



# ECOHOLIC

**Annual College Magazine**

**By**

**Department Of Economics**

**City College**

**Year - 2023-24**

**Vol. - III**

# **ECOHOLIC**

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Economics,  
City College, Kolkata

Editor: Dr. Pamela Paul and Dr. Souri Maitra ©

Department of Economics

City College

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Principal

City College

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## Editorial Desk



**Dr. Souri Maitra**  
Faculty Member



**Dr. Pamela Paul**  
Faculty Member

The third edition of the Economics Magazine '*Ecoholic*' which blossoms in a more attractive thoughts with the help of underlying enormous effort given by the each and every members of the Economics Department, is the execution of an unparalleled bonding among the students and teachers. Besides capturing the versatility of our students, magazine emphasizes to the parallel departmental activities. The uniqueness of our department is to focus on the different livelihood survey conducted every year to explore people's livelihoods, including their income, vulnerability, risk, health, nutrition and education. Unlike the previous years, this year how the department has celebrated Rabindra Jayanti with conducting a departmental trip to Jorasanko Thakur Bari has been articulated in the magazine. The remarkable contribution of Rabindranath Tagore to the economic notion of religion and education, politics and social change, moral regeneration and economic rehabilitation and Rabindranath Tagore's ideas on eco-ethical human livelihood and sustainable rural development was to explore through this survey. Teacher as a mentor is guiding the students to choose the proper path for shaping their future life. Whether it is Value added course, Departmental seminars, Parent-Teacher-Students bonding, Remedial Education System or Conducting Field Survey on human behavior around the allocation of real resources, Different Cultural Programmes, A mentor-mentee relationship is persisting through a flexible arrangement where a mentor helps a mentee develop their career or achieve goals. '*Ecoholic*' has designed to spread the aura in the form of different distinctive departmental activities which can exert strong effects among the students to enrich their bright challenging future waiting for them.

## **From The Principal's Desk**

**To the Esteemed Faculty and Students of the Economics Department,**

*On* the auspicious occasion of the inaugural publication of the departmental journal, ECOHOLIC, III extend my sincerest congratulations.

In today's dynamic world, the ability to critically analyse and articulate well-considered ideas on socially relevant economic issues is an imperative skill for students' success. ECOHOLIC serves as a commendable platform for students to cultivate and showcase these crucial talents. Through the diverse mediums of insightful essays, thought-provoking poetry, and impactful photography and artwork, ECOHOLIC promises to be a rich tapestry of diverse economic perspectives.

This accomplishment represents a significant milestone for the Economics Department. It empowers students to engage in deeper exploration of economic concepts, express their creative potential, and contribute to a vibrant intellectual discourse within the department. Undoubtedly, ECOHOLIC will have the potential to become a cherished annual tradition, fostering on-going academic exploration and intellectual engagement.

Once again, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to all involved in this remarkable achievement. I fervently wish you continued success with ECOHOLIC in the years to come.



**Dr. Sital Prasad Chattopadhyay  
Principal  
City College, Kolkata**

## Words of Encouragement

I am immensely delighted to announce that the Department of Economics is publishing the 2nd edition of the departmental magazine - 'ECOHOLIC'. As a teacher, being witnessed of our students' well performance in each and every aspect of their college life or beyond their college periphery is a blessing or a big achievement for an educator to earn the success in becoming the pathfinder for our students to reach their goals and in serving the true guidance so that they can were the majestic crown of being the useful members of our society. Through the means of this magazine, we successfully provide the students a platform to express their ideas, thoughts, and knowledge on different issues that further motivates the students to develop their skills and show off their talents in various fields. I would like to congratulate the editorial team for putting in their commendable efforts. As a team, a commendable bonding among the teachers and students throughout the remarkable journey in the session 2023-24 after overcoming all odds during pandemic, helps to materialize this magazine. We hope you enjoy reading this piece of art and also, add value to your life by learning something.



**Sandipan Das**  
**Head & Assistant Professor**  
**Department of Economics**

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**August 23, 2023:**  
**India's Chandrayaan-3** becomes the first spacecraft to land near the south pole of the Moon, carrying a lunar lander named *Vikram* and a lunar rover named *Pragyan*



**September 2, 2023:** The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launches Aditya-L1, India's first solar observation mission



**September 9, 2023:** At the 18th G20 summit in New Delhi, President Droupadi Murmu and PM Narendra Modi using the term of Bharat instead of India.



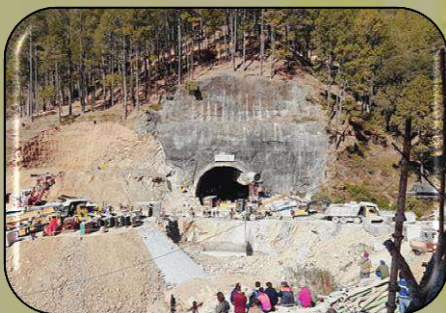
**19 September – Women's Reservation Bill, 2023 (IAST: Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam),** was introduced in Lok Sabha on during the special session of Parliament.



**October 5– November 19, 2023:** – The 2023 Cricket World Cup is held in India, with Australia defeating India in the final.



**4 October – 2023 Sikkim flash floods:**  
 □ At least impacting 22,000 people, 14 people are killed and 100 others are missing after a cloudburst causes severe flooding in Sikkim. The worst such disaster in the region in over 50 years.



**29 November - Uttarakhand tunnel rescue:** 41 construction workers are rescued from a road tunnel collapse after being trapped for more than two weeks.



**26 January, 2024:** - India's 75th Republic Day is celebrated with French President Macron participating as the Chief Guest



## Articles & Poetry

### ক্লডিয়া গোল্ডিনঃ অর্থনীতিতে প্রথম এককভাবে নোবেল বিজয়িনী

শাশ্বতী ঘোষ,  
অধ্যাপিকা, অর্থনীতি বিভাগ

মেয়েরা চিরকালই কাজ করেছেন, কিন্তু সেই কাজকে ‘কাজ’ বলে চিহ্নিত করেনি মেয়েরা নিজেরাও, আর অর্থনীতিবিদরাও। তাই মেয়েদের কাজের ধারাবাহিকতা পাওয়া যায়না, কারণ তথ্য পাওয়া খুব কঠিন। এই কাজে এই বছর নোবেল পুরস্কার পেলেন হার্ভার্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধ্যাপক ক্লডিয়া গোল্ডিন। ক্লডিয়া গোল্ডিন অনেক কিছুতেই প্রথম। ২০২৩ সালে অর্থনীতিতে নোবেল পেলেন এককভাবে। এর আগে আরও নারী অর্থনীতিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার পেয়েছেন, তবে তাঁরা ভাগ করে নিয়েছেন অন্যান্য পুরুষ অর্থনীতিবিদদের সঙ্গে। এছাড়াও ক্লডিয়া হলেন প্রথম হার্ভার্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পুরো সময়ের স্থায়ী অধ্যাপিকা, সেই ১৯৯০ সালে। কেন তিনি অর্থনীতিতে এবছর নোবেল পুরস্কার পেলেন? নোবেল কমিটি জানাচ্ছে ‘তিনি কয়েক শতকে মেয়েদের শ্রমের বাজারে যোগদান আর আয়ের পার্থক্য নিয়ে এক সার্বিক বিবরণ দিয়ে আমাদের সমৃদ্ধ করেছেন। নারীপুরুষের আয়ের এখনও কেন বৈষম্য চলে আসছে তার কারণ আর সেই বৈষম্যে বদলের ধারা আর সেই সঙ্গে বৈষম্যের প্রধান কারণগুলি কি তিনি জানিয়েছেন’। অর্থনীতির নোবেল পুরস্কার দেয় সুইডেনের কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাঙ্ক, আলফ্রেড নোবেলের স্মৃতিতে। সেই ১৯৬৮ সালে প্রথম যখন এই পুরস্কার চালু করা হয়, তখন থেকে ২০০৯ সালে এলিনর অস্ট্রম আর ২০১৯ সালে ইস্টার ডাফ্লো এই দুজন মাত্র মেয়ে এই পুরস্কার পেয়েছেন, অন্যদের সঙ্গে ভাগাভাগি করে।

#### পরিসংখ্যান-সত্যাবেষণ

ক্লডিয়া আমেরিকায় মেয়েদের দুশো বছরের কাজে যোগদানের ইতিহাসকে খুঁজে বার করেছেন। তখন এভাবে শ্রমে যোগদানের কোন তথ্য ধরে রাখা হতোনা। আর যদিও কোন তথ্য থাকতো, সেই তথ্য নারীপুরুষ বিভাজিত তথ্য হতো না। যেমন ধরা যাক ১৮২০ সালে কোন রাজ্যে ক্ষেতে খামারে ১০০০০ মানুষ কাজ করেছেন শুধু এই তথ্য পাওয়া গেলো। সেই শ্রমজীবীর মধ্যে কতজন নারী আর কতজন পুরুষ, তার কোন হিসেব নেই। তাই নোবেল কমিটি তাঁকে বলেছেন ‘পরিসংখ্যান-সত্যাবেষণী’ বা ‘ডেটা স্লেউথ’। সেই তথ্য খুঁড়ে এবং খুঁজে বার করে তিনি দেখালেন মার্কিনী ইতিহাসে গত দুশো বছরে মেয়েরা প্রথমে ১৭৯০ সাল নাগাদ কৃষিকাজে যোগ দিয়েছেন,



তখন তাঁরা প্রায় ৬০%, তারপর শিল্প আসার সঙ্গে সঙ্গে ধীরে ধীরে মেয়েদের কাজে যোগদানের হার কমতে কমতে প্রায় ১৫% হয়ে গেছে, কারণ পরিবারের কাজের কোন বিকল্প নেই, নিজেদের হাতেই সব কাজ করতে হবে। এর পর ১৯১০ সালের পর থেকে আবার মার্কিনী মেয়েরা বাইরের অর্থকরী কাজে যোগ দিচ্ছেন, কারণ পরিষেবা ক্ষেত্র চালু হয়েছে এবং তার আয়তন বাড়ছে। ইতিমধ্যে মেয়েদের শিক্ষার হার বেড়েছে, বেড়েছে জীবন থেকে প্রত্যাশা। ফলে পরিষেবা ক্ষেত্র মেয়েদের কাজের প্রধান ক্ষেত্র হয়ে উঠছে। সবচেয়ে বড়ো কথা পঞ্চাশের দশকের পর গর্ভনিরোধক বড়ি মেয়েদের জীবনে একটি আমূল পরিবর্তন আনছে। এখন মেয়েরা সন্তান জন্মকে নিয়ন্ত্রণে যেমন আনতে পারছেন, তেমনই কতগুলি সন্তান চান, সেটিও স্থির করতে পারছেন। ক্লডিয়া'র গবেষণা বলছে মেয়েদের কাজে যোগদানে শিক্ষা তো অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপাদান বটেই, সেই সঙ্গে আগের প্রজন্ম বা সোজা কথায় মায়েরা কতোটা শিক্ষা পেয়েছেন, সেই দেখে পরের প্রজন্ম বা মেয়ে স্থির করছে কতোটা পড়াশুনা করবে এবং তার উপরে তার কাজ পাওয়ার সম্ভাবনা নির্ভর করছে। তাই অর্থনীতির তত্ত্ব যখন বলে অর্থকরী কাজে যোগদানের হার শুধু উন্নয়নের সঙ্গে, প্রত্যাশার সঙ্গে, গ্রাম থেকে শহরে পরিযানের সঙ্গে যোগের কথা, তা শুধু পুরুষের যোগদানের কারণকে ধরতে পারে। মেয়েদের কাজে যোগদানের হার ধরতে গেলে তার সঙ্গে বিয়ের বয়স, বিয়ের পরে কাজ করবে না কি ভালো করে গুছিয়ে সংসার করবে, সংসারের কাজগুলির বাজারি বা সামাজিক বিকল্প তৈরি হয়েছে কিনা, এসবের উপরে নির্ভর করবে। ১৯৯০ সালে অক্সফোর্ড বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রকাশ করলো তাঁর এই প্রধান গবেষণাটি: 'আন্ডারস্ট্যান্ডিং দ্য জেন্ডার গ্যাপ: এন ইকনমিক হিস্ট্রি অফ আমেরিকান উইমেন'। ২০২১ সালে প্রিন্সটন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রকাশনা থেকে বেরোল তাঁর আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ গবেষণা গ্রন্থ: 'কেরিয়ার এন্ড ফ্যামিলি: উইমেন সেঞ্চুরি লং জার্নি টুয়ার্ডস ইকুইটি'। পরিবার আর পেশাদারি জীবন, দুয়ের মধ্যে সাপলুডোর খেলার মতোই মেয়েদের জীবন এগোয়, তিনি কিন্তু 'ইকুয়ালিটি' বা সমতা শব্দটা ব্যবহার করেননি, লিখেছেন 'ইকুইটি', মানে সমান প্রাপ্তির দিকে। ক্লডিয়া গোল্ডিনের গবেষণার আগে অর্থনীতি এগোনো বা উন্নয়নের সঙ্গে সঙ্গে মেয়েদের কাজে যোগদান বাড়ার সরলরৈখিক নীতি বলে প্রচলিত তত্ত্বও দেখল আসলে মেয়েদের কাজ প্রথমে বাড়ছে, তারপর কমছে, তারপর আবার বাড়ছে, যেন ইংরেজি 'ইউ' রেখার আকৃতি নিচ্ছে। আর মেয়েদের অর্থকরী কাজে যোগদান বাড়লেও মজুরির ফারাক খুব ধীরে কমছে। মেয়েরা দেখেছে তাঁদের মায়েরা সন্তান জন্মের পর সংসারে মন দিয়েছেন। এখনও প্রথম সন্তান জন্মের পর মেয়েদের মজুরির হারে একটা ছেদ আসে, কারণ অনেকেই সাময়িকভাবে সন্তানপালনে মন দেন, পরে সন্তান একটু বড়ো হলে আবার কাজে ফিরে আসেন, কিন্তু ঐ ছেদের ফলে একই পেশায় তাঁর

