places – (1,6), (2,2),(6,3),(8,4).

2. Hanuman while looking for Sanjeevani Booty travels 3 km to the west, turns left and goes 3 km, turns right and goes 1 km, again turns right and goes 3 km. How far is he from the starting point?

Use: Add 2 to the result. Now, write the final number at four places – (1,4),(5,1),(8,9),(9,6)

3. Solve the following:

$$(1/x) + (1/y) = 3/2$$

$$(1/x^2) + (1/y^2) = 5/4$$

Use: Add x and y. Write the final result at four places – (4,1),(6,9),(8,8),(9,4)

	2						
5					9	7	
				4			
	7					5	
							4
							1
				2			
		9					
							9

****The Sudoku is now ready. It is an intermediate level Sudoku – either solve it directly or solve the following mathematical puzzles to get to the answer of the Puzzle.****

Following are the mathematical puzzles:

1. Given the numbers 1 to 1000, what is the average number of guesses (in worst case) needed to find a specific number if you are given the hint “higher” or “lower” for each guess you made?

Use: If it is a one digit no. then use its unit digit, if it is a two digit no. then use its digit at tens place and so on. Write the digit at 6 places – (1,1), (2,9),(3,4),(4,6),(5,3),(7,7)

2. 8 people came for a party. Everybody shakes hand with each other exactly once. How many handshakes were done?

Use: Take the unit digit of the result and write it at 2 places – (4,8),(5,5)

3. $\sqrt{6+\sqrt{6(\sqrt{6+\dots}}$ where every square root is over all the successive digits. Find its value.

Use: Put the answer at two places – (2,5),(7,2)

4. The ratio of A’s salary to B’s salary is 2:3. The ratio of B’s salary to C’s salary is 4:5. What is the ratio of A’s salary to C’s salary?

Use: Find the difference in the two integers (for example- $x:y \rightarrow |x-y|$). Write the result at 2 places – (5,8),(6,4)

5. The average age of three students A, B and C is 48. Another student D joins the group and the new average becomes 44. If

another student E, who has three marks more than D, joins the group, the average age of the four students B, C, D and E becomes 43. Find the age of A.

Use: Deduct 1 from the digit at tens place. Write the number at 5 places – (2,4),(5,7),(6,6),(8,1),(9,9)

6. Find the ratio of LCM and HCF of 5, 15 and 20.

Use: Half the numerator and write the final no. got at 2 places – (3,2),(4,5)

7. Find the domain of $(x-2)^{0.5} + (8-x)^{0.5}$

Use: Add 1 to the maximum digit in the domain. Write it at 1 place – (5,2)

8.

M means greater than

N means equal to

O means not less than

P means less than

If yPz and zNa , then which of the following is true?

i) yMa

ii) yPa

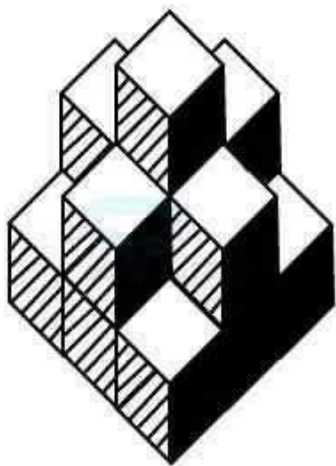
iii) yOa

iv) None of the above

Use: Add 2 to the correct option no. Use it at 4 places – (2,3), (6,1),(7,6),(8,7)

9. Count the number of cubes.

Use: Write the unit digit of this number at 3 places – (6,2),(7,8),(8,7)



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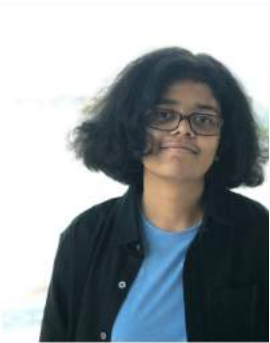
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The year gone by

Freshers' and Teachers' Day



Alumni Meet



ALUMNI MEET '18

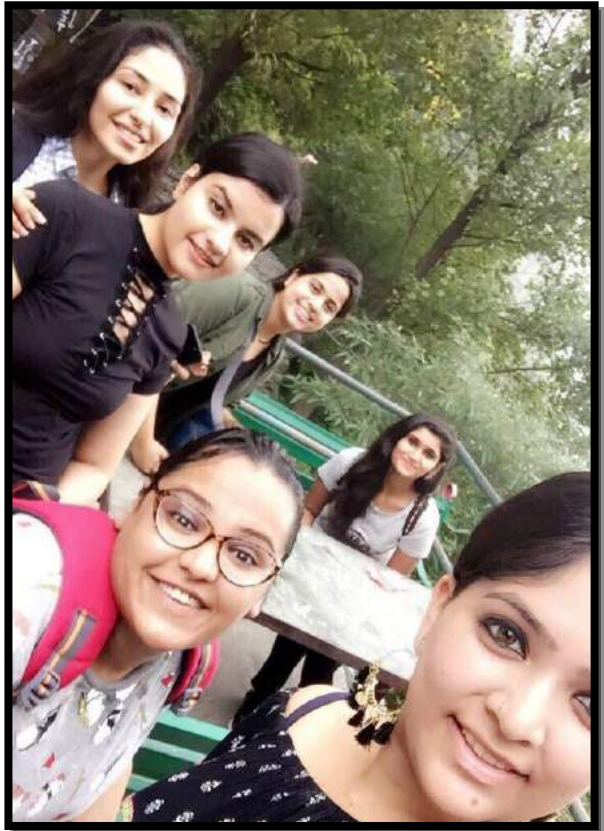
September
29
Saturday

VENUE:
HALL
4TH FLOOR, JMC

MEET AT
11:00 am
Nostalgia,
Refreshment &
Fun Games to
follow



The Dreamers who went along with oops rather than what ifs





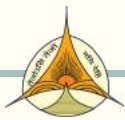
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THE CONTRARIAN

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, JESUS & MARY COLLEGE

ECOVANTAGE' 19 - ANNUAL DEPARTMENT FEST

Inaugral Address by India's CEA, K. Subramaiaam

By: Prisha Saxena



'EcoVantage', the annual fest of Jesus and Mary College's Economics Department eventuated on the first day of October. The day-long event was inaugurated by an address from the Government's Chief Economic Advisor, Dr Krishnamurthy Subramanian and the Director of Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, Dr Rajiv Mishra, on The Economic Survey 2018-19.

After the auspicious lighting of the lamp, which was scored by a divine melody sung by the choir, the Chief Guest and Guests of Honour were presented with tokens of appreciation by Sr Dr Rosily.

Dr Subramanian took the stage and appraised the gathering about the economic ethos of the country. He commenced his address by wishing everyone Happy Navratri and elucidated upon the significance of the festival and a Sanskrit Shloka. He then explained how the purpose of the Economic Survey, which was meticulously conducted and compiled by the likes of Dr Mishra, was to identify economic trends, and guide the Government's policy actions based on these findings. He emphasised on how a major part of economic research was to distinguish between causality and correlation. He alluded to a story from the Upanishads to further elaborate on the distinction. Dr Subramanian then discussed the feasibility of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's avowal of having a \$5 trillion economy by 2024, in light of the recent economic slowdown. He explained in great detail, how in the macroeconomic cycle of production, investment is the key driver that spurs consumption, which in turn, is the force multiplier. He then made clear that the

Government has taken cognizance of this dynamic and the recent cut in corporate taxes, to induce investments, was in light of this.

Upon the conclusion of Dr Subramanian's address, the floor was opened to questions. Both professors and students fielded pertinent concerns and queries to the CEA, who duly answered these. Then, Dr Subramanian invited Dr Rajiv Mishra on stage, who had been involved greatly and deeply in the making of the Survey, to further enlighten the audience about it.

Dr Mishra in his address, focused on three chapters of great pertinence and importance from the Economic Survey. He filled in the audience about India's consistently positive results on the Economic Policy Uncertainty Index. He talked about the important role by behavioural economics in the success of welfare schemes like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' and 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.' He justified the Government's decision to maintain a disciplined Fiscal Deficit by citing it as a necessary cost to ensure better growth in future. He also addressed the increasing Non-Performing Assets(NPAs) of banks and misallocation of resources, and how they attributed to the contemporary fall in investment.

Many in the audience were concerned about the recent and prevailing economic slowdown and enquired Dr Mishra about the arrival of the imminent recovery. He said how the recovery phase has already begun with increased investment rates. He explicated how this recovery would be further accelerated by the private sector, which the Government is actively incentivizing.

Event 1 : Stratazenith

By: Arunima Srivastava

This year, there was a new addition to the list of events conducted at EcoVantage, 'Stratazenith'. The event was organized in collaboration with Indian Game Theory Society (IGTS) and the organizers were from Delhi Technological University and Netaji Subhas University of Technology. The motive of the event was in tandem with the objective of IGTS that aims to promote the understanding of Game Theory and strategic thinking through application in real-life scenario and business applications.

Stratazenith was an on spot strategy-based event where 'common sense' is the faculty that is most useful. The event commenced with a brief introduction of the society and a discussion on game theory. Although based on an academic concept, the participants were not required to have prior knowledge of the subject to be able to participate. As such there was a large turnout and students were from varied disciplines.

Being a team-based event, the participants were divided in teams of two or three. Two pools with several groups in each pool were made. There were multiple rounds in each

game and several games were played. In each round the hosts asked for a bidding amount and on the basis of the amount, profit or loss could be determined for each player or team. A player or team came to know of the decision of other teams once the scores were computed and announced so that they could analyze and bid accordingly in the following rounds. Payoff (profit or loss) for each player depended on decision of the other player.

The various games conducted were called 'Unique bid Auction', 'Diner's game', 'Make a Claim', 'The Grand Auction', 'War of Attrition'. Each game had a storyline and tested the logical ability of the players. The teams had to outsmart others by making decisions that would optimize their objective. The winners of the event, determined from the scores calculated from all the games, were Rhythm Narula, Ayush Singh and Aakash Garg from NSUT. The runners up and second runners up were also from the same institute. By using interesting situations and engaging games, the Stratazenith event conveyed to the audience the importance and practicality of Game Theory.

Event 2 : Puzzled Pint

By: Sharol Shibu

The Economics Department of Jesus and Mary College, in collaboration with the Puzzle Society of JMC organised "Puzzled Pint" as part of its annual fest, EcoVantage 2019. Puzzle and riddle enthusiasts flocked to the venue to participate in this one of a kind event organised by the first Puzzle Society in University of Delhi.

Participants in teams of two, got the chance to be a part of an intellectual adventure through participation in various puzzles, riddles and games. The first round consisted of eight different types of puzzles and riddles namely:

- Rope Puzzle
- F & T Puzzle
- Metallic Puzzle
- 4 Pictures 1 Word
- Coin Puzzle
- Kaleidoscope
- Break the Shackles
- Logical Puzzle & Brain Teasers

The teams who scored the maximum points in the three puzzles of their choice, qualified for the second round. Knowledge, accuracy and speed of the participants were put on test in the second round as the six teams raced against time to complete two puzzles of building a cube from various pieces and a dot versus blink game.

In the end of a very long and happening competition, two teams were tied for the first competition:

1. Shreyas Hariharan & Saloni Girdhar from Motilal Nehru College
2. Mrudula Lucose & Mahim Naim from Jesus and Mary College & Sri Venkateshwara College respectively.

The event was fun filled and provided a great retreat from academics oriented games.



“The solution often turns out more beautiful than the puzzle”

-RICHARD DAWKINS



Event 3 : International Trade

By: Janya Goel

International trade was one of the six events organised. Fourteen teams participated in the event comprising of four participants each. Every team represented a country, differentiated on the basis of income levels – low, middle and high income.

Each team was given multiple 'resource envelopes' comprising of stationary items ranging from papers, pencils and rulers to scissors and compasses. Different teams had different combinations of resources which they had to use to create shapes of a specific dimensions and sell them in the market – any mistake resulted in immediate elimination. The prices of the shapes kept fluctuating, based on the demand

and supply situation in the simulated market, and the participants accordingly had to sell their 'shapes' to earn money. Trading amongst the teams was also allowed. The event took place in two rounds and saw great enthusiasm. Of the fourteen teams, only six qualified for the next round.

The participants were exposed to real market situations of production, price fluctuations, trading and selling and had a great learning experience, while thoroughly enjoying themselves. The team that secured the third position received hampers, the first runners up received a cash prize of RS. 3000 while the winners received a cash prize of Rs. 4000.

Event 4 : Campus Surfers

By: Nidhi Shankar

One of the most exciting and fun filled event of EcoVantage 2019 was Campus Surfers, which like a Treasure Hunt, requiring the participants to clear 5 rounds to win the bumper prize. A total of around 150 people participated (39 teams), making the event challenging and competitive. It began with an adrenaline pumping relay race, after which the top 30 teams proceeded to the next round. This round comprised of a brain churning crossword based on basic economics questions. From here the top 20 teams proceeded to the next round called "Test Your Senses". The participants were now required to guess the food item based on its taste, touch and smell. The next round the "Millennial Quiz" living upto it's name, required the remaining 15 teams to answer questions

based on the most popular shows and movies such as Friends, GOT and Brooklyn 99 etc. The last round was known as the "Memory Flip", the final 10 teams had to match the famous personalities (politicians, economists etc.) to their characteristic traits.

After a long drawn contest, finally, the winners were: Prashant Burman from DCUD and Devansh Kotnala from ANDC with Ankur from Motilal Nehru College and Vipul from Sri Venkateswara College coming in at second place. This event went beyond a conventional Competition and testing the participants in wide range of spheres: physical, memory and current awareness etc., at the same time being stimulating and interesting for the participants

Event 5 : Brand Tambola

By: Simran Garg

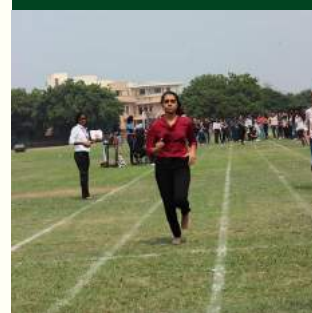
Similar to a regular game of Tambola, or as us Indians like to call it 'housie', Brand Tambola too encompasses striking off entries on the ticket, to win prizes. The catch here however, is that it is not numbers that are being struck off, but rather is the logos of famous brands. Brand Tambola is a classic example of what is called the concept of 'learning, while having fun'. Games like these help a person enhance their knowledge about brands, their associated taglines and logos, as well as their CEOs.

This game was inaugurated, so to say, by a dance performance by the Economics department fresher's, a performance so magnificent that it made everyone rise to their feet and groove to the beats. Following that, the game commenced with an interactive PPT displaying clues to the participants, for them to guess the brands and strike off the logos. The participants were competing for 7 main prizes: Odds, Lucky 5, 3 single lines and 2 full houses. And the incentive? Cash prizes of course! The participants were



"No nation
was ever
ruined by
trade."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



promised a cash prize of Rs 900, Rs 600, Rs 1000 and Rs 1500 respectively. Even though the game started off with the participants anxiously trying to get the right answers, the event was not abreast of numerous humorous incidents – at least three teams mistaking Dettol for Lifebuoy (for the tagline: be 100% sure) and losing their chance to win Rs 1500 by sheer bad luck, to the same college

students (Motilal Nehru College) ganging up and booing away other contestants who ended up getting disqualified because of false claims. It wouldn't be wrong to claim that that Brand Tambola was the highlight of the annual departmental fest with registrations exceeding 150 and everyone leaving with a smile, and additional knowledge, on their faces!

Event 6 : Paper Presentation

By: Simran Manchanda & Tulika Agarwal

The sanctity of Economics Festival is highlighted by the quality of research it entails and the pristine participation by undergrads in the Paper Presentation event stands testimony to the great research environment our Economics Department has to offer. The event witnessed participation from various departments and colleges. Having received more than 20 entries for the preliminary round, only eight made it to the final round which was held on the day of the fest. The participants were required to explain their paper to the panel of judges, comprising of Dr Rekha Dayal from JMC and Professor Madhu Vijh, Senior, Faculty of Management Studies, through a PowerPoint presentation. Each team was given 10 minutes to explain their research paper. This was followed by questions from the judges and an interjection round.

The research papers presented covered a wide range of topics including the entrepreneurial opportunities in the agri-business sector, impact of cashless transactions on the Indian economy, evidence of obstetric violence on Indian

middle-class women among others. The intense quantitative and qualitative analysis behind the papers enthralled the audience and judges alike. The first prize was bagged by Anuj Sharma and Bhavya Mathur from Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, DU. The topic of their paper was 'Determinants of Global Recession and predictions for 2020: A Monte Carlo Stimulation Study'. That was an econometrics' intense paper and came up with an estimate of global recession. Aarohi Sharma and Deeksha Agarwal from Shaheed Sukhdev College of Business Studies, won the second prize. The topic of their paper was 'Impact of Cashless Transactions on the Indian Economy'. Raunak Mehrotra from Sri Venkateswara College, DU won the prize for best interjection. The event was an enriching experience for all the participants and the audience. The event concluded with a closing note by the judges who shared their valuable inputs with the participants to take their research to the next level. All in all it was quite a learning experience for the participants as well as the audience.

Annual Report of the Research Cell, Department of Economics

The Economics Department has established a Research and Skill Development cell with the objective of training students to conduct independent research and in the process reach out to the disadvantaged sections of society. The cell has initiated a project in Sanjay Camp Slum, Chanakyapuri with the main objective of training students in survey methods, data collection, research and social outreach. The research team comprises of 23 students and is guided by the teachers of the department. A total of four rounds of field surveys have been

conducted so far and the sample selection has been done using simple random sampling technique to collect data for several parameters including health, education, sanitation, household assets and other demographic characteristics. The questionnaire was prepared using the NSSO employment and unemployment schedules. The sample size covered this year is 78 households with a total of more than 391 respondents. The objective of the project team was also to work on issues of menstrual hygiene, reproductive health and awareness in the slum under



"No research is ever quite complete..."

MERVIN GORDON



Credits: Vrinda Girotra

a collaborative participation network between the Anganwadi Centre, slum dwellers and the research team. For this purpose the students participated in a one day training workshop by TARSHI (Talk about reproductive & sexual health) which equipped the students to take these issues forward in the field. An outreach programme was organized on the 27 th September,2019 for girls and

women of Sanjay Camp to spread awareness about menstrual hygiene, contraceptives and various laws through interesting skits, music and talks. We further plan to invite research proposals from the students who will then be working in groups with individual teachers. We hope to develop the research proposals into research papers by the end of the academic year.

Fresher's Parliament, 2019

On 21st August 2019, given the backdrop of the historic decision of the parliament on 5th August, 2019, the Economics Department of JMC organised its fresher's debate, an ongoing legacy to break the ice, while also ensuring that students get a platform to express their opinions on something they feel strongly about. The motion for debate this year was, "This house believes that making Article 370 and 35(A) will usher development in Jammu and Kashmir". The participants were divided into a ruling and an opposition, simulating the actual parliament. While the ruling side agreed that this move was long pending, provided that it was never a permanent provision in the constitution, and it was only pivotal to rid the state of terrorism and sluggish

rates of growth; the opposition pointed out that the government was making its best attempts to distract the masses from other pressing issues facing the Indian economy, like the 'Great Indian Slowdown', peaking unemployment and inflation rates, among other 'structural fallacies'. To engage the audience, the judges, Ms Vrinda Moda and Dr Swatie, introduced 'Best Interjection' awards, which were awarded to two third-year students, Sneha Sanyal and Michelle Rozario. The first prize in the Youth Parliament was bagged by Nabigha Gillani, followed by Alisha Gragya as the runner up. It was a perfect way to ensure that students have fun and learn to research as well.

Department Assemblies

The Economics department, as a part of its initiative to bridge the gap between the first, second and third years, holds assemblies regularly. The themes of these assemblies centre on myriad issues, from those affecting students every day at a personal level to those relevant at the macro level. All assemblies commence by invoking the blessings of the Almighty, which is followed by news.

One of the first assemblies in this new academic year was conducted on 19th August 2019, to address something that most of us deal with every day, "Mental Health and Body Positivity" issues. Students were given a safe and protected platform to talk about the problems that they face, and were counselled by the professors and Sister, alike, who helped students figure out ways to deal with their issues.

The second assembly organised on 23rd September 2019, talked about the consequences of climate change, in milieu of Greta Thunberg raising awareness about its gravity at the international level.

On extended lines, the third assembly, on 14th October, talked about the tradeoff that most development economists deliberate about each day, "Economic Growth vs Sustainable Development", only to realize that while the concept of growth is narrow and talks only about the aspect of income, development is all encompassing, and hence the latter is what one should focus on. Lastly, the assembly organised on 3rd February 2020, held great significance, for it celebrated the 'Feast of the Foundress of Jesus and Mary Congregation, St Claudine Thevenet', something which is very close to the hearts of Jesus and Mary College, likely so. She was a French Roman Catholic religious who witnessed the horrors of the French Revolution and went on to cater to the needs of needy children while using her congregation to provide local girls with a religious education. She died on 3rd February 1837 and was canonised as a saint in 1993. In her honor, the Hall of Jesus and Mary College has been renamed, 'Thevenet Hall'.



"It is a new era for Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.."

HON'BLE PM OF INDIA,
SHRI NARENDRA
MODI

Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace

~A talk by Sr. Teresa Paul

The Department conducted a speaker session with Sister Teresa Paul, Advocate, Supreme Court of India on September 20, 2019 on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace and Criminal Law Amendment with regard to Women'. The objective was to make students aware about their rights and duties because ignorance of the law can be as deleterious to the society as its noncompliance is.

A basic explanation of the Criminal Justice System of India revealed that there are three laws that address issues related to crime- Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, and Indian Evidence Act. Sister made a compelling observation that although the State maintains professed gender-neutrality (in certain cases, however, it comes across as hostile towards specific genders), the Courts maintain bias towards the marginalized genders. She gave the example of the judgement on Rupan Deol Bajaj vs K.P.S. Gill case to substantiate the point. The case was crucial in the recognition of the pernicious normalization of sexual harassment at workplace. The speaker said that it was also important to change the mindset of people apart from changing laws.

Delving further into the laws related to crimes against women, the speaker said that the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (providing amendments to the aforementioned laws) that stemmed from Justice Verma Committee Report was a landmark in the jurisdiction Justice Verma Committee was formed in

the aftermath of 2012 Delhi gang rape case to give recommendations to induce effective delivery of justice in cases of crimes against women. The report expanded the definition of 'rape' that has been further given several categories. It also defined 'acid' for acid attack cases and made the 'attempt to commit offence' equally guilty as 'voluntarily committing offence'. The speaker then explained specific sections of the IPC that deal with the redressal of various forms of gender-based violence or discrimination that women face.

The speaker stressed the need to realize the significance of intersectionality in cases related to violence against women. The intersection of gender with other inequality (such as caste-based or religious inequality) is important to understand as social factors contribute to crime. The Vishakha vs State of Rajasthan case had led to the formation of Vishakha guidelines in 1997 that was superseded by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013. However, the inability of the courts to understand the intersection of caste with gender-based violence led to flagrant failure of justice in this case (acquittal of all the rape-accused).

The session was engaging and enlightening. The speaker, at one point had noted that 'privileged women have double responsibility'. As privilege is invisible to those who have it, educating oneself to become more aware of the injustices becomes imperative to use the privileges effectively.

Department of Economics: Second Annual Alumni Meet

Date: 28 September, 2019

Venue: Hall, Jesus and Mary College

By: Arpita Mary Abraham

The second 'Annual Alumni Meet' of the Department of Economics was organised on 28th September 2019, in college premises. The congregation of alumnae included not only inspiring woman, each with a feather in their cap but also students from the batch of 2019, to acquaint the aspiring undergraduates of

what life holds for them when they step into the real world, in a few years to follow. The day started with cultural performances by students, which were accompanied by an enchanting classical dance performance by the department's very own professor, Ms. Megha Jacob. These enthralling performances

"Privileged women have double responsibility."

SR. TERESA PAUL



"Wonder why those golden years had to come to an end."

SUREKHA NAGPAL, BATCH OF 1996-99, JMC

were followed by an interactive session with the alumnae, who shared their experiences and feedback with those present. They reminisced about their student days with much nostalgia, and talked about how JMC was synonymous to a second home for them. They also recommended substantial modifications that could be made in the way research was taught, and the need to integrate it with the syllabi, along with the requirement for teaching more programmes and holding alumni-student interactions. The day was made much more enjoyable with a game of Tambola,

in which teachers also participated with equal gusto. The event was concluded with lip smacking refreshments and one-on-one conversations between the students and alumnae, wherein they discussed potential educational or professional opportunities, be it about the trade-off between pursuing a master's degree and going for an MBA, or their individual benefits in isolation. To sum it up, the day was a true learning and networking experience for the students and the department looks forward to many more such events.

Story is in the Data

~talk by Ms. Neelima Grover, CEO, QED Group

By: Simran Garg

The Economics Department of JMC organized a talk on 'Data Visualization' on 23rd August 2019 in collaboration with QED, a group which has established its expertise in providing data-driven insightful solutions to transform lives.

The keynote address was made by the CEO, Ms. Neelima Grover. She spoke about the motivations behind setting up her own company by giving an example of QED's flagship project in Uganda. The company assisted the central government in correctly predicting a possible unrest in the country thereby enabling timely and effective decision. The Data Visualization project in Uganda also helped the government to take appropriate measures to uplift the youth of the nation who were under financial and job stress. Ms. Grover wished to bring about a revolution in the world of data analytics through her work.

Having explained the different stages of data analysis; Collection, Evaluation, Analysis, Learning & Adaptive Management, Evidence Based Programming, Ms. Grover introduced QED's student centric program, the 'Center for Global Data Visualization' (CGDV) that aims to create a shared platform for students to use data. Ms. Grover remarked that in companies operating under the framework of 'big data', the decision-making board is male dominated. The CGDV program also aims to empower young women by educating them about data analytics. Subsequently, Ms. Reema Rustagi, a senior data scientist in QED highlighted the importance of data visualization by describing the method

with which an epidemiologist traced the source of a major Cholera outbreak in Soho, London. This was done by superimposing the map of London onto the infected regions and analysing the available data to prevent the spread of the disease thereby explaining that data visualization can change lives.

With facts and figures, Ms. Rustagi highlighted the exponential numbers in which data is being generated. She then outlined the main challenges that the field of data analysis faces today; underutilization of data, lack of infrastructural capacity in Lower- & Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) and a glaring gender gap in internet usage. She talked about the various initiatives that QED has taken to address these challenges. QED also organizes various Hack-a-thons' to equip interested students with the skill of data visualization.

