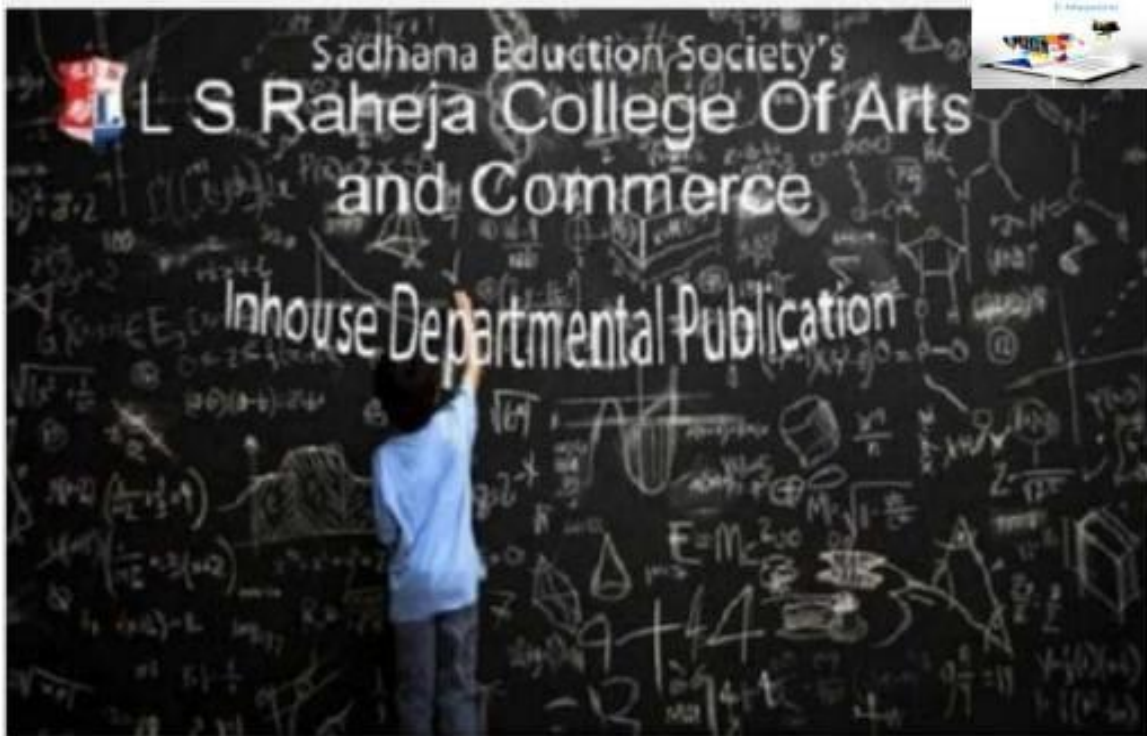




**SADHANA EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF
ARTS AND COMMERCE**

Relief Road, Santacruz (W), Mumbai – 400054

**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT
PUBLICATION
SEPTEMBER 2020**



Sadhana Education Society's
**L. S. Raheja College Of Arts
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Inhouse Departmental Publication



JIGNYASA



Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Designed by. Jenial Shah

SES'S

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CONTRIBUTOR: 1. SHRI RAMSAGAR YADAV

HOW TO IMPROVE EXAM PERFORMANCE?

Shri Ramsagar Yadav,

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In a survey of more than 1300 participants, 96% said they feel anxious about exams.

This high percentage isn't surprising, but it still raises questions about whether the education system is overly competitive and stressful.

I firmly believe that education should be about much more than exam grades. But colleges aren't going to get rid of exams any time soon, so students might as well learn to deal with exams as calmly and effectively as possible.

I've come up with the following five ways for you to improve your exam performance:



1. Develop a plan.

Most of the students I work with don't plan for how they'll prepare for an exam. They just tell themselves that they'll study as much as possible—then they'll “hope for the best.”

This isn't a wise approach. Preparing for an exam is like taking on an important project.

Would you start building a bridge without first coming up with a plan? Would you just begin construction and “hope for the best”? I doubt it.

In a similar way, it’s important to outline, in writing, a strategy for how you’ll get ready for an exam.

Here are some questions to consider as you devise your plan:

- When will you start studying?
- How many hours each week will you block out to study?
- Which topics do you need further clarification on?
- Which homework assignments will you review?
- How many practice exams will you do?
- How many times will you review your notes and your textbook readings?
- What distractions are you likely to face, and how will you overcome them?

As the saying goes, “Failing to plan is planning to fail.” So make sure you have a plan for every exam you take.

2. Get on a sleep schedule at least one week before the exam.



Many exams are scheduled for early in the morning—a time when students don't usually feel very awake.

If you'll be taking a morning exam, start sleeping earlier at least one week before so that your body will have time to adjust. If not, your mind won't be in an optimal state to take the exam.

In general, it's also a good idea to get eight hours of sleep each night. Getting enough sleep is vital if you want to improve your memory and mental focus.

It's tempting to stay up late, or even pull a few all-nighters, in the days and weeks leading up to the exam, but this is counter-productive. You'll do better on the exam if you get adequate rest.



3. Don't do any last-minute studying right before the exam.

It's common for students to spend the 10 minutes before an exam doing some last-minute studying. This may provide some psychological comfort, but overall it does more harm than good.

10 minutes before an exam, you either know the required information or you don't. If you frantically review facts or equations during this time, you'll become more stressed and anxious. This will negatively affect your performance.

Instead, make use of the time before the start of the exam to relax. Visualize yourself answering the questions correctly, and imagine yourself in a state of peace and confidence.

Take a deep breath. Inhale for four seconds, then exhale for four seconds. Repeat this as many times as necessary to calm down.

4. Turn your focus toward the process and away from the outcome.

When professional athletes perform in crunch time—for example, when they hit the buzzer-beating, game-winning shot—it’s interesting to note their response when journalists ask them, “What was going through your mind when you took that shot?”

You might expect them to say something like “I thought about how the crowd would react if I missed the shot” or “I focused on how much time was left in the game” or “I thought about how I didn’t want to disappoint my teammates.”

But I’ve observed that they rarely say anything along those lines.

I’ve noticed that this is their most common reply: “I just took the shot the same way I’ve taken it thousands of times before in practice.”

It’s this focus on the process, rather than the outcome, that ironically allows professional athletes to achieve *better outcomes*.

This means that if you focus primarily on the outcome (for instance, repeatedly thinking to yourself: “I must ace this exam. I must ace this exam. I must ace this exam.”), you’re probably *not* going to ace the exam.

If you want to ace the exam, you should, instead, concentrate on staying calm, on thinking through each question carefully, and on analyzing what each question is really asking.

5. Make use of exam-taking techniques.

We like to think that exams are an objective measure of learning, but they’re really not. You might know the information like the back of your hand, but if you’re not equipped with the necessary exam-taking skills, you won’t get the grades you’re hoping for.

Here are some basic exam-taking principles and techniques:

Be familiar with the structure of the exam.

It’s important to know the answers to these questions:

- How many sections will the exam have?
- What are the differences between the sections?
- Will there be multiple-choice questions, open-ended questions, or both?
- How many points will there be in total?

Use a stopwatch.

During an exam, every second counts. Using a stopwatch will help you to keep track of the time more accurately.

Look through the entire exam at the beginning.

When the exam starts, don't jump straight in and start answering the questions. Instead, take a minute or two to skim all of the questions.

Get a feel for how challenging the exam is overall, and take note of which questions will be especially time-consuming. Set aside more time to tackle those questions.

Know how much time you should spend on each question.

Based on how long the exam is and how many points there are in total, you'll know roughly how much time to spend on each question.

For example, if you have 50 minutes to complete a 50-point exam, you have one minute per point. So, for a 10-point question, you should spend approximately 10 minutes answering it.

If, after 10 minutes, you're still not done with the question, it's time to speed up.

If you get stuck, move on.

If you're unable to solve a problem, maintain your composure and go on to the next one. Time is ticking. When you've completed the rest of the exam, come back to the unfinished problems.

In closing...

No matter how much you hate (or love) exams, they're part and parcel of student life.

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E-Magazine



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L.S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce

Inhouse Departmental Publication

PSYnalysis



Department Of Psychology

Designed By : Sushant Thakur
[TY.B.Sc.(I.T)]

SES'S

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Taking Care of mental health during Covid-2019 Pandemic

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The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic may be stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a new disease and what could happen can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Public health actions, such as social distancing, can make people feel isolated and lonely and can increase stress and anxiety. However, these actions are necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19. **Coping with stress in a healthy way will make you, the people you care about, and your community stronger.**

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can sometimes cause the following:

- Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones, your financial situation or job, or loss of support services you rely on.
- Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
- Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
- Worsening of chronic health problems.
- Worsening of mental health conditions.