মজুরি যায় কমে। ক্লডিয়া দেখেছেন বিশ শতকে আধুনিকতা, আর্থিক বিকাশ, আরও বেশি সংখ্যক মেয়ে অর্থকরী কাজে যোগ দেওয়া সত্ত্বেও নারীপুরুষের প্রাপ্তির ফারাক খুব ধীরে কমছে। কারণ মেয়েরা দেখেছেন, তাঁদের মায়েরাও তাই করেছেন। তাই ২০১৮ সালে বিবিসিকে দেওয়া একটি সাক্ষাৎকারে ক্লডিয়া বলেছিলেন যে অর্থনীতিতে মেয়েদের স্বচ্ছন্দ করে নেওয়ার মতো কোন ধারণা দেওয়া হয়না বলেই এতো কম মেয়ে অর্থনীতিতে আগ্রহী। যেন অর্থনীতি মানে শুধু টাকাকড়ি আর ম্যানেজমেন্ট। এসবে ছেলেদের তুলনায় মেয়েরা কম আগ্রহী। কিন্তু অর্থনীতি মানে যে অসাম্য, স্বাস্থ্য, পরিবারের মধ্যে নারীপুরুষের আচরণ, সমাজ এসবকে নিয়েই এটা বলা হতো, তাহলে হয়তো মেয়েরা অনেক বেশ সংখ্যায় আগ্রহী হতো, অর্থনীতি পাঠের পরিসরে নারীপুরুষ সংখ্যায় কাছাকাছি আসতো।

## **A Study on Mental Health Status of Adolescents in Kolkata Slum**

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Mental health is a reflection of the equilibrium between the individual and the environment, constituting an integral part of overall health (WHO, 2001). Mental health is increasingly finding itself on the global radar of health hazards. The prevalence rates of mental disorders reported in India are very low compared to studies done in the western world. This is may be due to that Indian epidemiological studies were not able to measure mental disorders adequately. Though adolescence is a very crucial and distinct phase of life, evidence-based research on their mental health issues is lacking in developing economy including India. India has adopted several national policies for different areas of child development, but it has no comprehensive child and adolescent mental health (CAMH) disorder policy for the huge population of children and adolescents. The National Health Policy (2002, 2016) and the National Mental Health Policy (2014) provided little emphasis on the mental illness among the young population in India. At the state level, most states lack an explicit policy on CAMH including WB which state shows comparatively poor mental health status among adolescent women compared to other states in India. In recent years, owing to the expansion of urbanization, residents have been given the opportunity to access extensive health care facilities. However, this expansion has led to a greater number of residents living in slums, especially around large cities. Mental health issues tend to be overtaken by other health problems, especially in the rapidly urbanizing mega cities of developing countries, where a growing number of people are living in slums and unhealthy environments. High levels of environmental pollution, lack of adequate water and sanitation, overcrowding, insecurity of

tenure, and non-durability of housing could adversely affect the health of slum dwellers. To date, little is known about the burden of disease in urban slums and research on the mental well-being of adolescents is lacking.

Slum dwellers account for one-third of the total population of Kolkata in West Bengal. Majority of this population lives below the poverty line and works as domestic workers, daily wage labourers, factory workers, rickshaw pullers, hawkers and security guards. Adding to their economic challenges are the deplorable living conditions of bustees and squatter settlements that make them unfit for human habitation. Most families have a one-room house where the whole family sleeps together. Most slum dwellers have no private latrine or private water source. Bore well drinking water, poor drainage, unhygienic public toilets and lack of other basic amenities make the slum dwellers vulnerable to health problems like diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria, typhoid, dengue and tuberculosis.

The mental health of students, especially in terms of academic stress and its impact has become a serious issue among. 63.5 percent of the higher secondary students in Kolkata district of West Bengal experience academic stress. Parental pressure for better academic performance was found to be mostly responsible for academic stress, as reported by 66.0 percent of the students. The majority of the parents criticized their children by comparing the latter's performance with that of the best performer in the class. As a result, instead of friendship, there develops a sense of rivalry among classmates. Some parents even tend to demean the achievement of the top scorer of the class by stating that he/she might have been favoured by the teacher.

Though early recognition of mental health problems offers an individual with the opportunity for better long-term outcomes at early intervention, it is striking that 60.61 percent adolescents of Kolkata slum area who perceive to enjoy excellent self-reported general health status, actually possess poor mental health status. It upholds the fact that poor recognition of mental illness persisting among the women either by themselves or family. There is a complete denial of need for professional help to correct mental disorder within the greater society. It is truer for the adolescent women, whose family members are stigmatized to take her for psychological counselling and psychiatric medication primarily because of non-acceptance of mental health issues in marriage market. 39.94 percent adolescent women do not prefer to make friendship, which implies a significant portion of adolescents are not influenced by their peer's activities in any aspect of life. Now a days where peer's involvement is the concern of the literature as it disseminates the knowledge, awareness and beyond that a spending qualitative time with peer makes the people happier and more refreshed, adolescent women in Kolkata slum area are living beyond the flavour of enrichment of their life. As a significant portion of adolescents do not prefer to make friend, school needs to incorporate different group activities (like singing, dancing, swimming, performing in cultural activities, sports) in their course structure and monitor whether most of the

adolescents are involved themselves in these activities.

Adolescents either with poor decision-making power or being the victims of domestic violence have poor mental health status whereas adolescents' attachment with family reduces mental illness. Neither education nor participation in labour force has any effect to improve mental health status. This implies though these two crucial empowerment indicators have sound effect on mental health of non-adolescents but adolescence are beyond the story. Media exposure has negative impact on adolescent's mental health status. This projects that the symptoms of depression and unhappiness must be shared by IEC programmes and TV/ radio updates so that media can exert positive influence to spread the knowledge and awareness regarding chronic mental health issues prevailing among slum adolescence. Participation in co-curricular activities has no impact on improving the mental health status of adolescents. The majority of psychological problems plaguing women are a result of the powerlessness they experience in their everyday lives. Adolescent women have no agency in every aspect of their life compared to non-adolescent women. Empowering women in economic, political and social arenas can go a long way in erasing their feelings of victimization and improving their self-esteem, thus paving the way for better mental health among adolescent women.

## **The Cultural & Economic Fusion of Durga Puja in West Bengal**

**Arkaadeb Kapat**

**Semester-VI, Economics (Hons)**

Durga Puja is one of the biggest festivals in West Bengal which has been recognised as a cultural festival by UNESCO recently. About 4-5 months before the commencement of Puja, shopping begins in full swing. Many shopkeepers set up their stalls in footpaths, selling garments, ornaments, imitation jewellery and others. The sellers always try to sell the best possible quality product, by competing their prices, to capture customers to increase the demand of their products. Often, they would try to attract customers, by offering discounts on their products. Meanwhile, we find preparation for Puja pandals is at its peak. The idol-makers receive quotations for making "Durga Pratima" for the concerned puja pandal. As demand for idols rise abroad, the idol makers feel happy. They hope they would earn some profit by selling their idols abroad. Sometimes, due to much rainfall or lack of availability of good clay, the idol makers earn significantly less than they would expect. Meanwhile, before puja, the 'Dhakis' are set for Puja pandals. During Puja, numerous people set out for pandal hopping. Often we find street food stalls near Puja pandals. Due to the large gathering over there, demand for street food rises at its peak, leading to a good sale. Besides we also find street hawkers, coming mainly from remote rural areas or suburban areas of

Bengal. They sell decorative items, toys made from clay, wood, bamboo etc. or hand-woven clothes in 'Puja Prangan' or in 'Mela' grounds and earn their livelihood. Thus, a small part of these sales contributes to the Indian economy, facilitating the growth of the handicraft industry. Even the Ice cream vendors also participate in this grand festival. During these puja days, the price of these grocery items soars up very high due to their large demands. After Puja is over, the 'Dhakis' are now set out for their homes. Usually, after Bijoya Dashami, the 'Dhakis' go to each house. From every door to door, they would ask for alms, by playing Dhaks. The households give them money, food or whatever they can. Thus the 'Dhakis' earn their livelihood. Without the contribution of 'Dhakis' the flavour of Durga Puja remains incomplete.

The participation of people belonging to different castes and creeds, selling their different types of products in 'Mela' grounds during Puja and the playing of 'Dhaks' in front of Puja pandals are well integrated with each other. The former has an economic aspect while the latter has a cultural aspect. Thus, the cultural and economic fusion of Durga Puja is of utmost importance to enlighten the spirit of joy and to foster upon the economic importance among the Indian people and abroad.

## Electronic vehicles have become a significant aspect of today's automobile landscape

Ashijeet Sarkar

Economics (Honours), Semester IV

### **\*INTRODUCTION\*:**

Electric vehicles (EVs) have increasingly become a significant aspect of today's automotive landscape due to their potential to address environmental and economic concerns. In contemporary society, EVs are at the forefront of efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change.

Electric vehicles (EVs) are cars that use electric motors for propulsion instead of internal combustion engines. Here are some key details:

### **1. \*Types of EVs\*:**

- **\*Battery Electric Vehicles (BEVs)\*:** These are fully electric and rely solely on batteries for power. Examples include the Tesla Model 3 and Nissan Leaf.
- **\*Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEVs)\*:** These have both an electric motor and a gasoline engine. They can be charged via an external power source and can run on electric power alone for short distances. Examples include the Chevrolet Volt and Mitsubishi Outlander PHEV.
- **\*Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEVs)\*:** These combine a traditional internal combustion engine with an electric motor but cannot be plugged in to charge. The battery is charged through regenerative braking and the engine. Examples include the Toyota Prius and Honda Insight.

### **2. \*Charging\*:**

- **\*Home Charging\*:** Most EV owners charge their vehicles at home using a standard outlet or a dedicated home charging station.
- **\*Public Charging\*:** There are various types of public chargers, including Level 2 chargers (which are faster than home charging) and DC fast chargers (which can rapidly charge an EV's battery).

3. **\*Range\***: Modern EVs offer a range that typically varies from 150 to over 300 miles on a single charge, depending on the model and battery size.

4. **\*Benefits\***:

- **\*Environmental Impact\***: EVs produce zero tailpipe emissions, which helps reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases.

- **\*Lower Operating Costs\***: Electricity is generally cheaper than gasoline, and EVs often have fewer moving parts, which can mean lower maintenance costs.

5. **\*Challenges\***:

- **\*Range Anxiety\***: Concerns about the availability of charging stations and the distance an EV can travel on a single charge.

- **\*Charging Infrastructure\***: Availability and accessibility of charging stations can vary by location.

6. **\*Incentives\***: Many governments offer incentives for EV purchases, such as tax credits, rebates, and access to carpool lanes.

**\*CONCLUSION\***:

EV technology continues to evolve, with improvements in battery technology, charging infrastructure, and overall vehicle performance.