The session was concluded by Ms. Rashika Jakhmoda, a research intern at QED, who discussed with the students her journey at QED. She emphasized how the internship with QED helped her enhance her knowledge. She also acquired crucial data analysis and research skills through her work experience. The importance of data analysis in today's world can be perfectly encapsulated with the words of Sir David McCandless, a data journalist who said that "by visualizing information, we turn it into a landscape that you can explore with your eyes, a sort of information map. And when you're lost in information, an information map is quite useful".



"Without data, you're just another person with an opinion."

W EDWARDS DEMING



In Conversation with Gatha Developer of the Economics Department Application

WHAT GAVE YOU THE IDEA TO DEVELOP THE APP?

I had recently come across this app, "FIC SRCC" by the finance and investment cell of SRCC and it was actually the first mobile application I had seen to exist in Delhi University. This was the base of the JMC Economics app. Then I just contemplated ideas as to what we can include in our app and soon I was able to decide that it'll be a resource application.

HOW WAS THE APPLICATION DEVELOPED?

I approached the same person who developed the FIC SRCC app, who happened to be my friend. My role was to upload everything on the app. I learnt how to use firebase to do so. But to make it easy there is also a "JMCE manager app" which can be used to upload or delete files. The total cost was only of publishing the app on the Google play store which is around 25

dollars.

HOW DO YOU THINK THIS WOULD CHANGE LEARNING EXPERIENCE?

It's not even been a month since the app has been published and I have used it so many times in the class. I think it's really helpful to have all the material at one place. So instead of carrying heavy books to college, you can just open one in a few seconds on your phone and go through it while traveling, in your free time or in the class.

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Tableau Workshop

By: Tanushka Lahiri & Tanisha Katyal

As Clive Humby, a UK Mathematician put it "Data is the new oil. It's valuable, but if unrefined it cannot really be used." In the age of unlimited data, analysing and visualising it has become a vital skill, however, most of us lack the understanding of advanced data visualisation software. In order to bridge this skill gap, the JMC Economics Department in association with the QED group conducted a two day workshop on Data Visualization using Tableau.

The workshop, held from 27th-28th January, covered the fundamentals of this popular software and was attended by 15 people from diverse backgrounds such as Operation Asha – an NGO focused on healthcare, QED – as part of their CGDV initiative and both faculty members and students from JMC.

The trainer, Ms. Savale from the Tableau Foundation, was incredibly knowledgeable and guided the attendees from the very basics of Tableau to fairly complex functions. Even the most technologically challenged among us were able to gain an understanding of the software, owing to the personal

attention that each participant received – it was almost like a small family was forged, with each person lifting the other up. The feedback at the end of the day was positive, with students and teachers alike praising the structure of the course and duration. Each of them came out with a shared belief – the sixteen hours put in were worth it. While the entire two days entailed learning over 15 different topics, the trainer ensured a hands-on practical session and made sure the attendees were never bored. The two days never felt too rushed since the seminar was perfectly phased out, ensuring perfect comprehension of whatever was being taught. At the end, Ms. Reema from QED encouraged the attendees to put their newly acquired skills to use and upload some visualizations on the Centre for Data Visualization platform where they would be available to interact with students and researchers around the globe.

The attendees received certificates post the workshop, certifying their completion of the Fundamentals in Tableau course.



"Tableau changes everything."

ANONYMOUS



Image source: ThorogoodBI, YouTube

Behavioral Economics Workshop

By: Simran Garg & Arunima Srivastava

A certificate program on 'Behavioral and Experimental Economics' was organised in collaboration with Meghnad Desai Academy of Economics by Dr. Shagata Mukherjee in Jesus & Mary College from 2nd to 4th March 2020. The workshop entailed six sessions, each talking about a pivotal topic in the field of Economics. Dr Mukherjee relied on one basic adage, "what is more real to you, than you?" throughout the workshop and hence familiarized students with various academic concepts by making them the subjects of experiments conducted in real time, thus leaving an indelible impact on them.

The program commenced with a story about a Harvard classroom in 1948, where the first experiment in the field of social sciences was conducted by Sir Edward Chamberlin, to test the theory of monopolistic competition. Following his professor's footsteps, classroom experimentation was carried forward by Vernon Smith, who was later accorded the title of 'father of experimental economics'. Tracing the path of evolution of experimental economics, Dr. Shagata talked about how today it forms the backbone of any sound public policy. He elaborated on various forms of experiments, while stressing on Randomized Control Trials (RCTs), which is an emerging method to test the feasibility of any policy recommendation.

The second session introduced Behavioral Economics, and how it is a brainchild of Experimental Economics. Whenever a layman is asked to describe Behavioral Economics, they usually ascribe the term 'irrationality' to it, contrasting it with rational decision-making in neo-classical economics', a very popularly held viewpoint. The key insight from Behavioral Economics, however, is that it treats decision making as a 'process', rather than an end point of that process – it attempts to understand how people take decisions. What is interesting to note is that it was Adam Smith, the father of modern economics, who established behavioral economics in his book 'Theory of Modern Sentiments' in 1759, predating Wealth of Nations (Adam Smith, 1776), the bible for Neo-classical Economics.

behavior is "heuristic" in nature, dictated by multiple biases, and its different types. This session was ended by arriving at the conclusion that preferences are context driven (i.e. non-standard), and not merely 'given'.

The most eagerly awaited session was the third one, for it was the big reveal of the results of the experiments that were conducted, with us as the subjects. It was essentially about 'Social Preferences and Social Dilemma'. This session involved multiple games: the Dictator game (which studies how one allocates resources between himself and another person, with nothing to gain), Reciprocity Game (how one allocates resources between himself and another person, with the possibility to gain something in return) and the Trust game (how much does one contribute to a 'group fund', with the hope that the others will follow suit). While most people who follow the neo-classical school of thought (thereby assuming that everyone is 'homo economus') would agree that the outcome in all these games would be that no one contributes anything, that is the Nash equilibrium, the actual results were pretty surprising. Majority participants showed traits of 'altruism', and reflected 'other regarding preferences' in their behavior. The session was thus concluded by agreeing that if one ignored Behavioral Economics during policy making, their policies will be of a very narrow and restrictive nature.

The fourth session was about Time Preferences and Self-control. For many practical cases, debates over time preferences and debates about self-control are alike although the latter is more comprehensive in general. The problem of self-control arises when the costs and benefits are separated over time (fraught choices). This can be elucidated with the planner-doer model. However, it is incorrect to classify an individual as only a 'planner' or a 'doer' as both the facets are present in each. The behavior changes across domains. Self-control strategies are developed in such a way that the planner in oneself takes steps to control decisions of the doer by changing the incentives that the doer faces. In some cases, people may

"What is more real to you, than you?"

PROF. SHAGATA



want the government to intervene in the self-control problems. For most cases though, people adopt some form of pre-commitment strategy.

The fifth session dealt with Behavioral Economics and Public Policy. Dr. Shagata reiterated the need to focus on randomized evaluations as basis for policy recommendations. 'Nudge' is an important part of a policy. It uses knowledge of behavioral biases to set defaults, frames and other behavioral interventions to help people avoid these biases. It alters the behavior in a predictable way without forbidding any options or significantly changing incentives. Certain types of choices necessitate the presence of nudges for decision making. For instance, fraught choices, harder choices, infrequent choices etc. Choice architecture is used to facilitate decision making in such cases. Dr. Shagata then listed several principles of a good choice architect.

There are wide range of applications of Behavioral Economics. In the last session of the workshop, applications in the education sector, health sector, governance and policy making were discussed. For improving children's

behavior and increasing participation, nudges are used. For example, in Canada, role-playing intervention in school changed children's behavior. RCTs are primary for policies of developing countries, for instance, India uses CLTS (Community-led Total Sanitation) methodology to engage communities in eliminating open defecation (as social shame is a strong motivator in India). Considering the menace of passive smoking, nudges were used in Denmark airports to prevent smoking in non-designated areas. Another example of a nudge is the warnings on cigarette packets that act as deterrents. However, effectiveness of nudges wears out after repetition. For instance, daily reminders to take medicines are less effective than weekly reminders.

The session also included insights into career prospects and scope of Behavioral Economics. Students from various colleges of Delhi University had attended the workshop that was highly enriching and informative. Gaining an understanding of Behavioral Economics is indispensable, especially for Public Policy making, and the workshop was exceedingly beneficial in this regard.

Annual Sports Day

By: Sonu Sunny

The 52nd Annual Sports Day of Jesus and Mary College was held on 6th March, 2020. It witnessed inspiring speeches, team spirit and joviality. Despite the rainy weather, the energetic students of JMC participated in the different events with great zeal and determination. The Chief Guest for the day, ACP Pragma Anand- also a JMC alumna- spoke about how sports makes one healthy, strong and gives one valuable lessons of team work and cooperation. She also shared her memories of her days in JMC.

The Guest of Honor, Mr. Sandeep Singh Maan is an Indian Para athlete and an Arjuna awardee. He shared his story of struggle, hard work, hope, successes, and endeavors through his inspiring words. ACP Vijay Pal Singh Tomar, Guest of Honor of the day, an Asian gold medalist in athletics, also gave students great thoughts for the day.

The Annual Sports Day saw active participation and teamwork of



different departments as they marched with confidence and determination in the March Past.

The day was an occasion of jubilation for the Department of Economics as they won the 2nd runners up trophy in the March past. The Department of English and Department of History won first and second positions respectively. The prizes were distributed to the exceptional performers in sports. The event also saw outstanding performances by the gymnastics team member and the fencing team.



Credits: Kamun Thakur

"If you don't have a vision for the future, then your future is threatened to be a repeat of the past"

A.R.BERNARD

Facebook Discussion-1 Slowdown of the Indian Economy

By: Amisha Kapoor

India's current economic slowdown is being widely discussed and has transcended the pages of business journalism. It has become an extremely valuable metric to critique a government that hasn't faced tangible hardships due to dissent, as of the 2019 Lok Sabha elections. In light of the current state of India's economic affairs, college students took to Facebook on 26 September, 2019, under a discussion organized by The Contrarian. They discussed various reasons leading up to the 5% GDP growth rate in the first quarter of this financial year along with correction measures they think suitable. They also provided a technical perspective on the correction measures undertaken by the government so far.

There seems to have been a general consensus on the trigger for the slowdown being a fall in consumption demand. Some expressed the fall as a repercussion of populist policies of the BJP government. Hasty implementation of GST, demonetization and collapse of Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) were painted as deterrents to business confidence, consumer demand and loan availability for making big purchases. Structural changes birthed out of policies were blamed for creating a liquidity crunch in the economy. A majority of the participants believed that the slowdown resulted largely due to governments' faulty policies, bundled with their weak implementation. However some were of the opinion that the blame must be partly shared by the global economic dynamics, thereby making India's slowdown not entirely manmade.

The discussion went on to analyze some methods undertaken to curb the slow

down. The government is focusing on several supply side measures, like reducing corporate tax, bank mergers and minor policy reforms. However, participants conveyed that these measures are not enough. They spoke of how the obsession to maintain fiscal deficit at 3% restricts the government from exceeding expenditure. This explains the use of 1.76 trillion rupees extended by the RBI to plug the gap between budget expenditure and revenues rather than a fiscal policy expansion – thereby opening the doors to analyze the link between growth of a developing nation and the government's willingness to spend. Individuals stressed on how achieving a 10% growth rate is a distant dream considering how present day measures allow for persistence of jobless growth which is detrimental to substantive progress.

Mixed opinions also came about on the tangible benefits of welfare schemes like PM-KISAN. While some feel they provide for more disposable income, others believe that cutting down on freebies and increasing expenditure on industries with long term benefits, like health and education, will offer more to economic progress.

Means to attain the end goal varied, however, everyone conceded that the slowdown is at least partly manmade. It is safe to say that the sentiment of desperately wanting adequate reforms and the present ones being not only insufficient, but also detrimental, was uniform across the discussion. Even though the government claims to have already started working on a speedy recovery, their vision remains blurry to most.

Facebook Discussion - 2 Assessing the Health & Educational Sector of India

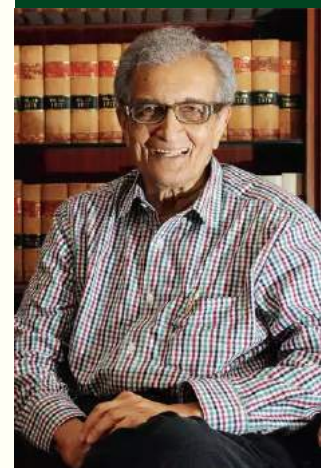
By: Tulika Agarwal

Health and education are the basic building blocks of any economy and the government should prioritize strengthening these two sectors. While we have made progress and development in these areas, we still have a long way to go since we have not been able to provide affordable and

accessible public healthcare or education to all. Gross Enrollment Ratio (higher education) was only about 25.4 for males and 23.5 for females.[1] There is one hospital bed per 879 people in India and this number is significantly lower when compared with global standards.[2] Moreover, issues of social and economic

"Economic growth without investment in human development is unsustainable - and unethical"

AMARTYA SEN



inequality plague us.

The health sector is one that needs immediate attention. There is a lot of disparity in what was 'promised' and what was 'realized' under the incumbent government. The disappearance of the National Health Policy and announcement of a new health insurance scheme in the budget of 2016 is one instance that throws light on the state of public healthcare in our country.

The implementation of this scheme is not in sight till today. Healthcare management is essential as it plays a crucial role in the successful coordination of multiple resources, diverse people and complex processes. A public private partnership model in healthcare can be a successful step towards alleviating the problems that this sector faces.

Education sector has been witnessing a withdrawal of funds from the government. Moreover, India is short of teachers and skilled teachers are rarer to come by. As of now, the country has only roughly 8.5 million teachers and only 19,000 teacher training institutions. [3] The government's focus is on privatizing higher education which can be a highly exclusionary step that would make higher education inaccessible for many. The problem is complicated by the fact that the current planning and budgeting process is not designed to prioritize learning. Planning continues to be based on school infrastructure goals and learning focused programs receive very little financing.

Much like the state of current primary education in the country, higher

education is on its path of becoming a 'market' where equality of education is denied and quality of education is compromised.

Education and healthcare are often used as factors when considering the standard of living. One of the common and globally accepted measure of standard of living is the human development index (HDI).

It considers life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rates and per capita GDP to measure a country's level of development. Given that these are measurable, universally valued and reliable indicators, these hold a critical place in the construction of a composite index.

The health and education sector have the potential of bringing large chunks of population out of poverty and giving many others a better standard of living. Not only this, considering the demographic dividend that India can reap, it is immensely important for more investment to flow into these sectors. India should look beyond the target of maintaining the fiscal deficit at around 3% of the GDP, rather it should prioritize its expenditure and should channel unproductive investments into developing healthcare and educational avenues.

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The Clash that Defined Modern Economics

By: Arunima Srivastava & Prisha Saxena

Each academic discipline in the process of its evolution, has witnessed rivalries between doyens of the field; there exists the Einstein-Bohr dispute in the field of quantum mechanics and the Tesla-Edison's 'war of currents' that is notoriously famous among science enthusiasts, with stalwarts present for both factions. In the field of economics, a rivalry that stands out is that between John Maynard Keynes and Friedrich August Hayek- with their schools of thought representing radically different

ideas, and each having as many supporters as adversaries. The argument and its underlying ideologies have outlived their contestants and continue to occupy space in the contemporary academic as well as political arena.

An interesting facet about the strife is how abundantly personal anecdotes from the contestants' life litter the discourse. Parallels are drawn between the personalities of the British economist and his Austrian contemporary. Keynes was reportedly

"Where countries are focusing on gender equality, climate change, mental health.. we are stuck with religion and caste..."

SONU SUNNY

Image source: The Wall Street Journal - USA



extremely charming and persuasive, and boasted a flamboyant lifestyle. Some presume his arrogance and unconventional way of life facilitated his radical breakthrough, which was a drastic departure from Classical Economics. On the other hand, Hayek was a straightforward personality who did not necessarily thrive in social situations. Opposed to the mellifluous Englishman, Hayek was also inhibited by his bridled command over the English language. Nicholas Wapshott, author of the 2011 book, 'Keynes Hayek: The Clash That Defined Modern Economics' aptly summarises the personality clash by saying that Keynes was able to combine optimism with practical reality, while Hayek was a pessimist given to utopian thinking.

Although both Keynes and Hayek agreed that it was possible for the economy to achieve an equilibrium, their thoughts varied significantly at the process of achieving it. Keynes believed that government should adopt an active policy stance at times of economic distress, that is, it should actively pursue expansionary policies to bring the economy out of depression or recession. The idea seemed to have emerged out of an understanding that a modern society was essentially welfare oriented and that the government ought to take responsibility by facilitating recovery at times of economic slowdown through policy interventions.

Hayek on the other hand believed that the economy is able to recover and achieve equilibrium only when markets are allowed to freely operate. He believed that self-regulation is better than intervention and that the prices, as determined by free-markets, are truly reflective of the behavior of the economy. Hence the market prices are the most effective tool for recovery. Hayek was convinced that government intervention only serves to confuse the economy and delays the process of restoring equilibrium. Establishing the individualistic nature of the economic unit, he suggested that any social order including the economy is a 'result of human action but not of human design'. The elimination of the possibility of observing a 'design' in behavior leads to an understanding that the government as an agent of authority is rendered powerless in controlling individuals or outcomes in times of distress.

The popular conception of the argument differs vastly from its actuality. On a cursory glance, Keynes and Hayek seem to be standing diametrically opposite to each other, an idea thoroughly propagated by their respective proponents. Hayek is misperceived as the patron saint of libertarian conservatives even though he explicitly identified himself as 'not a conservative' and rather a 'liberal, in the classical sense'. He strongly supported the idea of socialized medicine, free movement of labor and a contingent 'no border' policy, to the aghast of contemporary conservatives. Similarly, Keynes is heavily cited by statisticians to argue for a stronger welfare. Veritably, the economist described the Russian Communist Revolution as drab, and privately as well as publicly condemned Marxian thought.

The repetitive nature of the boom and bust cycles ensures that the debate between the two economists that started around the time of the Great Depression is still relevant, if not critical in today's time. In milieu of India's Great Slowdown, it is useful to look back at the contentions.

Most economies follow a Keynesian approach of counter-cyclical fiscal policies; during 'boom', government spending is reduced, and tax rates are increased to contain inflation while, during 'bust', spending increases and tax rates are cut to spur demand. The Keynesian antidote to the problems of the economy, however, ceased to be viable since the 1970s as the economies witnessed 'stagflation'.

The solution offered by Hayekian economics is of a long-term nature. Hayek argued that the capitalist nature of economies around the world has led to the prevalence of business cycles and that it was natural for the economy to suffer the downturn if it had enjoyed the upswing previously. It postulates that the market prices should be allowed to function autonomously for stability to be restored. He focused on the idea of economic freedom that maximizes overall well-being.

An application of his theory would reveal that Indian policy making is heavily-driven by the 'fatal conceit'- the belief that planners could construct a design for the economy that could be

"If you read about the tussle between the two great economists, you are struck by two things. First, how pragmatic a man John Maynard Keynes was. And second, how utopian the ideals of Friedrich Hayek are. This is odd, as each man attached himself to a polar opposite political philosophy. It is as if we have gone through the looking glass."



Credits: Vrinda Girotra

superior to the arrangement emerging from individual actions. Major economic decisions are rendered ineffective by the inability of the policy maker to realize the complex nature of the Indian economy or their 'conceit' in thinking that they could 'plan' the economy. Demonetization and forced sterilizations are examples of policies emerging from the conceit of the central-policy planner. [1]

The lack of discourse on Hayekian economics with respect to Indian economy is disconcerting. After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, Keynesian economics gained renewed attention, but Hayekian ideas mostly remained misinterpreted or worse, contrived to support false notions. One is prone to draw parallels with other schools of thoughts which is a disservice to Hayek's intellect. It would be useful to explore further his ideas in order to achieve a long-term stable solution.

Why are People Spending Less on Everyday Items?

By: Simran Garg & Sonu Sunny

The Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector is constituted by those goods which are "sold quickly and at a relatively low cost", also known as 'Consumer Packaged Goods'. These goods are ubiquitous in our daily lives – everything ranging from the bread that we eat for breakfast or the cookies and namkeens that we snack onto, to the Aspirin that we take for pain relief, as well as stationary, cosmetics or cleaning products, comes under the broad umbrella of FMCGs. This innovative sector is the fourth largest in the Indian economy, generating employment for over 3 million people. Its incessant growth has been guaranteed by changing lifestyles, increasing urbanization and higher personal incomes, both among the rural and urban areas, over the past few decades. Increasing incomes in the hands of youth (let's not forget that India is in the stage of a demographic dividend), as well as the availability of a variegated products in the market, has allowed 'consumerism' to establish itself as the new normal.

However, the FMCG sector, which registered a growth rate of 14.5% even during the global slowdown of 2007-08, has, in the light of the 'Great Indian Slowdown', slumped down to its lowest



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Credits: Vrinda Girotra

"And then the economy started falling, slowdown struck, chai and biscuits lay unsold, good old monsoon might come to the rescue or should the leader?"



Credits: Sharon Thomas

executives, soaps, shampoos, biscuits, tea, hair oil and toothpaste, all of which are everyday necessary items, saw growth stumping down to single digits in 2019, relative to the double digit growth rates witnessed in 2018. The driver of the Indian economy can be

Cartoon by Jomol Johnson



saved with the government adopting appropriate measures to help resurrect the rural economy, given that rural areas spend approximately 50 percent of their total income on FMCG products. A possible mechanism could be augmenting the existing pool of funds available for MNERGA (also recommended by Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee), engaging in infrastructural development projects and helping the banks clear off its bad loans, to help increase money in the hands of people, which might nudge them to spend more. Measures should also be taken to limit

food inflation, which results in immense financial pressures for those with lower wages. Government's initiatives to promote 'Make in India' can serve dual perspectives – encourage the domestic industries as well as generate employment, while helping uplift the staggering manufacturing sector, and establish India as the new 'manufacturing hub'.

In the backdrop of the COVID-19 contagion spreading like wildfire all cross the globe, and the subsequent lockdown imposed at both national and international levels, people have started hoarding goods – food items (milk and its products, lentils, etc.) and personal care items (hand soaps, sanitizers etc.) – fearing shortage in the near future. This panic buying, though giving a boost to sales of the FMCG sector, might not essentially translate into higher revenues, as they are low margin products.

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Dealing with the 'Great Indian Slowdown'

By: Sharol Shibu, Simran Manchanda, Shambhavi Kalash, Nidhi Shankar

The outlook for the Indian Economy is sombre. In the backdrop of the Indian Slowdown, which is believed to be more structural, than cyclical, the following recommendations require careful consideration:

Firstly, India's corporate tax rate of about 25% is way too high compared to that the United States, which offers a rate of 21% and Singapore, which is even lower at 17%. High rates stagnate investment, thus making the case of tax cut that of "Corporate Incentivisation". Critics of this idea of boosting growth have pointed at the flaw in the inherent assumption of private sector investing just because of comparative advantages in tax rates. They argue that unless demand picks up, corporates will be apprehensive of making new investments. Secondly, boosting rural demand can go a long way in addressing the slowdown. One such way to appeal to 66% of the rural demographic can be by improving the agricultural conditions, which the majority rely on, thereby

enabling them to meet their economic needs, and thus stimulate growth. Many rural job seekers don't have access to basic education and rely on daily wages to sustain themselves.

Increasing employment and job security, expanding the scope of government schemes (contrary to slashing the budget for PM-KISAN, as has happened) and investing in infrastructure are crucial to rid the country of the slowdown. More schemes like PM-KISAN, PM-KUSUM should be introduced. India's relatively young population is its major asset, when compared with the growth experience of the 'East Asian Tigers' – their demographic dividend attributes 1/3rd of their miraculous transformation. Continued investment in health and education of the population, which form the pivotal pillars of sustained growth, will enhance their productivity, which might allow the PPC to bulge outwards, thereby enhancing India's potential. Fourthly, lending dropped abruptly. The



Credits: Payal Upreti

"During an economic crisis, what matters is that the government keeps its foot on the accelerator."

DAVID IGNATIUS

souring of corporate loans for almost a decade, which has exacerbated the stress on the banking system, can be held accountable for the rising NPAs in the economy, which has severely deterred lending. Until lenders see a major set of new opportunities, the economy won't return to rapid growth. Thus it is imperative that the government take measures to improve the 'business environment' in the country. The IL&FS crisis has had profound spillover effects, with Yes Bank being left with a pile of bad loans. The onus has thus fallen on India's largest

Cartoon by: Shweta Mondal



bank (SBI) to play the role of a white knight, but not without having adverse impacts. To stem the current slump, bank balance sheets need to be cleaned up. Government has been merging government-owned banks, but there's scope for more. The RBI should engage in quantitative-easing, and hence purchase loans from banks, akin to the Federal Reserve's actions in 2008 (USA). The government can also create bad bank (Public Sector Asset Rehabilitation Agency -PARA) for asset monetisation, thereby, absorbing the troubled loans. The Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC), introduced in 2016, is recognised as a consolidated and efficient law for insolvency resolution of all entities. There is a need for the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to be improved and reinvigorated. Doing so, however will not be an easy task, as it will further require overhauling of the entire framework so as to change the incentives of the main players namely, the bankers, promoters, and the judiciary. The government should thus

issue guidelines refocusing on the bankruptcy process and the goal of maximizing value and minimizing losses for the taxpayers. In spite of its intense judicial scrutiny in the last three years, and a reporting of a constant evolution to the IBC, it is still very much a work in progress.

Lastly, with the current pandemic causing severe anxiety due to its contagious spread, many industries such as aviation, railway and tourism have suffered a major blow to their profits, due to curbs imposed by government, on domestic and international travel, to contain the spread of the virus. This has further caused the Indian economy to stagger. The private sector is encouraging their employees to work from home to ensure continuous productivity in their organisations. It is recommended that the RBI provide moratoriums on the loans taken by the distressed industries, while the government compensates the firms for paying the wages of the employees working from home. It is also recommended that the tax filing dates for the MSMEs be extended adequately, to help them recuperate from the losses.

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Credits: Sharon Thomas

"Research is what I'm doing when I don't know what I'm doing."

WERNHER VON BRAUN



Credits: Kamun Thakur

Union Budget 2020-21 Key Highlights

By: Janya Goel, Payal Upreti, Rabani Khurana

In the backdrop of 'India's Great Slowdown', the recent budget, budget 2020, has identified technological growth, change in tax laws and encouraging investment as remedies to recuperate back to stability. While India is in the grip of a slowdown, the budget 2020 presents a hope for revival of the economy.