You may experience [increased stress](#) during this pandemic. Fear and anxiety can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions.

Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations

How you respond to stress during the COVID-19 pandemic can depend on your background, your social support from family or friends, your financial situation, your health and emotional background, the community you live in, and many other factors. The changes that can happen because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ways we try to contain the spread of the virus can affect anyone.

People who may respond more strongly to the stress of a crisis include:

- People who are [at higher risk for severe illness](#) from COVID-19 (for example, older people, and people of any age with certain [underlying medical conditions](#)).

- [Children](#) and [teens](#).
- People [caring for family members or loved ones](#).
- Frontline workers such as [health care providers and first responders](#),
- Essential workers who work in the [food industry](#).
- People who have existing [mental health conditions](#).
- People who use [substances](#) or have a substance use disorder.
- People who have lost their jobs, had their work hours reduced, or had other major changes to their employment.
- [People who have disabilities](#) or developmental delay.
- People who are [socially isolated](#) from others, including people who live alone, and people in rural or frontier areas.
- People in some [racial and ethnic minority groups](#).
- People who do not have access to information in their primary language.
- People experiencing [homelessness](#).
- People who live in [congregate \(group\) settings](#).

Take care of yourself and your community

Taking care of your friends and your family can be a stress reliever, but it should be balanced with care for yourself. [Helping others cope with their stress](#), such as by providing social support, can also make your community stronger. During times of increased social distancing, people can still maintain social connections and care for their mental health. Phone calls or video chats can help you and your loved ones feel socially connected, less lonely, or isolated.

Healthy ways to cope with stress

- **Take care of your body.**
 - Take deep breaths, stretch, or [meditate](#).
 - [Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals](#).
 - [Exercise regularly](#).
 - [Get plenty of sleep](#).
- **Connect with your community- or faith-based organizations.** While social distancing measures are in place, consider connecting online, through social media, or by phone or mail.
- **Know the facts to help reduce stress**

Knowing the facts about COVID-19 and [stopping the spread of rumors](#) can help reduce stress and [stigma](#). Understanding the risk to yourself and people you care about can help you connect with others and make an outbreak less stressful.

- **Take care of your mental health**

[Mental health](#) is an important part of overall health and wellbeing. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It may also affect how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices during an emergency.

- **Do virtual meetups or playdates.**

Use whatever technology you have available (Skype, Zoom, FaceTime, etc.) to virtually meet up with those you love. If communicating this way isn't your thing, become pen pals with people. Most people love getting letters in the mail and the anticipation of the return letter will help pass the time.

- **Make “me” time.**

“Me” time is important for everyone in your home to practice. Set aside time every day for you to do something for yourselves or have quiet time in your rooms, and during this time, treat yourself to something that will help you relax.

Do 30 minutes of yoga, eat your favorite snack without having to share with your kids, or watch a new episode of a TV show—whatever it is that will help you unwind.

- **Be kind to yourself.**

When schedules and routines are turned upside down, everyone is off their game. You may feel cranky or frustrated. Remind yourself that some days are going to be harder than others, and don't dwell on the things you could have gotten done or should have done differently. Instead, try to focus on the more positive moments throughout your day.

- **Go outside when possible.**

Social distancing doesn't require you to stay in your home 24 hours per day. If the weather is nice, get outside and play! Or just read a book on your porch while your kids play. Either way, your whole family will benefit from busting out of your home and burning some energy.

- **Limit your time on social media and watching the news.**

This can be tough for some people because scrolling through social media is often seen as a way of relaxing. But the constant exposure to the worries over COVID-19 can be harmful.

Put a limit on how long you will spend on social media and how much of the news you'll watch each day. The exposure to the news of COVID-19 can cause fear, worry, and stress, which can lead to [irritability or acting out, unhealthy eating and sleep habits, excessive sadness, and difficulty with attention and concentration.](#)

- **Check in with yourself about how you're handling the stress.**

It can be helpful to take a step back and evaluate how you're handling the stress of COVID-19 and social distancing. If you find that the stress and worry of the situation is causing more irritation or anger with your family members than usual, remind yourself of the following:

- Everyone in your family is experiencing some level of stress right now. No one is behaving as they would normally.
- Recognize that feelings of loneliness, boredom, fear, and anxiety are normal reactions to a stressful situation like this. You may need a time out yourself. Reach out to friends, family, or mental health professionals when you need a little extra help.
- Communicate with your family about how you're feeling. If you react in a way you wouldn't normally, explain to them that you are struggling with sadness, frustration, or stress, and talk about how this situation is making you both feel.
- **Keep your routine (as much as possible).**

With kids being out of school, and parents being out of work or working from home, routines are basically thrown out the window. But you can keep your family's morning, mealtime, and bedtime routines consistent. This will give you a sense of consistency, and it will help you too.

- **Plan activities to pass the time.**

Doing puzzles, taking classes online, or playing outside are all great ways to spend time during isolation. If you usually get together with other families to play board games, cards, or watch movies, plan to still do those activities virtually. It might feel a bit odd at first, but it will help keep vital connections with others and help keep your mind busy.

Recovering from COVID-19 or ending home isolation

It can be stressful to be separated from others if you have or were exposed to COVID-19. Each person ending a period of home isolation may feel differently about it.

Emotional reactions may include:

- Mixed emotions, including relief.
- Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones.
- Stress from the experience of having COVID-19 and monitoring yourself, or being monitored by others.
- Sadness, anger, or frustration because friends or loved ones have fears of getting the disease from you, even though you are cleared to be around others.
- Guilt about not being able to perform normal work or parenting duties while you had COVID-19.
- Worry about getting re-infected or sick again even though you've already had COVID-19.
- Other emotional or mental health changes.

[Children may also feel upset](#) or have other strong emotions if they, or someone they know, has COVID-19, even if they are now better and able to be around others again.

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Sadhana Education Society's
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Inhouse Departmental Publication

SOCIAL ISSUES



Department Of Sociology

Designed By : Sushant Thakur
[TY.B.Sc.(I.T)]

SES'S
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EDITOR: Ms. Samya Shinde

CONTRIBUTOR: Ms. Samya Shinde

The Gender Dimension of COVID 19.

Dr Samya Shinde, Department of Sociology.

The COVID 19 crisis has wider consequences exacerbating the inequalities existing in the society. The consequences have disproportionately affected women and girls. It is manifested in health, education, gender violence and burden of unpaid care work.

In India while scientific studies based on serological survey show that women who actually developed symptoms was still lower than men and recover quickly against COVID 19 compared to men maybe due to the presence of Estrogen, women and girls face specific and disproportionate economic, health and social risks due to deeply entrenched inequalities and unequal power relations.

Social consequences

The unequal power relations in patriarchal Indian society is making its presence felt in the current pandemic. Complaints of physical and mental assault is escalating behind closed doors. The close proximity to the oppressor further worsens the situation. Frustrated, unemployed, and/or battling to get access tobacco and alcohol, several men are directing their anger through physical, verbal and sexual assault affecting millions of women of all classes.

During the lockdown period one saw the gendered norms have been laid bare. National Commission for Women (NCW) received several calls of domestic violence across the country. NCW during the lockdown period had to launch a WhatsApp number besides online complaints as the lockdown has exposed women to potential perpetrators and abusive intimate partners. The family units give an empowering domain to legitimize the coercive and controlling practices of men over women, and there is no departure for the latter notwithstanding the way that it impacts women's psychological and physical wellbeing. Violence against women and girls is an existing global problem even before COVID 19. The survey conducted by National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) in 2015-16 reported that 1 in 3 women in India suffer sexual and physical violence at home. The National Crime Records Bureau report released in early 2020 also noticed the trend of increase in domestic violence and as the top gender-related crime that women faced. Though the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women (NCW)

Rekha Sharma denied that there was a spurt in domestic violence in the country and there is only a rise in reporting of such crimes. However, activists have pointed out that the rise in complaints is in itself worrisome because it shows that women who have been experiencing domestic violence in the past are reaching their breaking point during the lockdown and are compelled to seek help. They stressed on the need to move beyond numbers and called upon the government to develop a response mechanism to ensure access to emergency services. Living together with the victimizer and his family is an exceptionally enormous danger for victims of domestic violence and for their children. “Domestic violence was there before and during COVID 19 and will continue even after the pandemic. Domestic violence during the lockdown has exacerbated because women are living with their perpetrators 24/7 and we have seen a massive increase in the severity of violence. The dichotomy is that women are reporting domestic violence but the lockdown has severely restricted their access to relevant support services,” says Anuradha Kapoor of Kolkata-based NGO Swayam.