## ট্রামলাইনের জটিলতা

অর্কদেব কপাট,

পঞ্চম সেমেস্টার, অর্থনীতি বিভাগ

২০২৩-এর মার্চ মাসের এক দুপুর বেলা,আমি এক ভয়ানক ঘটনার সাক্ষী ছিলাম। CU-র Main

Campus থেকে বাড়ি ফেরার বাস ধরেছিলাম।সবে বাসটি কলেজ স্ট্রীট জাংশন পার হব হব করছে। একটা পুরনো ট্রাম বিধান সরণীর রাস্তায় পাতা ট্রামলাইন ধরে যাচ্ছিল। হঠাৎ সেটা আমাদের বাসের সামনে এসে পড়ল। কি মুশকিল দেখো দেখি ! ট্রাম কন্ডাক্টার বাইরে বেড়িয়ে এসে বলছিল,” তুমহরা বাস কো পিছে জানা হোগা” । বাস কন্ডাক্টার-এর পাল্টা সুরে জবাব, “না বাস পিছে যাবে না”। ব্যস এই নিয়ে লেগে গেল তুমুল ঝগড়া। ফলে ট্রাফিক জ্যাম শুরু হতে আর কতক্ষণ ! আমি



অবশ্য পুরনো ট্রাম চলছে দেখে খুব নস্টালজিক হয়ে পড়েছিলাম। মনে মনে আমি শ্রেয়া ঘোষালের গান ধরলাম, “চৌরাস্তায় সারি ট্রামলাইন.....” আর নিজেকে একজন ট্রামের সওয়ারি ভাবলাম। হয়তো ট্রাম আর বাস কন্ডাক্টারের মধ্যে ঝগড়া চলতেই থাকতো,যদি না একজন ট্রাফিক পুলিশ এসে তাদের মধ্যে মিটমাট না করাতো। আসলে দীর্ঘদিন ওই ট্রামলাইনে নিয়মিত ট্রাম না চলাচলের জন্য বাসগুলোর অনেক সুবিধা হচ্ছিল\*\*। অনেকেই ট্রামলাইনগুলো তুলে দেওয়ার দাবি জানিয়েছিলেন। ওই লাইনের উপর দিয়ে চলাচলের সময় হামেশাই দুর্ঘটনা হচ্ছে। ভাগ্য ভালো যে আমাদের বাসটা ট্রামটাকে পেরোতে গিয়ে কোনো দুর্ঘটনার কবলে পড়েনি।

[ \*\*N. B: -Due to traffic congestion caused by plying of more private vehicles and illegal car parking or illegal acquisition of footpaths by street hawkers, pedestrians are victims to accidents. The trams cannot able to run on tracks due to lack of space caused by this traffic congestion. This traffic congestion must be controlled.]

\*Picture Source: -Google



## NEW GENERATION: IMPACT OF EQUITY MARKET

Sayantan sadhukhan,

Economics Department, Semester VI

In recent years, the stock market has become increasingly relevant to the new generation. With the rise of technology and easy access to investment opportunities, more and more young people are turning to the stock market as a way to secure their financial future. This shift is not only changing the way young people view investing but also has a significant impact on the overall economy and financial landscape.

One of the key reasons behind the growing interest in the stock market among the new generation is the ease of access provided by online trading platforms and mobile apps. These platforms have made it simpler for anyone with an internet connection to buy and sell stocks, eliminating the need for a traditional broker. This democratization of investing has empowered young people to take control of their financial future and start investing at an earlier age.



Additionally, the rise of social media and online communities has played a significant role in popularizing the stock market among the new generation. Platforms like Reddit and Twitter have become hubs for discussing stock picks, investment strategies, and market trends. This online discourse has provided a space for young investors to learn from each other, share their experiences, and stay informed about the latest developments in the market.

Furthermore, the stock market has proven to be a lucrative investment opportunity for many young people. With the potential for high returns, investing in the stock market has become an attractive option for those looking to grow their wealth over time. Many young investors have seen significant gains in their portfolios, further injecting their enthusiasm for investing in stocks.

The impact of the new generation's involvement in the stock market is not limited to individual investors. The collective influence of these young investors has the power to move markets and influence stock prices. The phenomenon of social media-driven stock

rallies, such as the GameStop saga, has demonstrated the potential of retail investors to disrupt traditional market dynamics and challenge institutional investors.

Moreover, the influx of young investors into the stock market has the potential to reshape the financial industry as a whole. As more young people embrace investing and demand more transparent, sustainable, and socially responsible investment options, companies and financial institutions are being forced to adapt to meet the evolving needs of this new generation of investors.

In conclusion, the impact of the stock market on the new generation is significant and far-reaching. It is changing the way young people approach investing, shaping market dynamics, and influencing the financial industry as a whole. As more young investors continue to actively participate in the stock market, their influence will only grow stronger, and the role they play in shaping the future of finance will become increasingly prominent.



## **Chandrayaan-3: India's Next Leap in Lunar Exploration**

**Kousik Mondol**

**Economics, IDC, Semester- 2**

**Chandrayaan-3 is the newest lunar mission from the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It represents a significant step forward for India's space program. The primary goal of Chandrayaan-3 is to achieve a soft landing on the Moon and to explore its surface with a rover. This mission follows Chandrayaan-2, which successfully put an orbiter around the Moon in 2019 but faced difficulties when its lander crashed during the final stages of descent. Learning from that experience, ISRO has worked hard to improve the technology and systems used in Chandrayaan-3 to ensure a successful landing this time.**

**One key difference between Chandrayaan-2 and Chandrayaan-3 is the absence of an orbiter in the new mission. Since the orbiter from Chandrayaan-2 is still operational and sending valuable data back to Earth, Chandrayaan-3 will only consist of a lander and a rover. This streamlined approach allows ISRO to focus on the crucial task of landing on the Moon and deploying the rover for exploration. The lander is designed to touch down gently on the lunar surface, where it will release the rover to start its scientific work.**

**The Rover's mission on the Moon is packed with exciting scientific objectives. It is equipped with instruments to analyze the composition of the lunar soil and rocks, which can provide insights into the Moon's history and evolution. One of the most important tasks for the rover is to search for water ice on the Moon. Water is a precious resource that could support future human missions to the Moon and even Mars. Discovering water on the Moon would be a major breakthrough, as it could be used to produce oxygen and fuel, making long-term lunar exploration more feasible.**

**Chandrayaan-3 is not just about scientific discovery; it also represents a huge achievement for India's space program. Successfully landing on the Moon would place India in an elite group of countries that have managed this difficult task, alongside the United States, Russia, and China. This mission showcases the growing capabilities of ISRO and highlights India's increasing role in space exploration. It also serves as an inspiration to young Indians, showing them that their country can compete with the best in the world in advanced technology and scientific research.**

**The mission's success is also crucial for future space exploration efforts. Landing on the Moon and operating a rover there is a complex challenge that involves precise navigation, careful planning, and advanced technology. The experience gained from Chandrayaan-3 will help ISRO develop more ambitious missions in the future, possibly**

including human missions to the Moon or Mars. Each successful mission builds confidence and expertise, paving the way for even greater achievements.

Chandrayaan-3 has faced its share of challenges, including delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, but the determination and hard work of ISRO's scientists and engineers have kept the mission on track. Their efforts reflect a commitment to pushing the boundaries of what is possible in space exploration. As Chandrayaan-3 prepares for its journey, it carries the hopes and dreams of millions of Indians. This mission is more than just a technical endeavour; it is a symbol of India's aspirations and its drive to explore the unknown.

In conclusion, Chandrayaan-3 is a critical mission for India's space program, aiming to achieve a successful lunar landing and conduct important scientific research. It builds on the lessons learned from Chandrayaan-2 and showcases India's growing expertise in space technology. By successfully landing on the Moon and exploring its surface, Chandrayaan-3 will not only contribute to our understanding of the Moon but also inspire future generations and strengthen India's position in the global space community. This mission represents a significant leap forward for ISRO and for India as a whole, demonstrating that with determination and innovation, even the sky is not the limit.

## **You're The Explanation of Mountain**

**Priyasha Nandi**

**Economics (H), Semester VI**

**You are as bland as a cloudy fall afternoon  
Serene, gentle like the dark hills surrounded by green plants  
Not as splendour as a snow-capped mountain, but still glorious  
The beauty of which brings peace to the eyes, make the clotted blood of the heart flows.**

**You're prayed like the scattered wind before the storm  
As rare as a house in the lap of a mountain but inexpensive  
Like a wonder to see dreamland to a woman who's inborn forlorn  
Strange but true like all dreams come true suddenly.**

**You are as desirable as an empty graveyard on a lap of hill  
Where even if someone dies by putting head in his lap, will attain heaven  
Like a misty land surrounded by mountains, which no one wanted through the fondness  
of eyes  
I saw through motherly eyes that if I could love, this land would be more valuable than  
gold-wrapped land.**

**You're the eternal way on the valley between the mountains  
The heart prays that the journey could never end  
On that journey weary life finds infinite rest  
The shade of a roadside tree comforts the motherless woman like a mother's lap.**

**You are as honeyed as the mountain breeze  
The sound of which quickens the staggered heart of the passer-by  
Just imagining the sound of the wind is enough to survive a hot afternoon  
The passer-by wants to buy that sound to listen that throughout the day-night.**

**You are the divine resilient mountain whose contiguity gives life even to stones  
During heavy rains, the plants giggle on the stone body  
Your plants embrace the stone with wide arms  
The stone understand that if the touch is sacred, then even the stone turned alive.**

**You are as extensive as that mountain, resolute, chaste  
Whom I can embrace to dream of sky-kissing limit  
From whose arms the softness of the clouds can be touched  
Overcoming the inertia of the grey mind in whose arms comes the incessant rain  
In your touch, all sacred, heavenly, tender, divine descriptions of beauty  
And you! You're the mountain, the mountain of my eternal love.**

## সংগ্রাম

সৌমাল্য চৌধুরী

অর্থনীতি বিভাগ (General), সেমিস্টার -

একদিকেতে চলছে গুলি  
একদিকেতে বোমার ক্রোধ,  
"আমিই রাজা" এই বলে তারা  
চালিয়ে চলেছে তাদের শ্রোত।

গরীব মানুষ দিন আনে খায়  
"নিচু জাত" বলে তাদের মার  
দোষ কি ওদের বলতে পারো  
ওরাও মানুষ, নয় জানোয়ার!

হিন্দু - মুসলিম করো ভাগাভাগি  
এই করে পাও কিসের সুখ?  
এক বৃত্তের ই দুইটি কুসুম  
মোরাই একত্র দেশের মুখ!

"জাত" বলে যে হয়না কিছু  
"মানুষ" মোদের সবার মান,  
মোদের ধর্ম মনুষ্যত্ব -  
একই সুরে গাইবো গান!

এর বিরুদ্ধে বলবে যারা  
ঠুকে দাও তার দেওয়ালে মাথ  
সংগ্রাম করো যুদ্ধ করো,  
" হক " মোদের শেষ কথা!