According to Duvvari Subaro, former RBI Governor, what the economy needs is not a demand stimulus but a supply side response which means raising the production capacity and inspiring the confidence of the investor.

Supply side reforms could improve business sentiment and help in benefiting from any cyclical recovery in the future.

The Union Budget 2020 has proposed a new tax regime and is giving individuals an option to choose between the existing tax regime and the new one. This new tax system has proposed lower income tax rates but 70 tax exemptions and deductions provided earlier will be removed. Critics rightly point out that removing exemptions would be detrimental to the savings rate of the economy. However, the government is of the view that stimulating consumer demand is the need of the hour, and hence it must focus on increasing the cash balances in hands of individuals, rather than the savings rate, which will help the economy fight 'recession'. Some experts believe that the removal of exemptions will act as a safeguard against the taxpayers' rash and uninformed investment decisions- made for the sake of tax avoidance- and hence is a novel move.

Ms. Sitharaman acknowledged the role of startups as one of the major growth boosters, and is helping them cross the road of redundancy and arrive at the path of innovation. Defining entrepreneurship to be India's strength, she proposed a seed fund to ensure the necessary support to new startups, both

at the initial stage of establishment and for investment clearance as well. The investment clearance cell provides pre investment advisory and information on land banks. This will help entrepreneurs to facilitate clearance and aim for higher investment and ease of doing business. Change in turnover limits for taxes is expected to help large startups. This would improve India's position in the 'Global ease of doing Business' chart in the upcoming year. The decisions encourage risk and innovation and contribute to the economy in a more significant way.



Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been labeled as engines for economic growth due to their enormous contribution to the GDP and employment. The Budget proposed a legislative change in The Factor Regulation Act, 2011 to enable NBFCs to extend invoice financing to MSMEs. This will provide working capital credit to MSMEs, thereby increasing economic stability. The restructuring of debt window has been extended till 31 March, 2021. App-based invoice financing of loans will eliminate cash flow mismatch and the difficulties arising from delayed payments. There was a proposal for a scheme to provide subordinate debt for entrepreneurs of MSMEs by banks. This would be semi-equity and would be guaranteed through the CGTMSE. These measures will provide better opportunities and a more conducive environment for MSMEs to flourish.

Does India Actually Need Supply Side Reforms?

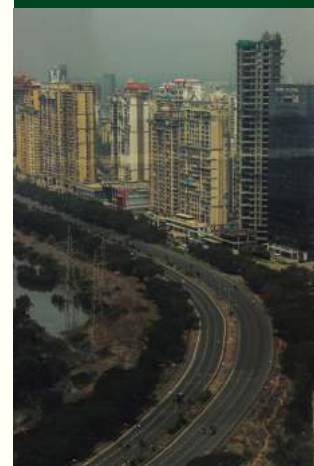
By: Tulika Agarwal, Arpita Abraham, Amisha Kapoor

From a peak of 8.2% in 2016-17 and projected estimates of achieving a double-digit real GDP growth till 2025, the Indian economic slowdown has proven to be a big bump in the road to

growth, bringing the real GDP growth down to 4.7% in January, 2020. The slowdown in the automobile sector accompanied with the sluggish consumer demand and volatile oil prices

**"Never spend
your money
before you
have earned
it."**

THOMAS JEFFERSON

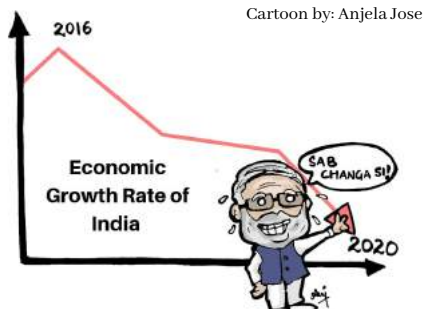


Credits: Gunjan Sangal

throughout the last fiscal year have led to a slump in private consumption. Not just this, food inflation has been rising while employment levels have been falling. This has pushed the economy towards a stagflation situation.

In the words of Nobel laureate Abhijit Banerjee, "India's growth slowdown is a demand-driven self-feeding downward spiral." According to him, the solution to the problem lies in putting money in the hands of the poor. To tackle the slowdown, a policy action that stimulates demand-side thereby boosting consumption and spending along with injection of liquidity is needed.

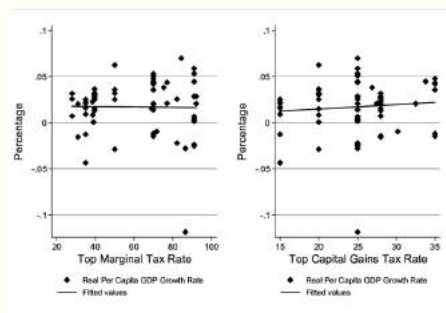
On the Saturday after the budget was released, Indian shares dropped to their lowest in three months successfully capturing the disappointment of Indian investors. The budget addressed the slowdown with measures perceived as 'largely neutral for growth and inflation'. Budget 2020 made provisions for moderate spending increases and small cuts in personal taxes. The government relaxed its fiscal deficit target and economists expect the economy to grow by 5% by March next year i.e. at its weakest pace in 11 years.



While these factors clearly reflect the inadequacy of measures taken to address economic slowdown, it is important to ask what should be done. According to a large number of economists, India's economic growth has been a result of meeting the demands of the top 10 to 15 percent. This emphasizes that consumption demand is a key contributor to growth, however, stimulating sustained demands by minimum wage earners and rural Indian household receives little macroeconomic attention.

On one hand, a few economists believe that the solution to the slowdown lies in

increasing rural spending. Greater allocation for MGNREGA, increasing food subsidies and more government interventions are necessary, even though the Centre's fiscal space is limited. These reforms can cause crowding out of investments, but it is also imperative to increase the aggregate demand. Another group of economists believe that a reduction in tax rates, bank borrowing rates, RBI rate cuts, etc. will help spur investment. But it has been observed that corporations sitting with money are not finding an incentive to invest because the existing capacity utilization is 80%.



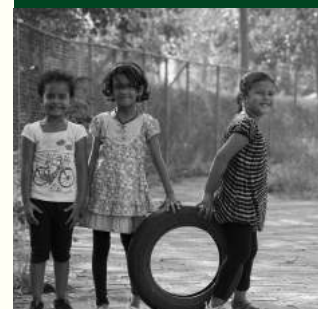
Hungerford (2012)

Hungerford (2012) plots the annual real per-capita GDP growth rate against the top capital gains tax rate and the top marginal income tax rate from 1945 to 2010. In this, the fitted values suggest that higher tax rates are not associated with higher or lower real per capita GDP growth rates to any significant degree. One reason why this could happen is that the share of households facing the top rate is generally quite small. Thus, the gospel argument that 'income tax cuts raises growth' might not be righteous after all.

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"Industry cares about both sides, they want low wages but they also want high demand."



Credits: Gunjan Sangal

BE UN

trivia

What has rivers, but no water.
Forests, but no trees. And
mountains, but no rocks?

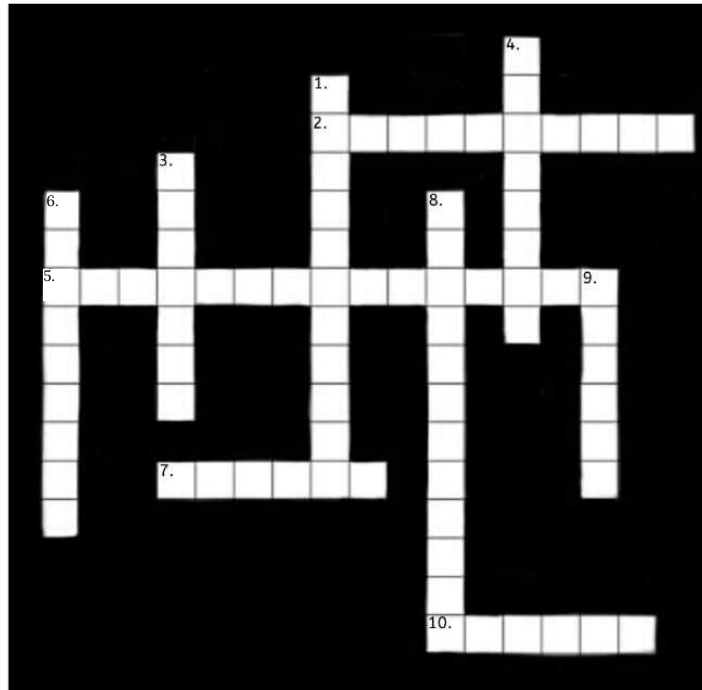


What is taken before you can get it?



I am full of holes but can still hold water.
What am I?





DOWN

- 1 Which curve shows the relationship between tax rates & the amount of tax revenue collected by the government.
- 3. When change in price impacts quantity demanded, then demand is
- 4. In this market structure, degree of control over the price of product by the firm is very large.
- 6. In short run, when output of the firm increases, its average fixed cost curve
- 8. A competitive firm maximizes the profit by choosing the quantity at which equals price.
- 9. Discovery of large new reserve of crude oil, will shift curve for gasoline.

ACROSS

- 2. Profit is equal to total revenue minus explicit cost
- 5. The amount the buyer is willing to pay for the good minus the amount which the buyer actually pays for it.
- 7. A good for which an increase in price raises quantity demanded.
- 10. Tax on goods produced abroad & sold domestically.

Answers:
 ACROSS: 2. Accounting, 5. Consumer surplus, 7. Giffen, 10. Tariff
 DOWN: 1. Laffer curve, 3. Elastic, 4. Monopoly, 6. Monopoly, 8. Decreases, 9. Supply

Credits:

Simran Garg (EIC) , Arunima Srivastava (Deputy Editor)

Formatters: Tania Theofin (Head) , Jessica Nisser, Sakshi Soni, Tanvisha Ghulani, Japjot Kaur, Tanya Juneja

THE CONTRARIAN

THE ANNUAL MAGAZINE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMICS

FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT





“ Behind this magazine is a team of highly motivated women, who hustled hard to help make our vision come to life.

”

SIMRAN GARG
EDITOR IN CHIEF

ARUNIMA SRIVASTAVA
DEPUTY EDITOR

A look at the definition of 'food' reveals that it is "any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or that plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth." In today's time, however, food has increasingly started to become associated with savor, rather than subsistence, and this is where the entire debate of food versus environment stems from. Greta Thunberg, a 16 year old Swedish teenager, along with many other environmental ambassadors are making the world increasingly aware about the effects of their dietary choices on the environment.

India is currently suffering from a trend largely similar to a population explosion. With the soaring population levels, there is naturally a greater demand of food grains. This hike in demand has compelled farmers all around the nation to relentlessly use chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides to increase their yields per hectares, consequently polluting soil and water. Several trade-offs such as these are present between food and environment and the task is to find a balance.

The discipline of Economics enables one to understand other aspects of food and environment such as malnourishment and even undernourishment that are caused by the relative paucity of food availability and consumption. The relation between non availability of food, health and environment degradation highlights the pertinence of the discipline in ensuring environment protection and food accessibility.

This edition of 'The Contrarian' aims to elaborate the aforementioned issues and hence establish a concrete link between food, governance and environment. Further, to substantiate our claim, we have also successfully collaborated with our learned alumnae, who, now working in various fields like research and public policy, are in a much better position to tell us what is being done, and what can be further improved in the field of 'sustainable farming'.

Collating articles, and giving a physical form to the magazine has been a very great experience, for the both of us, and has opened our eyes to issues which we never even thought about, such as the tradeoff between imported food and local produce, and how the former acts as a bottleneck for a clean environment. As the adage goes, "The most political act we do on a daily basis is to eat, as our actions affect farms, landscapes, and food businesses." This magazine has been puttogether to reflect the same.

FROM THE TEACHER IN CHARGE



Ms. RAJNI SINGH

*HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF ECONOMICS*

The theme for this year is significant for all of us. The depletion of natural resources and threat of global warming is a big challenge before human race.

Today half of the food is wasted and half of the global population is starving. There is a serious distribution problem. Finding early solution to these challenges is imperative for all of us. However, human race has survived bigger challenges and a collective effort in this direction shall help us overcome these challenges also.

This edition of Contrarian also has contributions from our alumnae. We have also initiated the process of highlighting our alumnae's achievements. This truly adds to our pride and will and motivate our current students.

Wishing you all the best.



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ALUMINAE ACHIEVERS

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, JMC

DR. SHALINI SAKSENA

Is currently an associate professor at the Delhi College of Arts and Commerce. She had completed her under-graduation from JMC in the year 1994 and then went on to complete her M.A and M.Phil. in economics from the DSE. She then completed her PhD from JNU. Her scholarly and erudite feats are a source of inspiration for all.

DR. DIVYA MISRA

Is an associate professor of economics at Lady Shri Ram College. Her vast knowledge and love for the subject act as strong motivators for her students. Her key areas of work include political economy and developmental issues. Some of her works include a paper by her on the topic 'Impact of public expenditure on the relationship between income and well-being' and another one titled 'Human development inter-state dimensions'.

SR. MONICA JOSEPH

is the first Indian to have been elected as the Superior General of the Congregation of the Religious of Jesus and Mary, headquartered in Rome, in 2013. She had also served as the Principal with the St. Joseph's High School in Pashan.

SUREKHA NAGPAL

graduated in the year 1999 and is currently working as a Transformation Leader with Genpact. She has traced a meteoric path in her corporate career and has set an example for others.

AMBIKA ANAND

is graduated in 2001 and thereafter acquired a Diploma Degree in Economics from Cardiff Business School. Briefly working for NDTV television media company in 2002, she went on to work for Department of Communication in International Labor Organization, Geneva. She is currently working as Fashion consultant and TV anchor at NDTV HOP. Ms. Anand has several accolades to her name; she has hosted popular programs and shows and remains an eminent figure.

ERA SAHNI

graduated in 2006. She worked at Lehman Brothers as a part of its Graduate Analyst class of 2008 and was later handpicked by Lehman Brothers former CEO of EMEA to join their \$450 million private equity fund that was started in 2009. Thereafter Ms. Sahni evaluated new business opportunities for Disney's co-branded credit card business in Latin America and South East Asia. She is currently the Global Head of Channel Partnership, Workplace by Facebook.

RAGINI MADAN

has done her masters from University of Cambridge and UCL. She is currently working as an economist at Cambridge Economist in the UK energy Modelling Team. She graduated in 2007.

VASUMANNA PANT

IS in the coveted IAS and has recently been appointed as Assistant Secretary in Power on the completion of Phase II training of Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration. She had secured AIR 35 in the civil services examination.

DR. ALKA PANDE

completed her post-doctoral studies in critical art theory from Goldsmith College, University of London, in 2000 and is currently working as an Art Curator with the India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. Her curated projects include Musicscapes, Kanha museum of art and life, Aranyakas a sacred photography etc. She has also written many arts books, journals concerning the art in India.

PALLAK JAGGA

a former President of Economics Department, represented India in the SAARC Youth Conference in Islamabad Pakistan September 2010. She is currently working in Genpact as Senior Manager in the department of Corporate Communications.

PRACHI CHHABRA

is a former Vice President of 'Kahkasha' Street Theatre Society. She graduated in 2014 and has produced two short films titled 'firaag' and 'shabdh' and has won numerous laurels for both. Currently, she is the Assistant Brand Manager for ITC limited.

SHREYA BAJAJ

graduated in the year 2015. After this, she went on to pursue her masters in Economics from the prestigious Delhi School of Economics and cleared IES in 2017. She is presently posted in the Economics Division, Ministry of Finance with the designation of Assistant Director. Not only this, she is even a part of Chief Economic Advisor's team and was closely involved in the Economic Survey of the nation. She can well be regarded as a paragon for all students.

TAANYA KHANNA

graduated from the college in 2015. She went on to pursue Post Graduate Diploma in Management in the field of Rural Management from Institute of Rural Management Anand. Ms. Khanna has interned in Niti Aayog, GCMMF (Amul) and Dharma Life under the departments of agriculture, Frozen foods and Monitoring & Evaluation respectively. She is currently employed under Pidilite Industries LTD, which is an India based leading manufacturing company, as Branch Manager.

ISHA BARAK

Graduating in 2015, Isha Barak is currently in the IES. She was a research associate in the Economics Department of Alexis Society. She had also worked as a trainee in the Advisory Department of PwC India before joining the services.

MADIYA BANO

is currently pursuing her higher studies from the University of London which- according to QS rankings- is one of the best universities in the world. She is currently doing Graduate Diploma in International Development and is an example for not just those who wish to go for higher studies, but also for those who are interested in world affairs.

ANUSHKA SIKKA

is currently pursuing her Masters in Fashion Management at NIFT, Delhi. She has worked for Ernst and Young, one of the 'Big Four Firms' after getting in touch with the on-campus placement program in her third year that provided her this job opportunity with a pay package of 3.5 lakh rupees. She wishes to conduct regular reunions so as to have a strong touch point with the alumnae and the companies they are working for. She also wishes for her fellow alumnae to give their guidance to students currently in college- to help them shape their future- in the form of seminars and talks.

NATASHA RAJ MEHTA

gives motivation to others to follow their interests and passions. Graduating in 2017, Ms. Mehta is currently pursuing education in film making from prestigious Whistling Woods International in Mumbai. She also trained in the making of the movie, 'Baaghi 2'. For those who are apprehensive of changing disciplines in their formal education, Ms. Mehta is an inspiration.

ANJU KURIAN

upon graduating from the batch of 2017, got in touch with EVC Ventures via the campus placement program and worked there until she took to pursue higher studies in economics as her masters at IGNOU University, New Delhi. She has brought great pride to the college with her current achievement of working as an Account Development Consultant at EVC Ventures.

PRIYANKA RAJPUT

is a national level soccer player and has attended Under-19 India camp. She has also played against USA during the USA team's tour of India. She graduated in 2017.

KEERATH BHANDAAL

was a quarterfinalist at 2016 & 2017 World Snooker Championship. She also secured a Gold Medal at 2018 Asian Snooker Championship. Ms. Bhandaal graduated in 2017.

GAURIKA BISHNOI

who graduated in 2019, is a professional golfer. She participated in the 2016 World Amateur Golf Championship, Mexico. She also participated in the Queen Sirikit Asia Pacific Women Amateur's Championship for 3 consecutive years (2014 to 2016). She has also been ranked number 1 Women's Professional Golfer- 2017.

HUMANS OF JMC

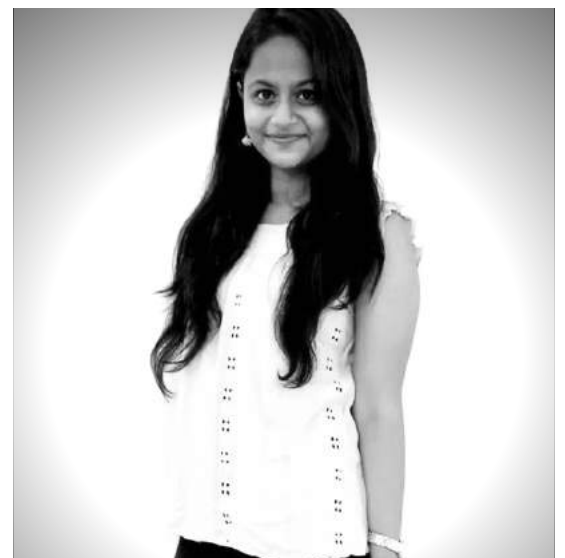


ANTARA RAO

*Year of passing
2019*

The three years I spent at JMC were the most wonderful and challenging years I have experienced. The college exposed me to a number of platforms like debating and poetry societies, along with giving me a serious class room environment which was nevertheless always encouraging towards independent growth. Most importantly, it helped undo years of work that the Male Gaze had performed on me, whether it was constantly worrying about body hair or a male presence that aligned females in competition with one another. Free from the shackles of a potential heterosexual association, a veil lifted and I dug deep into who I was as a person, beyond the gender performance with which I was supposed to identify. An incredible band of women, fuelled by their own journey towards being faithful to their honest experiences helped me achieve a new sense of self that was based in activities, ideas and conversations and not on my gender role.

JMC had been a safe space for me; for me to grow both academically and personally. They say that school is the last place where you make genuine bonds, but I made some of my best friends here. The whole department had been very accepting with teachers and peers who felt like family. I remember how we used to break into these card games between our lectures and silly outdoor games which we used to play in the college lawn with as many people as we could gather, and how can one forget the fun department trips and the yearly Montage zest. The years that I have spent here are one of my best and I often look back at the good ole days and wish if I could relive those days. And a word of advice for the juniors, life after JMC wont be that easy! So make the most out of it.



SHWETA SHAJU

**PURSUING
MA ECONOMICS, DSE**
*Year of passing
2019*



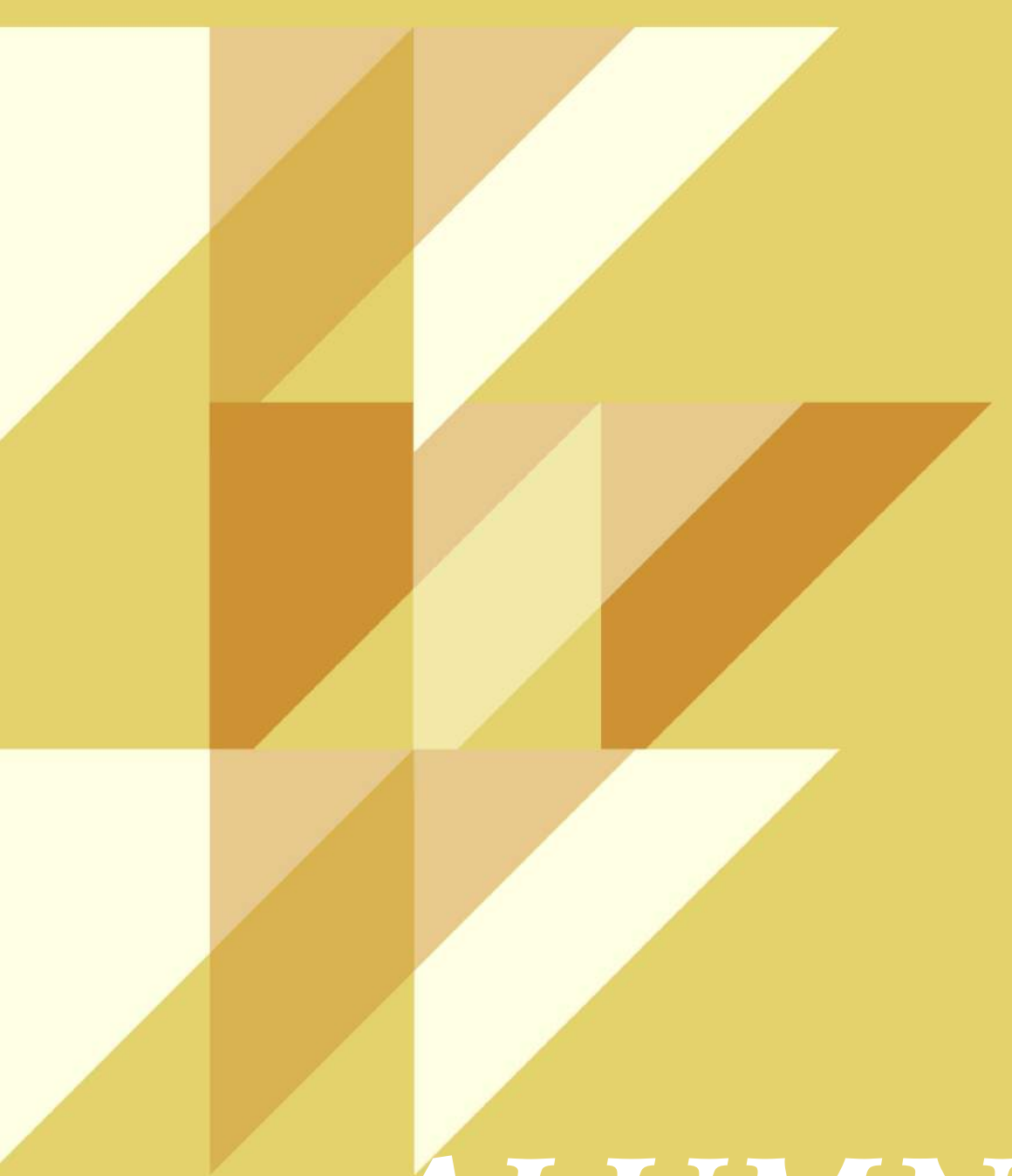
**MEGHA
GANGAHAAR**
*Year of passing
2017*

The 3 years I spent at JMC went away in a jiffy. Wonder why those golden years had to come to an end. Can't compare the feeling and the experience of being in college to anything else in the world. Back in time I remember the anticipation and excitement of joining college overshadowed the fear of being ragged. Took some time to get used to seeing only girls on Campus and hearing screams of joy on spotting creatures from the opposite sex. Education was much richer than bookish knowledge. First had Experience in the DTC buses learning to deal with lecherous men, learning to scream back at them for their dirty looks and inappropriate moves. Attending other college events, going for dance parties. Experimenting with the new-found freedom, going to Discotheques in the day, Bunking classes and going to Chanakya to watch movies. Nirulas at Chanakya Puri was our hangout adda, needless to say the Onion Capsicum pizza and the Hot chocolate fudge were our favorites. Being frugal with our spends, we used to queue up to buy the Rs 7/- ticket of the front row at Priya Cinema. Travelling in the Youth special, playing dumb charades all along the way. Taking a hitch from the main road to the College. Each of those experiences are priceless and worth living all over again. I was elected the President of JMC Students Council with a huge margin in the 3rd year. It was just a crazy fancy that got into me and I saw no harm in giving it a try. The results were in my favor and I was hugely delighted at this feat. All the effort that I put in to give justice to my position was totally worth it and it gave me an unparalleled learning and a sense of achievement. For all of you out there make sure you live these moments and make the most of every single day. Make these years count as they will never come back.

“Jesus and Mary College provides a backdrop for some of the most memorable years of my life. Those were very crucial years in shaping the person that I am now. I’m certain that a fresh-faced first year version of me would have a hard time recognising the saree-clad version at the farewell, carrying a bucket-full of experiences. The multi-dimensional and interdisciplinary areas of study always fascinated me. After all, real-world problems have different aspects which are nestled in the overlap of the physical and social sciences. This led me to pursue a master’s degree in economics at TERI School of Advanced Studies which focused on resource and environmental economics. Working on an individual thesis and defending my work in front of a panel proved to be one of the most challenging tasks I’ve ever gone through. During my time there I unlearned and learned many things. I now work as a Research Associate in the renewable energy sector at India Infrastructure Publishing. I have developed an interest in the field of energy, which my current job helps me to explore further.”