COVID 19 has increased domestic responsibilities for women like cooking and cleaning alongside looking after the children and the elderly as well as the men at home 24/7 during the lockdown. Globally women share three times timeshare for domestic work compared to that of men. NITI Aayog (2017) reported that in India the unpaid care burden on women is 9.8 times more than that of men which shows that women disproportionately share domestic responsibilities vis- a -vis men. These inequalities increased during the pandemic affecting women. In India the dependence of the middle-class families on the services of domestic helpers, drivers, dhobi, vendors who come at the doorstep to deliver their services have been disrupted in the pandemic. With the service delivery mechanism disrupted, children being at home, elderly at risk and needing more care – the domestic responsibilities for the women increased manifold. Working women faced the double burden of managing office work from home as well along with managing household duties adding to their stress and anxiety. Studies conducted by Oxfam (2019) have shown that the loss of educated women in the workforce is linked to the stress that results from this double-edged sword, with women feeling inadequate at work and at home, without the helping hand of other family members.

Economic Impact

In fact, many aspects of the COVID 19 economic fallout are likely to reduce job prospects for women. With the lockdown norms easing in India with prerequisites that businesses operate with fewer employees, trends toward mechanisation could multiply leading to job loss for women. Since women are relegated to menial and mundane tasks within production processes, their jobs are often the first to go when firms automate. With no access to public transport women may find it difficult to commute to work as well.

Women experienced loss of income and employment both during and post-pandemic especially for women engaged in informal labour. In the formal and the informal sector women will bear the brunt of job loss and economic downturn in various ways. With the economic downturn one will see more casualisation of labour, with women taking up low and irregular paid jobs. The gap could further increase as women are likely to be disproportionately affected by home responsibilities while at home either as homemakers or a working women work from home and that will have an immediate impact on their livelihood and wage options. In India more women are engaged in the informal economy. This includes workers like homebased workers, domestic workers, daily wagers, vendors who will lose their livelihoods. The government must step up its efforts to ensure support for income and essential services to such women workers.

When families get hit by COVID 19, with limited access to food and its economic fallouts, nutrition of women and girls are going to be at risk even more exposing them to getting infected due to lower lower immunity levels. Also, the digital divide coupled with house care work for young girls will also have an impact on their access to education.

Conclusion

The impact of COVID 19 needs to be understood through the gender lens. It requires a joint effort on the part of the government and society to double up its efforts to promote gender equality. The focus should be on promoting women's employment which should become a priority in recovery efforts. Initiatives to strengthen digital access and skills should be scaled up and targeted specifically to low-income women.

The COVID 19 outbreak has economic and sociological consequences, a concern expressed by experts worldwide. The crisis can promote in making the policies more gender inclusive and sensitive. Publicising helplines for women in distress, providing support system and network, access to economic opportunities and public transport can help the women during these trying

times. The violence against women is a human rights issue and one needs to uphold the principles of equality and non-discrimination, focussing on the marginalised people.

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RUMINATIONS



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EDITOR: DR. ANUPAMA NERURKAR

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Impact of Covid-19 on Indian stock market with reference to Mumbai city

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Owing to a strict nationwide lockdown due to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) during the bulk of the first quarter of the financial year 2020-21, India's **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** for the **April-June quarter (Q1)** slipped by a sharp **23.9 per cent**, as per provisional estimates released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) on Monday. The GDP had expanded by 5.2 per cent in the corresponding quarter of 2019-20.

Although GDP has declined there has been significant increase in number of people opening demat account.

The number of new **demat accounts** surged despite the **lockdown**, **NSE** internet trading volumes jumped 53 per cent in April, and the indices climbed a third since the March 23 low.

About 1.2 million new investors opened demat accounts with the Central Depository Services (CDSL) alone in March and April. About 6.18 lakh new demat accounts were opened in CDSL in March and another 6 lakh in April

This is a record jump in new accounts compared with 4.2 million new demat accounts opened in 11 months between April 2019 and February 2020.

NSE data show that the internet trading volumes jumped 53 per cent in April to an average daily volume of 12,602 crore, compared to a daily average turnover of 8,261 crore.

“We have added a record 3 lakh new customers in the last two months and 65 per cent of them are first-time investors” said Nithin Kamath, CEO, Zerodha

Tejas Khoday, co-founder and CEO, of FYERS, said in the last four months the stock broking fintech startup acquired over 20,000 new customers, of which 10 per cent are women traders Online brokerage Upstox said it has witnessed a growth of 32 per cent in account opening by women from April to June 2020, compared to the preceding three months.

According to Upstox, around 74 per cent of female customers are from Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities like Visakhapatnam, Jaipur, Surat, Ranga Reddy, Nagpur, Nashik and Guntur, among others.

Out of the overall number of active female customers, 55 per cent are traders, whereas 45 per cent are investors (those that invest in equity delivery).

Nikhil Kamath, who co-founded Zerodha and True Beacon, said they have added 11 lakh clients since March 1, 2020. Of these, women clients are 1.8 lakh., they are more inclined to invest than trade.

The reasons for increase in demat account are as follows:-

- A decision taken by the RBI to counter the Coronavirus pandemic's impact on the Indian Economy. The impact of all the announcements today shall inject almost 3.2% of GDP. **Reverse Repo** – The regulator also announced that it would cut the Reverse Repo rate by 90 bps, or 0.90%. On a daily average, banks had been parking Rs 3 lakh crore with the RBI. The current reverse repo rate was 4%. The RBI also announced that the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) would be reduced by 100 bps, or 1%, to 3%. This would be applicable from March 28, and would inject Rs. 1, 37,000 crore.
- Women's participation in equity markets has surged during the COVID-19 pandemic and experts believe the growing need to share household expenses with rampant pay cuts and lay-offs.
- Decreasing fixed deposit rates in banks. "In line with the overall investors' population, women are looking for alternatives to decreasing FD rates.
- The lockdown has just been an accelerator, allowing women to deepen their capital market knowledge via digital solutions
- The increased need for sharing household expenses with rampant pay cuts and lay-offs is what seems to have brought more women into trading.
- Also, factors like rising gold prices and low returns on bank's fixed deposits and real estate, investments have driven the growing trend of moving savings from physical to financial assets.
- The attractive valuations since late March, says Kumar, have also led to an increasing number of women investors participating in the equity markets.
- In terms of expectations, women want high profits in a very short period of time without too many entry/exits. This could also be because most of them are first-time investors.

- Most of them would avoid stocks, but now with simple technology and access to knowledge about markets, they are at the tipping point.

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ARTH GYAN



Department of Economics

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EDITOR **Ms. Samiksha Jadhav**

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THE KEYNESIAN SOLUTION

MS. SAMIKSHA JADHAV,

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The Great Depression of 1930s that struck USA and the entire world showed the entire world the importance and the use of fiscal policy for stabilization of economy. Since then, the role of government has expanded from administrator to a welfare state. The traditional point of view of laissez faire policy was then given up and the government began participation in the market functioning with a regulatory approach.

The pre-recessionary phase and the current recession due to Pandemic has brought out the need of Keynesian Solution of expansionary Fiscal Policy through the various stimulus packages announced by the government at the right time for reviving the economy. A balanced mixture of the Fiscal and Monetary Policy tools work together to bring back stability in the economy.

With the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, the government of India announced ₹1.70 lakh crore Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, followed by the unveiling of ₹20.97 lakh crore Aatma nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package, which many analysts said fell short of addressing demand concern. The government also recognised that there is a need for providing further stimulus to the economy at some point in time as may be appropriate. 'The approach of India was basically focused on creating a safety net, both for the vulnerable sections of society and business sector given the fiscal constraints', said Mr. Sanyal, Principal economic advisor. It was not advisable to re-inflate consumption demand in April, May, June as it would have been entirely a waste of resources for the simple reason that the entire markets and spending avenues were all locked down.

With the opening up of the lockdown slowly and in a phased manner, now it is a time for another stimulus package to be announced by the government and the central bank both for the revival of the economy. With the unlock procedure, the demand is expected to increase gradually and such a stimulus package can boost the demand further. Echoing similar views, K.V. Kamath - former president New Development Bank - said there is space on both monetary and fiscal sides for another package in India.