ভালোবাসাতেই ভাই বোন মোরা  
মন্দির - মসজিদ বাজায় বাঁশি,  
শ্লোগানের শ্লোগানে কলরব তোলো -  
আমরা সবাই ভারতবাসী

## রবীন্দ্রনাথ ও আবগে

### রবীন্দ্রনাথ ও অর্থনীতি

ডঃ পামেলা পাল

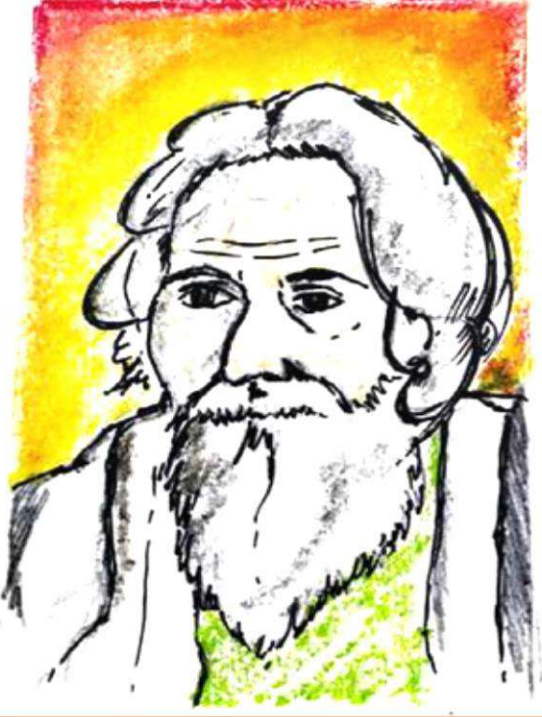
অধ্যাপিকা, অর্থনীতি বিভাগ

ভারতবর্ষে স্বাধীনতার পরবর্তীকালের ইতিহাস পর্যালোচনা করলে ভারতীয় অর্থনীতির এক অতি রুগ্ন, অচল, অব্যবস্থার ছবি আমাদের সামনে ফুটে উঠে বারবার। কৃষকদের অসংরক্ষিত প্রজাস্বত্ব, প্রাচীন ও অনুন্নত কৃষি-পদ্ধতি, স্বল্প ও অপরিপূর্ণ উৎপাদনশীলতা, অশিক্ষা ও অস্বাস্থ্যকর পরিবেশ, বংশানুক্রমিক ঋণের বোঝা, গ্রামীণ ঋণের ও প্রতুলতা এবং সামগ্রিক দুর্বল আর্থ-সামাজিক পরিকাঠামোর মাধ্যমে কৃষকদের শোষণ এবং নিপীড়ন অর্থনৈতিক তথা সামগ্রিক উন্নয়নের প্রতিটি দরজাকেই বন্ধ করে ফেলেছিল। ঊনবিংশ শতাব্দীর পরবর্তী পর্যায়ে ভারতবর্ষের শিল্প তথা গ্রামীণ আর্থিক পরিকাঠামোর পরিবর্তনের যে প্রচেষ্টা করা হয় তার উল্লেখ কবিশুরু রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের লেখনীতে বারবারই হয়েছে। শিল্পায়নের অগ্রগতির মাধ্যমে গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের নিরিখে রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের দূরদর্শিতা, অসীম দর্শনিক পরিধি ও তার বহুমাত্রিকতা আজ একবিংশ শতাব্দীর উন্নয়নের বিপুল ব্যাপ্তির মধ্যেও বহু অনুন্নত এবং উন্নয়নশীল দেশের ক্ষেত্রে অনেকাংশেই প্রযোজ্য এবং কার্যকরী। অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে কৃষিপন্থী ও শিল্পবিশ্বাসী এই দুই ধরনের মানসিকতার এক অদ্ভুত বিতর্ক চলতেই থাকে যেখানে তারা পারস্পরিক নির্ভরশীলতা ভুলে একক পন্থায় অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধিতে অগ্রহী। ফলত: সে পন্থা ও তার ফসল কোনটাই অর্থনৈতির শ্রীবৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে কার্যকরী হয়না। তাই এই সন্ধিক্ষেত্রে এক বিকল্প পন্থা উন্মোচনে রবীন্দ্রভাবনা ও দর্শনকে এক নতুন আঙ্গিকে দেখা যেতেই পারে।

পারিবারিক জামিদারি দেখাশোনার কারণে রবীন্দ্রনাথ শিলাইদহে (কুষ্টিয়া), সাজাদপুর (পাবনা) ও পূর্ব পাকিস্তান (বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশ) পাতিসর (রাজশাহী) জেলায় বেশ কিছু দিন কাটিয়ে ছিলেন এবং গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতির কিছু বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞতার সম্মুখীন হয়েছিলেন। তাঁর কথায় " When I lived in the villages like Shilaidaha, Patisar etc. then I first encountered the village life. Then my business was zamindari. Our subjects came to me with complaints regarding their misery and woes. I have realized the picture of village life from these incidents."



তাঁর মনন ও ভাবনা তাঁর সাহিত্যে বহুমাাত্রায় প্রতিফলিত। 'পল্লী প্রকৃতি', 'রাশিয়ার চিঠি', 'সমবায় নীতি' এবং বিভিন্ন সম্মেলনে তাঁর বক্তৃতায় (Provincial Conference at Nator (1897), Provincial Conference of Pabna Congress (1908)) তিনি দরিদ্র কৃষক ও গ্রামীণ পল্লী



Picture taken by: Debabrata Pally,  
Economics Hons., Ex-Student

প্রকৃতির সামগ্রিক সামাজিক-অর্থনৈতিক দুরাবস্থা ও তার মুক্তির সম্ভব উপায় তুলে ধরেছিলেন। রবীন্দ্রনাথ মনে করতেন, তৎকালীন পরিস্থিতিতে গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতিকে পুনরুজ্জীবিত করা ও সমাজ ব্যবস্থাকে সাবলম্বী করে তোলই আমাদের প্রাথমিক কাজ। তিনি বলেছেন, “আমাদের গ্রামের স্বকীয় শাসনকার্য আমাদের নিজেদের হাতে নিতে হইবে .....চাষীকে আমরাই রক্ষা করিব,.....কৃষির উন্নতি আমরাই সাধন করিব”। বাস্তববাদী রবীন্দ্রনাথ চেয়েছিলেন, “চাষীকে আত্ম শক্তিতে দৃঢ় করে তুলতে হবে এই ছিল আমার অভিপ্রায়.....জমি স্বত্ব ন্যায়ত জমিদারের নয়, সে চাষির... সমবায়নীতি অনুসারে চাষের ক্ষেত্র একত্র করে চাষ না করতে পারলে কৃষির উন্নতি হতে পারেনা”।

রবীন্দ্রনাথের ভাবনায় ছিল উন্নত কৃষি কৌশল, বৈজ্ঞানিক কৃষি গবেষণা, উন্নত সমবায় ব্যাংক এবং সমবায় সমিতি, কুটির শিল্প এবং শিক্ষাগত সুবিধা। তিনি বলেছেন,

“মূল কাথাটা এই, রায়তদের বুদ্ধি নেই, বিদ্যা নেই, শক্তি নেই,.....তারা কোন মতেই নিজেদের রক্ষা করতে জানে না...”। তাঁর অর্থনৈতিক চিন্তার সূচনাই হয় গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতির মাধ্যম। আর তাই তাঁর ভাবনার মূলে রয়েছে সংগঠন। ঠাকুর সমবায় আন্দোলনের উপর জোর দিয়েছিলেন বারবার। অর্থনীতিবিদ অমর্ত্য সেন বলেছেন, ‘মানব উন্নয়ন সূচক’ দ্বারা এক জন মানুষের ক্ষমতা এবং উন্নয়নের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নকে নির্ধারণ করার এই দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি আটের দশকে



ঠাকুরের ভাবনায় উপস্থিত ।

রবীন্দ্রনাথ. তার 'স্বদেশী সমাজ' এ একটি স্বশাসিত এবং আত্মনির্ভরশীল সমাজ সচেতনভাবে ফুটিয়ে ছিলেন । তিনি বুঝেছিলেন দরিদ্র মানুষের সাহায্যের, অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্য চাই বিনিয়োগ, “in such aid programmes, an attempt has been made to relate the interests of the rich people with the welfare of the common people, but in most cases, the welfare objectives do not precede the self-interests of the donors” (RR: Vol-13, 1990). ১৯৮০ সাল থেকে বিশ্ব ব্যাংক, আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিল এবং অন্যান্য আন্তর্জাতিক আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে আর্থিক সহায়তা দিয়ে বিশ্বের অনুন্নত এবং উন্নয়নশীল দেশ গুলিতে দারিদ্র্য ও বেকারত্ব সমস্যার সমাধান করার বিভিন্ন প্রচেষ্টা করা হলেও এই সাহায্যের সাথে সংযুক্ত ছিল প্রচুর শর্ত, তাঁর কথায়, “Distribution of capital in an artificial way is useless; capital has to be generated in a true way.” তাঁর মতে,: “Sometimes it is said that if we can revert to our old simple life style requiring fewer factors to satisfy our needs, then the problem of poverty can be solved at its base.”

রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর একজন অর্থনীতিবিদ ছিলেন না, তাই হয়ত অর্থনীতির প্রাসঙ্গিক পরিভাষার ব্যবহার তাঁর লেখনীতে ছিল না । কিন্তু বর্তমানে অমর্ত্য সেন তথা আধুনিক অর্থনীতিবিদরা 'মানব মূলধন গঠন' হিসাবে যে সকল বৈশিষ্ট্যকে (দারিদ্র্য, কৃষি শ্রমিকের শ্রম এবং গড় মজুরি হার, সঠিক শিক্ষা, প্রশিক্ষণ প্রভৃতি) গুরুত্ব দিয়ে থাকে তা রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর লেখনীতে পরোক্ষভাবে নির্দেশিত হয়েছে, আর এখানেই তার ভাবনার প্রাসঙ্গিকতা আজও সুস্পষ্ট । ১৯১৩ সালে নোবেল পুরস্কার থেকে পাওয়া অর্থমূল রবীন্দ্রনাথ শান্তিনিকেতনে তাঁর স্কুলে দান করেছিলেন এবং পাতিসর কৃষি ব্যাংক তহবিলে (এক লক্ষ আশি হাজার টাকা) বিনিয়োগ করেছিলেন, যার উদ্দেশ্য ছিলো কৃষকদের আরো কম সুদের হারে ঋণ সরবরাহ করা । কৃষি ব্যাংক এবং সমবায় সমিতি গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নের জন্য কতটা প্রয়োজনীয় তা আজও আমরা জানি কিন্তু আশ্চর্যের বিষয় এই যে তার ইতিবাচক বাস্তবায়ন রবীন্দ্রনাথ বহু আগেই করে গেছেন । এমনকি সমবায় গঠনের মাধ্যমে ক্ষুদ্রঋণ কর্মসূচির দ্বারা বিভিন্ন কুটির শিল্পের উন্নয়নের পথ ও প্রয়োজনীয়তা সম্পর্কে সাধারণ গ্রামবাসীকে সচেতন করে তোলার পিছনেও তাঁর অবদান অনস্বীকার্য। সুতরাং, গ্রামীণ পুনর্গঠন, উন্নয়নশীল চিন্তাধারা ও উপযুক্ত বাস্তবায়নে রবীন্দ্রদর্শন আমাদের শিক্ষণীয়। ১৯২৭ সালে, বিশ্বভারতী কেন্দ্রীয় সমবায় ব্যাংক তিনশত বর্গ মাইল এলাকা, দুই লক্ষ জনসংখ্যা এবং তিনটি দক্ষিণ বীরভূম পুলিশ স্টেশন উপর অধিক্ষেত্র নিয়ে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়। এ ছাড়াও দুই শত সমবায় সমিতি প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় কৃষি ঋণ, সেচ এবং শস্য মজুতের উন্নতির জন্য। কবির প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য ছিল গ্রামাঞ্চলে কুটির শিল্প ও কারুশিল্পের পুনরুজ্জীবনের মাধ্যমে একটি বিকল্প আয় উৎস বিকাশ করা । এই লক্ষে তিনি চামড়ার কাজ, সেলাই, তক্ষণ, স্থানীয় শিল্প ও কারুশিল্প- এর প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্র এবং শান্তিনিকেতনে ও শান্তিনিকেতন এর একাডেমিক বিভাগের ছাত্রদের বৃত্তিমূলক প্রশিক্ষণের জন্য ১৯২২ সালে 'শিল্পভবন' নামে একটি পৃথক ইউনিটের প্রতিস্থাপন করেন।

পরিশেষে বলা যায়, বিশ্লেষক রবীন্দ্রনাথের অর্থনৈতিক চিন্তা ও তাঁর কবিসত্তা অবিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে জরিত। রবীন্দ্রনাথ শুধু বিশ্বকবিই ছিলেন না , তিনি ছিলেন যুগের শ্রেষ্ঠ মানবতাবাদী ও সমাজবাদী। তাই দেশ তথা মানুষের উন্নয়নের প্রতি তাঁর সজাগ দৃষ্টি ও দায়বদ্ধতা দুটোই ছিল । তাই সময়ের এই সন্ধিক্ষণে রবীন্দ্রভাবনা এক নতুন আঙ্গিকে তুলে ধরে তাঁর প্রদর্শিত পথ ধরে সার্বিক উন্নয়ন ও দেশের সমৃদ্ধিই হওয়া উচিত আমাদের লক্ষ্য।