SUREKHA NAGPAL
*Year of passing
1999*



ALUMNAE
WRITE-UPS



TRAGEDY OF COMMONS

ANTARA RAO

Year of passing
2019

Red betel juice
marks walls of public property like blood
the smell of rust invading my nostrils like snakes
and I crave an aesthetic away from this
compromised city
that continues choking on a people who call common
space a tragedy.
This contest for space; a constant war that the
colorful nomads who live under flyovers
fight with corrupt police personnel, touch
passengers repeatedly, leave roses they are
supposed to sell
in waiting autos on traffic signals, to give the well-
dressed benefactors of inheritance
a lesson in unfairness
this interconnectedness so cold, don't look out of the
window
unless a preserved tree poetically rises - prepared by
the municipality and some violence
packaged to power the colony guards
the faces who hang from the mechanized car glass
will ask for money, coins that keep them there - a
system that sucks sympathy Give those unfortunate
kids food instead, old wisdom says,

in the dashboard of your car, keep some ParleG
and before every meal, join hands and pray to God
in gratitude
God loves all - except those who lose their heads to
inebriety;
five decades of pointless begging spans before
them it is tough for them to educate their children,
women have to urinate in the wee hours of
themorning because at every other time
this polluted city doesn't t give them privacy
Rich people will consume humiliation like
fodder drum the excuse of a doomed system
swim through a sea of tar, smoke, the sound of
need, honking trucks that will die of high BP, and
the sight of people living just short of dying
They will reach their houses that are clean, open
the refrigerators
for fresh water with bottles that blur in the
slightest heat coordinate with an app to order food,
tip the delivery person ten rupees, think to
themselves, "I am a good human being"



UNDERNUTRITION, OBESITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE: A TRI-ECONOMIC BURDEN

SANYA SRIVASTAVA
(JUNIOR ASSOCIATE - PUBLIC
POLICY)

Year of passing
2018

Malnutrition in all its forms, including obesity & undernutrition (and other nutritional risks), is the foremost source of global poor health. Traditionally, undernutrition, obesity, and climate change have been viewed as mutually exclusive concerns. However, in the close future, as climate change challenges continue to increase in severity by the day, the damage point will not only entail the environment but also global health, on which climate change has direct spill over effects.

The three challenges are positively correlated and are addressed as the “The Global Syndemic” – as it persists in most countries and shares fundamental socio-economic drivers. Global climate change is anticipated to hinder food security as it will affect crop yields negatively,

thus potentially increasing the risk of malnutrition. Historically, the most widespread form of malnutrition has been undernutrition but in the past 40 years, the obesity pandemic has shifted the patterns of malnutrition from high-income countries to worldwide.

Globally, there are still 842 million people suffering from hunger and more than 180 million children affected by undernutrition. Between 2005 and 2009, investments in nutrition interventions by major donors accounted for only 1% of the need identified in the countries. It is expected that by year 2020, there would be 158 million obese children in the world, 206 million by 2025 and this figure would stretch to 254 million by 2030. Once considered a concern of high-income countries,

the problem of being overweight and obesity is increasing in low-income and middle-income countries due to some being heavily dependent on imported food supplies. The Democratic Republic of Congo, Vietnam and Tanzania are expected to reach a figure of 2 million obese children each by 2030. The steep increase in children affected by obesity is largely led by emergent economies – in South East Asia, Middle East and Latin America. Obesity is a huge contributing factor for three of the four leading causes of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) worldwide.

With a +2°C global average temperature increase, the projected warming scenario is that the rate of undernourishment in the lower strata of the population will increase by 25-90% by 2050, relative to the levels today. The paradoxical outcome of this is that maximum suffering and economic damages, which will be caused by climate change, are completely directed towards the world's poorest households who ironically, are negligible contributors to the greenhouse gas emissions and additionally, have the least capacity to align themselves with climate change. The Global Hunger Index (1992–2017) shows a decline in child mortality in most regions of the world; however, the rates of decline in undernutrition for children and adults are still too slow to meet the Sustainable Development Goal targets by 2030. Countries transitioning from low to high income experience a higher prevalence of obesity and greenhouse gas emissions due to rapid urbanisation, a shift in transportation structure consequently lower physical activity and changes in dietary patterns which are attributed to increased consumption of ultra-processed food which in turn is associated with high greenhouse gas emissions.

The tri-economic burden encompassing this syndemic is significant enough to impact the poorest strata of the population which is estimated to be 8.5 billion by 2030. The prevalent costs of undernutrition are approximately \$3.5 trillion annually. Economic losses due to obesity amount to about \$2 trillion annually from health-care costs and absent economic productivity. These costs represent 2.8% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP).

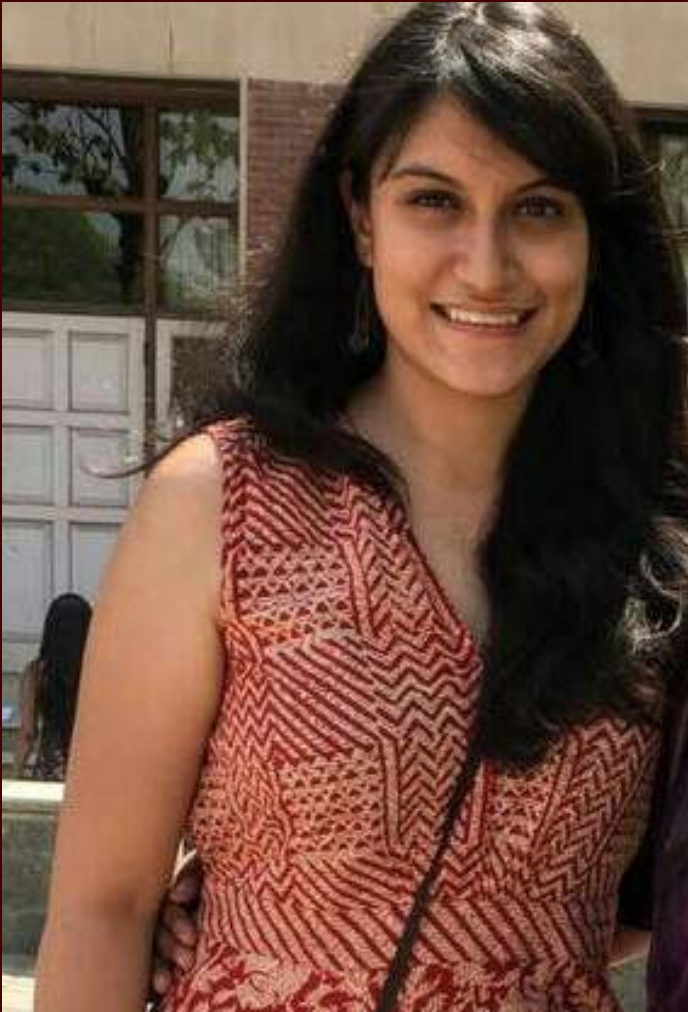
The fiscal effects of climate change include the costs of environmental disasters, changes in habitat, health effects, industry stress – primarily in agriculture and fisheries – and the costs of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Continued inaction towards curbing global climate change is predicted to cost 5–10% of global GDP, whereas just 1% of the world's GDP could arrest the increase in climate change.

The World Bank assessments reveal that an investment of approximately \$70 billion over 10 years is required to attain SDG targets pertinent to undernutrition and obesity, and that accomplishing them would generate an expected \$850 billion in economic return. Estimates show that climate change, which will lead to a relative increase in moderate stunting of 1–29% in 2050, will have a greater impact on the rates of severe stunting, which we estimated will increase by approximately 23%. In order to reduce malnutrition, it is necessary to increase both food access and improve socioeconomic conditions, as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Scientific assessments indicate that warming could place an additional 5–170 million people “at risk of hunger” by the 2080s implying food security as one of the leading concerns associated with climate change.

The causality of malnutrition is multifarious, which requires development of models that compute the prospective impacts of climate change on global health. An approach which addresses the critical situation and strong interconnection – the syndemic – and that calls for including climate change negotiations in matters of food and nutrition security, currently in the void, are the need of the hour. Climate negotiators, governments and philanthropists must focus their attention on the consequences of climate change on malnutrition, and commit urgently to help those most vulnerable to adapt, otherwise irreversible consequences can be expected.

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BIOENERGY: FINDING A PLACE IN THE ENERGY- FOOD NEXUS

MEGHA GANGAHAAR

Year of passing
2017

An environmentally sustainable and socially equitable path for economic development needs a multi-dimensional approach. To this end, the United Nations (UN) has established a set of sustainable development goals. Two of these goals specifically target eradication of hunger and provision of affordable and clean energy. These goals pertain to the energy-food nexus. In order to achieve these, the availability, accessibility and affordability of energy and food resources must be ensured. In essence, energy and food security is crucial.

On the energy front, fossil fuels have served as the primary source over the years. However, recent initiatives have started exploring different ways of meeting the energy requirements of society. These efforts have mostly come in response to the oil shocks which

affected the world economy, as well as the rising concerns about the ill-impacts of fossil fuels on the environment and their depleting stock.

Energy and biomass

Bio-energy has emerged as a popular segment due to its appeal of being sourced from relatively cleaner and replenish able sources. While biomass can be used to produce heat and electricity, it can also be converted into fuels like methanol and ethanol. One of the fuel sources which has risen to prominence is biomass derived fuels – or biofuels. These are produced by using a variety of inputs such as wood residues, agricultural wastes, plant wastes, industrial wastes and municipal wastes.

Biofuels can be classified into generations based

on the biomass feedstock used to produce them. First-generation biofuels are derived from food sources such as sugarcane and corn starch. These are fermented to produce bioethanol and biomethanol, while biodiesel is produced from transesterification of oil. The second-generation fuels use non-food biomass sources which include perennial crops such as *Jatropha* and Cassava as well as agricultural and municipal waste. Given the limitations of first and second generation feedstocks, like affecting food security and land requirements, a third generation feedstock has been identified in microalgae, which does not depend on edible crops, does not emit high gaseous pollutant, and does not demand surplus fertile land.

In a step towards provision of energy security, a national policy on biofuels was announced in India in December 2009. The policy aims at utilizing indigenous non-feed stocks raised on degraded or waste lands, research and development on cultivation, processing and production of biofuels, as well as the blending of fuels with ethanol. It classifies the biofuels as basic biofuels (first generation) and advanced biofuels (second and third generation). For ethanol production, the scope of raw material was expanded and the use of surplus food grains was allowed in the 2018 update of the biofuel policy. The policy also encourages setting up of supply chain mechanisms for biodiesel production from non-edible oilseeds, used cooking oil, and short gestation crops.

Many countries have seen the adoption of biofuels over the years. On the demand side, these policies could help facilitate demand for biofuels through tax exemptions, mandates for incorporation into petroleum and user subsidies. The policies can also grease the supply side. Introducing blending and transformation subsidies can help bridge the cost difference between biofuels and petroleum, whereas agricultural subsidies can help boost production of biofuel crops used for feedstock. Other measures include financial support through accessible loans to entities in the biofuel supply chain to help in installation and infrastructure. Moreover, support in research development also facilitates the biofuel segment.

Effect on food and the environment

Biomass derived from cellulosic bioenergy crops is likely to be an important contributor in upcoming energy systems. Despite this potential, the land constraints limit the growth of bioenergy, especially when the multi-functional aspect of land is considered.

The same area of land is used to fulfil the need for food and timber as well as serve as sources of ecosystem services, especially in the case of forest lands.

In developing countries such as China and India, biofuel policies have led to concern regarding food crops and land used for food being traded off to grow biofuel feedstock. However, the degree to which promotion of biofuels compete with food production depends on various factors like choice of feedstock, the involved natural resources (especially land and water), efficiencies of different feedstocks and the processing technologies taken up. Biofuels link the food and energy markets. Through such linkages, price correlations also exist in some markets where the biofuel demand affected the food commodity prices.

Waste to energy

The concept of converting waste into energy can seem quite enamoring. However, this up-coming segment too has its disadvantages. India, along with many other regions faces a major waste problem and energy generation from waste has been proposed as a potential solution. The waste-to-energy plants currently in operation in India are either based on the thermal process of incineration or biochemical process of anaerobic digestion in the case of biogas. Incineration is a crude technology which is densely polluting, while biogas plants are facing major maintenance issues. More refined thermochemical processes are currently not technologically viable.

Way forward

The exponentially increasing populations and the consequent increase in production as well as consumption activities has led to a high requirement of food and energy. This in turn has put a pressure on the limited natural resources to support the anthropocentric demands. The issues related to food and energy security are a boon as well as a bane for the current society. The dynamics and tradeoffs at play in the context of sustainability prove to raise challenges on the supply and demand sides, as well as on micro and macro levels. The effect of bioenergy in terms of climate change mitigation remains ambiguous. Even though it can be less polluting than conventional fossil fuels, it can have adverse impacts on agricultural practices, food prices, and water resources.

Thus, integrated policies for energy, land use and water are required.

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HOW ARE FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT RELATED?

STELLA GEORGE

Year of passing
2016

Are we killing the environment or is it killing us? When we look at what we eat and how we grow it, we find extensive evidence for damage both to our food (from pollution and soil depletion) and to our environment (from the toxicity of growing foods industrially).

How what we eat and grow impacts our planet?

It is well known that the impact of our food system on the natural world is complex. Many factors including farming method, where food is grown, what pesticides and fertilisers are used, what is fed to our livestock, and so on, contribute to the environmental impact of the food we buy and eat. For example, in the United States of America, there is demand for cheap food, so their agricultural policy for the past 30 years has

focused on providing large amounts of inexpensive calories. Two of the cheapest sources of calories are corn and soy, which the federal government has long subsidized and which make up a large percentage of their caloric intake today (often in the form of high fructose corn syrup or soybean oil). Corn is also a large part of the diet of the animals that are eaten. Corn and soy are prized because they can be efficiently grown on vast farms. However, growing just one crop consistently (a monoculture) depletes the soil and forces farmers to use greater amounts of pesticides and fertilizers thus making it a vicious cycle..

Ways in which food grown can affect nature

1. One of the primary environmental concerns

with modern agriculture has to do with the chemicals put on crops and what happens when those crops end up in the watershed. Pesticides and other chemicals are often used to produce more crops, and these pesticides don't just fall on the crops and stay there. They are transported via wind and water and affect the surrounding ecosystems. Fertilizers are also used in agriculture and while they are a nutrient for some plants they end up in streams and lakes in amounts higher than would occur naturally. For example, currently, the dead zone in the Gulf of Mexico, where no fish or other animals can live, has grown to 8,543 square miles, the size of New Jersey. This is due to chemicals in the Mississippi River, particularly fertilizers, as it flows into the Gulf.

2. Agricultural practices are also known to take up a lot of land. Due to the finite amount of land on the planet, it poses as an environmental threat as forests, grasslands, and other ecosystems are converted into farmland. When we clear land for agriculture, the plant species that are native to the region are replaced with plants that aren't as effective in retaining the soil and its nutrients. Thus, the soil quality degrades over time. Besides this, it also causes flooding during heavy rainfall as the soil is not bound to the roots.

3. Another problem has to do with the amount of water some crops require. Agriculture consumes extensive amounts of water. It takes a tremendous amount of freshwater to grow crops and feed for other animals that we consume. Sometimes we use too much water and sometimes we try to grow plants in environments that aren't suited for them, using more water than we would if we had grown them in an environment more like what that crop would typically be found in. This may also be driven by the state. For example, in India, it has been observed that even though Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) [1] are currently announced for 23 crops, the most effective price support is for sugarcane, wheat and rice. This creates highly skewed incentive structures in favour of these water intensive crops. These thirsty crops are thus draining the country.

Therefore, the global food system, with different agricultural practices from choice of crops grown, area of land used for it, manufacture of fertilizers to food storage and packaging, is responsible for up to one-third of all human-caused greenhouse-gas emissions, according to the latest figures from the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a partnership of 15 research centres around the world. Reducing agriculture's carbon footprint is thus central to

limiting environmental degradation and effects of climate change.

How does the environment impact our food?

- Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

Environmental degradation caused and aggravated by pollution, over exploitation of natural resources etc. has been leading to severe, pervasive and irreversible changes for people, assets, economies and ecosystems around the world. Owing to the irresponsible actions of humans, there has been a rise in global temperature leading to climate change. Global sea levels are rising at an average rate of 3.4 millimetres per year, the Arctic sea ice volume reached record low in 2018, Antarctic ice sheet melting rate has accelerated threefold over the last five years, and exposure to natural hazards doubled in the last 40 years, affecting an increasing number of people.

- Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security across the World

Food security among others has been identified as one major and immediate implication of climate change. It has been estimated that by 2050, climate change could cause irrigated wheat yields in developing countries to drop by 13%, and irrigated rice could fall by 15%. In Africa, maize yields could drop by 10–20% over the same time frame. So, it is no secret that climate change-induced extreme weather conditions, temperature increase and sustained changes in climatic patterns have cast a shadow on the productivity of Indian agriculture thus leading to food insecurity.

- Indian Scenario

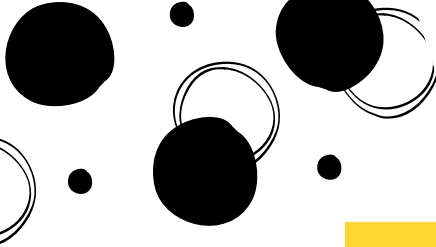
India is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world when it comes to climate change. According to a report of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in 2013, 18 states and two Union Territories have been observing a significant warming trend. According to estimates, India could witness a temperature rise of over 4°C by the last quarter of the century. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC's) assessment report in 2014 says that both rice and wheat could see drops in yield by 7-10 per cent and in maize by up to 50 per cent by 2030. According to a study by the Agricultural Economics Research Review published in 2014, rice and wheat yields could witness declines of over 15 and 20 per cent respectively by 2100. The need for adaptation to climatic exigencies

has been starkly evident over the years. Recent studies reveal productivity losses of 4-6 per cent for rice; 6 per cent for wheat; 18 per cent This decline is only expected to continue. According to a report by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture, losses due to climate change are to the tune of 4-9 per cent of the agricultural economy each year, which is an overall GDP loss of 1.5 per cent. National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA), is India's first but little known central government programme launched in 2010-11 to address the risk of climate change. The programme, run under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, covers 151 villages that are vulnerable to extreme weather. The objective is to provide site-specific technological demonstrations to enhance the adaptive capacity of farmers in "climatically vulnerable districts" of the country. According to officials from NICRA, about 24 interventions are being implemented to boost natural resource management, crop production, livestock and fisheries potential and farmers' financial safety nets. Though, this programme has its implementation challenges even after eight years of it being launched, it was necessary for the government to step-in and attempt to take charge of the havoc climate change was playing with agriculture.

Way Forward

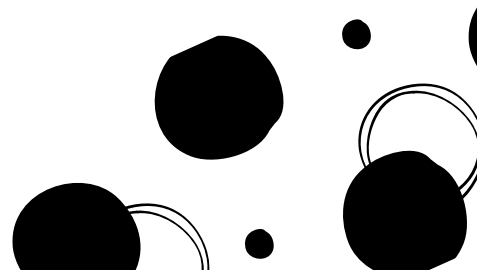
There is thus a direct link between climate change, land-water management and food security more so in developing countries where climate change compounded with poverty has exacerbated the impacts. There is need for policy makers, communities and aid providers to incorporate evidence based technologies in food systems and knowledge. Policy makers must ensure that mitigation and adaptation measures must be effective, affordable and appropriate for environmental sustainability and development. Most studies conducted advocate for the integration of conventional agro-science based systems with traditional agricultural knowledge in order to mitigate the severity of climate change and its impact on food security and livelihoods sustainability. To adapt to climate change, we need crops that have greater resilience and don't need a lot of scarce natural resources. For example, millets can adapt to temperature changes, moisture-regimes and input conditions. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) millets should be promoted as

they increase soil fertility, consume less water and have a high nutritional value. Millet farmers do not burden the state, demanding irrigation or power, and that makes them the 'Future Smart Food'. Therefore, there need to be some big changes in the way the food system is governed. Departments in charge of health, agriculture, social security, the environment, trade and so on need to work together to meet many different goals, rather than pursuing different agendas. We need to be bold and creative, and truly work together to rethink food altogether. We should value its producers, and help them do things better for the natural world; we should value the food, and be mindful of where it comes from and what it does to our bodies; and we should value our food culture, sharing good food with the people around us.



ARTICLES

THE CONTRARIAN





INDIAN AGRICULTURE – ALTERNATIVES TO SYNTHETIC INPUTS

JASMIN SINGH

Indian agriculture has been witnessing a sluggish productivity growth, reflected in all India productivity levels of major crops below the world average. Also, there is great inter-state disparity in the crop yields and area under production. A stagnant agriculture sector poses grave questions on food security and farm incomes.

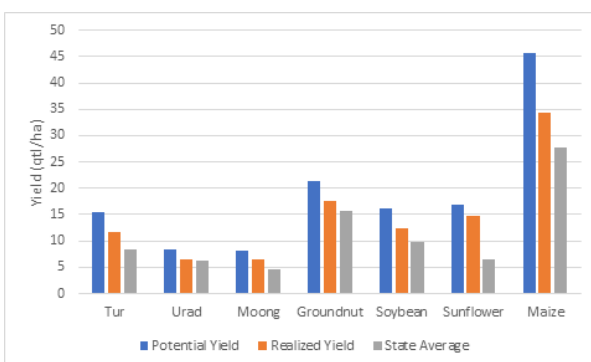


Figure 1 above, plots data for potential and realized yield as well as the state average. The data, confirms that the actual productivity for major crops has fallen short of the potential. While effective input management may help close this gap, unfortunately, farming practices adopted at the ground level have brought great damage to the environment.

Imbalance in the use of chemical fertilizers, excessive use of pesticides, rising cropping intensity have robbed the soil off its nutrients, pulling down the productivity levels. Irrational irrigation, rising number of deep bore wells have contributed a fair share to the environmental problems.

The story doesn't end here, residues of chemical inputs in food, cause health hazards. To ensure that farming in India reaches its potential, maintaining environmental sustainability, it is imperative to incorporate with modern farming practices, the traditions of organic farming.

The literature highlights several benefits of organic inputs. Organic practices help reduce environment pollution, the levels of chemical residues in the vegetation are brought down thereby reducing health hazards. The nutrients of the soil are maintained, also the cost of farming is brought down since organic farming involves using sources of nutrients, manure etc. available on-farm. It is claimed that the bio-fertilizers can supplement the nitrogen and phosphorous based chemical fertilizers by 20-25%. Also organic fertilizers when combined with compost or vermi-compost may bring down the fertilizer cost by 50%. Adoption of organic farming practices is a step towards ensuring effective utilization of natural resources. However, the subsidies extended by the government allure the farmers to use synthetic inputs, enough room has to be made to spread awareness about the benefits of organic inputs and techniques.

Organic inputs can be used for a variety of purposes; soil fertility, pest, disease and weed management, pest control in storage, cleansing agents and disinfectants. Compost, dolomite, lime, rice husk & straw, effective micro-organisms, plant material, molasses, vermi-compost are approved organic sources to boost soil fertility. Vinegar, sticking agents like soft soap, pheromones, insect traps, sulphur and certain beneficial insects could be effectively used for pest management. Pest traps, wood ash and vegetable oil are approved to be used for pest control in storage. Dish washing detergent, ethyl alcohol are widely used as cleansing agents and disinfectants. The organic inputs listed, are easily available and promise minimum damage to the quality of soil and food.

It comes as a surprise that India has the largest number of organic farmers around the globe. As of year 2018, India ranks first in the world in terms of the total number of organic farmers and 9th in terms of the agricultural area under organic farming. In 2016, Sikkim, declared that all its cultivable land had been brought under organic certification. Other states like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have made positive strides in this direction. However, the challenges faced by farmers have impeded the success of organic farming in India. Often farmers complain about a fall in productivity

during the transition stage from synthetic to organic inputs, the fear of falling productivity in this nascent stage discourages the farmers to make the switch. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, reports a drop of about 6.7% in the first year of transition. Lack of awareness and training has made the adoption of organic methods exceedingly difficult, at the same time unavailability of organic inputs in the markets is also a concern. Organic produce is expensive and doesn't find enough buyers in the market, impacting the sales of the producers. Organic food in India has to undergo a plethora of certifications, making the entire process cumbersome. These roadblocks need to be removed if organic farming is to become a success.

Government has been making efforts to give a big push to organic farming. Use of Organic manures is being promoted under the scheme Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Financial assistance is being extended to promote the use of phosphorous rich organic manure, vermi-compost, bio-fertilizers, waste compost and herbal extracts. Production of organic manures is also being encouraged through 100% financial assistance at the state level. While these efforts are commendable, a lot needs to be done to ensure adequate availability of organic inputs as well as educating and training the farmers. Some mechanism of financial assistance in the initial transitional years could encourage the farmers to leap forward and go organic. At the same time improved market infrastructure will promise a strong supply chain, which might be able to bring with it expanded consumer base.

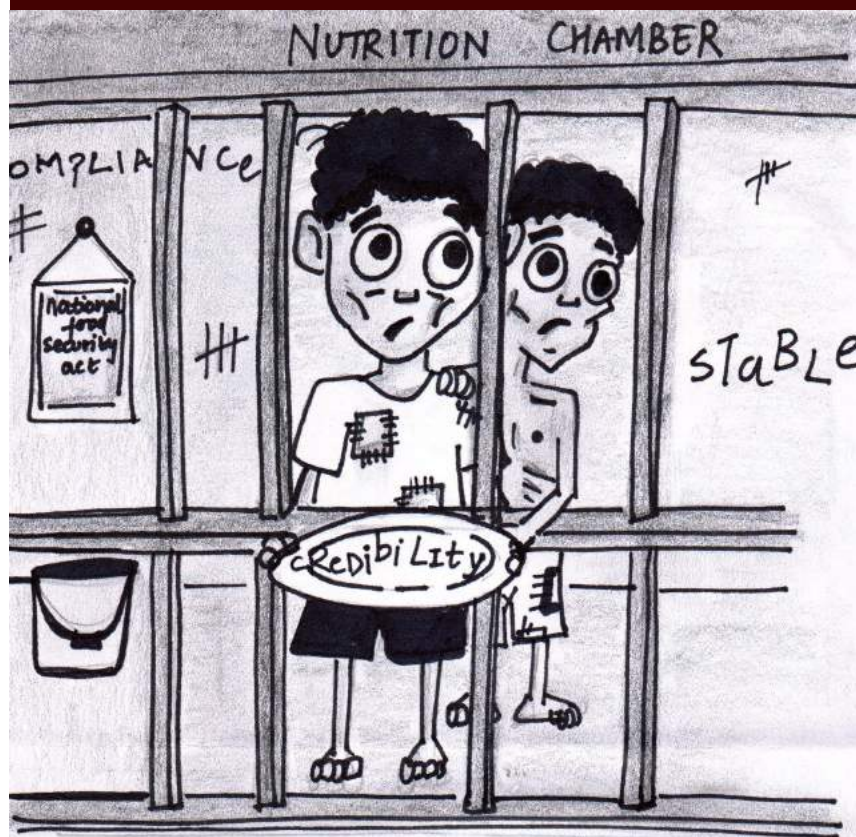
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NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT

ANOTHER SCHEME WHICH PRIORITIZES VOTES OVER ENVIRONMENT?