Besides, strong foreign currency flows, low-interest rate and ample liquidity, he said, top 50 companies in India are almost totally unleveraged and have the capacity to make fresh investment. o large manufacturing companies, a lot of them are eager to come to India to set up manufacturing. These companies were never worried about demand in India, and therefore you can see that India has had a very steady flow of FDI.

Also the government has appointed three members on the Monetary Policy Committee and the central bank will be conducting meeting of the rate setting panel. So there is a hope of further rate cutting by the RBI to boost the credit creation capacity of the banking sector and boost the economy further. Three eminent economists, Ashima Goyal, Jayanth R Varma and Shashanka Bhide have been appointed by the government recently on the Monetary Policy Committee.

The Keynesian solution has stood strong over the test of time and situations and we expect it to work this time as well.



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Inhouse Departmental Publication

ACCFINTAX



DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTANCY

Designed By : Sushant Thakur
[TY.B.Sc.(I.T)]

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RBI MORATORIUM ON EMI: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

CA. HRISHIKESH WANDREKAR

The Covid19 pandemic has caused a serious downturn in the economy affecting livelihoods of millions. Many businesses have been forced to shut down or suspend operations. This has resulted in lay-off of many employees across all business sectors. This has also affected the ability of businesses and people to repay the bank loans that have been availed. To alleviate this situation, the Reserve Bank of India announced a three-month moratorium on all term loans outstanding as on March 1, 2020, as well as on working capital facilities. This step has been taken to ease the financial disruption for individuals and businesses that is likely to occur due to the Covid-19 lockdown. Following is an attempt to decode the technicalities of the moratorium.

QUESTION 1: When/what was the RBI announcement?

ANSWER: The Reserve Bank of India announced a three-month moratorium on all term loans outstanding as on March 1, 2020, as well as on working capital facilities. This announcement was made in the last week of March 2020.

QUESTION 2: Which are the facilities eligible for availing the benefits under the RBI COVID-19 regulatory package and whether the facility is extended across the board to all borrowers?

ANSWER: All term loans (including agricultural term loans, retail, crop loans and loans under Pool Purchases) and cash credit/overdraft are eligible to avail the benefits under the package. This is available to all such accounts, which are **Standard Assets** as on 1st March 2020. Further, to avoid unnecessary paperwork the facility has been extended across the board to all the borrowers by extending repayment of term loan instalments (including interest) by 180 days. The original repayment period for term loans will get extended by 180 days e.g. a loan repayable in 60 instalments maturing on 1 March 2025 will mature on 1 September 2025. **This scheme is optional to all borrowers. Borrowers wishing to opt for the same are required to intimate the bank.**

QUESTION 3: Is rescheduling of payments applicable for all kinds of term loans?

ANSWER: It is applicable for all term loans in all the segments, irrespective of the segment and the tenor of the term loans.

QUESTION 4: Is rescheduling of term loans only for principal amount or it also includes interest?

ANSWER: Rescheduling of principal can be done for a period of six months falling due between March 1, 2020 and May 31, 2020. For example, where the last instalment of a term loan falls due for payment of on say 1st March 2020, it will become payable on 1 September 2020. For EMI based term loans, it will be three EMIs falling due between 1 March 2020 and May 31, 2020 and the tenor will be extended by six months and have to be repaid during the extended period, as per the example under (2) above. For other term loans, it will be all the instalments and Interest falling due during the same period, irrespective of the tenor of payment i.e. monthly, quarterly, half yearly, annually, bullet payment etc. For term loans, where the repayment has not commenced, the interest portion for six months alone needs to be considered. **However, interest on the Loan / WC amount outstanding will continue to accrue.**

QUESTION 5: What happens if the extended tenor of term loan goes beyond the maximum period stipulated for a product or as stipulated in the loan policy?

ANSWER: This can be extended for all such term loans without the need for seeking deviations or approvals.

QUESTION 6: What will be the treatment of interest on the working capital facilities?

ANSWER: The recovery of Interest applied to cash credit/overdraft on 31 March, 30 April and 31 May 2020 is being 'deferred'. However, the entire interest will be recovered along with the interest being applied on 30 June 2020 and in cases, where monthly interest is not being applied, along with the next interest date. Hence, the instalment payable in June 2020 will include the principal amount due for the month, as well as, the interest accrued for March, April & May.

QUESTION 7: What will be the impact of this relief by RBI on borrowers as far as reporting of default is concerned?

ANSWER: Any delay in payment leads to default and gets reported to Credit Bureaus. For business loans of Rs. 5 Crores and above, the banks report the overdue position to RBI also through CRILC. As a result of this relief package, the overdue payments post 1 March 2020 will not be reported to Credit Bureaus/ CRILC for three months. No penal interest or charges will be payable to the banks. Similarly, SEBI has allowed that Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) may not consider the delay as default by listed companies if the same is owing to lockdown conditions arising due to COVID-19.

QUESTION 8: That means businesses/ Individuals should necessarily take the benefit?

ANSWER: You may take the benefits under this package if there is a disruption in your cash flows or there is loss of income. However, you must take into account that the interest on the loans, though not mandatorily payable immediately and gets postponed by 3 months, continues to accrue on your account and results in higher cost. To give you a perspective, suppose your loan outstanding is Rs 100,000 and you are charged 12 percent rate of interest on your loans, then every month you are liable to pay Rs. 1,000 as interest. In case you opt not to service the interest every month, you are liable to pay interest at 12 percent p.a. and accordingly you will pay Rs. 3,030.10 at the end of 3rd month. Similarly, in case the interest rate is 10 percent, you are required to pay Rs. 833 p.m. or Rs. 2,521 after three months.

QUESTION 9: What about credit card dues?

ANSWER: The relief is available for credit card payments also. In case of credit card dues, there is a requirement to pay minimum amount and if it is not paid the same gets reported to Credit Bureaus. In view of the RBI circular, the overdues in the credit card account do not get reported to the credit bureaus for a period of three months. However, interest will be charged by the credit card issuer on unpaid amount. You should check from your card provider to arrive at interest payable. Although no penal interest will be charged during this period, but you must remember that the interest rate on credit card dues are normally much higher compared to normal bank credit and you should take a decision accordingly.

QUESTION 10: In what other ways, businesses have been given relief?

ANSWER: The businesses may request the bank to re-assess their working capital requirements on account of disruption of their cash flows or elongation of working capital cycle. They may also request for reduction in margin on NFB facilities (LCs/ BGs etc) or also relief in Security. Decision will be taken by the bank branches on case-to-case basis based on the genuineness of the request.

Note:

It is important to note that the above scheme is optional. Even if one opts for the scheme, the interest for the period up-to May 2020 is going to accrue and will be recovered by the bank in September 2020. Hence, there will be a higher cash outflow in September 2020 comprising the EMI due and the interest for the period March – May 2020.

It is advisable that if one has sufficient liquidity in hand, one need not opt for the scheme and repay the borrowings as per the original schedule. Alternatively, one may ask the bank to pay the interest on monthly basis and pay the principal amount as per the moratorium terms.

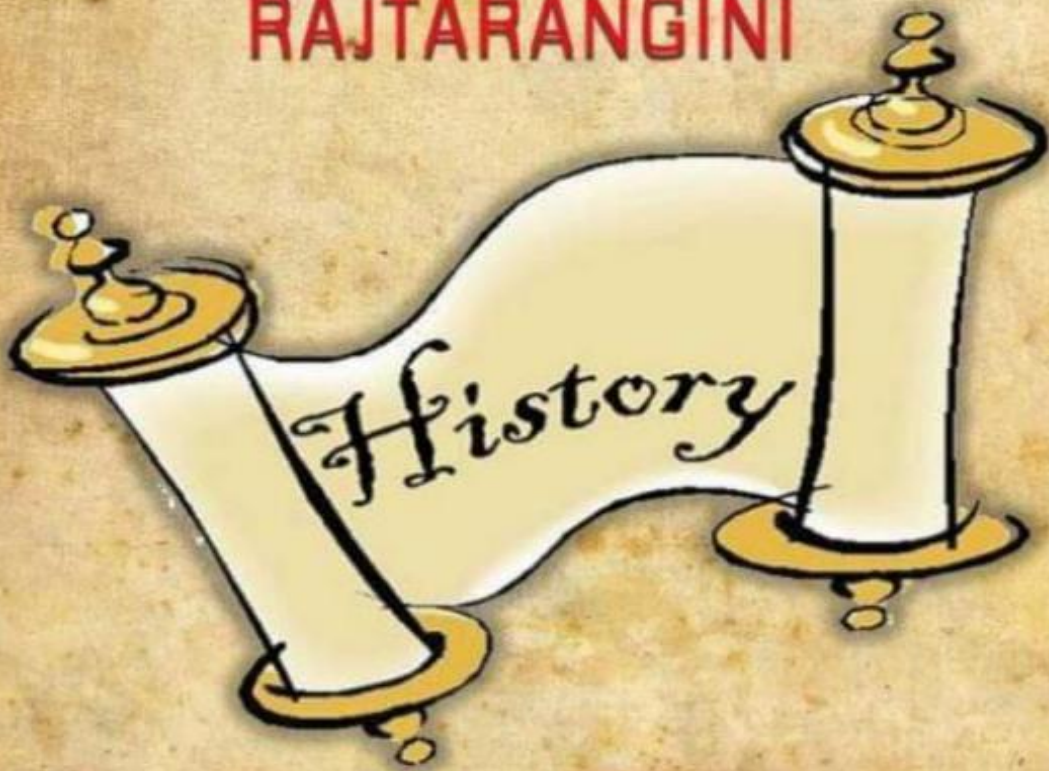


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Inhouse Departmental Publication