**A TRIP TO JORASANKO THAKURBARI**

**Anushtup Routh**

**Economics Honours, Semester IV**

The Economics Department of City College had arranged an excursion to Jorasanko Thakurbari: the residence of the Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore on account of Rabindra Jayanti. Our professors had instructed us to report at the main gate of the residence at the stipulated time. We, the students were thrilled to visit the places where the poet had lived his entire life. Upon entering the premises, we were guided to the museum where the belongings of Tagore were preserved with utmost protection. The walls of Jorasanko Thakurbari held testimonials of the larger -than-life personality. There were lines of poems and songs written by Tagore framed on

the personality. Tagore’s visit to various countries, his duration of staying in that country and his works while He was staying in the particular country was beautifully portrayed by designing some of his rooms into the architectures of those specific countries. The museum also displayed works of Abanindranath Tagore, another genius from the Tagore family. Sculptures, paintings, handicrafts and the tools used by the artiste were preserved with utmost care. We, the students turned silent on realising the enormity of Tagore and his genius mind. I, personally felt numb when I assimilated the essence of a quote from Tagore’s poem which hung from one of the walls of Jorasanko Thakurbari. The quote says,

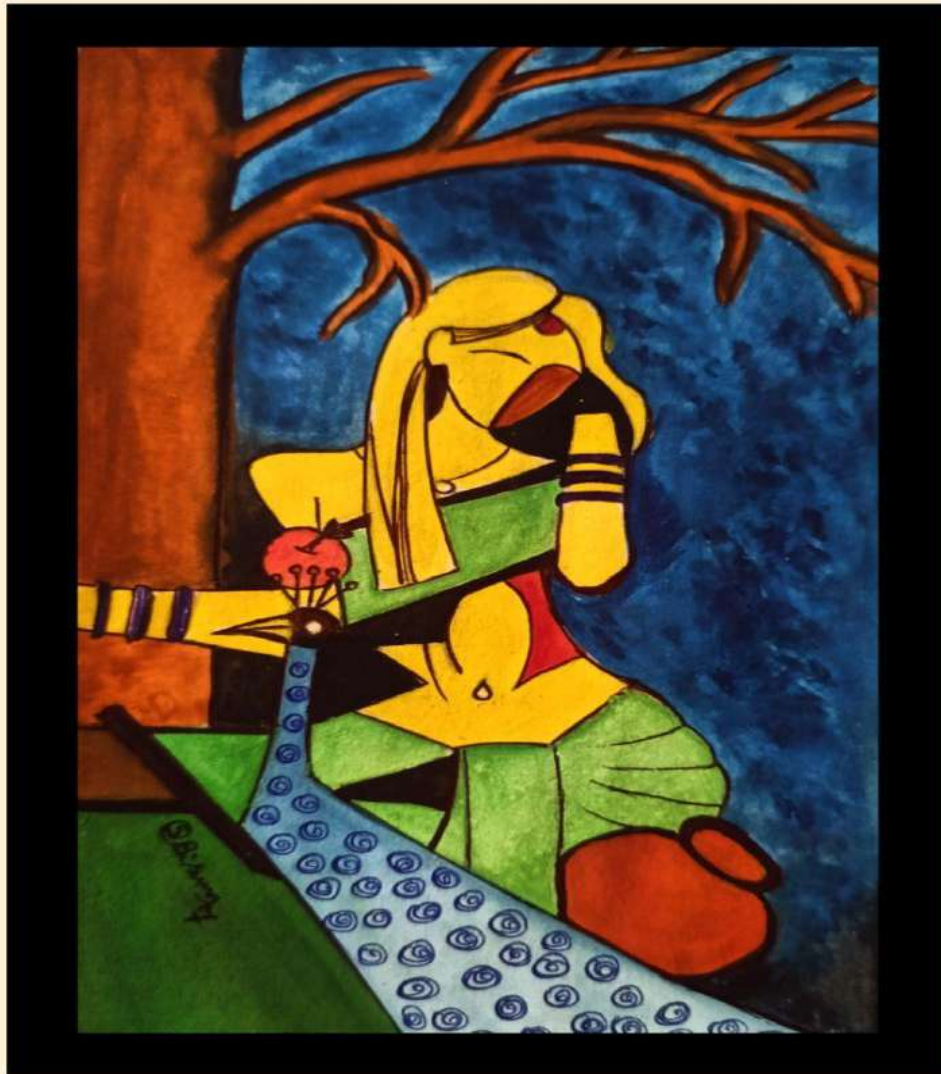
*“When I go from hence, let this be my parting word, that what I have seen is unsurpassable. I have tasted of the hidden honey of this lotus that expands on the ocean of light, and thus I am blessed—let this be my parting word.”*

We ended the day of our visit with some light refreshments outside the campus, leaving for our homes with a heart filled with new inspiration that we drew in from the Man who could write literally anything and everything.



the walls of the Museum. The room where he breathed his last sent chills down our spines as we stood silently trying to understand the magnitude of

# *Colorful Thoughts*



**Sayannya Biswas, IDC, Semester-1**



**Darpana Das, Economics General, Semester-2**



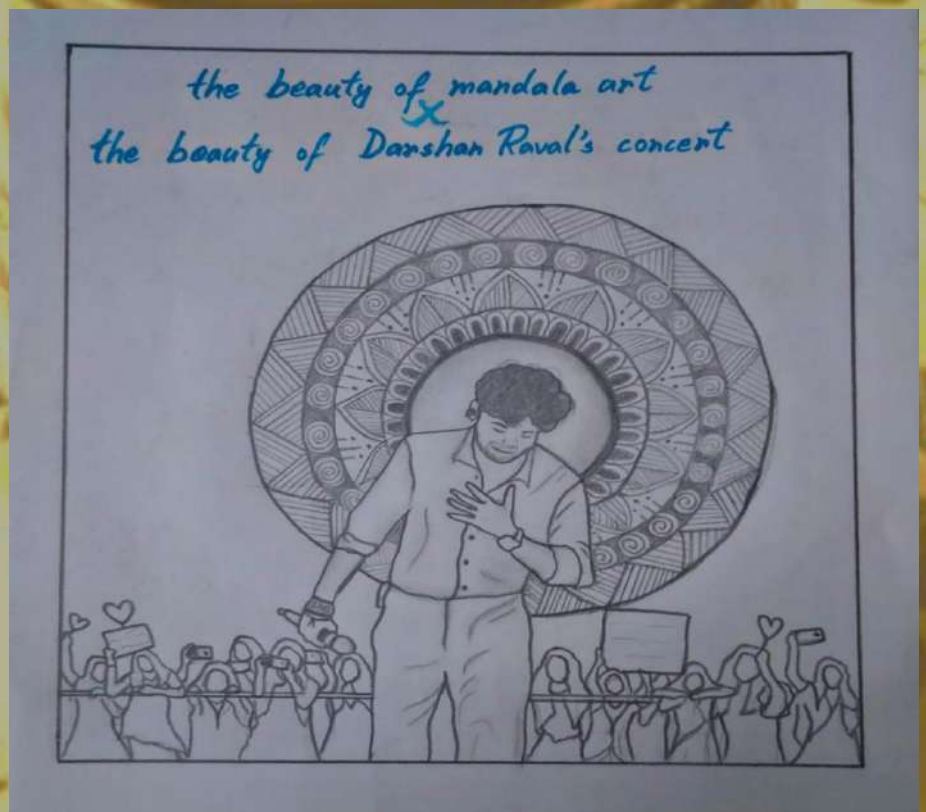
**Rupam Mondal,  
IDC, Semester-1**

**Megha Das  
IDC, Semester 1**





**Khushi Shaw**  
**MDC Semester 1, Economics**



**Rifa Sania**  
**IDC Semester 1, Economics**





**Hasifa Khatun**  
IDC Semester 1, Economics

**SNAPSHOTS**



**Priyasa Nandi**  
**Semester- VI , Economics(Hons.)**



**Arghya Roychowdhury, Semester- IV , Economics(Hons.)**



**Sneha Maji, Semester- VI , Economics(Hons.)**

The leaves got mingled with the drops yet peeping through it into its own existence , dew sits and falls but time doesn't move here .



The last rays don't hurt the eye , it's all serene and sometimes the call of melancholy

**Akankha Dutta, Economics (General), Semester- IV**



# Eco-Fun-Nomics



## Free trade first spread mostly through un-free means

Free trade spread around the world throughout the 19th century. But its spread mostly owed to something that you would not normally associate with the word 'free' -force, or at least the threat of using it. Colonisation was the obvious route to 'unfree free trade', as the colonial masters forced the subjugated countries to open up their trade completely. But even many non-colonized countries were forced to adopt free trade. Through 'gunboat diplomacy', they were forced to sign unequal treaties that deprived them of, among other things, tariff autonomy (the right to set its own tariffs). The most infamous unequal treaty is the Nanking Treaty that China was forced to sign in 1842, following its defeat in the Opium War, but all the Latin American countries, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey's predecessor), Persia (Iran today), and Siam (today's Thailand), and even Japan were subject to such treaties.



Q: Why you shouldn't date an economist?

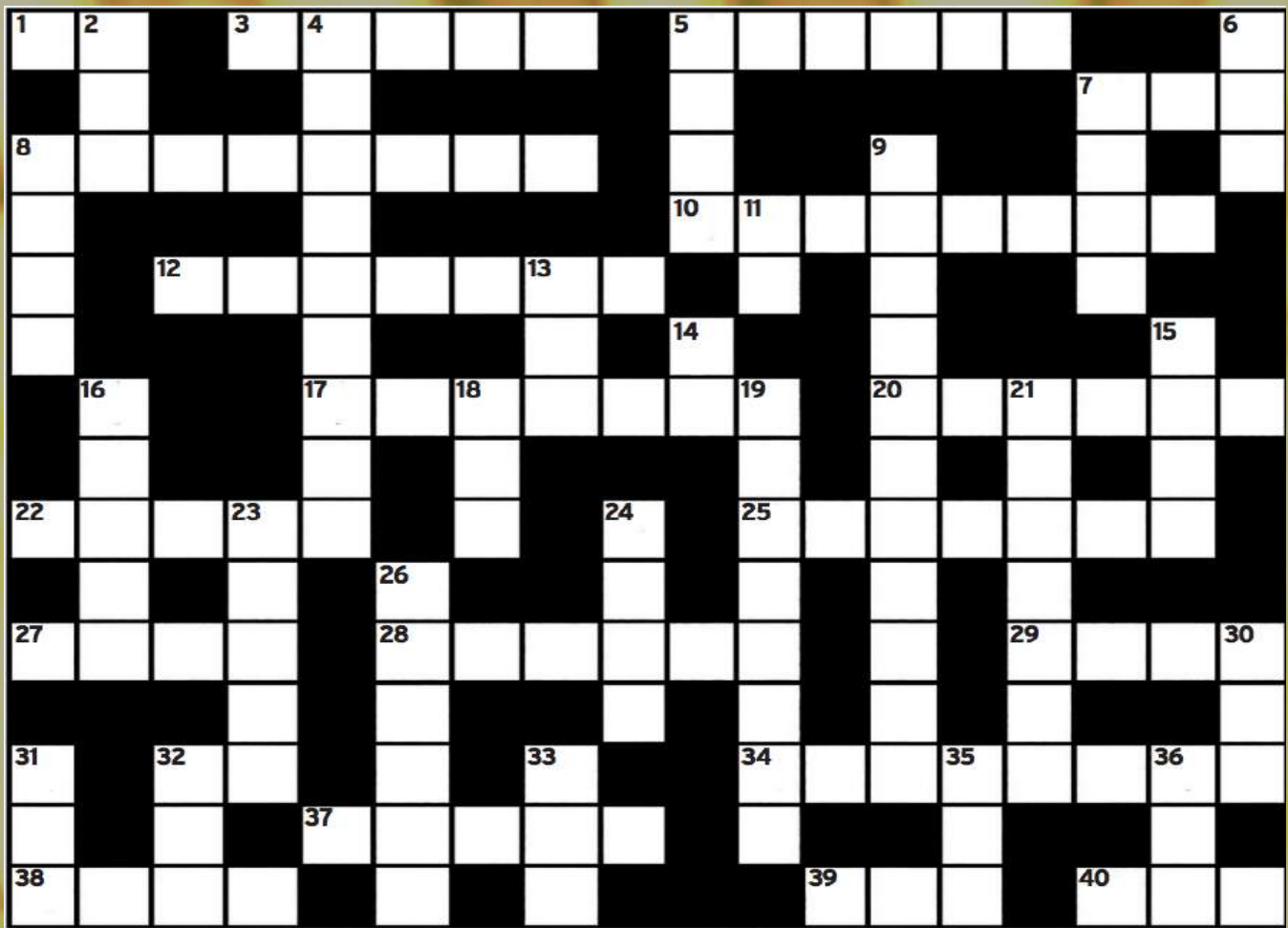
A: They will spend their lives trying to predict your behavior.