SIMRAN GARG



CARTOON BY: MICHELLE ROZARIO

“Food is as important as energy, as security, as the environment. Everything is linked together”

With a booming population on one hand, and a concurrent slowdown in agricultural productivity on the other, food security in India is worsening by the day. Food security, in its literal sense, means making available safe and healthy food to all the segments of the population, at all times of the year.

India is a country which has been suffering from food shortage for decades now; attributable to the country's excessive dependence on monsoons for a good harvest (which essentially stems from lags in infrastructural development in the primary sector), as well as a lack of

incentives for farmers to indulge in food crop cultivation, because with commercial farming becoming relatively more profitable, in the backdrop of farm incomes being largely meagre and food inflation falling (resulting in low returns for their produce), farmers prefer cultivating other variety of crops, over food grains, and justifiably so. Various reports, released by several independent organizations reveal, that even after 59 years after attaining self-sufficiency in food grain production (post the green revolution), India has been plagued by something called the “triple affliction of malnutrition” [1] – the coexistence of stunting and wasting, anaemia and obesity amongst the population, simultaneously. According to the GHI (Global Hunger Index) report 2013, India has a GHI score of 21.3, a decrease of only 11.3 with

reference to 1990; additionally, 17.5 percent of the world's undernourished population is in India (India ranked 103 out of a sample of 119 countries, in 2018 – indicating acute levels of hunger).

Realizing that food insecurity still runs through the length and breadth of the country, and to wage a war against starvation, the government henceforth launched a plethora of schemes and initiatives: the National Food Security Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), the Integrated Schemes on Oilseeds, Pulses, Palm oil and Maize (ISOPOM), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and the e-marketplace [2], to name a few. For combating malnutrition amongst kids between 6-14 years, the government had introduced the mid-day meal scheme, which also impelled parents to send their children to school; Public Distribution System (PDS) and the Anganwadi system to take care of pregnant and lactating women, as well as the Antodya Anna Yojana (AAY) to serve the destitute. Despite launching enumerable, and seemingly effective schemes, malnutrition levels in India failed to budge, owing to a lack of efficiency and accountability on part of the implementing agencies, urban bias, poor beneficiary targeting, rural-urban disparities and bouts of rampant corruption.

To therefore grapple with the sluggish attempts at eradicating mass malnutrition (sound policies pulled down by poor implementation), the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was launched by the government in 2013, after several rounds of amendments and omissions. The main intent of the largest food security bill in the world was to “pursue the constitutional obligation and obligations under the international conveyance giving priority and framing policies to achieve food security.” It addressed several new and unexplored avenues: implementation of the life cycle approach to ensure food security (taking care from birth till adulthood), a paradigm shift from a welfare based to a right based approach (right to food being made a basic right), replacing PDS with a ‘targeted PDS’ method of food distribution (to create nationwide food oriented social safety nets), empowering women (giving preference to women over their male counterparts for licenses to Fair Price Shops (FPS) et cetera) and freedom to states to implement their own subsidy schemes (independent of the central government). Under the NFSA, the target aggregate to be covered, under the rate of Rs 5/Kg of foodgrains per eligible

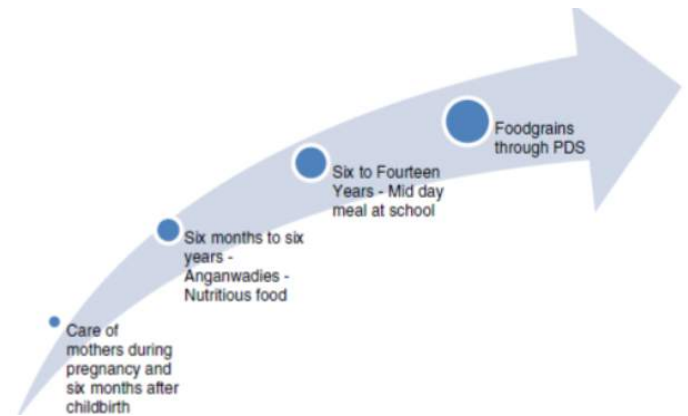


Figure: Life Cycle Approach of NFSA
(Source: Tanksale, A., & Jha, J. K. (2015))

person/month, is 75 percent and 50 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.

On top of this, the beneficiaries of AAY are eligible to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per households per month, under the Act. To meet these rather ambitious targets, foodgrain production has to be increased manifold; it also implies that the government would have to spend a minimum of 1000 billion Rupees (a conservative estimate) to procure food grains from the market and to supply it to the poorer section of the population at highly subsidized prices [Sirkar (2013)], severely distorting India's fiscal situation. This Act can also act as a bottleneck for India's commitment to free trade, via subsidies and government intervention.

Another serious outcome of the NFSA, apart from its fiscal and international implication, is the environmental impact. This has its genesis in the foreseeable overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides to boost the produce, discharge of pollutants by the agro-industries into air and water, conversion of forests and wetlands into pasture land, amplified food wastage, overgrazing and excessive depletion of ground water level, amongst several other environmentally detrimental activities that we will resort to for augmenting produce. While incessant use of chemicals deteriorates the soil quality, particularly messing up the 'NPK' formula required for healthy growth of crops, uprooting trees to make the land viable for agriculture makes the area susceptible to flooding and landslides. Overgrazing, pollution and not replenishing ground water levels have their own negative externalities, the brunt of which we have already started to feel. Thus, there is a dire need to strike a perfect balance between enhancing productivity and ensuring food security, while preserving the ecology; we need to know where to draw a line for the former to preserve the latter.

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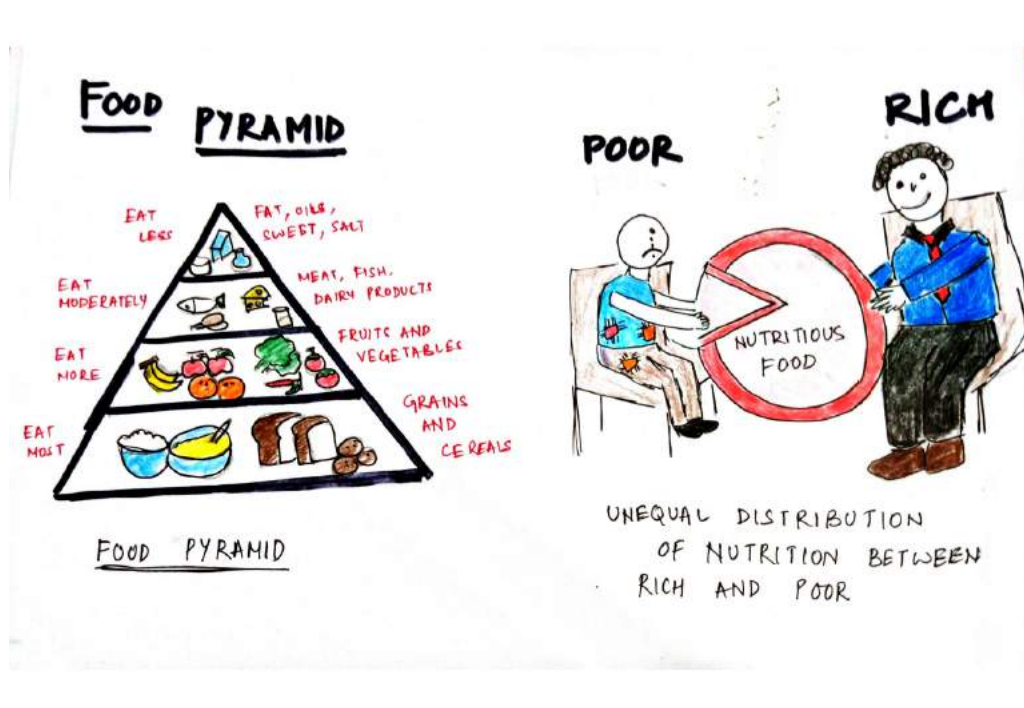
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A SUSTAINABLE DIET

ARUNIMA SRIVASTAVA

CARTOON BY: JOMOL JOHNSON

Eating food, as described by Michael Pollan in his book 'The Omnivores Dilemma', is a political act. As politics is related to the way of living, if the tackling of climate change requires a radical change in lifestyles, then it also necessitates a similar change in diets.

The concept of 'sustainable diets', however goes beyond the scope of environment conservation. FAO in 2010 described sustainable diet as a diet 'with low environmental impacts' that can guarantee 'healthy life for present and future generations.' Sustainable diets are also 'economically fair and affordable', other than being 'nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy'. These diets 'optimize natural and human resources.'

The sustainable diet in India is outlined by the FBDG by NIN that consists of a pyramid. The base level of the pyramid contains cereals and legumes that are to be consumed in a sufficient quantity. Vegetables and fruits are at second level that are to be consumed liberally. Animal source foods and oils to be consumed moderately and foods high in sugar and fat to be eaten sparingly.

The definition of a sustainable diet is such that it becomes imperative to consider the economic aspect of consuming such diets also. In India, there is a disparity in the food consumption pattern of low-income level and high-income level households in both rural and urban areas.

As the income level rises, it is observed that the consumption of 'healthy' food items like fruits and vegetables increases while at the same time, consumption of 'unhealthy' food items like oils, fats and sweeteners also rises [8]. This happens because the middle-income and high-income level households adopt a 'westernized' model of diet that consists of meat and dairy products in large quantities [6]. Moreover, the effects of globalization have diversified the diet of the urban-rich category that has led to this trend [6].

The data presented by EAT Lancet Commission and acquired from NSSO 2011-12 report sheds light on the limited diet of the urban-poor and rural-poor categories. The disparity in nutrition intakes as income level rises is due to the fact that rural-poor and urban-poor categories eat less.

It is also important to analyze the diet through the lens of environment conservation. While there is a unidirectional relation between environment degradation and unequal nutrition distribution, there exists on an average a bidirectional relation between health and environment such that healthier diets are eco-friendlier and vice versa [6]. To understand this aspect, the GHGe of each food groups is considered. There are four criteria to be looked at- production, processing, transportation and preparation of the food items [2]. In India, overall food production contributes to 87% GHG emissions, contribution of food preparation is 10%, processing is 2% while transportation is 1% [2]. Of the food groups in the diet pyramid, the third and fourth food groups offer a severe trade-off between health and environment.

Cereals and legumes, that is at the base level, are an essential part of the Indian diet. Although the flavors vary regionally, the Indian diet remains similar as Indians majorly consume legumes and cereals in their meals in various forms. Cereals are a major source of carbohydrates and fats whereas legumes are a major source of proteins. While cereals are consumed in adequate amounts as per standards set by RDA, the intake of legumes is insufficient [1]. However, it is found that households with energy (carbohydrates and fats) insufficiency were greater in proportion as compared to households with protein insufficiency. In this category, of all the food items, rice contributes most to GHGe followed by wheat.

Vegetables and fruits are present in the second level of the diet. India is a major exporter of fruits and vegetables yet in the domestic market it is unable to match the demand and supply of these food items. This is largely due to technical bottlenecks in agriculture such as poor storage facilities and lack of demand forecasting [7]. This has consequences on the diets of the people as the consumption of fruits and vegetables is far below the standards set by RDA. Fruits and vegetables contribute much less to GHGe compared to other food groups in the diet.

Animal source foods especially meat contribute the most to GHGe and consumption of most meat items is generally discouraged for health related issues. There can be observed a tradeoff between environment conservation and health in the case of dairy products and fish foods. It is observed that with diets containing milk, the GHGe increases by a factor of 1.3 when compared with vegetarian diets without milk [2]. Consumption of milk in the population is low compared to the standards of RDA. The fourth food group that is foods high in sugar and fats comprise of 'unhealthy' diets that are to be eaten occasionally because for some households, eating food can also be a lifestyle choice and 'flavor' plays an important role in the type of diet that is followed.

The sustainable diet as outlined by the FBDG of NIN mainly focuses on the 'health' aspect of food consumption and not on the environmental consequences. Recently, countries across the world have started formulating sustainable diets that incorporate the issue of environment conservation as well. There can be observed a relation between the income levels of countries and the presence of government backed FBDG, that is, mostly the high-income countries adopt FBDG. Out of total, 43 high-income countries have these guidelines whereas only 2 low-income countries have FBDG [6].

This disparity exists because the high-income countries contribute most to food-based environment degradation through over consumption of food.

In the case of the Indian diet, it is observed that Indians generally eat locally produced food items and the diets are plant-based [2]. The main challenge here is to ensure an equitable distribution of nutrition across population

Currently the diet followed is such that the rich category has access to both 'healthy' and 'unhealthy' diets whereas the poor are not consuming sufficient amounts of food. There is a double whammy present in the form of mismatch in demand and supply for foods and low purchasing power of rural-poor and urban-poor categories that creates a skewed distribution. To ensure a more equal distribution, the urban-rich and rural-rich categories must be discouraged from over consumption while the diets of the rural-poor and urban-poor need to be diversified.

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

FAO- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FBDG- food based dietary guidelines

NIN- National Institute of Nutrition

RDA- Recommended Dietary Allowances

GHGe- Greenhouse gas emissions

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GREEN REVOLUTION

SIMRAN MANCHANDA

CARTOON BY: STEFIYA THOMAS

“Food security was one of the most critical issues that faced the great Indian policy makers, in the years immediately following India's Independence. At that time, achieving self-sufficiency in food grains production assumed priority for the government. Today, India is self-sufficient in food grains production and to a large extent has been able to achieve food security. For this phenomenal achievement, the credit, in large measure, should go to the Green revolution.

The major impediment to agricultural development in India was low productivity, which was a by-product of the Zamindari system that had been plaguing the country for decades preceding independence. Moreover, India's dependence on PL 480 seeds (US charity of low quality food grains) had essentially started to present a threat to India's national security and sustainable income for farmers,

and that's where the Green Revolution stepped in. and sovereignty. At the onset of the agricultural season farmers often found it difficult to get access to credit facilities, improved seeds and water irrigation facilities. The situation would deteriorate if there was a crop failure. Thus, a major technological breakthrough was needed to feed the exponentially growing population of the country, and ensure a sustainable income for farmers, and that's where the Green Revolution stepped in.

In early 1960, age-old agricultural systems began to be replaced by modern farming practices – use of high yielding varieties of seeds, increased use of fertilizers and water supply with improved irrigation facilities like wells and canals. Such practices were given the collective title of the Green revolution.

Hybrid seeds were introduced as a part of high yield variety program (HYVP) in 1960-61. These modern farming practices were introduced as a part of the intensive agricultural district programme in seven select districts. Soon, the program was extended to the entire country. Fertilizers, seeds and electricity to the farmers were subsidized. Farmers were trained on the effective use of water resources, fertilizers, pesticides etc. The reasons for providing all these facilities to the farmers were many.

The impact of the Green revolution was felt in certain states and in certain pre-selected crops. Of the high yielding seeds, wheat seeds produced the best results. Wheat farmers in Punjab and Haryana reaped rich dividends. In the case of wheat, yield per hectare increased over three folds.

While the benefits of the Green Revolution were manifold, it is also imperative that we highlight its critiques. Several researchers claim that soil fertility has declined as a result of the indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilizers. It is also increasingly felt that the nature of farming has transformed to a market-oriented activity – more focused on reaping profits rather than ensuring food sufficiency. The Green revolution did not cover pulses which accounted for a substantial portion of the total food grains production. Relative to a spectacular growth rate in wheat and rice production, the production of bajra, maize and oilseed has staggered, creating disparities. Also, the substantial increase in food grain production could not be insured on yearly basis – Large tracts of the country were still subject to the vagaries of the monsoon and in a bad year production decreased.

In the words of renowned economist Dr VKRV Rao, "It is well known that the so-called Green revolution, which helped the country raise its output of food grains, has also been accompanied by widening of the magnitude of inequality in rural incomes, the loss of the status as tenants by a large number of small farmers and the emergence of social and economic tensions in the countryside. The challenge which Indian agriculture faces is not only of production but also that of distribution and anxiety to concentrate on production problems. We should not forget the human and social implications of agricultural developments." The Green revolution, despite its shortcomings, was a major milestone which in the long run changed India's status from a food grain importer to that of a food grain surplus nation.

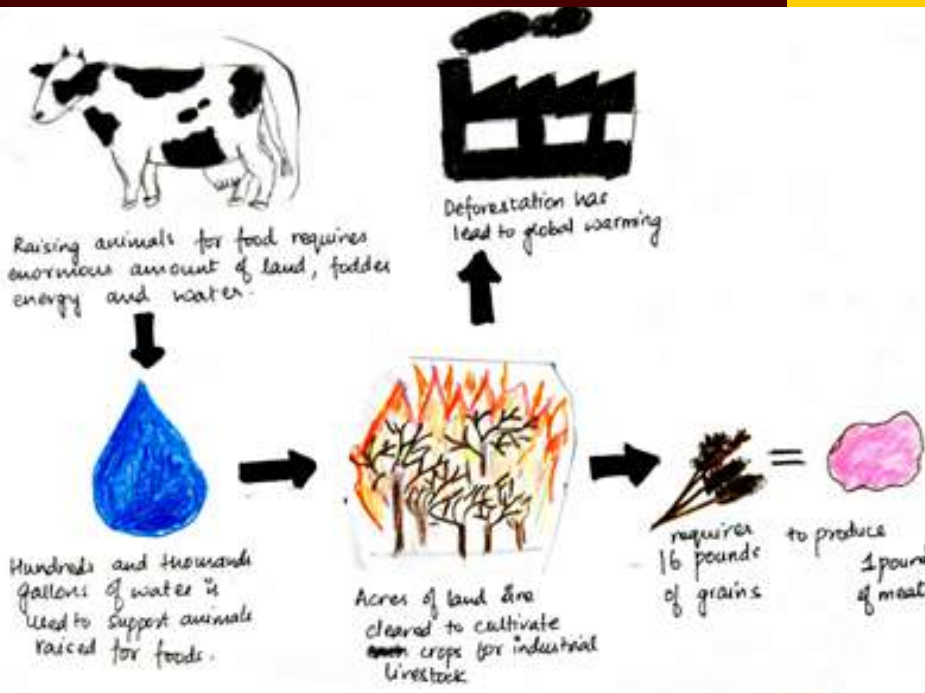
Thanks to agrarian reforms there was a significant breakthrough in Indian agriculture. From an utterly backward and stagnant sector of the economy, agriculture emerged as a vibrant and developing sector.

Off late, the gains from the green revolution of the 1960s have started tapering off and India needs yet another similar revolution. Deceleration of agricultural growth remains in limelight because a mismatch between supply and demand of farm products is once again emerging to be a serious challenge. Stalling of agricultural growth in the past few years is a cause of concern. Since several decades, Indian farmers have been victims of the vagaries of nature and extensive corruption in the system. India, being an agrarian society, has almost two-thirds of its work-force relying on farming for their livelihood. However, almost 70% of farming is rain-fed, due to poorly maintained irrigation systems and lack of services like allocation of water and electricity. These conditions are threatening the conventional agricultural practices resulting in them being neither economically, nor environmentally sustainable.

The central government has spent nearly Rs 200,000 crore from the First Five-Year Plan to create an irrigation potential of around 109 million hectares. But India's irrigation efforts have lagged considerably, affecting both the country's ability to counter poor monsoons as well as agricultural productivity. Hence, all problems in the end boil down to the irrigation problems in India and a new technological breakthrough is a must to witness the same level of agricultural growth as India did at the time of Green Revolution.

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CARTOON BY: JOMOL JOHNSON

VEGAN FOOD AND ITS BENEFITS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

OPTING FOR VEGAN DIETS CAN BE ADVANTAGEOUS IN TACKLING ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.

TULIKA AGARWAL

The recent years have witnessed an upsurge in the number of people embracing plant-based lifestyles across the globe. One of the most salient features of such lifestyles are vegan diets which eschew all animal-origin food products including all kinds of meat, fish, eggs and other dairy products. Apart from health benefits, following a vegan diet can also translate into benefits for the environment.

In order to assess the environmental benefits of veganism, we first need to look at how animal-derived foods are affecting the environment. Raising animals for food requires enormous amounts of land, fodder, energy and water. Large parts of forests are cleared for space required to keep animals as well as to grow crops to feed them. Thirty percent of the earth's landmass is used for raising animals for food and that's about

the same size as Asia. Of all the agricultural land in the United States, eighty percent is utilized for raising animals for food and for growing grain to feed them [1]. A major catch of consuming animal based food is that animals consume a large quantity of grain, soybeans, oats, corn and water but in return, they provide a comparatively small amount of meat, dairy products or eggs as a large proportion of energy goes into metabolic activities and movement, growth and development. This is substantiated by the fact that it requires sixteen pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat.

Chickens, turkeys, pigs and cows produce methane and deforestation for pastures for cows also leads to global warming. If every American dropped one serving of chicken per week from

their diet, it would save the same amount of carbon dioxide as taking five lakh cars off the road[2]. It was found in a study that animal feedlots produced enormous amounts of dust that contained biologically active organisms such as bacteria, mold and fungi from the feces and the feed[3]. Moreover, the meat, egg and dairy industries together are responsible for sixty-five percent of the world's nitrous oxide emissions[4]. Adding to all this are the abusive conditions of most factory farms that misuse animals and treat them with cruelty in order to produce cheap, fast and unsustainable amounts of meat, milk and eggs.

All these issues may only aggravate in near future if ongoing food systems continue to prevail when population further increases, putting even more pressure on food demand. Opting for vegan food can help to counter such effects of animal-derived foods. Land currently being used to cultivate cash crops for industrial livestock production can be replaced by food grains to feed a large number of people. The magnitude of the current industrial livestock production is unsustainable and it is not viable to continue it in the future even at the existing magnitude, let alone expand it further given the condition our environment is in. Moreover, turning vegan will reduce a person's ecological footprint by conserving water and reducing greenhouse emissions.

An Oxford University study, published in the journal *Climatic Change*, shows that meat-eaters are responsible for almost twice as many dietary greenhouse-gas emissions per day as vegetarians and about two and a half times as many as vegans. When scientists at Chalmers University of Technology in Sweden calculated ways to combat climate change, they found that cutting greenhouse-gas emissions from transportation and energy use alone isn't enough to curb climate change. They assert that reducing agricultural climate pollution by eschewing meat and dairy consumption is key to fighting climate change.

Veganism doesn't provide a panacea for all our environmental problems, but it sure provides a path towards tackling some of them. The verge on which the world now stands would need a comprehensive plan which is inclusive of various conservation techniques spanning diverse spheres of life like clean energy, sustainable food habits, proper waste disposal, pollution control, et cetera. It is imperative that people become conscious of their food consumption and the effects it has on the environment. This would allow them to exercise their choice in a responsible manner. Inclusion of food in the fight towards global warming and climate change will aid the efforts being made on other fronts.

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CARTOON BY: STEFIYA THOMAS

EATING RIGHT FOR OUR ENVIRONMENT

SONU SUNNY

In 2008, Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, the then head of the United Nations for Climate Science panel, when asked about what must be done to reduce carbon footprint, gave an answer that surprised many. Instead of focusing on how we should travel less or use fewer appliances he asked to focus on what we eat. He said "Try food. Food is very polluting in terms of climate change, due to the fact that there are large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions associated with it. Eat less! [1]

Do our food habits really affect our environment? Does the food that we choose to eat every single day affect our climate?

In the past few decades the world has witnessed a drastic change in dietary habits of human beings.

From eating local and fresh to consuming packed foods, canned food items and imported vegetables and fruits, we have come a long way. Some call it the perks of globalization, technological advancement and development. But what have these perks cost us? It might have been a wonderful journey for many but it might have cost us what we are fighting against today, environmental degradation and climate change.

It's quite evident that our supermarkets and shops have more packaged food, packed vegetables, fruits and grains than ever before. From an individual's viewpoint when he/she buys it and responsibly disposes the waste materials

they might think that no harm has been done to the environment. But what is not realized, is the harm that has been done on its journey from farm to their plates. Food items that are not locally available have to be transported from its origin area to its place of sale. The transportation of food items results in usage of more vehicles, fuel and energy which further increases GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions and resource depletion. The materials used for packaging are mostly plastic; to make things cheaper and affordable to large number of people, but what's the other side of the story? It's said that half the plastic waste are from plastic packaging. Therefore more packaged food would mean more plastic and this adds to the already grueling situation of our planet.

However, this is not the only way in which our diet affects our planet – even local produce can be a reason for our depleting resources, like dairy and meat production. The demand for meat and dairy products has been on a rise, and this rise in demand can be attributed to the increasing number of people who prefer non-vegetarian diets. According to many studies, this has serious repercussion for the environment's health. Studies by Barilla Centre for Food and Nutrition show that to produce one kg of meat, 15,400ltr of water is required. Meat production contributes to 60% of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions and also uses 77% of farmland for livestock, either as grazing land or as land to grow animal feed. Beef production, particularly is one of the largest contributors of the same. Studies have shown that producing beef requires 28 times more land, 6 times more fertilizer and 11 times more water than producing pork or chicken. Thus beef production releases 4 times more greenhouse gases than a calorie-equivalent amount of pork, and 5 times as much as an equivalent amount of poultry. Therefore it is evident from these data, that meat production causes large scale GHG emissions and also results in depletion of water and land resources. There are many more such examples that reveal how changes in our food habits impact the environment. Now the question that we face, as a community and as individual beings is, what can be done?

A research article by Lukasz Aleksandrowicz and Rosemary Green, gives a very interesting result on how adopting a sustainable dietary habit can actually help us save our earth. It says that there can be a 60-70% reduction in GHG emissions and 50 % reduction in water usage if sustainable food habits are adopted[2]. Consumption of locally produced and

seasonal food products can be the first step towards a sustainable diet. More of vegetables and less of meat and dairy products on our plates would also help in building a healthier, sustainable and clean environment. So the next time you decide what to eat, think again, am I eating right?