RAJTARANGINI



Department Of History

Designed By : Sushant Thakur
[TY.B.Sc.(I.T)]

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Gandhi and Women Empowerment

Ms. Pooja Uday Yadav, Assistant Professor, Dept. of History

“...spinning will remain woman’s specialty. ... spinning is essentially a slow and comparatively silent process. Woman is the embodiment of sacrifices and, therefore, non-violence. Her occupations, must therefore, be as they are, more conducive to peace than war.”

- M.K. Gandhi

The status of women in India has been subject to many great changes over the past few millennia. From equal status with men in ancient times, through the low points of the medieval period, to the promotion of equal rights by many reformers. Women in ancient India occupied a dignified place especially in early Vedic period. They participated in the outdoor life as circumstances and situation demanded and there were hardly any prescribed positions exclusively earmarked for men. During this period we come across a reference to some women who excelled in learning and their hymns are included in the highly prized Vedas. There were also some who were allowed to study throughout their life. However absence of legal rights, keeping female slaves in an aristocratic Aryan family and polygamy tended to lower the status of women.

Women continued enjoying the same position more or less until the Muslim invasions from North-West. A slow decline in the position of women had begun with the advent of Huns, but it was slow. With the coming of the Muslims, this process speedily accelerated, and the decline was marked and recognized. Continuous invasions made the condition worse for women’s. The political instability, consequent migration of population and economic depression extending over a period of about three centuries affected the women adversely.

Infanticide, child marriage, sati, purdah system and prejudices against women’s education were some of the measures adopted by the Hindu society to save the honour of their women folk from the invaders and foreign conquerors. All these customs hampered the progress of women, yet there appeared throughout the ages some women who excelled as administrators, warriors, reformers and as religious teachers. Razia Begum, Durgawati, Chandbibi, Nur Jahan, Ahalya Bai Holkar, was some of these women.

When Indians came in contact with the Europeans they got new ideas about women’s roles and capabilities and these ideas were adopted by enlightened Indians. With the spread of the western education, some enlightened men were attracted to the problems of women. These social reformers were Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwarchand Vidyasagar, Ranade and others, agitated against social evils that affected women in particular. The social reformers believed that Hindu religion must be purified by removing superstition, taboos etc. They felt that through a liberal understanding of religion the social evils can be removed. This would bring about women’s emancipation. Girls began to join schools and colleges; although their percentage was extremely low. The birth of the Indian National Congress [INC] in 1885 furnished a political

platform to women. It was in the year 1900 that Swarn-Kumari and J. Gangoli were the first women to attend INC as delegates from Bengal in Calcutta session.

Gandhi worked not only for the political emancipation of the nation, but for liberation of all the suppressed and oppressed sections of society. One of the notable results of his life-work has been the awakening of women, which made them shed their deep-rooted sense of inferiority and rise to dignity and self-esteem. For Gandhi, "When woman, whom we all call abala becomes sabala, all those who are helpless will become powerful". The welfare of the weaker sections of society was dear to his heart. He had no qualms about the priority of social over political ends. In his opinion, to postpone social reform till after the attainment of Swaraj. It is generally considered that the coming of Mahatma Gandhi into political scene brought much change in life of women. Gandhi, the great Emancipator, worked not only for the political emancipation of India but for the social emancipation of all the suppressed and oppressed sections of the society including women. One of the enduring results of his life-work has been the awakening of women which made them shed their deep-rooted inferiority complex and rise to great heights of valour and dignity, of self-sacrifice and achievement. Women for him were the incarnation of Ahimsa and as such unquestioned leader of society. The participation of women in freedom struggle inaugurated a new age in Indian history. It also began a new era for women.

Thousands of women joined the Satyagraha Army of Gandhiji. They raised their voice against the Rowlatt Bill, Salt laws, and Forest laws and went to jail as a consequence of their disobedience. During the Civil Disobedience movement women like Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, Durga Bai and many others became War Dictators. Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian Women president of INC in 1925 & was also first women to lead the biggest salt raid in Bombay. When the men folk were in prison it was left on the women to guide and lead the people during this movement. While trying to achieve their aims they had to face lathi blows and bullets, but once decided to come out and work for freedom, there was no going back from it. Women in a very large scale had participated in this movement. There were also some women who were working behind the scene.

Gandhi gave special direction to women's role in India. For the first time perhaps they could interact with men and work for a common cause. The numbers of women in this were no doubt limited but they gained the respect and honour everywhere as they rendered service to motherland.

Women, urban and rural, educated and uneducated, Indian and foreign, were attracted to his ideas and deeds. Gandhi had tremendous faith in women's inherent capacity for non-violence. And his experience of participation by women in politics from his days in South Africa till the end of his life bears testimony to the fact that they never failed his expectations. With Gandhi's inspiration, they took the struggle right into their homes and raised it to a moral level. Women organized public meetings, sold Khadi and prescribed literature, started picketing shops of liquor and foreign goods, prepared contraband salt, and came forward to face all sorts of atrocities, including inhuman treatment by police officers and imprisonment. They came forward to give all that they had - their wealth and strength, their jewellery and belongings, their skills and labour-all with sacrifices for this unusual and unprecedented struggle.