BT BusinessToday.in

Think outside the box

x	x	o
o	<del>o</del>	x
x	x	<del>o</del>

viccardomastellone.com



www.ecnmy.org

**20** To pay someone to do tasks for you (6)

**ACROSS**

**1** International organisation set up after WWII to encourage political and economic cooperation (2)

**3** Part ownership of a company that can be bought and sold in stock markets (5)

**5** Increase in goods and services production often used to define an economy's success (6)

**7** Anything given from one country to another for helping people in need (3)

**8** When a single business control most of a market or supply chain (8)

**10** An economy where buying and selling isn't regulated by the government (8)

**12** The amount of happiness or satisfaction you receive from each economic choice you make (7)

**17** Things people send abroad to sell (7)

**22** What has to be given up in order to have something (5)

**25** Done to British banks to try and contain the effects of the 2008 financial crisis (7)

**27** Continent which contains 60% of the world's people and 18% of its wealth (4)

**28** Economist-speak for work (6)

**29** One of any currency (4)

**32** The VIP at the centre of your economy (2)

**34** Name given to the policies of a central bank (8)

**37** Regular payments given in return for regular work (5)

**38** How people participate in democracy (4)

**39** Broadcaster funded by a compulsory license fee rather than ads (3)

**40** Political party that wants Scottish independence (3)

**DOWN**

- 2 Groups that work independently of any government and aren't interested in profits (3)
- 4 Bhutan measures this instead of GDP (9)
- 5 Surname of the statistician whose model is used to measure economic inequality (4)
- 6 The total worth of all the goods and services an economy produces in a year (3)
- 7 First name of the economist who came up with the 'Invisible Hand' (4)
- 8 Economist who developed theory of communism (4)
- 9 When businesses try to outdo each other to get the most customers and make the most profit (11)
- 11 52% of Brits said this when asked via referendum if they'd like to stay in the EU (2)
- 13 The number of degrees of global warming which almost all scientists agree would be catastrophic (3)
- 14 A British newspaper that specialises in economic and business stories (2)
- 15 A version of Brexit where the UK stays in the EU's Single Market or European Economic Area (4)

- 16 Thing of value that you can buy or sell (5)
- 18 To give someone money for work or stuff (3)
- 19 Loans to people with poor credit ratings (8)
- 21 Something that you can buy (7)
- 23 Swapping stuff; between individuals, businesses and customers, or countries (5)
- 24 A period of increased commercial activity within a business or economy (4)
- 26 The biggest economy of them all (6)
- 30 This billion-dollar industry is considered in trouble because of demographic changes (3)
- 31 Slang version of the job title given to the Bank of England's boss (3)
- 32 Abbreviated name for a policy where a government prints money to create full employment (3)
- 33 Money you pay to your bank or credit card company if you spend more than agreed (3)
- 35 Abbreviated name for customs union established in Europe by the Treaty of Rome (3)
- 36 When lots of people take their money out of a bank at once (3)

**Across**

1. UN 3. Share 5. Growth 7. Aid 8. Monopoly 10. Informal 12. Utility 17. Exports  
 20. Employ 22. Costs 25. Bailout 27. Asia 28. Labour 29. Unit 32. Me 34. Monetary  
 37. Wages 38. Vote  
 39 BBC 40. SNP

**Down**

2. NGO 4. Happiness 5. Gini 6. GDP 7. Adam 8. Marx 9. Competition 11. No 13. Two  
 14. FT 15. Soft 16. Goods 18. Pay 19. Subprime 21. Product 23. Trade 24. Boom  
 26. Global  
 30. Toy 31. Guv 32. MMT 33. Fee 35. EEC 36. Run

**Beyond Classroom- Insights and Extras**

**Student’s Week celebration in Our College**

**Arkaadeb Kapat,**  
Economics (Honours), Semester VI

Last January, our college had celebrated student’s week. Among the programmes of the student’s week, on 2nd January, an inter college quiz contest was organised in which 40 teams of three students had participated. Each team consists of some students of a particular subject wise department. The quiz contest comprises of two stages, viz:- preliminary and final. On the first stage, there was a written-based quiz round, consisting of 25 questions. Our team tried to answer as much questions as possible. The minimum qualifying score in the first round was 13. We did not hope that we would be able to qualify for the final stage. However, when the name of our team was declared, we really got surprised. Our team was qualified in the first round with a score of 14. Out of 40 teams, only six teams were qualified for the final stage. The final stage comprises of two stages, viz:-

1) Oral based quiz , 2) audio-visual quiz round. The rules of both of the rounds were same, which were :-1)Each correct answer yield 10 points, 2) Extra 5 points will be

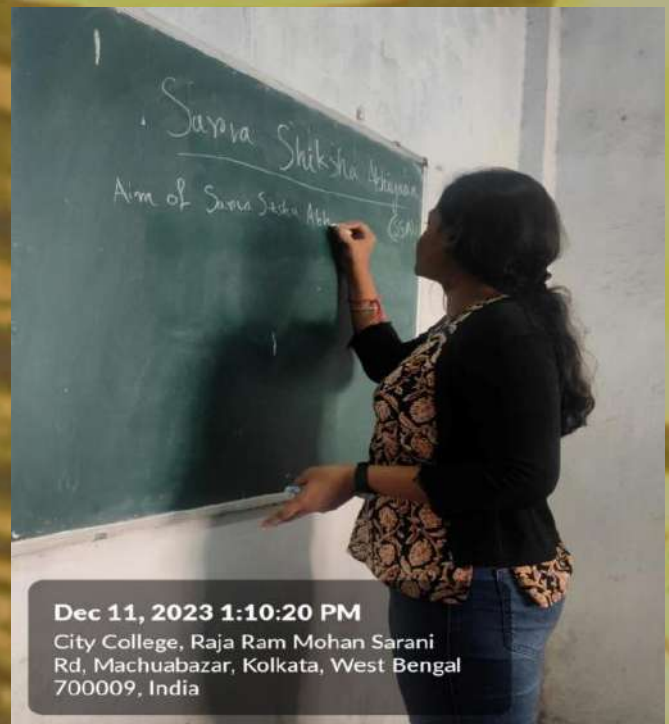
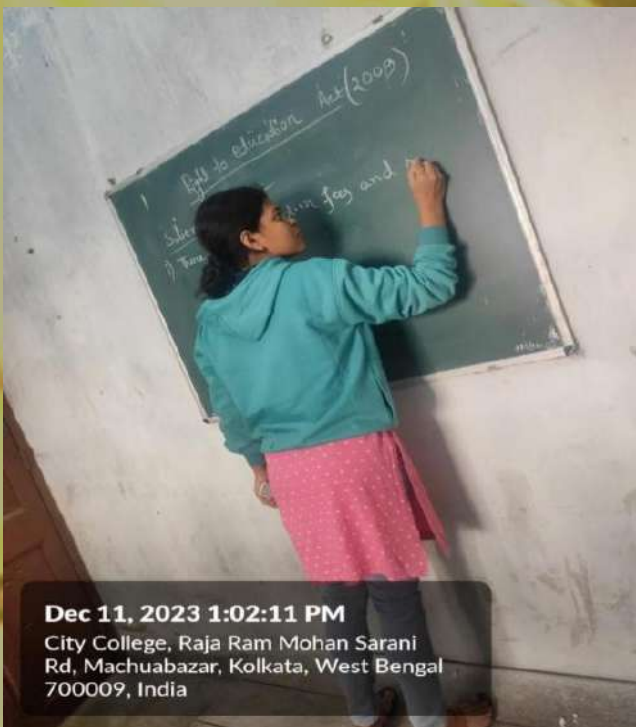


earned by any team if that team other than the concerned team answers the same question which would be asked to the concerned team .In the 1<sup>st</sup> round ,I could able to answer few questions while my friends answered some. The second round was more interesting; it consisted of G.K based test, viz:-name the famous spot or guess the name of the person and ad-guess test. I could only able to answer in the advertisement-guessing test confidently. Even if there were some questions, which could not be answerable by any of the teams, I answered those questions with zeal and confidence.

However, each team tried their level best to answer all the questions, especially zoology department of our college. The audiences had also participated in the contest fruitfully. Amidst a bit of tension and excitement among the teams, the quiz contest ended. Finally, when the result declared, it was found that our Economics department team stood the first position. Our joy knew no bounds. I was very glad and happy to be a part of this wonderful programme for which I would be very grateful to my college professors. I will keep the beautiful memory of this special day in the core of my heart forever.

## Glimpses of Student's Seminar

Our students are our strength. They are the bigger resource of our college who illuminate our department as well as our college by spreading their knowledge and thoughtful ideas about Economy, Society, Religion through their different presentations in the seminar. We are so fortunate to organize a number of departmental seminars every year to make our students such as bold, dignified and extroversion in personality.









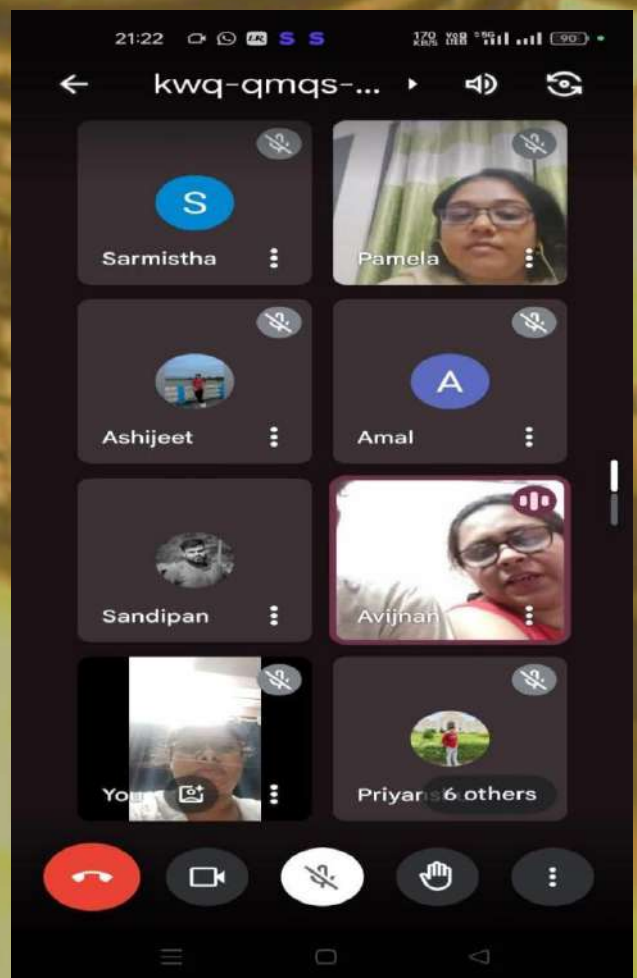
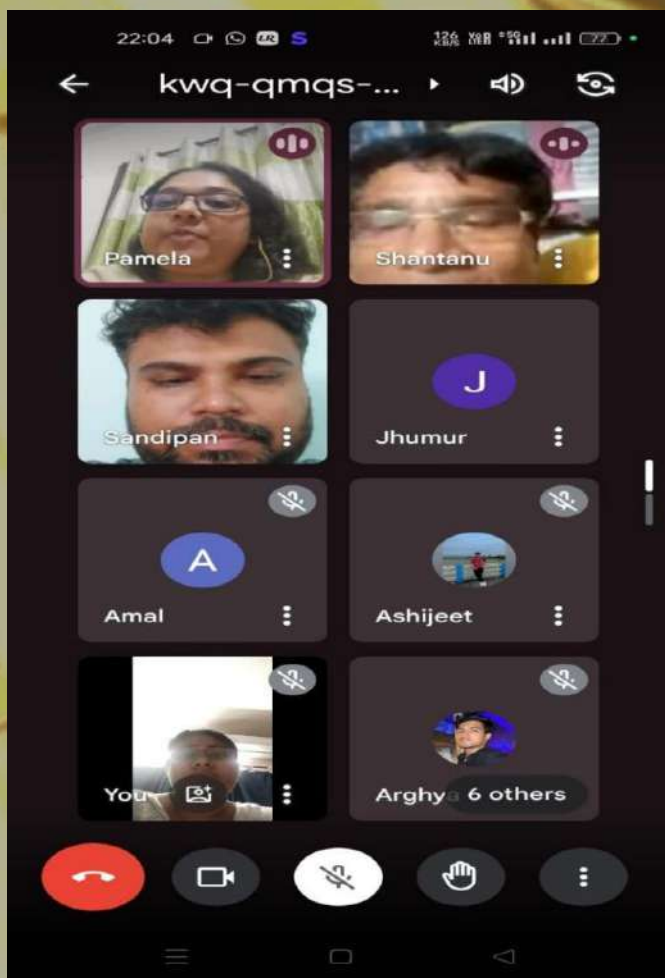
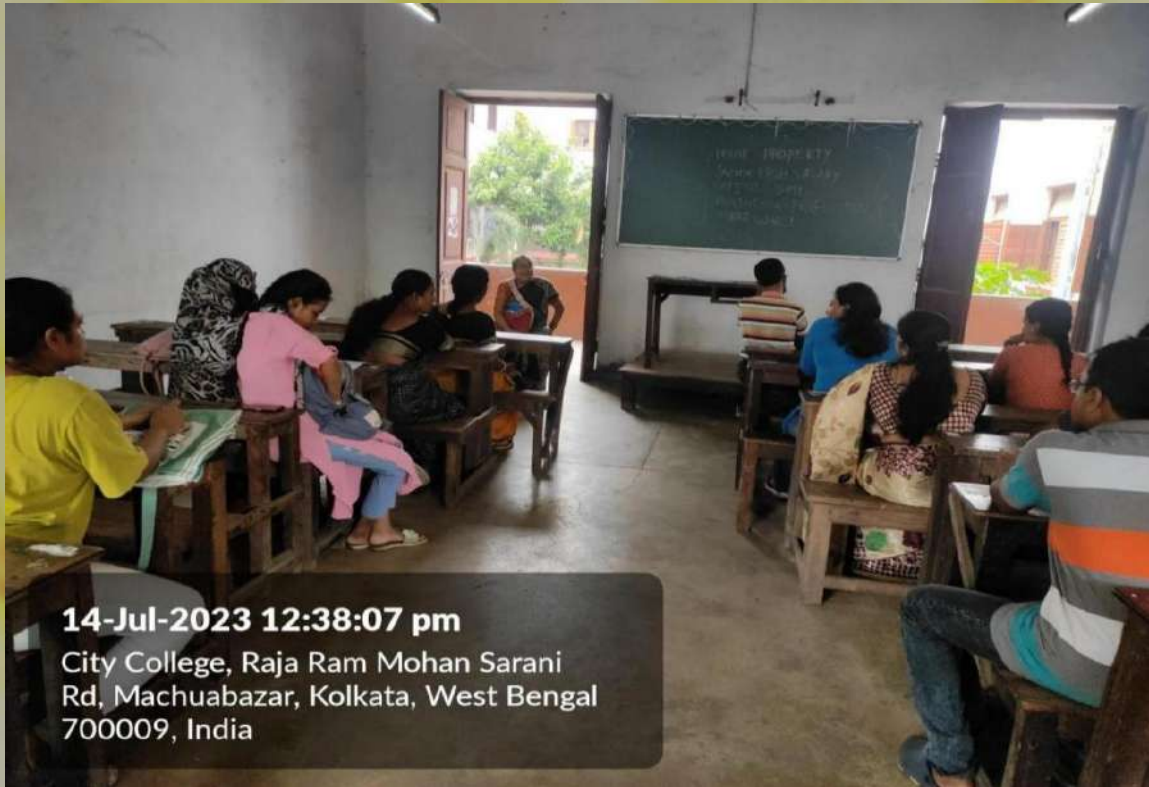
## Parent-Teacher Meetings, a Need in College