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CARTOON BY: STEFIYA THOMAS

THE CHANGING CLIMATE OF FOOD: HOW CAPITALISM IS MAKING US FAT AND HUNGRY

TANUSHKA LAHIRI

While the link between the accelerated environmental degradation and the role of capitalist structures is often talked about, a largely unmentioned yet integral part of it is the food movement and how closely the food crises around the world are linked to certain economic structures.

The food movement, popular mostly in the Global North, argues for cultivating more nutritious, organic food and minimising wastage. Author Michael Pollan's book 'In Defense of Food' talks about how programmed we have become to industrial efficiency when it comes to food. Instead of eating whole foods that our bodies need,

we have been moving towards a more processed, unhealthy diet propagated by corporations which has resulted in in any chronic health issues and a wastage of energy.

Consumers need to take a more proactive role when it comes to their food. While growing our own vegetables can be a daunting task for city dwellers like us; small steps such as cutting down on food wastage, finding local organic produce and cutting down on meat consumption can go a long way in not just saving the environment but also restructuring the misguided economic system.

In his book, 'A Foodie's Guide to Capitalism: Understanding the Political Economy of What We Eat', Holt-Giménez argues how widespread hunger, malnutrition and obesity are the very foundations of the capitalist food system. There has been a destruction of food sovereignty in the recent past with agriculture attaining an industrial efficiency. In the words of Karl Marx, "All progress in capitalist agriculture is a progress in the art not only of robbing the worker, but of robbing the soil...undermining the original source of all wealth."

This goes to highlight the important nexus between the rapid depletion of natural resources in an attempt to realise more efficient food production techniques and the rise of capitalist societies. The idea of industrialisation in the 1970s identified with being progressive and a way to make society more egalitarian, expansive and anti-hierarchical. In the fight against poverty, undernutrition and climate change, most activists have forgotten the role a country's economic structure plays in it.

"Industrial agriculture has destroyed up to 75 percent of the world's agro-biodiversity, uses up to 80 percent of the planet's freshwater, and produces up to 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gases." Capitalism turns food, a necessity, into a commodity whose prices are free to fluctuate even out of the reach of some. The food system, with its meagre wages, water scarcity problems and agrarian distress, isn't the result of a dysfunctional set-up. It is working exactly the way a capitalist food system is supposed to.



To truly understand the roots of this problem, it is important to go back to the origins of capitalism – colonialism and slavery. The role of agriculture in the development of capitalism was an important one. Cultivation of certain intensive crops were mandated to keep the rural poor occupied and accumulate capital for the bourgeoisie.

Even during the British rule in India, the colonisers forced the cultivation of indigo on the poor farmers. This not only took away freedom to grow subsistence crops but also severely eroded the soil on which it was grown. All the while profiting the Industrial Revolution in Britain. This makes one wonder whether the ubiquitous 'feed the world' narrative of more food using increased technology, is yet another capitalist device. The worst brunt of this new narrative is on landless farmers, small land holders, rural women and migrant workers.



Capitalism makes an effort to privatise all factors used in production, right from seeds to fertilisers, water and of course, land. Holt-Giménez talks of the commercialisation of farm land in developing countries quoting the example of famine-stricken Ethiopia where commercial farming on conflicted land is on the rise.

The debate around agricultural subsidies is infamously skewed in favour of the developed Global North, with them being exempt from rules of the World Bank. Today the food system is monopolised and dominated by agri-food corporations like Monsanto, Syngenta, Bayer, Coca-Cola, Tesco, Carrefour, Walmart and Amazon which make huge amounts of profits off the back of poor farmers. It is these corporations that indirectly determine the rules imposed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund on developing nations of the Global South.

Of late, many Latin American farmers and indigenous communities have risen up against corporate land grabs. However, political leadership in most developing countries tends to be more business friendly than market friendly, creating a rift between the needs of the hungry majority and the rich minority. A complete reform of industrialised food systems is only

possible when citizens are engaged in meaningful political debate and public goods are shared by all. There must be movements to recapture common property resources and to strengthen the public sphere.

Thus the first step to countering the demise of our agricultural systems and to save the environment, is to realise how deeply rooted the economic systems that prevail around the world today. The need to match up with the rapid pace of growth of the hegemon has made countries in the Global South revolutionise their cultivation patterns, moving away from the needs of peasants and towards the corporations. It is this rise of the corporations that needs to be offset by neutral governance and an informed state.

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CARTOON BY: SHWETA MONDAL



CARTOON BY: MICHELLE ROZARIO

CAN WE AFFORD ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY WHEN WE CAN'T AFFORD FOOD?

NANDINI SHARMA

The hypothesis of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) is simple- pollute first for economic growth; clean up later. While the validity of this theory has been widely questioned, one infallible truth is that every country has some economic incentive to underinvest in maintaining adequate environmental standards. These countries maintain hope that other countries will collectively do enough to contain global warming. Like most investments, the requirement of short term expenditure for long lasting gains holds true and so countries tend to disagree on who should cover more of the upfront investments required for a global sustainable environment. This argument segregates the world into the high income developed countries and the developing nations still struggling to feed their populace.

The premise of the EKC is that the environmental quality requirements are subordinate to basic needs such as food and nutrition. Food insecurity, viewed as a lack of food safety, is inextricably linked with the problem of poverty. With India being home to the largest undernourished population in the world and 14.5% of its population devoid of adequate nutrition, it should be one of the staunchest proponents of the hypothesis. Despite this, India was ranked 22 best in the world on basis of control of emissions and use of renewable energy in the climate change performance index of 2016. To compare, America, with its dominant position in the west and better infrastructure, ranked 31. One of the indisputable flaws of the EKC is how it ignores the issue that there is no clear point after which damage to the ecological systems

becomes irreversible. The developing world has acknowledged this. After seeing the frequency of climate related disasters increasing as well as the deaths resulting from these disasters despite environmental standards designed to counter climate change, it has become difficult to not face the stark and depressing truth. While climate change will affect everyone in the world, those living comparatively unstable lives in the developing world will face more disastrous ramifications.

The industrialisation of the west was based on the de-industrialisation of countries like India. In addition, developed nations experienced their growth on the backs of environmental degradation in the first industrial revolution. This is why many argue that it is unfair to the underdeveloped nations to restrict their already hampered economic growth by enforcing environmental regulations when the west never had to face the same cost. While the need of the hour is most definitely environmental protection, the onus should first fall on developed countries instead of nations struggling to feed their people. Moreover, developed countries contribute to higher levels of environmental degradation due to higher standards of livings. The average citizen of a more developed nation has a much larger carbon footprint than the average citizen in a poorer country. The counter to this ideology is that while developing countries are largely responsible for the global warming to date, the majority of future emissions will be due to the modernisation of the emerging economies. The Paris Agreement of 2016 was designed to reconcile this very conundrum. It avoided placing onerous obligations on any country that signed on.

Developed nations have a better ability to deal with climate change with their advanced and well-funded research institutions and could share the same resources with the developing world as well as implementing strict environmental policies of their own to do their part in saving the environment. Unfortunately, with Trump's reckless threats of abandonment of the Paris agreement and his tweets about cold weather being proof against the existence of global warming, it seems the west is going to make no attempts to acknowledge, much less fulfill, its responsibilities to the environment. Since the rural poor are more dependent on, connected to, and impacted by the environment, ecological protections are an immediate need for the most vulnerable. While western nations may have a greater obligation, the developing world is suffering more harshly and

since western countries are more than willing to play a game of perpetual chicken, it seems that the onus must be faced by the developing nations. Despite the best collective efforts of the developing world to combat climate change while sustaining its people, without active help from the west, it seems to be an impossible battle. How do you plan for a sustainable future when today's children aren't even fed?

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THE FAST FOOD FRANCHISE UNIVERSE

ARPITA MARY
ABRAHAM



CARTOON BY: MICHELLE ROZARIO

"Our food system is an hourglass. In one chamber are tens of thousands of farmers and ranchers, but their sands are steadily receding. In the other are hundreds of millions of eaters, whose sands continue to swell. In the narrow middle between growers and eaters sit a handful of giant corporations, what economists call an oligopoly."

In the age of the Big Mac Index or even Burgonomics, it is clear that fast food giants have paved their way into influencing economics and appetites. In a better sense, they have managed to form oligopolies of their own. Be it Burger King or McDonalds, all sell a similar product and use product differentiation to attract customers.

The case of McDonalds is particularly thought-provoking. After running a drive-in restaurant for 11 years, Richard and Maurice McDonald decided to revamp it.

They wanted to sell food faster and at much cheaper rates. They closed the restaurant and redesigned the food preparation area to work less like a restaurant and more like an automobile assembly line. This method of food preparation made them famous and was copied by many more restaurateurs. This Speedee service system did not require highly skilled cooks, who were already in high demand. Instead, it employed low skilled workers, each one of whom did one small specific step in the food preparation process. These staff savings is why their food is relatively inexpensive and the food and the menu are almost same in all their branches [1] Because of this, McDonalds was also able to give enough competition to Starbucks for its coffee by setting off a price war, due to which Starbucks suffered a major hit during the economic slowdown of 2008.

Many other fast food giants follow similar concepts. They tailor their business to the diverse culture and the fast pace of city life by providing quality fast food in a short period of time. They are able to generate higher turnover every year by keeping their production costs low. Many a times, these franchise networks are strengthened by selling thousands of corporate owned stores to independent owners. They sell the rights to operate a single store, thus keeping overhead costs down, while food costs remain low and service remains fast for lifestyles that are increasingly on the move.

But being a franchise comes with its own set of Gordian knots. Considering the fact that their brands consist of thousands of locations that pull in annual revenues, it is difficult to bring in change in case of an external shock. Even though most of the franchise models were able to pull themselves out of the 2008 economic slowdown, their resilience is yet to be ascertained.

Secondly, big businesses struggle to grow quickly once they reach a certain size. It is logistically difficult to innovate or get a load of individual business concerns when such a fast food empire stretches across more than 100 countries [2] . Another issue regarding these fast food franchises is the carbon footprint that they leave on the environment. The energy required to make a standard cheeseburger converts to CO₂ emissions of somewhere between 1-3.5 kg. This combined with the waste generated by packaging, transportation or even water contamination needs to be addressed by the stakeholders [3] .

Some factors that these fast food giants need to keep in mind are the standardization mechanisms. This should also include rules and regulations that guide daily operations toward building and maintaining the desired brand image and delivering brand promise to customers. Customer satisfaction and quality control is of utmost importance, considering that customers always have the choice of changing their preferences to that of the rival franchise. Given the fast moving urban lifestyles of people, franchises are here to stay.

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CARTOON BY: ANJELA JOSE

SUSTAINABLE FARMING AND ORGANIC FARMING

RABANI
KHURANA

Sustainable farming can be defined as a way of farming which is not only profitable but is also ecologically sound and improves the quality of life of the farmers and their families. Organic Farming on the other hand is a system which avoids usage of any kind of synthetic inputs for farming and relies on methods like crop rotation and biological nitrogen fixation to maintain soil fertility. Sustainable farming and organic farming are not synonyms and don't always go hand in hand.

Organically grown produce has seen a rise in its popularity recently. It is basically primitive farming methods that is with fewer chemicals but with the benefit of better equipment, more streamlined supply chains and modern day

marketing. Organic produce is considered to have higher nutrient and vitamin content along with better taste and flavours which have aided in its recently received fame. In India organic food needs to comply with the provisions that are given by either the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) administered by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) or the Participatory Guarantee System for India (PGS-India) operated by the ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Hence the food being certified by a government authority makes it more reliable.

However, organic Farming is not always

sustainable. The biggest drawback of organic farming is low yield per hectare. The area deforested for farming gives less yield when organic method of farming is used as compared to conventional methods of farming are used. According to an article on "Sustainability Times" a study was conducted in Sweden, looking at pea and wheat crops, as organic farming requires more land to produce the same volume of crops, more deforestation is required, leading to fall in the amount of carbon pulled out from the air. Another problem that arises with organic method of agriculture is the excessive use of natural fertilisers. According to an article on Open Mind, natural fertilisers are not always better as they are less effective and hence have to be used in comparatively higher quantities. Organic pesticides moreover are not always environment friendly as some also contain chemicals like Rotenone which is notorious for its lack of degradation. Organic farming also overlooks the fossil fuels used to transportation of the produce and heavy equipment used in production, while the produce from sustainable farming is required to be distributed and sold near the farm itself. An example of shortcoming of organic farming without sustainable practices will be that of Sikkim which was India's first fully organic state was. Phasing out chemical fertilisers was not followed by an increase in organic manure and according to an article on "Down Earth" led to a fungal disease in ginger crops and the yield of all crops became one third of what it was before. Bio fertilisers and bio pesticides never reached independent farmers and moreover there was a need for training farmers after this shift to organic farming to give them a comprehensive understanding of how to use these bio inputs.

Sustainable Farming is also not always organic. Farms adopting organic farming for example, require a USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) certification in America and hence farmers can label their products "USDA Organic", however farms following sustainable practices do not always qualify for this certification. Moreover, no antibiotics can be fed to livestock under organic practices of farming, but farmers following sustainable farming may opt for antibiotics when their animals get sick which goes against the norms of organic methods.

Therefore there is a need for agriculture methods that avoid synthetic inputs, use apt amount of organic inputs and increase social, environmental and economic welfare.

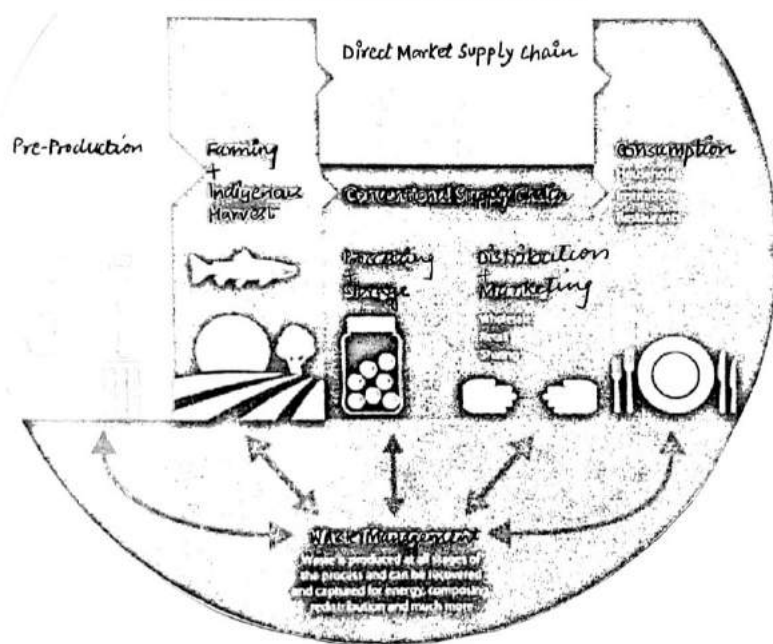
This is extremely crucial for India as a major chunk of the population is employed in agriculture sector but it still does not have maximum contribution to the Gross Domestic Product. This requires techniques and equipment to increase output per acre so that agriculture dependent families are able to be self-sufficient. India is already making progress through the company BASF Corporation (Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik) which focuses on organic synthesis, advanced process and formulation research discovery chemistry. As mentioned in the article "India's Challenges with Sustainable Farming" on "The Tech Panda" the company has an outreach program called "Samruddhi" which distributes kits consisting of protective tools and equipment and has already reached out to about 23,000 farmers in 2016. Other grass root movements also include the example of the farmers in Andhra Pradesh in 2000. An article titled "Getting Back to Nature" on "National Geographic" states how the farmers in Punkala, Andhra Pradesh were reporting various health problems and were also facing pest infestation in their crops. And due to this farmers were forced to take heavy loans to buy expensive pesticides. The villagers in the area faced loss of income due to crop failure and huge health care costs. Then with help of local organizations the farmers started to adopt the non-pesticide management techniques like planting neem and chilli plant which was planned to balance out the ecosystem and solve the problem of pest infestation.

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The Food System

Education | Regulation | Policy | Research | Markets



FOOD SYSTEM EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

JANYA GOEL

CARTOON BY: TANYA GUPTA

“By 2050, earth will need to feed nearly 10 billion people. It is important to transform our agricultural practices and food systems so they work with and not against nature. This is the only way to ensure a healthy and nutritious diet for all,” says Inger Andersen, Executive Director, UN Environment Programme.

In many ways, food is one of the most important aspects of our society and our food system is the main factor influencing public health and environmental problems. The sustainability of the food systems is a crucial issue to address as feeding a growing population amidst socio-economic problems and environmental depletion is becoming more difficult with every passing second.

Firstly, the transition of the population from low-income and rural to middle class and urban has led to the development of unhealthy dietary habits. This does not only affect the individual’s health but also harms the environment. For example, the prevalence of fast food has increased plastic consumption which is one of the major threats to the environment today.

Secondly, food production can lead to land degradation, loss of biodiversity, depletion of natural resources and air, water and soil pollution. For example, food systems account for one fourth of the total anthropogenic green house gas emissions and agriculture requires 70% of the fresh water withdrawal. Additionally, one third

of the food produced is either lost or every year, which is four times the amount of food needed to eliminate global hunger. Wastage of food does not only undermine food security, it also contributes to unnecessary emissions and wastes valuable nutrients, energy and natural resources.

Therefore, in the wake of the ensuing environmental crisis, a more integrated study relating environmental impacts and certain dietary practices is needed. Food system education is an educational program to increase the awareness about sustainable food systems. Consumer education can help reduce the impact of food production, wastage and consumption patterns.

Detailed studies of food systems have brought forward the concept of agro-ecology. It deals with mainstreaming biodiversity in agriculture and doing away with monoculture. The innovations are based on combining science with traditional methods, local knowledge with practical application. The locally varied food production systems have proved to be more resilient to environmental imbalance. However over the years, 90% of crop varieties have disappeared from the farmer's field. Agro-ecological farming techniques can thus help in making agriculture more resilient.

Education is the most important catalyst to help converse the environment. Children should learn about these techniques right from elementary classes. Many countries have started initiatives to bring about a difference. For example, the 'Bento Day' in Japan is a dietary education program which involves the cooking experience of children to reduce wastage.

The food system complexity requires integrated actions and a coordinated synchronization of ideas rather than their destructive clashing, which can help in minimizing harm to the environment. Environmental surveys at Japan show that environment related knowledge influence behavior towards recycling and reducing wastage. A study at UK showed similar results.

While the world value survey of 2005-08 shows that people with higher levels of education were more likely to be concerned about the environment, the survey of 2010-12 indicated that if given a choice between boosting the economy and conserving the environment, people with secondary education favored the latter. Educated individuals can enrich and restructure their conceptions and practices continuously as they learn from their experiences

and bring their ideas close to the accepted notions of science. These can be applied in various fields. Ways to utilize environmental awareness in environmental health have to be developed. The young minds can be molded very easily; hence younger children can have ideas and concepts of their own and play an important role in spreading awareness as they grow. For example, France, the most virtuous country in terms of food waste according to the BCFN-EIU Food Sustainability Index, launched a few educational campaigns which begin in a child's first few years at school. In doing so, it helped the younger generation reduce wastage and make up for its lack of progress. The younger generation is the effective source to bring about changes in the society.

The need of the hour is to have a more efficient collection and systematic analysis of data that covers various aspects of the entire food system. Better compilation and comparison of data is needed to assess the performance of the food system.

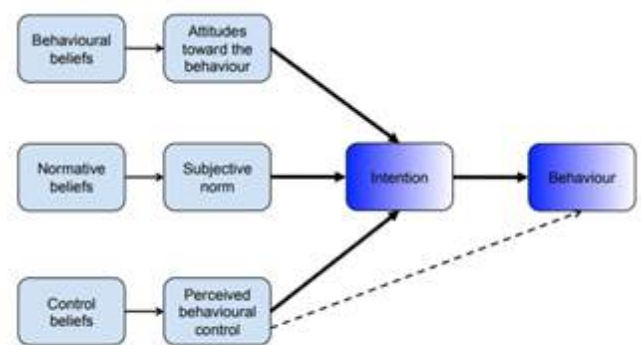


Figure 1.1: The Theory of Planned Behaviour suggests three types of attitudes that may contribute to the intention to conduct a conservation behaviour (Ajzen, 1991).

The planet is already in great danger due to our negligence. We are the last generation that can do something about the ongoing crisis. Instead of the rote learning routines taking place at schools and colleges, a greater emphasis on saving the environment needs to begin.

Both formal and informal education including raising public awareness and school environment clubs are crucial in bringing about a change in people's attitude.⁵ Depending on the society in consideration, a study showed that for each additional year of education that a household received, approximately between 4 and 21.5 percent less annual area of old growth forest was cut. A large number of studies have shown the positive effects of education on agricultural productivity – livelihood activities

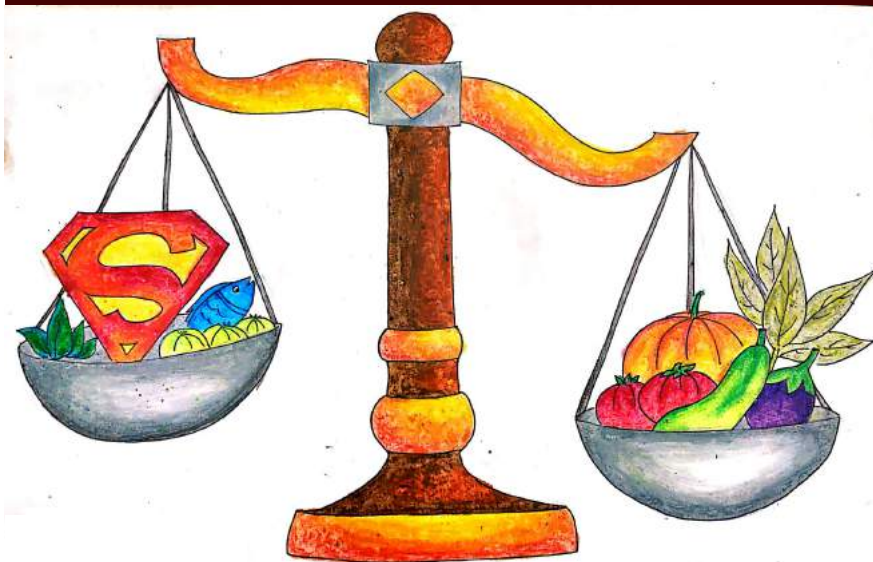
and outreach programs can help in conservation by reducing the costs of conservation activity. An education program to achieve conservation success requires a change in attitudes, behavioral intention, and behavior at the end but most importantly. Many universities and colleges have started with courses for food system education, to help solve the problem of environmental crisis at its root. Information, awareness, communication and implementation can make the process of education in this field successful and beneficial.

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CARTOON BY JOMOL JOHNSON



THE FINE BALANCE BETWEEN LOCAL PRODUCE AND IMPORTED SUPER FOODS

PAYAL UPRETI

CARTOON BY: SHWETA MONDAL

On one of my recent trips to an upscale grocery store, I came across the term, “super food”. This section included expensive imported food items that you don’t hear of or see on a day-to-day basis and thus, I was curious to find out more about this exclusive food category. Upon researching about what they are, I learnt that the term “Super food” refers to food items that contain high percentages of a particular nutrient (e.g. antioxidants, vitamins, minerals). They are known for their extraordinary nutritional and medicinal value and are grown painstakingly by small farmers in far away foreign lands only to be marketed at excruciatingly high prices in the west. At times, it is not the health benefits that make a super food but the media focus that is given to it.

Despite the health benefits associated with super foods and the organic methods used in harvesting them, there are a number of drawbacks related with them: they not only pose a huge problem for the native consumers of the crop but also have hazardous implications for the environment. Since the demand for these has grown exponentially over the world, their overproduction has put a severe stress on the cultivable land. If this practice doesn’t stop soon, or alternatively the farmers don’t switch to proxy techniques of farming that decrease the burden on the soil, the arable land will not be able to sustain farming in the future. Soil erosion and loss of nutrients are just a few other externalities associated with excessive super food production. The loss of soil fertility is a

direct result of farmers switching to modern techniques, over their traditional ways, to keep pace with the growing demand of food. Most of these crops are heavily dependent on water for their production and over usage of water and inefficient irrigation techniques have decreased the water table at an alarming rate. They also require transportation over long distances that take up a lot of energy and increase the carbon foot print.

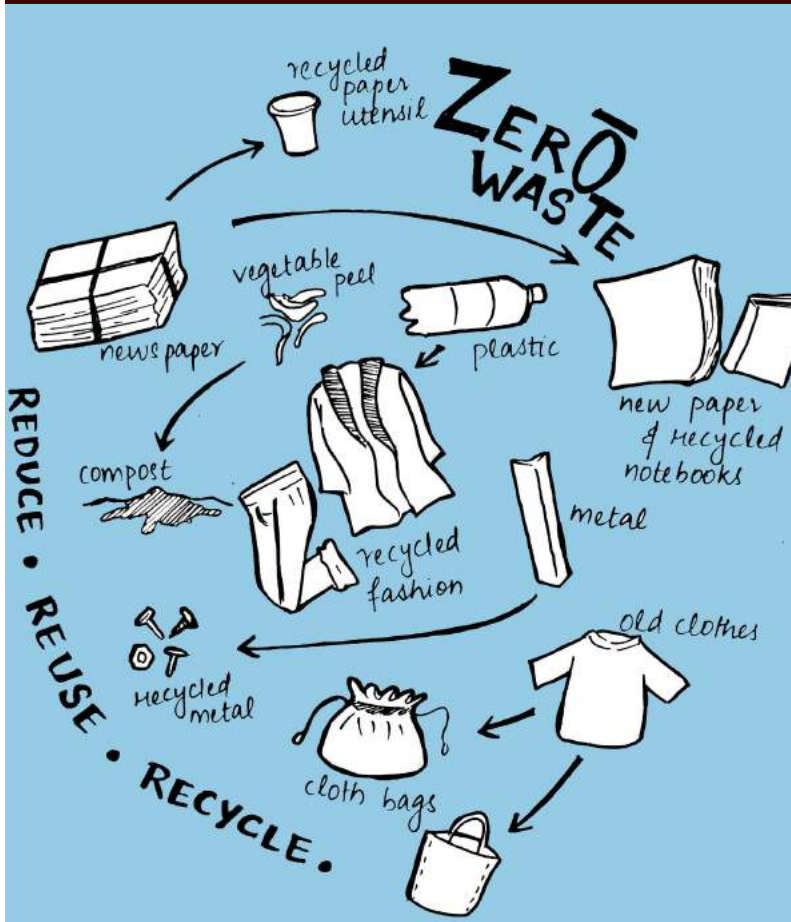
Another cause of concern is the commodification of staple food crops for people in developing areas without regard for the consequences for the native producers. The prices shoot up and prevents the original consumers from being able to afford it. This leads to change in the food habits of the native people, which might be detrimental for their health. With the advent of capitalism, big companies make a killing selling these luxury products, such as quinoa and avocado at very high prices and only pay the farmers a mere “fair wage” and thus exploit both, the farmer and mother nature. The substitution of local produce by imported food items, can also create a social divide between the people in a society since there is an air of exclusivity around the imported super food.