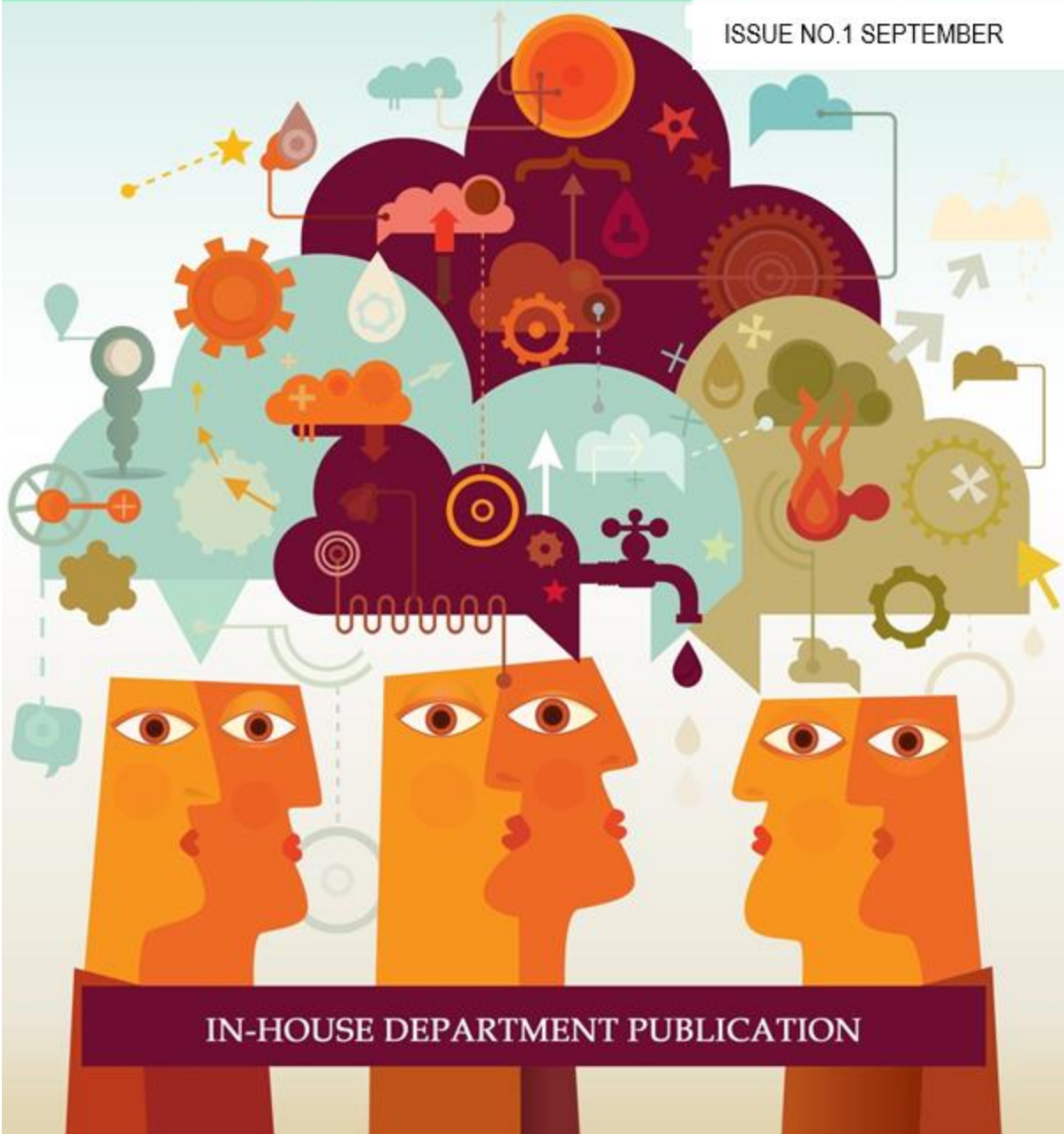


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Bachelors of Commerce (Accounting & Finance)

ISSUE NO.1 SEPTEMBER



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Reconstituting the Culture of Higher Education

Ms.Vaishali Pandya

The current culture ie the shared norms, values, standards, expectations and priorities of teaching and learning in any institution or academy does not always support true higher learning at all times . Because of which there is a lack of integrated, holistic, developmental, rigorous undergraduate education which is required any higher education learning model. From teachers perspective, We do not demand enough; our standards are not high enough and we accept half-hearted work from students who do not insist on enough from themselves and do not know how to ask for more from their teachers Degrees have become deliverables because we are no longer willing to make students work hard against high standards to earn them.

The Students time is wasted a lot in the light of no structured format of teaching and learning. The norms set by peer groups are more dominant in existing academic scenario where the expectations from pure learning and behavioural out puts are less demanding .In the peer culture, time spent on class work, reading, and reflection must be limited; too much of it becomes a stain on a student's social value.

Rethinking higher education means reconstituting institutional culture by rigorously identifying, evaluating and challenging the existing expectations from students' academic performance and behavioural pattern. The thought should be given on the re-allocation of increasing proportions of institutional resources to facilities, personnel, programs and activities that do directly and significantly contribute to the kind of holistic, developmental and transformative learning that defines higher learning.

At present, the enormous expenditures devoted purely to securing a "better ranking" in the magazine surveys. The progressive reduction in academic, intellectual, and behavioral expectations that has undermined the culture, learning conditions, and civility of so many campus communities. There should be a kind of thinking that elevates "branding" and "marketing" in importance and priority above educational programs and academic quality as ways to attract students and secure robust enrolments.

The assumption that retention is just keeping students in school longer, without serious regard for the quality of their learning or their cumulative learning outcomes at graduation needs a revamp altogether.

Priority given to intercollegiate sports programs while support for the success of the great, majority of students who are not athletes suffers.

As a society we have accepted the current system as it is.

We shall all accepted this slogan of **Collectively Putting Learning First**

As no single institution can risk being the only one to change that restoring attention to the fundamentals, rather than the frills, would put that one institution at serious risk. Indeed, it is true that this is a collective problem, and that action by many schools, supported by a strong national impetus for change, is a necessary condition for success and these needs to be backed by Parents and Students positive support as well.



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Indian Economy at the Crossroads

Jyoti Parimal Sarkar

I. Introduction

The Indian economy is currently at the crossroads. It was already experiencing some issues in the pre-COVID-19 but the onset of the global pandemic has shaken it further. The recovery from the structural issues present in the economy and to steps to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic will determine how the economy is going to perform in 2020-21 and in the medium to long run. In this article performance of the economy has been discussed and the future prospects are outlined.

II. Performance in 2019-20

India joined the global slowdown from Q1:2018-19 and lost speed continuously over the next 8 quarters, reaching 3.1 per cent in Q4:2019- 20. Until the onset of COVID-19, the moderation in India's growth trajectory reflected cyclical forces, both global and domestic. The global drivers included softer external demand, new automobile emission standards. Underlying the contraction of 5.1 per cent in exports in US dollar terms during the year was a drop in export prices by 4.7 per cent. In 2019-20, agriculture and allied activities provided a silver lining, with record foodgrains and horticulture production and favourable terms of trade for the farm economy.

The challenge of managing supply gluts in cereals exposed the shortcomings of policy interventions in the form of price support and buffer stocking. disruptions in agricultural supply chains and restrictions affecting transportation of agri-produce from farms to markets produced demand-supply mismatches that fuelled price flares in the second half of the year. The recent spate of reforms to agricultural marketing and infrastructure could open up new opportunities for agriculture. If they could be complemented by trade policies that are predictable, expose the farm sector to international terms of trade and shift emphasis to processing and value addition.

A perceptible slowdown in the industrial sector has set in after 2015-16, with its epicentre in manufacturing. Structural rigidities in labour, land, and product markets have made Indian manufacturing uncompetitive in global markets. Inability to reap the demographic dividend embodied in a young but under-skilled labour force. Large gaps in the physical infrastructure have also impacted productivity and overall efficiency. High leverage

and solvency concerns have produced stressed balance sheets, which appear to have overwhelmed bankruptcy processes. Past issues such as delay in land acquisition, environmental concerns and various impediments in MSMEs sector.

India's real gross domestic product (GDP) had slumped to 4.2 per cent in 2019-20 (6.1 per cent a year ago), the lowest since 2009-10. Despite a spike in food prices that caused headline inflation to rise beyond 6 per cent during December 2019-February 2020, it averaged 4.8 per cent for the year as a whole, a little above the target of 4 per cent. The fiscal impulse, together with the cyclically induced shortfall in revenues, eventually produced a sizeable deviation in the central government's gross fiscal deficit (GFD) from the target for the year, 4.6 per cent of GDP as against 3.3 per cent budgeted. Subnational fiscal policy remained within the Fiscal Responsibility Legislation (FRL) thresholds, primarily via expenditure cuts in the face of large scale revenue shortfalls. The current account deficit (CAD) for the year, 2019-20 narrowed to 0.9 per cent of GDP from 2.1 per cent in 2018-19.

Pre-emptively reading the underlying cyclical nature of the growth slowdown, monetary policy committee undertook a series of policy rate reductions. Starting as early as February 2019 cumulating to 135 basis points by February 2020. It switched the stance of policy from calibrated tightening to neutral to accommodative; and infused the system with abundant liquidity from Q2:2019-20. Monetary transmission improved significantly in the second half of the year under comfortable liquidity conditions and the mandated linking of the interest rates on new floating rate loans to select sectors to external benchmarks in October. The counter-cyclical shift in the monetary policy stance to support growth was enabled by inflation turning benign in the first half of 2019-20.

Past efforts for resolution of stressed assets seemed to start showing results: after reaching a peak of 11.5 per cent at end-March 2018, a decline in the gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) set in, taking it down to 8.5 per cent by end-March 2020. The provision coverage ratio of SCBs improved significantly for the third consecutive year to reach 65.4 per cent in March 2020. The capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of SCBs improved to 14.8 per cent in March 2020 (14.3 per cent a year ago). As on September 30, 2019, 99.2 per cent of the identified villages across the country with population less than 2,000 had been provided with banking services, while 94.4 per cent of the identified villages with population more than 5,000 were provided access to banking

services. The share of digital transactions in the total volume of non-cash retail payments increased to 97.0 per cent during 2019-20, up from 95.4 per cent in the previous year.

III. Expectations for 2020-21

Agriculture and allied activities provided a silver lining, on the back of record foodgrains and horticulture production, coupled with resilient allied activities and an outlook brightened by expectations of a normal south west monsoon (SWM) in 2020.