Parent-teacher meetings, often associated with early education, hold significant potential in the college landscape. The transition from high school to college represents a pivotal phase in a young adult’s life, marked by newfound independence, intellectual exploration, and personal growth. As students embark on this journey, the dynamic between parents, educators and students evolves, often prompting questions about the relevance of parent-teacher meetings in the college context. While traditionally associated with primary and secondary education, parent-teacher meetings can be valuable in supporting college students’ academic and personal development.

Parent-teachers meeting is organized among parents, students and teacher to discuss student's progress in college. Parent-teacher arranged a scheduled meeting for their low attendance and to discuss about their problem areas. Teachers believe that a strong partnership between the home and college will help the students succeed in college. If teachers schedule a meeting with parents, it does not necessarily mean that the student is in trouble. Teachers welcome input from the parents about their sons and daughters. Such information is necessary to know what student likes to do or in what prospect they are interested. Conducting a parent-teacher meeting instigates our students to improve their involvement not only in educational perspective, they are boosted towards participation in different cultural programmed arranged by our department and a significant portion of our students have encouraged us to articulate their thoughts and

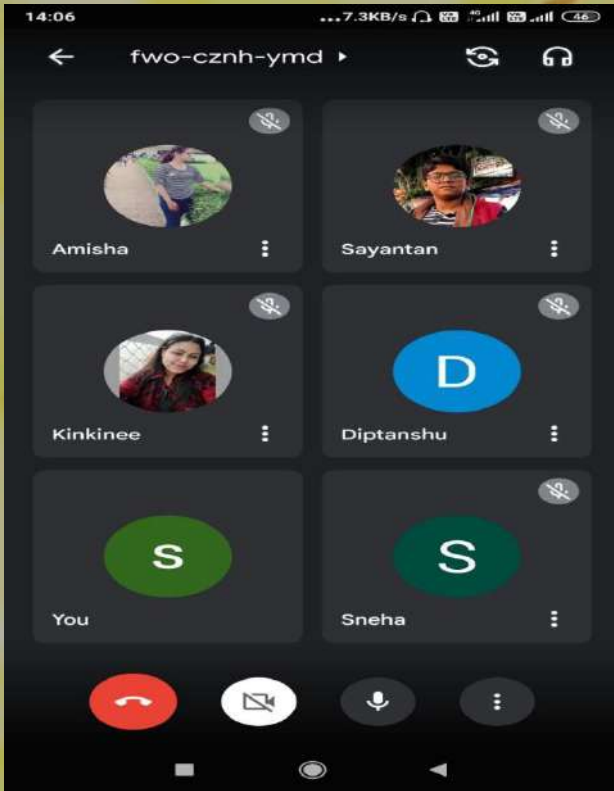


talents through the distinctly presentable format in our magazine. We are so fortunate that the parents' heartfelt support encourages our students to materialize different departmental activities.



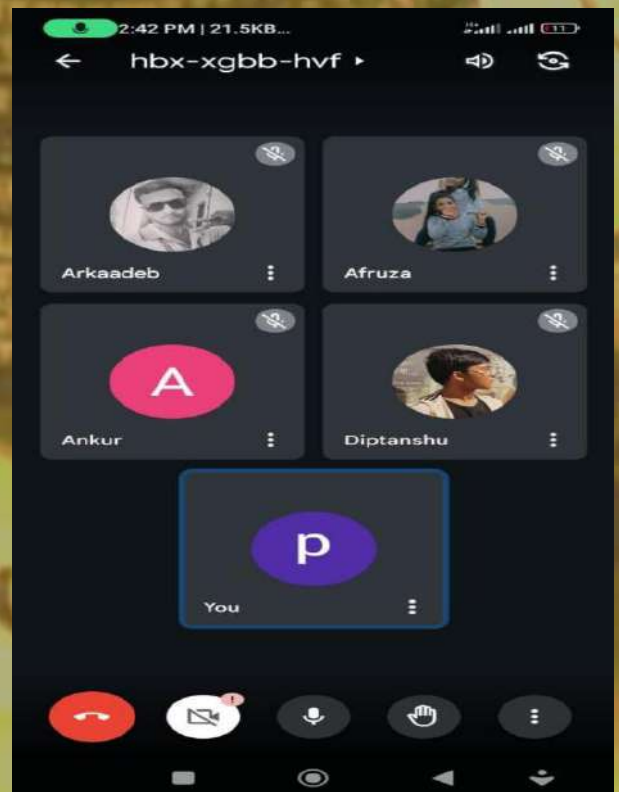
## Focusing on Remedial Classes and Remedial Education

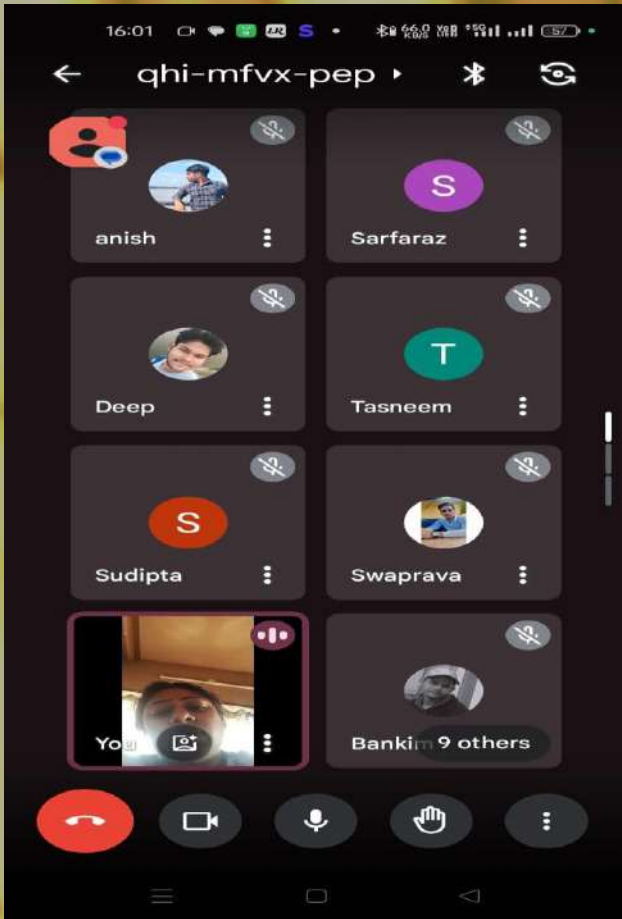
Remedial classes and remedial education are important because they provide students with the support they need to succeed academically. Economics General and Honours students who are struggling with a particular area of Economics may feel discouraged and disappointed which can lead to a lack of motivation and a decrease in student performance. Remedial classes provide these students with the resources they need to overcome these obstacles and achieve academic success.



In addition, remedial education helps to close the achievement gap between students from different socioeconomic backgrounds. Students from low-income families and underprivileged communities often lack

access to the same educational resources as their more affluent peers. Remedial classes improve student management and provide these students with the extra support they need to succeed academically, regardless of their socioeconomic background.

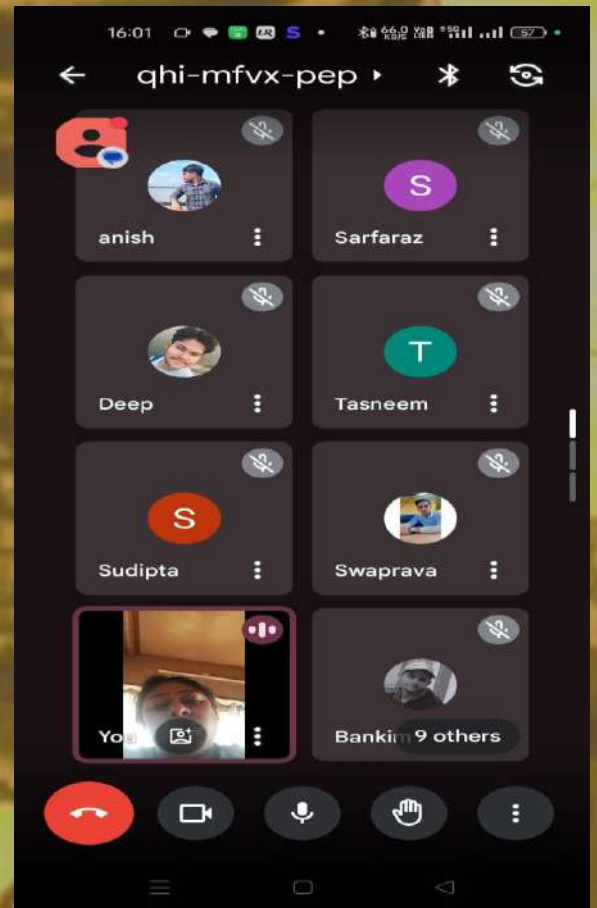




The Economics department has tried to organize several remedial classes in summer recess, Puja Vacation, Winter recess or in any spare time in the college both in the online and off-line mode which has shown the great impact on our students' academic performance. Identifying which students need remedial classes isn't as straightforward as it sounds. Every classroom has a unique blend of learners, each with their own strengths and struggles. This makes the task of pinpointing who requires extra help a complex one. Yet, getting this right is crucial. Because the right support at the right time can dramatically alter

a student's educational

trajectory. This can significantly boost both their skills and their confidence. Focus of the remedial class is not only bound to the week students, all students of our department are welcome for the extra classes.