Quinoa, a gluten free grain, is a prime example of super foods and is popular because of its high percentages of iron, fibre, protein and other minerals. It is grown organically by indigenous peasants in Andes Ranges in Bolivia. Due to its high protein content, its demand in Europe and the United States has sky rocketed. Originally, farmers used traditional methods of rotating polycultural crops with llama pasture. To meet this spiraling demand, farmers had to switch to alternative modern techniques and thus, the fertility of soil has decreased by a big margin. Apart from this, the quinoa growing regions of the country faces malnourishment since the local population is not able to afford their staple grain because of the high prices. Dominance of super foods over local produces also undermines self-reliance and sustainability of traditional diets. Now, the important question that we should all ask ourselves is that - Is locally produced food not enough to meet our nutritional requirement and do we really need to rely on food items that

are produces thousands of miles away. To answer this, we need to understand what we mean by ‘local food’. Alisa Smith and J.B. MacKinnon, authors of ‘The 100-Mile Diet’, write that they chose a 100 mile boundary from the point of sale (or consumption) for their experiment in eating locally because “a 100-mile radius is large enough to reach beyond a big city and small enough to feel truly local”.

Eating locally can be healthier for a number of reasons. Studies have shown that locally produced food ripens naturally and food that travels long distances is picked before its ripe. Expert dietician, Rujuta Diwekar, has pointed out that local food is a better option since it goes with the genetic make up of a person belonging to a particular demographic. Also, local food items are grown in the season and thus are more organic since they don’t require the use of chemicals and use lower amounts of pesticides than industrialized farmers. Apart from health benefits, local produce is also better for the environment since it is associated with lower CO2 emissions since it is not transported long distances. Transportation of food is one of the fastest-growing sources of greenhouse gas emissions, according to the World Watch Institute. Each year, 817 million tons of food are shipped around the planet. This movement uses four times the energy and produces four times the emissions of an equivalent diet consisting of local produce. It also helps preserve green spaces since if the farmers are doing well they would not only help boost the local economy but they would also have less incentive to sell their land to builders.

In conclusion, the growing dependence on super food has numerous environmental impacts that have already become a threat to the earth. We need to look into this relation between food and environment and come up with ways so as to reduce our carbon footprint. The insatiable hunger of humans and their never ending thirst for finding alternatives to food anxieties comes at a huge cost – our future.



THE BENEFITS OF THE ZERO WASTE LIFESTYLE

SHAMBHAVI KALASH

CARTOON BY: ANJELA JOSE

A report from the World Economic Forum states that “The worldwide average amount of waste recorded as municipal solid waste is 1.2 kilograms per capita per day.” Thus, it wouldn’t be wrong to claim that on an average, an individual produces roughly 1 kg of waste per day today. Additionally, it has also been predicted that by 2025, the worldwide annual urban waste will get tripled due to a rapidly rising population. The planet would witness an easy addition of 1.4 billion more people. That is a lot of people and consequently, a lot of trash.

In response to the growing awareness about these alarming figures, the citizens of this planet have finally started to take matters into their own hands and have contemplated shifting to a simple and minimalist lifestyle, known as the

zero-waste lifestyle.

The Zero Waste International Alliance (ZWIA) very neatly defines and describes the meaning of the zero waste movement as “The conservation of all resources by means of responsible production, consumption, reuse, and recovery of products, packaging, and materials without burning and with no discharges to land, water, or air that threaten the environment or human health.”

Minimalism and zero waste movements are thus essentially environmental movements that describe a lifestyle whose main goal is to send absolutely no waste to a landfill, incinerator, or the ocean. Instead, they focus on finding ways to

recycle, reuse, or refuse items.

This movement has gained a lot of momentum in recent years. Owing to the omnipresence of social media, a cult following has been created, in which people like Lauren Singer are using platforms like Instagram to showcase how they managed to produce only a jar of trash in a single year, and thus motivating others to follow suit.

One common misconception with adapting to the zero waste lifestyle is that one has to “cut down” consumption levels to a point where one can consume only bare essentials, thus having to forego the opportunity to enjoy a variety of goods. On the contrary, zero waste practitioners perfect the art of prioritizing quality over quantity: they learn to recognize the things that bring them happiness and joy and proceed to keep only the things that add a certain value to their life.

Japan, for instance, emerges as a flag bearer in the zero waste and minimalist lifestyle with their micro-apartments, capsule hotels and a general outlook for buying less. It was also noted that the Japanese way of living the minimalist life has a strong correlation with increased happiness: buying less but quality things, like a good & sturdy shirt, brought individuals more contentment than having a closet filled with numerous cheap t-shirts, and not having a particular liking for either.

While it is practically impossible for the average joe to reduce his net trash output to a perfect zero or accommodate all of his trash into a tiny mason jar, there are ways in which one can consciously and drastically limit and reduce their waste: it is by following the 7 R'S: Refusing, Reusing, Recycling, Reducing, Repairing, Rot and Rethinking.

Attachment, as per the Second Noble Truth in Buddhist philosophy, states that craving materialistic things and ignorance are the two main causes of suffering. Moreover, the Buddhist principles propagate the fact that everything in life is transitory and is constantly changing. The tendency of humans to attach themselves to items and incessantly hoard onto them for varying reasons is a major obstacle to happiness. One has to thus learn to practice the art of letting go of tangible objects. This includes detachment from material items and disciplining our psyche into believing and practicing mindfulness.

These core Buddhist principles flow seamlessly into the zero waste and minimalist lifestyle movement.

The essential takeaway from practicing minimalism is to be mindful of the purchases that one makes, both environmentally and psychologically, and purchase only those items that bring true happiness, thereby ensuring the reduction of the production of unwanted commodities (& thus waste), contribute to a better, cleaner and a healthier environment and lifestyle.

Zero-waste, from time over time, has constantly proved itself as the most cost-effective and prime solution to climate change and waste reduction and in the backdrop of an environmentally threatened planet like ours, it is crucial that the prioritization of adopting minimalism and zero waste as a lifestyle is needed for the sustenance of humankind.

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GLUTTIRE WHERE MEAT MEETS FUTURE

PRISHA SAXENA

Image source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/coverage/meaty-ales-of-vegetarian-india-47830>

India's per-capita meat consumption stands at 4.4 kg per person, making it one of the smallest meat consumers in the world. In comparison, America, Australia and Argentina's figures average out at 110 kg per person. This minimal figure can be owed to a lot of sociological and economic factors; the prevalent culture of vegetarianism in India coupled with a large demography characterized by income insecurity. However, the indigenous demand is set to witness an upward drift- corresponding to the global trend- that is attributed to sustained economic growth and increasing per-capita income which has induced consumers to add high value protein to their diet. This fledgling figure is also indicative of a rising middle class and strengthening of urbanization trends.

India is currently in the early stage of the diminishing returns phenomenon where high income levels and drastic leaps in addition to domestic product translate to rapid increases in meat consumption.

In contrast to global patterns, India's meat consumption patents an uncharacteristically high poultry meat consumption. Due the pluralist and secular tenets of our nation, religion(s) has a great and multitudinous say(s) in dictating eating habits; Islam and Hinduism prohibit the consumption of pork and beef, respectively. Thus, both on a national and international level, the demand for meat and its consumption are moving along the wave of a crest.

This explains the high demand for chicken, which is largely, religiously acceptable. The increase in its consumption can also be attributed to its versatility and its relatively low cost compared to red meat. Extraordinary growth has been observed in other animal proteins, as well, like milk and eggs with projected growth rates of 10.6% and 7.4% per year, respectively.

Let's ruminant over how the supply-side is dealing with this increased consumption.

Jayson Lusk, a food and agricultural economist from Purdue University says that the prices of all meat products have considerably fallen over the past century due to the increased productivity in production of meat. This has been achieved through selective breeding, broiler production of poultry meat and other technological advancements (which are morally questionable)[1].

Pat Brown, a Stanford biomedical researcher interjects that despite these 'improvements', the process of turning animals to food is outrageously inefficient;

"The cow evolved to be a cow and make more cows and not to be eaten by humans. And it's not very good at making meat."

By this statement, Brown implies that enormous amounts of resources are exhausted to produce meat. He also considers inclusion of animals in food production to be one of the most resource-intensive and environmentally destructive technology on earth[2].

In the United States, Netherlands and Sweden, food production absorbs 17% of the total energy use. A direct relationship draws up between dietary preferences, agricultural production and environmental degradation.[3] In comparison to plant-based foods, meat production generates more emissions per unit of energy. The process is also the primary source of methane which plays a large role in warming oceans.[4]

James McWilliams argues that "every environmental problem related to contemporary agriculture ... ends up having its deepest roots in meat production: monocropping, excessive applications of nitrogen fertilizer, addiction to insecticides, rain-forest depletion..."[5]

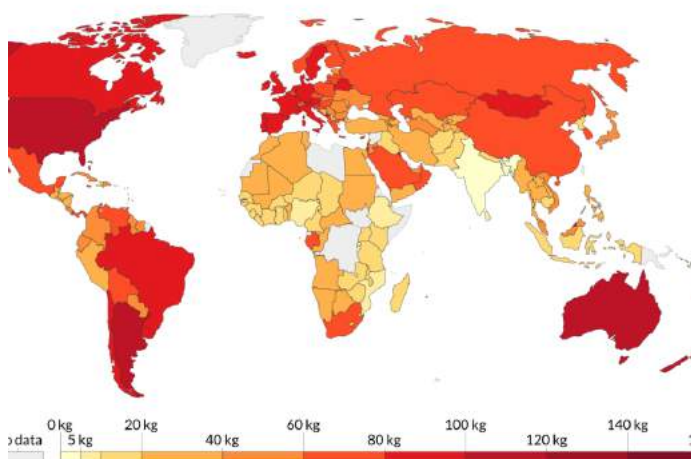
In the face of impending climate doom and loud calls for curbing massive, industrial productions, the inefficient and environmentally hefty activity of meat production seems anachronistic. However, a persuasive argument about environmental or social issues barely pushes people towards action. Moral arguments are generally ineffective and don't cause people to change behaviours [6]

Pat Brown took this in cognizance and realized the lacunae and contingent need for a meat-less substitute for meat which provides consumers satisfaction, in terms of nutrition and taste, not at par with contemporary products but better than it. He set upon the endeavor of reforming the animal-agricultural sector by tinkering around and conducting minor experiments in his lab to understand the elementary biochemical mechanisms behind the attractive features of meat like the flavor chemistry, behavior, texture et al.

In May 2019, Brown's company, 'Impossible Foods' was valued at \$2 billion. After 5 years of research, Brown and his group of scientists decided that their debut product will be raw ground beef, which can be fashioned into the 'Impossible Burger', made entirely from plants. The main ingredients of the 'burger' are proteins from wheat and potatoes, coconut oil and minor amounts of amino acids, vitamins. However, the critical component that that makes the plant-based burger taste like meat is heme.

Supply per person, 2013

Meat supply per person measured in kilograms per year. Note that these figures do not correct for waste and consumption level so may not directly reflect the quantity of food finally consumed by a given



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) data, excluding fish and other seafood sources

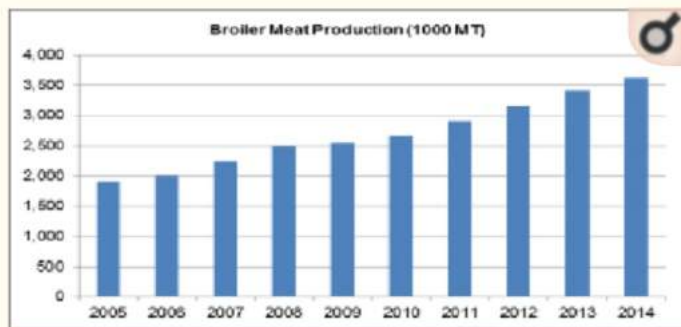


Fig. 4.

Broiler meat production in India. Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, Official USDA Estimates.

“...The system that burns calories to produce energy uses heme as an essential component, and it’s what carries oxygen in your blood. And it’s what makes your blood red... Animals have a lot more heme than plants. And it’s that very high concentration of heme that accounts for the unique flavors of meat that you would recognize something as meat...”[7]

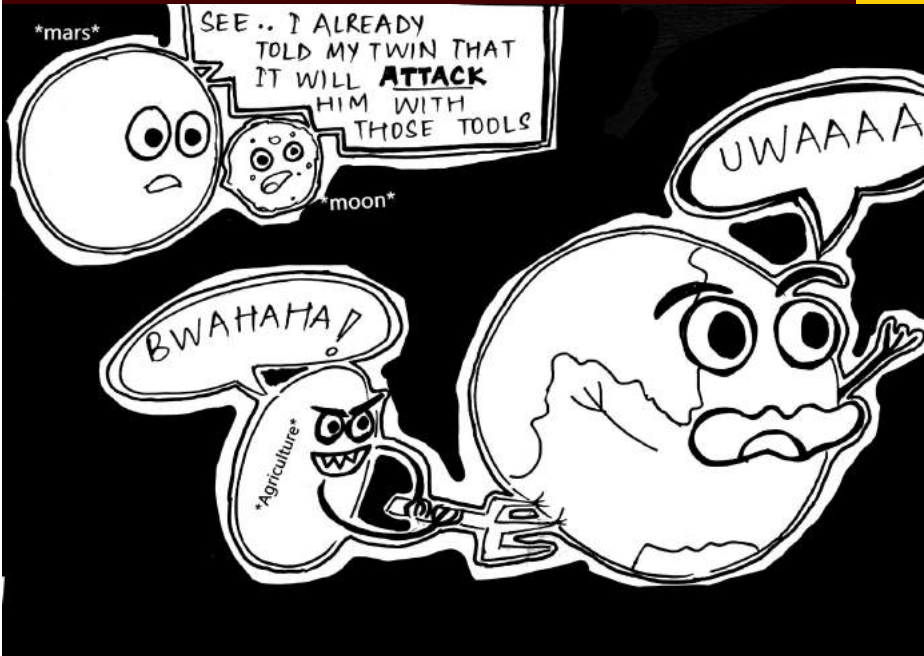
The technological advent achieved by Brown’s curiosity, desperation and ability to put together disparate ideas into a coherent scientific plan is deeply impressive and holds massive potential to topple the contemporary animal-agriculture industry and revolutionise what’s on our plates.

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IMPACT OF INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON ENVIRONMENT

AMISHA KAPOOR



CARTOON BY: ANJELA JOSE

With a majority of India's land being utilized for agricultural purposes and employment in agriculture forming more than 50% of the total employment[1], it goes without saying that agricultural practices and structures greatly influence the lifestyle of many. Another vital repercussion of India being an agrarian country is the impact of its largely unchecked agricultural practices on the environment. As a result of the green revolution, India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains [2]. However, what lies beyond the green revolution is recognition of a need to shift our aim to one focusing on ecological and environmental sustainability.

As per 2009, India's per capita availability of agricultural land stood at a 0.3 hectare per

farmer as opposed to 11 hectares in the developed world [3]. This combined with the size of India's population, indicates that there exists a competitive demand for food, fiber, fuel, fodder and timber. This mismatch of proportions poses a constant threat to the overall nutritional intakes in the country and raises questions pertaining to food security. In order to achieve a desirable growth rate within the sector, it is essential to focus on improving water and soil management, promoting animal husbandry and fishery. However, considering status quo, adopting best practices to drive us towards sustainable agricultural growth seems like a distant dream.

Rainfed agriculture contributes to 44% of total food grains[4]. Due to this large scale dependence on rain, rainfed ecosystems are getting over exploited. Moreover, productivity of livestock as well as crops is adversely affected due to bio-physical and geo-political constraints. Factors such as low and erratic rainfall, land degradation, low level of input use and technology adoption, low draft power availability, inadequate fodder availability, resource poor farmers and inadequate credit availability, together exaggerate the existing issues facing the primary sector.

As a result of desperate attempts at intensification of agriculture, farmers overuse chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Nitrates and toxic substances, that are emitted as a repercussion of such excessive usage, impact surface water quality when water and soil containing nitrogen and phosphorus flow along with runoff into water bodies. Not only do these threaten the quality of drinking water, but also reduce the availability of water for agricultural use. With rising levels of water pollution in surface water bodies as well as groundwater, certain parts of India are becoming unsuitable for agricultural use. Excessive use of fertilizers, clubbed with chemical pesticides, have already led to soil degradation and erosion of its fertility, along with loss in biodiversity due to mono-cropping, buildup of toxic nutrients in soil, loss of micronutrients and loss of useful microorganisms, and further incessant use will only make the deplorable situation worse. Therefore, it may be concluded that a short term boom in agricultural productivity comes at the cost of long term damages which act as a hindrance, not only to agricultural productivity but also to overall environmental health of the country.

Along with adversaries on soil and water, methods undertaken to deal with crop residue also negatively impact the air quality, especially in North India. Crop residue burning has come to being the leading cause of air pollution. International research institutes have found that intense crop residue burning (CRB) is a leading risk factor for acute respiratory infection (ARI), especially among children less than five years.

All this leads us to a very pertinent question. Despite being in the eye of the storm, what keeps us trapped in the perpetuation of such detrimental agricultural practices? The answer lies in understanding how India's food needs are

increasing with an ever increasing population and insufficient availability of alternate nutrient sources. The country will require about 300 MT of food grains by 2025 to feed its teeming millions. This would necessitate the use of about 45 MT of nutrients, which is more than what can be provided using existing organic sources[5]. The lack of nutrients will be covered by an increase in the use of fertilizers, which have its own complications, as highlighted above.

Over and above that, crop residue management technology is expensive, and even after subsidies, remains largely inaccessible to farmers. Along with these causes, due to a time constraint between harvesting one crop and planting another, the farmers of North India resort to burning crop residue as a fast and effective means to get rid of it. Therefore, environmental pollution is the trade off we make in order to sustain the much needed pace of agricultural growth.

Climate change and preserving the environment has become the need of the hour worldwide. With pollution levels in India being amongst the highest globally, it goes without saying that there is an urgent need for large scale changes. The structure of the primary sector, because of its scale, has long term and extremely tangible effects on the environment. It is necessary to factor in these repercussions and work out solutions if environmental preservation is a goal that India wishes to achieve in the future.

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CARTOON BY: TANYA GUPTA

URBAN ROOFTOP FARMING; THE NEWEST TAKE ON SMART URBAN AGRICULTURE

SHAROL SHIBU

Innovative forms of green urban architecture aims to combine food production, and design to produce food on a larger scale in and on buildings in urban areas”

In recent years, it has been witnessed that Urban Rooftop Farming (URF) has gradually seen an increasing popularity in defining urban architecture along the lines of agriculture and sustainability. Urban Rooftop Farming is a practice that is well suited to ensure the enhancement of food security in cities and reduce the environmental impact that results from long transportation distances that are common to the conventional agriculture methods. It has been frequently observed that most URF initiatives are frequently motivated by social and educational factors rather than the

aim of creating large sustainable food production in the urban areas. Should they become profitable, the commercial operation of urban rooftop farms is likely to attract notable private investment thereby allowing a significant level of high quality food production to be achieved in the urban areas.

After severe analysis, urban rooftop farming can be grouped into two main types. Firstly, hydroponic systems found in greenhouses where mostly leafy greens, tomatoes, and herbs are grown; secondly, soil-based open-air farms that can usually grow a large variety of vegetables. Hydroponics is seen as the key technology for sustainable commercial urban food production. While the technology is not in itself sustainable, hydroponic farms often try to make an effort to

implement several environmentally friendly technologies and methods. In the era of an increasingly globalised and urbanised world, the food supply chain network stretches over very long distances. The production location is decoupled from the location where products are usually consumed, thus resulting in very long transportation distances and an associated environmental impact. With the increasing global population, there is a further increasing demand for food which puts more pressure on food security in urban areas.

In recent years, various forms of urban agriculture have become popular as counter movement which aim to reduce the environmental impact of the methods employed by conventional agriculture, increase food security, and enhance social cohesion in cities. Urban agricultural activities that do not use any farmland or open space can be coined under the term Zero-Acreage Farming (ZFarming). These activities includes rooftop farming, private backyard gardens, the development of community gardens on vacant land as well as agriculture in and on buildings. Like urban agriculture in general, the growing interest towards Urban Rooftop Farming (URF) has been quite exceptional. The main advantage of URF is that it does not compete with other land uses or even with the uses of a building's interior. In addition to that, it does not require a fertile farmland.

Most projects are motivated by social, educational, and quality-of-living issues associated with them. Many of the URF projects are financed through crowdfunding or through government and private grants. Since the costs are often higher than the (financial) benefits, it has been concluded that the main value of such projects is generally more social than environmental. It has been further observed that URFs need to be more commonly operated by professionals. As such, in most cases, it is required for URFs to be commercial operations. A well-executed commercial operation has great potential to attract private investment and is therefore more likely to overcome the key challenge of obtaining financing. This, therefore, allows the URFs to spread rapidly; further providing fresh products to a significant portion of the citizens of an urban area. While the method of hydroponics is often seen as the key technology involved with commercial and large scale URF operations, hydroponics is very often not considered to be naturally sustainable.

n North America, New York ranks first with the most URFs (15 rooftop farms and an installed area of 11.61 hectares), followed by Chicago (7 URFs,

1.06 hectares) and Montreal (4 URFs, 0.82 hectares). Globally over 70% of the overall projects are located in North America. It was also seen that 70% of the farms (40 farms) are open air farms. The greatest percentage (39%, 22 farms) were built with the purpose of increasing the quality of life.

Social aspects are another reason for populations to engage further in urban agriculture. A garden or a rooftop farm can be regarded as a place where people from different communities can come together for mutual benefit, providing a common social and cultural identity for many of these city residents. Urban agriculture is very often cited as a means for fostering community empowerment as well as an opportunity for urban residents- particularly in underserved areas- to directly engage with the process of food production and food procurement, which has increasingly come to be seen as a social justice issue. Engaging in various forms of urban agriculture can also help in increasing the participation of residents in community enrichment programmes such as skills development, job training and other educational prospects which end up benefiting the underserved populations in urban areas.

In conclusion, it can be observed that not only hydroponic farms but soil-based farms can also be run for profit due to certain advantages that soil-based cultivation has over that of hydroponics. There is a strong increasing trend in the use of URF's around the globe, especially in North America. More analysis and observations are needed to improve the overall operations of hydroponic farms, for further integrating them into buildings and connecting the material and energy flows from the URF with the building they are located on. This can help to further foster innovation in terms of combined energy and food production, use of waste heat in buildings and combined water treatment. In addition, future research is needed to deepen the technical and economic aspects of commercial URF's. These findings highlight the great potential with context to URF's and also show the direction in which future developments on the prospects of URF's can go.

SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

NIDHI

SHANKAR



CARTOON BY: SHWETA MONDAL

One of the major challenges to be faced in the not-too-distant future by the global food system is to feed a population which remains to be growing and may also reach 10.5 billion by 2100. Even though the people in the later years maybe relatively richer on an average, and predominantly living in an urbanised environment, scarcity crunch of resources will be felt irrespective of this improvement. This will cause the demand for high-quality food to increase by even more than the growth in population. Hence, we need to evolve new insights and solutions to develop resilient, high-quality agriculture and food systems. These systems need to develop ways to influence consumers to make healthy choices.

Firstly, it is crucial to understand the concept of food systems. It is a term encompassing the

entire range of actors and their interlinked value-adding activities involved in production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of those food products. In simple terms, it is the “path that food travels from field to fork”. The food system comprises of (a) sub-systems e.g. farming system, waste management system, etc. (b) systems which interacts with other key systems e.g. energy system, health system, etc. Therefore, it is possible that a structural change in the food system might be induced from a change in another system (as they are inter-related); for e.g., a policy promoting more biofuel in the energy system will have a significant impact.

A sustainable food system works in a dual pronged way of maintaining food security as

well as nutrition for all. Multidimensionality of such a system ensures that the economic (profitable), social (broad-based benefits for society) and environmental (positive or neutral impact on natural environment) sustainability are adequately included and that there is no compromise on future generation's capacity. A sustainable food system lies at the heart of the United Nations' Sustainable Development goals—understanding the importance of food systems keeping in mind rapid population growth, urbanization, growing wealth, changing consumption patterns, and globalization as well as climate change and the scarcity of resources.

Recent developments in food systems can cut both ways. Developments include, providing incentive to the small and medium industries (also cottage industries & cooperatives) to promote industrial entrepreneurship among rural people; providing the necessary public utilities in such (rural) areas also play a major role in promoting industrial activities, basic infrastructure being the backbone of such operations. Therefore, establishing and strengthening facilities like service centres and institutions at local levels to provide inputs, credit, vocational education and training, etc. is crucial. Also, organizing rural works programme, developing agro-industry by promoting local production and forestry activities (for ecological protection and to meet local needs) can be done.

Positive impacts of such developments bear fruit in the form of expansion of off-farm employment opportunities, especially prevalent in developing countries. This has led to widening of food choices for consumers beyond local staples improving consumers' welfare (better in taste, form and quality).

An integrated rural development is required which in turn needs rapid growth of non-farm economic activities and opportunities for employment especially through rural industries, and expanded infrastructures for power supply, transport, marketing and storage facilities with due regard to technology and scale so as to benefit the rural poor. This would reduce rural exodus and also slow the growth of urban slums.

Food systems are inevitably linked to our environment and to us, raising certain societal and health concerns. In the recent times, food production has contributed to climate change by causing a loss in biodiversity, change in land-use pattern and being a major source of GHG emissions (example, increasing energy-intensity

matter of time before it (food system) is also affected by climate change as can be seen by the uncertainty in supply of production depending on the interplay between temperature increase, the effect of increased CO₂ on plant growth, extreme events (drought, flooding, etc.).

The global population is growing, and diets are changing. These trends link food with health. Food industry is controlled by a small number of stakeholders affecting how food system functions, limiting the access to viable markets for small scale producers, processors and retailers. It influences the types of foods that are marketed and available – and their price – influencing consumer habits. Such structural changes have created substantial problems i.e. consumption of many highly processed, high-calorie and low nutritional value foods that are now widely available.

The issue of Food safety as well as Food loss and waste (as a result of the societal culture that promotes extravagance) pose a major challenge. Animal & human health issues, as a result of unscrupulous actions of sellers, put people and environment at risk. Traditional food security programs follow a production-focused approach, aiming to solve food insecurity by increasing the food supply. Inadequate food production is still the major cause of food and nutrition insecurity (e.g. Sub-Saharan Africa). This approach, however, neglects areas which are root cause of under-performance of such systems.