In its early August 2020 meeting, the MPC noted the heightened uncertainty surrounding the macroeconomic outlook on account of supply chain disruptions and cost push pressures. It expected headline inflation to remain elevated in Q2:2020-21, but likely to ease in H2:2020-21, aided by favourable base effects. As regards the outlook for growth, the MPC expected real GDP growth for the year 2020-21 as a whole to be negative. The MPC was of the view that an early containment of the COVID-19 pandemic may impart an upside to the outlook. A more protracted spread of the pandemic, deviations of the monsoon from the forecast of a normal and global financial market volatility are the key downside risks. In this environment, the MPC observed that supporting recovery of the economy assumes primacy in the conduct of monetary policy. While space for further monetary policy action is available, it is important to use it judiciously to maximise the beneficial effects for underlying economic activity.

Centre and states budgeted lower GFD at 3.5 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively, for 2020-21. Accordingly, combined GFD is budgeted lower at 5.8 per cent in 2020-21 (6.5 per cent in 2019-20). Foreign trade policy should increasingly focus on leveraging exports via free/preferential trade arrangements. Completion of the India-EU free trade agreement and a post-Brexit free trade agreement/ preferential arrangement with the UK may confer early mover advantages. India also needs to tie up special trade arrangements with countries supplying rare materials that are essential to new export products which are gaining ascendancy in the competitiveness ladder. A renewed focus on special economic zone (SEZ) type cluster-based manufacturing export to establish centres of manufacturing excellence which also leverage on the natural link between exports and FDI.

IV. Conclusion

India's potential output can experience a structural downshift as the recovery driven by stimulus and regulatory easing gets withdrawn in a post-pandemic scenario. So far, policy authorities have responded with an unprecedented measure, involving both conventional and

unconventional measures. As support to the economy is removed in a calculated and non-disruptive manner in a post-pandemic scenario, deep-seated and wide-ranging structural reforms in factor and product markets. Reforms in the financial sector, legal architecture, and in international competitiveness needed to regain potential output losses. The aim is to return the Indian economy to a path of strong and sustainable growth with macroeconomic and financial stability.



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Plastic Money and Its Importance

Ms. Divya Kanchan

I. Introduction

Indian economy has flourished with the advent of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. Banking sector is not an exception too. These reforms have presented a challenge before Indian banking sector to shake hands with the pace of new technology. Without a sound and effective banking system in India it cannot have a healthy economy. The banking system of India should not only be hassle free but it should be able to meet new challenges posed by the technology and any other external and internal factors. However, mere technology up gradation or introduction of innovative products cannot improve the state of affairs until customers don't respond to it positively. Hence, it becomes very necessary for the banks to offer the services or products while taking into consideration the customers' needs, preferences, perceptions and convenience. The banks' services are not just confined to their particular branch customers only. Customer is now treated as customer of banks as a whole, which means that he is now capable of enjoying facilities such as anywhere, anytime banking (Kamesam, 2003). This concept has enabled the bankers to establish long term connection with their customers. Hence, Electronic banking is the new trend significantly adopted by banking sector worldwide due to its wider scope for the customers as well as banks at large. Various sophisticated products have been launched by the banks which help them to meet the basic requirements of their customers. With entry of tech savvy private sector banks and foreign banks, the competitive environment has started prevailing in banking sector too. No doubt, Public sector banks have large network of traditional branches to approach their customers as compared to the private and foreign players. However, with the help of information technology, it has now become possible for banks to deliver products and services efficiently and to improve customer base without opening new branches. Hence, these new private and foreign players are trying to compete with them on the basis of adoption of new technological services like plastic cards, PC banking, Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT), Internet banking etc. to approach the maximum customers in spite of having less.



II. Types of Plastic Money

Credit Cards

The term “credit card” generally refers to a plastic card issued to a cardholder, with a credit limit, that can be used to purchase goods and services on credit or obtain cash advances. It is issued by banks holding the logo of one of the bank card association like Visa, MasterCard, Diners club etc. after proper verification of account holders. Unlike debit cards, credit cards also provide overdraft facility and customer can purchase over and above the amount available in his account and thus regarded as authentic payment tool

Smart Cards

A plastic card containing a computer chip and enabling the holder to purchase goods and services, enter restricted areas, access medical, financial, or other records, or perform other operations requiring data stored on the chip. Smart card is currently introduced by BRTS which stands for Bus Rapid Transit Services in Gujarat in India.

MasterCard and Visa

MasterCard and Visa are global non-profit organizations dedicated to promote the growth of the card business across the world. They have built a vast network of merchant establishments so that customer’s world-wide may use their respective credit cards to make various purchases.

Debit Cards

Debit card is a magnetically encoded plastic card issued by banks which has replaced cash and cheques. It allows the customers to pay for goods and services without carrying cash with them. In some cases, debit card is multipurpose which can also be used as ATM for withdrawing cash and to check account balances. It is issued free of cost with the savings or

current account

ATM Cards

These cards are typically used at automatic teller machines (ATMs) to withdraw cash, make deposits, or transfer funds between accounts. ATM card is used by inserting the card into an automatic teller machine and enter a personal identification number, or PIN, for security. The system checks the account for adequate funds before permitting any transaction.

III. Advantages of Plastic Money

- **Purchasing Power:** Credit or Debit cards made it easier to purchase things. Now we don't have any need to carry hard cash in a large amount. Plastic money is accepted everywhere, anytime.
- **Time Saving:** Through a credit card or debit card you can purchase anything from anywhere without spend money on fare or cash transition. Just provide your card details to seller store or companies and finalize your order. Now you don't have need to worry about time wastes. Use internet for minimum time consuming.
- **Extra Safety:** While you are not carrying cash, how can it be lost? But if your card has lost, just contact to your bank or financial institution, which provide you cards. It will block the account and nobody can draw a single coin without your permission. So it is 100% safe without any tension.

IV. The Rise of Plastic Money

1. The use of Plastic cards is more and more increasing for online payment.
2. Around 50% of payments of the customers are done through credit/Debit cards. Sample survey shows Debit cards are preferred over credit cards.
3. The main reason for the increase in plastic money is that the customers are not a victim of a fraud
4. The introduction of ATM machines has changed the banking process also. Customers are preferring the ATM machines now to days due to that frequency of customers to visit the

banks have become less.

5. The use of plastic cards has also been increased because banking industries has also provided the 24x7 customer service for their customers.

6. The factors for adoption of plastic money over the cash and paper money are the discounts while shopping, No hassles of carrying cash, security of money, hassle free EMI's, easy to use, personal Loan on Credit Card, etc.



V. Conclusion

The rise in consumerism generated by economic reforms began in 1990's has also sparked robust demand for plastic cards. The arrival of malls, multiplexes, online shopping stores and shopping complexes encourage the customers to make use of plastic cards. The modern day, Indian customers find it easier to make physical payment (credit card or debit card payments) rather than carrying too much cash contributing to the growth of plastic money in the country. The prevalence of intensifying competition has further fuelled the usage of plastic cards in the country like never-before. It benefits the consumer through enhanced product offerings at a lower cost and that too with lucrative deals delighted with rewards scheme, loyalty bonus points, promotional campaigns etc. But some customers are not able to utilize cards effectively due to its complex nature and they don't actually know how to operate it for specific purpose. Thus, the banks should give them some training regarding its usage. The banks can also provide them facility to use plastic cards on trial basis so that they can become more confident while using their own cards. Cost has also remained an issue in case of credit cards. The interest levied on outstanding amount is very high which sometimes takes the customers in debt trap ultimately discouraging the potential customers to make use of it. However, all these hurdles will diminish over time and positively influencing trends are expected to continue in the near and far-future. Also, the growth of

plastic cards in future would depend upon the capacity building of the banks to meet the challenges and make use of the opportunities profitably. However, the kind of technology used and the efficiency of operations would provide the much needed competitive edge for success in plastic cards business. Furthermore, in all these customers' interest is of paramount importance.