## A Well-Structured Value-Added Course

**Report:** 11 students are registered for the course of Advanced MS-Excel which is organized jointly by IQAC and Department of Economics, City College. The students are selected for the course on the basis of first come first served mode. In the 30 hours course, the learners are very enthusiastic and are exposed to various aspects of basic Statistics and from the basic to advance tools of Microsoft Excel. All the participants are encouraged to prepare and present their own presentations in excel format. There was a continuous evaluation mechanism in the course through which the learners have the opportunity to update and improve themselves. The assessments were duly analyzed. All the participants performed well. They are very satisfied with the course. The resource persons and the Principal of the college have delivered short speeches at the valedictory session.

### COURSE DETAILS

**Title of the Course:** Value Added Course on “Advance MS-Excel”.

**Duration :** 30 hours

**Contact Hours:** 2 hrs. daily, for a total of 30 hrs. From 19<sup>th</sup> February to 5<sup>th</sup> March 2024

**Mode:** Offline (IQAC room, City college).

**Registration Link:**

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdoDy0sXwda1x1aINVN5N1ikBv\\_vrV9ORyVdRXoeJ57DI4jVA/viewform](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdoDy0sXwda1x1aINVN5N1ikBv_vrV9ORyVdRXoeJ57DI4jVA/viewform)

**No. of registrants:** 11

**No. of attendees who completed the first session:** 10

**No. of students who completed the course:** 9

**Coordinator:** Dr. Nitai Roychowdhury (Programme coordinator) and Dr. Arnab Chowdhury (IQAC coordinator)

**Course Instructor and Resource Person:** Prof. Sandipan Das and Dr. Pamela Paul

**Course Fee:** NIL.



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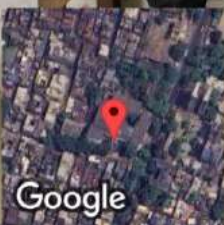
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**A cultural fragrance of celebrating Rabindra Jayanti embarked with a Departmental Field Trip**

**Date:24.05.2024**

**Total number of students: 16 (Semester 6 and Semester 4)**

**Total number of faculty members accompanying: 3**

**Destination: Jorasanko Thakur Bari**

**Mode of transportation: Bus**



The Department of Economics, The City College Kolkata has organized a field trip to the Jorasanko Thakur Bari. The field trip was a part of their curriculum activities, offered to the students of semester 4 and 6. The concerned field work was attended by 16 students from semester 4 and 6 students. They were accompanied by 3 faculty members.

Every year our department celebrates Rabindra Jayanti. Though this year our college





maintains a grand celebration of Rabindra Jayanti in our college periphery, beyond that our Economics department decided to explore our Kabi Guru to another extent by visiting to Jorasanko Thakur Bari. The birthplace of the first Nobel laureate of India, Rabindranath Tagore, the ancestral house has been converted to Rabindra Bharati University and Museum. It was the house in which Rabindranath Tagore spent most of his childhood and adult life and the Museum gives a detailed account of the life and work of Tagore.

*Why do we celebrate Rabindra Jayanti?*

Rabindra Jayanti does not mean only celebrating the birth anniversary of the great Bengali poet, scholar, novelist, playwright, humanist, philosopher, and Nobel laureate—Rabindranath Tagore, we honoured our Kabi nurturing his valuable Social, Cultural and Economical thoughts on the occasion of Rabindra Jayanti. To celebrate his birth month, we arrange a field trip to Jorasanko Thakur Bari. The destinations were carefully chosen to give the student a sense of museums and the embedded historical processes that these establishments were witness to. The Jorasanko Thakur Bari is a historic house museum that upholds the history of the family of the Tagores, and some of the most crucial developments in Bengal’s past.



Why do the Economics students prefer to visit to the Jorasankho Thakur Bari as a field trip?

In essence Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) was a poet but not limited to poetry. He has contributed remarkably to the economic notion of religion and education, politics and social change, moral regeneration and economic rehabilitation. Rabindranath Tagore's ideas on eco-ethical human livelihood and sustainable rural development, which have been dispersed in many works throughout his life was appreciable and captured in many literatures. He was not



put into practice for the well-being of disadvantaged people. He built for the impoverished villagers a model of welfare economics. He gave craftsmen the notion of



an economist and didn't have a formal education. He has, nevertheless, implemented various economic measures in conjunction with social upliftment education. His primary contribution was to "rural rebuilding" through cooperation organizations and his practical understanding of economics has been put into practice for the well-being of disadvantaged people. He built for the impoverished villagers a model of welfare economics. He gave craftsmen the notion of "cartel," in order to encourage the exporters to advertise their products. In addition, he felt that economic upliftment was required together with education. In his contemporary period, all his actual economic actions are quite important.

So, our aim was to explore the life style and cultural, social and economic impactful fragrances of his family to

flourish our students' resourceful future journey through the visiting to Kabi Guru's house which is the separate kind of celebration of Rabindra Jayanti on his birth month in this year. The concerned field trip started at 11 am from the college premises. The students were first taken to Jorasanko Thakur Bari, where they got to see in first-hand the ancestral house of the Jorasanko branch of the illustrious Tagore (Thakur) family, which was at the centre of the new wave of socio-cultural developments in Bengal during the 19th and 20th centuries. Our team of undergraduates were led into the museum through the Bichitra Bhavan, and were guided across all the galleries, spread across the rest of the complex



including the Maharshi Bhavan. These galleries house the memorabilia and the works of Dwarakanath Tagore, Debendranath Tagore, Rabindranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore, Abanindranath Tagore, etc. The Art Gallery throws light on the paintings of the Bengal School of Art. The gallery has paintings by Jamini Roy and Abanindranath Tagore along with other painters of the Bengal School. Many original paintings by Rabindranath Tagore are on display along with photographs of Tagore with eminent personalities like Helen Keller.

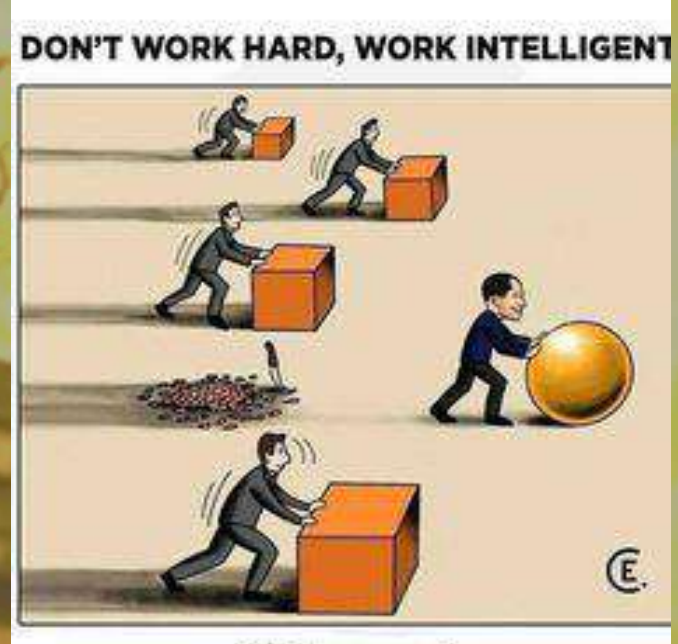
The visit allowed the students to get a glimpse of life during the Bengal Renaissance and understand the lifestyle and ethos of zamindari families of the nineteenth century. They

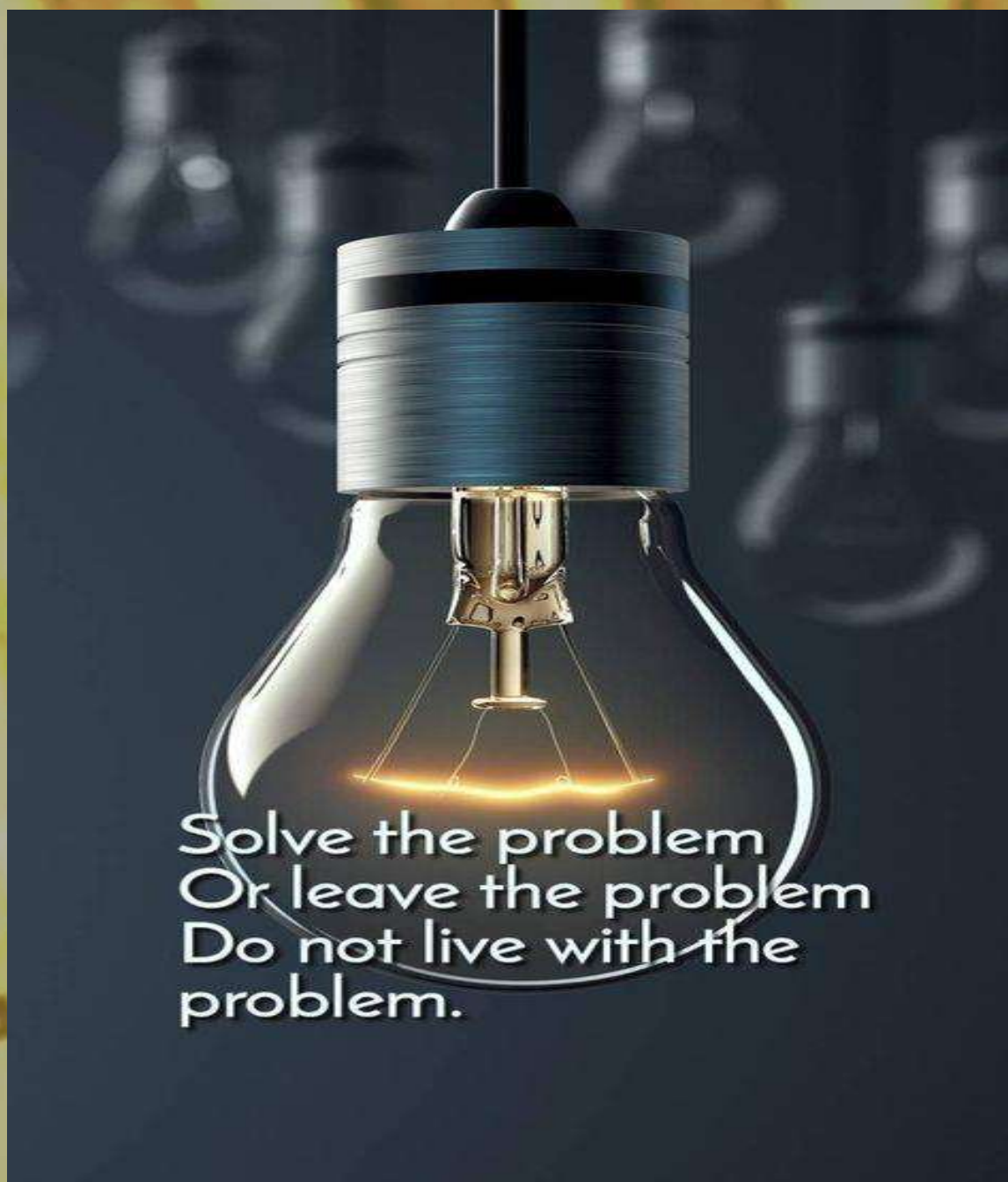


also explored the 'andar-mahal' of the Thakur Bari, of which the highlights were the bedrooms of Rabindranath Tagore, Mrinalini Devi, the Atur Ghar (or the Maternity Room), the kitchen of Mrinalini Devi, the dining room used by the Nobel Laureate himself. In the two art galleries the students were

introduced to two distinct styles of painting. One of them being that based on the standards of Western Academic art, mostly consisted of the oil portraits of the members of the Tagore family. The other style was the one developed by the Bengal School of Art, that was the hand maiden of Abanindranath and was brought to life with the same premises of Jorasanko's Bichitra Club. The Japan Gallery, China Gallery, U.S. Gallery helped the students learn in details about Rabindranath's travels to these parts of the world and the impressions they left on the poet. Apart from these our visit to this historic house museum also allowed the students to get a glimpse of the architectural standards and patterns followed by the concerned section of the Bengali upper classes and how that changed in the course of time into a more pan-Asian style.

**Motivational Talk & Positive thinking: Reduce Stress by  
Eliminating Negative Self-talk**





Solve the problem  
Or leave the problem  
Do not live with the  
problem.

It is our sincere appeal to all readers to read, enjoy and convey their valuable suggestions to the Editorial Board so that any mistake committed in this magazine is minimized & board is able to improve the quality of the magazine in future.

Department of Economics

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