In the recent times, moving to a more holistic approach, the food systems approach considers the food system in its totality, it includes the elements, their relationships and related effect. Although trade-offs have to be made, there will be opportunities to simultaneously accomplish multiple objectives. This approach can help identify such synergies and facilitate the coordination needed to achieve them.

The necessity of sustainable food system as enumerated by FAO are, firstly, achieving an understanding of the creation of incentives (ways to influence an actor's capacities) and produce behaviour required for performance standards. Secondly, to facilitate the emergence of positive feedback loops (creating self-sustained processes of performance improvement).

Sustainable food systems, as engines of growth, have a value-added structure that has five components:

1. Worker's salaries
2. Return on assets (profits)
3. Government's tax revenues
4. Consumer's benefit
5. Impacts on the socio-cultural and natural environment.

The four feedback loops

- (1) Investment loop, (source: reinvested-profits and savings)
- (2) Multiplier loop (source: spending of worker's increased income)
- (3) Progress loop (source: public expenditure -on socio-cultural and natural environments)
- (4) Externalities loop (source: economic, social and environmental impacts)

With the current food systems being inadequate, solution requires a multi-pronged strategy comprising of consumers, farmers, food industries & policymakers. Even though both the industry and the government attach important significance to healthy diet, realisation of these goals require a breakthrough at various levels along the supply chain. Behaviour on the part of the consumers also plays a significant role wherein knowledge encourages a healthy and sustainable consumer behaviour. Thus, with rising consumer sensitivity towards environment of the consumer habit, a revolution has begun in form of greater awareness and commitment but much still remains to be done.

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SHOONYA



Shoonya was founded in mid 2017 with the intention of increasing farmers' incomes and preserving the native Indian bovine breeds that are on the verge of extinction. These days most dairy farms in India rear European bred cows and if one keeps indigenous cows people automatically assume it's for charity. We, at Shoonya, want to bring about a change in that sentiment. And alarmingly, more than half the dairy and natural farms in India end up shutting down due to non-profitability of the farm. Our endeavor at Shoonya is to:

- (i) Protect and nurture our Indian cow breeds that are rapidly diminishing
- (ii) Develop a viable desi-cow based agriculture model

The agriculture we practice is fashioned around a 'Zero Budget Natural Farming' concept, which involves utilizing cow waste to enrich the soil. In a nutshell, this is an ecosystem where the farm is nourished from the by-products of cows and the cows are nourished from the products of the farm. We simply facilitate this cycle and enjoy the fruits (pun intended) of this complementary relationship. The benefits of practicing this kind of traditional, cow-based farming are: a) Increased farmer incomes by reduction in agriculture input cost and improved quality of produced) Reversal of soil desertification and degradation of environment through sustainable farming practices) Availability of unadulterated A2desi-cow milk products and chemical-free farm produce for consumers.



ABOUT THE OWNER

Vaishavi Sinha has represented India in golf since the age of 10. She was recruited to play on the NCAA Division I Purdue Women's Team after which she turned professional in 2013 and went on to play the Symetra Tour for 2 years.

Upon moving back to India, Vaishavi decided to pursue chemical-free, natural farming and animal husbandry because she believes, "what you eat is who you are, how you think and how you ultimately perform. As an athlete, nutrition has always been my topmost priority and providing pure, unadulterated and nutritious food to people is the mission that I've taken up."

**WINNING
ENTRY**

**PAPER
PRESENTATION**

**DETERMINANTS
OF GLOBAL
RECESSION AND
PREDICTIONS
FOR 2020:
A MONTE CARLO
SIMULATION
STUDY**

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Cycles of expansion and contraction are an inherent part of life and the world at large. Just like the expansion and contraction of the heart is a characteristic feature of human life, expansionary and recessionary phases of business cycles are a characteristic feature of the life of an economy.

With global tensions with respect to dwindling growth of key global players and adverse developments in the international trade market doing rounds at present, we direct the focus of our research towards the southward phase of business cycles, i.e. an economic recession. An economic recession is a period of significant length involving a substantial decline in overall economic activity, possibly leading to stagnation or negative growth, as signaled by various macroeconomic indicators. The world has witnessed global recessions at five instances since the advent of the twentieth century. Recent factors such as reduced GDP growth of key global players such as China and increasing trade tensions have primarily led to one unanimous belief that the overall economy is slowing down. Most economists, as well as some of the world's business elite, agree that economic growth is slowing but they have expressed some hope for a soft landing rather than an outright recession.

The purpose of our research is to forecast economic growth for the year 2020 and consequently predict the likelihood of a global economic recession in that year through detailed research of the factors that are weighing down the economy as of this instance. In this process, we have analyzed the past movement and trends of multiple macroeconomic indicators which influence economic growth as well as their relationship with economic growth based on the data acquired. This relationship was determined by running a panel data regression which would yield an equation with GDP growth as the dependent variable. This equation has then been used further to conduct a Monte Carlo Simulation and obtain the most likely scenario of economic growth for 2020, thereby helping us assign an accurate number to the probability of an economic recession in 2020. IMF classifies recession as consecutive fall in GDP for two quarters, thereby enabling us to figure out the proportion of such instances in our Monte Carlo data.

Everyone witnesses upward as well as downward trends in their life; so does an economy. While upward trends are generally associated with positivity and large-scale benefits, downward trends require a more careful analysis for appropriate assessment and reliable future predictions and decision making.

Generally, the major effects of a recession on the economy include unemployment, reduction in wage rates, budget deficit, bankruptcy, increasing bond yields, increase in poverty and political instability among others. The term recession is synonymous with jobs lost, profits cut and development halted. However, some industries, sectors and countries are hit harder relatively while others not only manage to stay afloat during this tough period but also outperform their peers. The major losers are the financial services industry, emerging economies, travel and accommodation, construction and energy industries. On the other hand, the major gainers include consumer staples, healthcare, US dollar and sin industries

Considering a wide range of factors which affect global GDP growth one by one, we have studied their effects and the magnitude of those of effects on the G20 countries (90% of global GDP) using panel data analysis. After a detailed analysis, we have been able to figure out the following factors to be the most significant:

Investment Spending - Investment raises the production capacity directly and shows how much value added is invested rather than consumed.

Consumption Patterns and Consumer and Business Confidence - This determines the level of willingness of consumers and firms to borrow and spend. When confidence is high, there is an atmosphere which encourages borrowing and spending, thus boosting economic growth. However, a large increase in consumption implies low saving and investment which leads to pressure on the fixed capital which is not replaced and does not grow at an adequate rate which may lead to a decline in output as well as productivity.

Oil Prices and Consumption - Oil occupies a major part of the import bill of most large economies, yet, it is consumed vastly. Oil prices and consumption have a large influence on the economy, considering that two of the four Global Recessions had been triggered by Oil Price Shocks. Similarly, technological progress, international trade, unemployment, military expenditure, human capital formation, size of workforce, flexibility of labour markets and other factors such as output gap and unaccountable factors such as externalities and underground economy affect economic growth significantly.

Considering these factors, we identified 46 major macroeconomic indicators which help us to measure the effects and influence of the quantifiable factors on economic growth. Following this, data related to these indicators has been acquired from credible sources such as the World Bank, the IMF and the OECD. Checking for multicollinearity and stationarity, we narrowed the number of indicators to 8.

The results obtained at each step of the research and the final conclusion are as follows :

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR FINAL VARIABLES

	MEAN	MEDIAN	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	STD. DEVIATION
GDP GROWTH	3.528378	3.343332	15.19343	-14.53107	4.050642
D(FDI)	0.037378	-9.42E-05	7.720765	-10.63497	1.393617
D(OIL RENTS)	-0.18565	-0.000153	14.94231	-26.43541	2.563694
D(CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE)	-0.03377	-0.052037	14.38199	-12.36589	2.376233
D(INVESTMENT)	-0.0094	0.0945	11.447	-13	2.198602
D(OIL USAGE)	-6.710606	-1.662624	20.58064	-221.5646	26.19194
D(MILITARY EXPENDITURE)	-0.041303	-0.016557	3.310102	-3.589742	0.467714
D(TRADE)	0.535796	0.718764	84.32036	-41.87862	6.80675
D(UNEMPLOYMENT)	0.018973	-0.0135	7.039999	-4.23	0.97033

PANEL REGRESSION RESULTS

INDICATOR (INDEPENDENT VARIABLE – Taken at 1st Difference)	COEFFICIENT	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
C	3.565918444	
FDI	0.328579276	***
OIL RENTS	0.152036383	**
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE	0.043862606	
INVESTMENT	0.508187596	***
OIL USAGE	0.003332086	
MILITARY EXPENDITURE	-0.153646741	
TRADE	-0.026301398	
UNEMPLOYMENT	0.254689359	
R-SQUARED		0.388268095
F-STATISTIC		11.25907987

HAUSMANN SPECIFICATION TEST

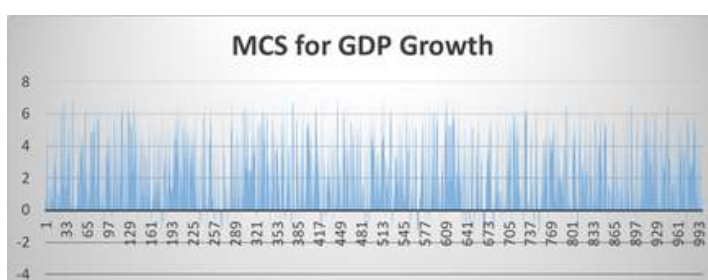
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Probability
Cross-section random	13.6675276	8	0.090853467

Monte Carlo simulations are used to model the probability of different outcomes in a process that cannot easily be predicted due to the intervention of random variables. It is a technique used to understand the impact of uncertainty in prediction and forecasting models. The true power of Monte Carlo simulation is in data extrapolation, or forecasting beyond the known data points and understanding the range of outcomes expected.

In our study, we analyzed the effects of the variables on the GDP growth rate using the panel data analysis. The findings were then interpreted in terms of the occurrences of negative GDP growth rates in the Monte Carlo population, thus suggesting a probable number to the chance of a recession. Further, through panel data analysis, we were able to successfully assign coefficients to variables, signifying their weight.

The results of Monte Carlo Simulation which are summarised in the following table and figure :

No. of Iterations	1000
Instances producing Positive Growth	812
Instances producing Negative Growth	188
Probability of Global Recession	18.8%
Mean Growth	2.67
Maximum Growth	7.120088%
Minimum Growth	-1.5851%
Variance	6.458879



As illustrated, a probability of 18.8 % was obtained by our model. Economists surveyed by the Wall Street Journal (January 2019) were seeing on average a 20 percent chance of a recession within the next 12 months. This is in line with our estimates, although certain factors which have an effect on economic growth cannot be accounted for such as externalities, non-market activities, underground economy and political stability. Incorporation of these aspects offers a promising research subject for the future studies.



Large number of students in India are increasingly becoming aware of the brilliant opportunities to study abroad. Education from international universities and colleges not only adds value to student's resume, but also inculcates excellence in the domain, prepares one for challenging career and leadership roles. In order to pursue higher education overseas, the aspiring students must possess a clarity of the global universities and post-study opportunities that best match their areas of interest.

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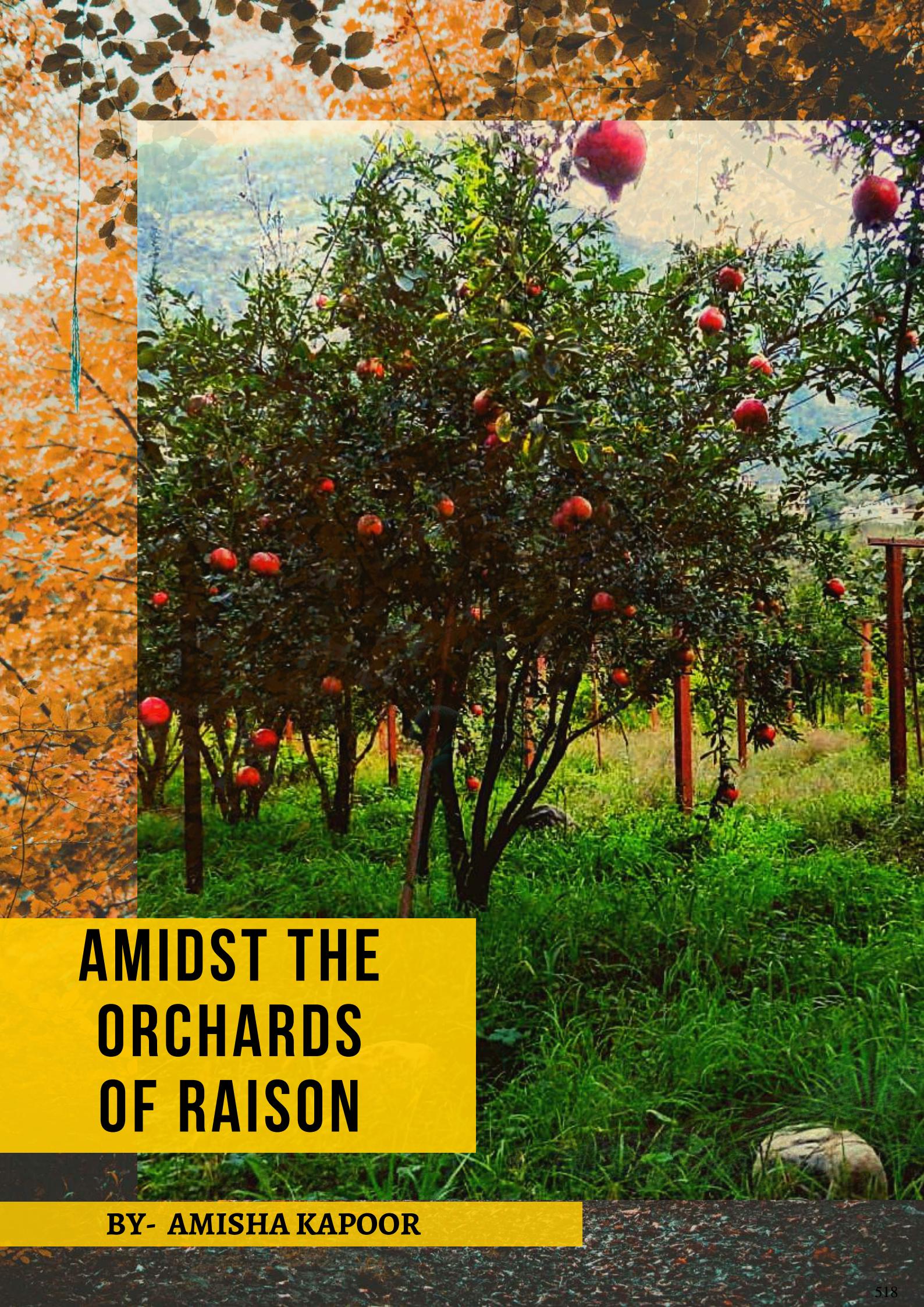
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AMIDST THE ORCHARDS OF RAISON

BY- AMISHA KAPOOR

The concerns of environment protection capture the imagination of those who are most intimately connected with the Earth- the farmers. To highlight their side of the story, Amisha Kapoor, 2nd year Economics Honors student, writes a report based on primary data collected from the farmers of Raison through personal interviews. The report reveals intensive information on farming practices in hill stations. It provides an insight on the struggles of farmers and paints a detailed picture of the tangible effects of climate change on food. The writer highlights the ground issues in farming that are difficult to comprehend unless explained with an understanding that goes beyond mere theoretical knowledge.



CATCH FACTORY

Like most villages snuggled in nooks and crannies of gargantuan mountains, distant from cities, Raison too has a small population with a majority leading a simple lifestyle. The people, being mostly zamindars and farmers, build their livelihood around orchards of fruits like kiwi, plum, persimmon, apple, pear and pomegranate. Integrated with farmland, the layout of the village also accommodates a few hotels, campsites, popular Bollywood shooting locations and a mineral water unit set up by the well-known spice and beverage brand, Catch.

The prevalent family structure in the village is simple, with around an average of four residing members in each house. It is now being seen that many people are moving to cities and taking up jobs other than farming. However, the farmland of their forefathers keeps most attached to Raison. All adult members make their contributions to the land whenever they can, on holidays or post retirement. A preferred shift in profession can be credited to an increasing family size with every generation, coupled with the fixed size of land. The older residing farmers lead a fairly simple lifestyle wherein a very small portion of what they earn is consumed and sufficient, making it convenient to save the rest. On the other hand, a large proportion of the present generation desires alternate sources of income as a reliable means to self-sustenance. Aspiring students from Raison value their education as can be seen by the varied professions they wish to take. While some residents have the privilege of owning large pieces of land, others have very little or none at all. Such residents sustain themselves by working for landowners and earning daily wages. Some land owners also employ migrated workers from Bihar and Bengal who work on the fields for relatively lower wages. This difference in wages transpires due to the

On the banks of Beas, about 15km away from the city of Kullu, lies a serene village by the name of Raison. The village is situated at a height of 1189m and is surrounded by the breathtaking view of peaks whose colors range from shades of green, brown and white depending on the time of the year. Adding to this scene is a network of water channels birthed from natural water springs which originate from aquifers embedded in the land. Each spring, locally referred to as chashma, becomes an important natural resource for the villagers.

All details elicited in this article were furnished by four farmers from raison. Know those farmers:



**SHRI CHHAPE RAM NEGI,
FARMING SINCE 1970.**

Shri Negi owns one piece of land on which he grows plums, pomegranate, santa rosa and spur variety of apples. This variety is new to the village and requires merely 300 chilling hours. He lives with his sister in law. His son works in another village while his two granddaughters have moved to the city for college.



**SHRI VIDYANAND NEGI,
FARMING SINCE 1980.**

Shri Negi owns two orchards, one on a lower height than the other. Along with orchards, he also engages in vegetative farming and owns cattle. His cattle provide him with milk and cut costs on manure. Villagers often bring crop residue to be fed to his animals.



added perks of food and shelter given to migrated workers. Such locals and workers are also soaked in by the upcoming tourism industry and the Catch factory. Though tourism in the region has grown in recent years, agro-tourism is yet to find its place.

Constantly relying on natural resources makes the farmers of Raison exceptionally particular about preserving the environment. The land, which was once red with apples, is now multicolored with young orchards of pomegranate,

kiwi, persimmon and other fruits. Each fruit bearing plant requires a certain number of chilling hours in order to bear fruit. Chilling hours are hours during which the temperature lies below 7°C. Apple varieties that were grown in the region required 500 to 1000 chilling hours, however, most of them had to be replaced due to changed climatic conditions. Fruits grown now have chilling requirements ranging from 300 to 800 hours only. The apple orchards on Indian hills are moving higher on the gradient and the ones situated on lower heights- like the ones in Raison- are failing their farmers. Not only is this a very convincing proof of climate change, it also puts a lot of pressure on farm owners. Replacing entire orchards with new ones required investing time equal to the gestation period of the new fruits, along with money used to purchase and equip saplings to bear fruit. In addition to this, income was also lost till new plants reached fruit bearing age. Some farmers in the village, situated on relatively higher land, continue to grow apples, but struggle with the bearing and health of the fruit. As opposed to older practice, apple flower pollination is now done by renting bees from breeders in lower lying villages. Previously, there used to be an abundance of local bees during pollination season. Moreover, since the temperature no longer ensures timely ripening of apples, excessive chemicals are being used to do the same. In addition to this, the changes in season timings and the course of Beas and its water levels are also indicators of climate change.

The villagers' regard for the environment can be seen in all their farming practices. All their lands are irrigated by pumps drawing water either from the nearest chashma or the Beas. The water drawn from natural sources is channeled by digging a network of trenches across orchards. To preserve the purity of water against surface runoff, a majority of the fertilizers used are organic; farmers use minimal chemical fertilizers and utilize their crop residue along with cattle excreta to make compost, locally known as khad. If a fruit necessarily requires chemicals in order to boost growth, farmers ensure that the chemicals aren't applied to land rather to the fruit itself. Crop residue is also used to feed cattle and birds, leaving only a small amount of twigs to be burnt during winter evening borne fires. The higher situated localities of the village don't have access to springs or the river, therefore crops grown there have minimal water requirements easily fulfilled by rainwater.

All details elicited in this article were furnished by four farmers from raison. Know those farmers:



**MANOJ SAHU,
FARMING SINCE 2015.**

Manoj came with his family from Bihar and has been residing in the village for 4 years. He has been employed by a landlord, who does not reside in Raison, in the capacity of a caretaker. He looks after a kiwi orchard while his three children go to the local school. His landlord provides him with rent along with his salary.



SACHIN SOOD

Mr. Sood owns land on a height where he does not get access to natural water sources. Still selling apples, Mr. Sood also drives a taxi in order to gain extra wages. He claims that the locality of his land makes it undesirable for others since it is under constant threat of landslides.



The lack of heat in these localities facilitates the long-term storage of rainwater. How personal nature is to the residents can also be seen in their contempt towards the Catch factory. The factory is infamous for periodically releasing chemical waste into water channels thereby adding to them a peculiar smell accompanied by black colored water. In an attempt to penalise this disregard for the environment,, the villagers have successfully collectivised and ensured that any further expansion of the factory is not granted the 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)', a prerequisite for expanding in the area. The farmers, however, have not been able to compromise on the use of chemical pesticides and insecticides because of the resilience insects and pests develop to the natural replacements.

Established farmers of Raison sell their produce in the local mandi where retailers from Punjab and Haryana bid for packaged boxes of fruit. The local Mandi is a relatively new establishment and has facilitated

transparency in transactions. Before it was made, produce was transported to Delhi through middlemen and payment was deferred until as long as a year. Since the entire produce is bought for resale, none is left to be stored, thereby relieving farmers from the added burden of maintaining a storage facility. The Mandi, though helpful, does not always ensure fair pricing. During seasons of bad weather, roads connecting traders to the village are adversely affected. This reduces their connectivity due to which the prices of fruits go down. The government has not made any facilities to ensure a stable price for the produce regardless of weather conditions and placed bids. Villagers wish for better roads connecting bulky vehicles to their orchards. Moreover, locals believe that government subsidies on fertilizers and pesticides benefit only extremely large-scale producers and are unnecessary for both. As a more helpful replacement, they suggest better insurance schemes for their produce in order to protect them against natural disasters such as floods and unforeseen circumstances during transportation of produce. Farmers also expressed the redundancy of yojna's like PM-KISAN by sharing how distributing a small sum of money is of no benefit and is seen as a mere appeasement tactic. However, the villagers were appreciative of certain environment corection measures taken by the government like replanting Deodar trees in deforested regions every six months.

Conversation around farmer suicides in India is often a post-crisis phenomenon. Political leaders generally resort to subsidies and loan waivers as go to solutions. Solution mechanisms undertaken by farmers of Raison, however, transcend the boundaries of political appeasement. The community showcases how adapting to ever increasing challenges is imperative to achieve longevity in the farming business. Though local farmers have collectively found ways to minimize the repercussions of climate change, their journey has not been smooth sailing. Had the government made efforts aimed at easing the adaptive process, farmers' confidence would have been positively affected. The lack of confidence boost- though immaterial to farmers in Raison because of the reliability of their natural resources- proves to be lethal to farmers in other parts of the country. Perhaps the persistence of India's farmer crisis is a strong indicator of the need to reform quality of measures taken to aid it. Measures formulated using thorough insight on root causes and self-determined correction measures may be a valuable start.



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TANYA AGARWAL
B. SC. MATHEMATICS (H)
THIRD YEAR

Dogs and food over everything else the world has to offer. Pencil colors and Ed Sheeran to get some respite from humans. Math equations are sometimes fun. Mostly quiet. That would be me in 29 words.

As Oxford suggests, contrarian refers to a person who opposes or rejects popular opinion. The logo that I created seeks to demonstrate this. The yellow circle aka contrarian stands out and the black squares represent the popular opinion, aptly expressing what the Economics Magazine team attempts to do- try to explore the unconventional side of things. Looking for ideas others miss, and trying to miss ideas everyone embraces!





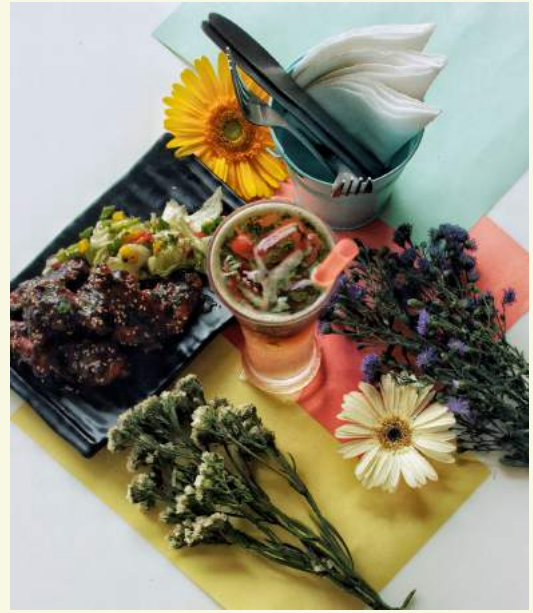
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GUNJAN SANGAL



KAMUN THAKUR



SHARON THOMAS



VRINDA GIROTRA

THE TEAM WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE.....



FIRST ROW (from left to right):

Gunjan Sangal [*Photography Head*], Simran Manchanda [*Editor*], Simran Garg [*Chief Editor*], Arunima Srivastava [*Deputy Editor*], Tulika Agarwal [*Editor*], Tania Theofin [*Formatting Head*]

SECOND ROW (from left to right):

Sharol Shibu [Third Year], Nandni Sharma [Third Year], Vrinda Girotra [Third Year], Janya Goel [Second Year], Kamun Thakur [Second Year], Prisha Saxena [Second Year], Arpita Mary Abraham [Second Year]

THIRD ROW (from left to right):

Payal Upreti [Second Year], Rabani Khurana [Second Year], Stefiya Thomas [First Year], Sonu Sunny [Second Year], Sharon Rebecca Thomas [Second Year], Amisha Kapoor [Second Year]

FOURTH ROW (from left to right):

Shambhavi Kalash [Second Year], Jomol Johnson [Second Year], Shweta Mondal [Second Year], Anjela Jose [Second Year], Tanya Gupta [First Year]

FIFTH ROW (left to right):

Nidhi Shankar [Third Year], Jessica Nisser [Third Year], Tanushka Lahiri [Third Year], Sakshi Soni [Third Year], Japjot Kaur [First Year], Tanya Juneja [First Year]