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Bachelors of Mass Media

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Cave Paintings - The Primitive Art

Kavita Makhija

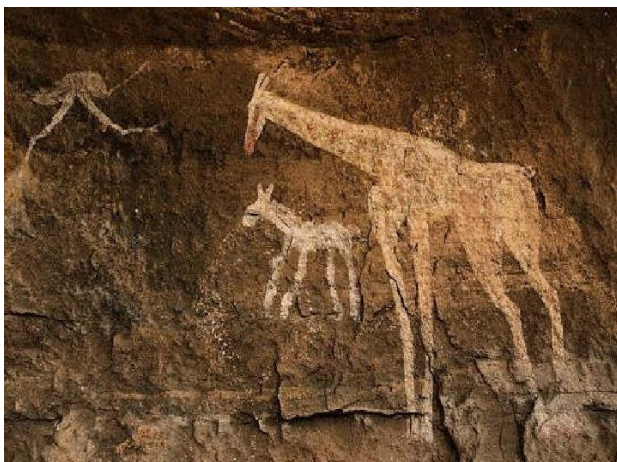
"Paintings have a life of their own that derives from the painter's soul" – Vincent Van Gogh

From the beginning of the mankind, communication has been a need that was embedded into the natural setting of humans. Existentially story tellers, humans have ardent need to express and narrate. This need has aided the evolutionary process and added impetus to the man's intelligence. This need has always nurtured the creative competence inside mankind to invent means and measures that made ideation and expression of thought a reality. And the earliest form of these expressions can be found on the walls and ceilings of hundreds of caves around the world.

Cave and rock paintings from pre-historic era is an evidence to the early man's desire to express or in other words put forward their ideas. These creative manifestations originated in the era of Homo Sapiens that appeared around 1,30,000 BCE. It is assumed that these cave arts may have begun in the Aurignacian period in (Hohle Fels, Germany), and was at its peak in the late Magdalenian (Lascaux, France).

Many of these cave arts have discovered in France and in Spain, but a few are also known in Portugal, England, Italy, Romania, Germany, Russia, and Indonesia. In total there are more than 400 such sites have been discovered.

Hand stencils, handprints and simple geometric signs and patterns represented the



early period of these paintings. Cave lions, mammoths, cave bears, etc., the now extinct animals were common subjects in the early days. And later on, wild animals like bison, horses and ibex became more common subjects of such paintings. Human paintings were sporadic. Birds and fishes made very rare appearances. And while animals were painted in natural settings, human pictures were more schematic.

In the dearth of the chemically manufactured pigments and colours, our primitive ancestors used a wide range of natural pigments made from the fruit and berry juices, coloured minerals like red and yellow ochre, hematite, manganese oxide, charcoal or even animal blood to give wings to their creative prowess. These abundantly available natural resources were used to capture memoirs of the then primitive lives on cave walls.



These paintings have captivated the attention of scholars and researchers since a very long time now. While it provided glimpses of the lives of our predecessors, their existence has mostly marred in mystery. While some believe that the purpose was to express, others have a contrasting view and believed that these paintings had an objective. The most popular theory denotes that these paintings were drawn as an instruction manual. These paintings intended to guide the tribesmen, fellow travellers, other humans about the animal that were safe to eat. Some of them were themed around the techniques of hunting too.



However, deciphering the purpose and meanings behind this art form has not been so easy and simply.

Certain scholars have also speculated that the paintings depicting human hands, hand nearing animals or human heads were to depict or induce a certain kind of magic or control. This magic was primarily to ascertain

man's success during the hunt and thus was named as the hunting magic.

Certain abstract and symbolic paintings are also speculated to have some religious function that conferred to the



shamanic beliefs and practices. The exact meanings of such paintings have not yet been deciphered but are believed to have involved shamans. Examples of such forms of paintings can be abundantly found in Europe, the Maya caves in Mexico, Koonalda Cave, South Australia and the Kalimantan caves in Borneo, Indonesia.

In the nutshell, whether it was to depict hunt, techniques, story-telling, ritualistic, etc. these paintings touched and centred the important aspects of the then human life. These paintings awe us by providing a sneak peek into the lives of the early humans and at the same time continues to charm many with the mystery that is hiding, its yet unfolded secrets, behind the rock canvas.

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Inhouse Departmental Publication

COGNIZANCE



Department Of B.M.S.

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Procrastination: A Mental Illness?

Suvarna Raikar

It is an action of delaying and postponing a particular task. People usually contemplate on their parts that are it a mental illness? Procrastination is a result of either intentional or habitual delays. These days, it is found that students tend to exhibit academic procrastination which is an issue in itself. It is perceived as a negative trait which is borne out of inadequacy, depression and low self-esteem in people. It usually affects the quality of work which could give better results if performed on time. People who usually delay their work are more likely to be called as 'a product of procrastination'. As everything comes with a pros and cons, Procrastination also comes with one. It helps people in making their fear as a motivator. People tend to procrastinate until last possible time to do a particular task keeps them focused on the task, they are busy doing at present time.

Procrastination in many researches has been referred to as a mental illness or a psychological disorder. It is linked to a number of psychological effects which may arise due to increased stress, depression, anxiety issues, low self-esteem, erratic behaviour and even neurological disorders. People tend to intentionally delay or postpone doing things. Individuals encountering procrastination loose out on the ability to manage time. The reasons of this are varied, few might not enjoy doing the things, hence avoid doing it or delaying further, some might even have fear that they won't be able to complete the task as required, hence delay or postpone. People may even procrastinate when they have ambiguities to understand the complexities of the task.

But why do people procrastinate so much? If one is a procrastinator why he or she does so? What are the reasons behind the delay or postponement? These are important questions to be answered which are crucial to figure out how to stop doing it.

Procrastination is associated with wide range of physical and mental issues, which if not figured out and treated on time, it can worsen the state of health physically and mentally of an individual. Procrastination is mainly related to psychological disorders which need to be analysed. People have low self-control often result in procrastination, mainly observed in generation Y. This might be due to lack of motivation from external factors which tend to experience displacement from others, leading to low self-esteem, feeling of anxiety and fear, impulsiveness, high level of distractibility, people also display rebellious behaviour. People

with procrastination also display depression, fear failure, demoralized and also feel lack of energy. To successfully deal with procrastination, one needs to figure out the actual condition of an individual and also the connecting reasons behind them.



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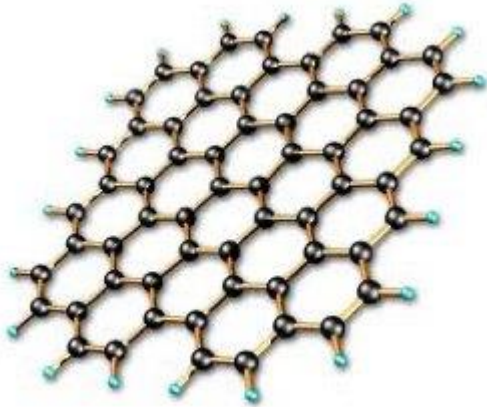
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Graphene Usage in Semiconductor

Prajakta Joshi

Graphene is a one-atom-thick layer of carbon atoms arranged in a hexagonal lattice. It is the building-block of Graphite which is used in things like pencil tip. But Graphene because of its amazing properties also known "wonder material".



Graphene is the thinnest material but at the same time exceptionally strong - about 200 times stronger than steel. Apart from this, graphene is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity and it has interesting light absorption properties. Graphene has potential to revolutionize many applications, among these are solar cells, batteries, sensors and more.

Limitation of Silicone

As transistors become tinier they waste more power and generate more heat – all in a smaller and smaller space, as evidenced by the warmth emanating from the bottom of a laptop. Node length is approaching the conducting channel width where performance is severely subdued. Silicon transistors will stop performing due to quantum effects of small dimensions such as tunnelling, leakages, and heat issues. Silicone uptill now gave rise to sustained advancements in capacity & performance. But in recent years this pace of exponential improvement slowed down.

Why Graphene could be successor of Silicone

The first advantage of grapheme is the rough and wrinkled surface texture. This wrinkly surfaces interlock extremely well with the surrounding polymer material, helping to boost the interfacial load transfer between graphene and the host material. The second

advantage is surface area. As a planer sheet, both top & bottom surface of grapheme sheet can be in close contact with the polymer matrix. The third benefit is geometry. When microcracks in the composite structure encounter a two-dimensional graphene sheet, they are deflected, or forced to tilt and twist around the sheet. This process helps to absorb the energy that is responsible for propagating the crack. Crack deflection processes are far more effective for two-dimensional sheets with a high aspect ratio such as graphene, as compared to one-dimensional nanotubes.

Limitation of Graphene Usage:

Graphene is having extremely good electrical conductivity. But for usage of semiconductor, it should also act as an insulator along with conductor. For this grapheme needs bandgap which is a major hurdle. Also grapheme fabrication must generate quality crystals and should be compatible with existing semiconductor devices.

Also to introduce graphene as an alternative to semiconductor would require large amount of capital to be invested, but most semiconductor companies resources are involved in current fab improvement.