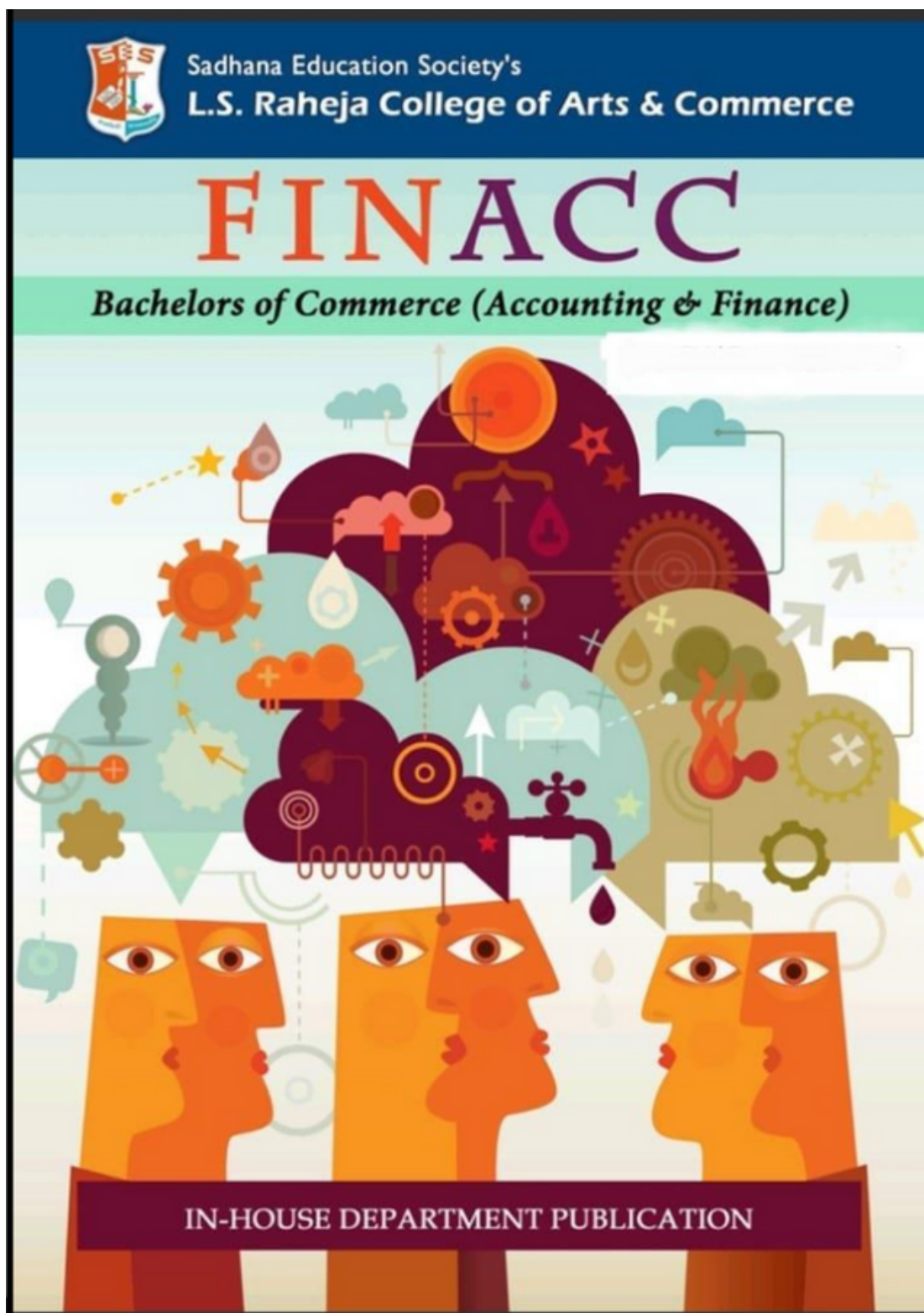


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**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: FINACC**

**DEPARTMENT: BACHELORS OF COMMERCE (ACCOUNTING & FINANCE)**

**ISSUE: JULY, 2023**

**EDITOR: Ms. VAISHALI PANDYA**

# The Soaring Tomato Prices: Understanding the Factors and Impacts

1. MR. PRASHANT RAJAN SHELAR

2. MR. SAMARTHA MAHENDRA SHELKE (TYBAF-3847)

**Introduction:** Tomatoes are an essential ingredient in countless Indian dishes, adding flavor, color, and nutrition to our meals.

However, in recent times, there has been a significant surge in tomato prices across India, leaving consumers and businesses grappling with the economic impact.

The prices of tomatoes have reached 150 Rs per kg in some of the markets. It's not only tomatoes but many other agricultural products prices have risen.

This has burdened the Indian farmers as well and pushed them into debt burden.

In this article, we delve into the factors behind the rising tomato prices, their implications on various stakeholders, and potential strategies to cope with the situation.



**1. Supply and Demand Dynamics:** One key factor contributing to the surge in tomato prices is the delicate balance between supply and demand. Factors such as weather conditions, seasonal variations, crop diseases, and transportation disruptions can affect tomato production and supply. Simultaneously, increased consumer demand and changing consumption patterns further exacerbate the situation.

**2. Weather Conditions and Crop Yield:** Adverse weather conditions, such as excessive rainfall, droughts, or extreme temperatures, can impact tomato cultivation. Unfavorable weather patterns can lead to lower crop yields, affecting tomatoes' overall supply and availability in the market. Climate change-induced fluctuations further complicate the scenario, making tomato cultivation susceptible to unpredictable weather patterns.

**3. Transportation and Infrastructure Challenges:** Efficient transportation and distribution networks are crucial for maintaining a steady supply of tomatoes from farms to marketplaces. Any disruptions or inefficiencies in transportation infrastructure can hinder the timely movement of tomatoes, resulting in higher transportation costs and reduced availability. Roadblocks, logistical bottlenecks, or insufficient storage facilities can lead to price escalation.

**4. Market Speculation and Hoarding:** Speculation and hoarding by middlemen or traders can contribute to price volatility. When market participants anticipate a shortage or expect prices to rise, they may hoard tomatoes to sell them at inflated prices later. Such practices can artificially inflate prices and disrupt the equilibrium between supply and demand.

**5. Impact on Consumers and Businesses:** Rising tomato prices directly impact consumers, particularly those with lower incomes who heavily rely on tomatoes for their meals. Increased tomato prices can lead to higher food costs and potentially affect household budgets. Furthermore, businesses in the food industry, such as restaurants, eateries, and food processors, may face challenges in managing their costs and pricing strategies.

**6. Coping Strategies and Alternatives:** Consumers and businesses can consider alternative ingredients or substitutes in their recipes to mitigate the impact of rising tomato prices. Some options include using canned tomatoes, tomato puree, or exploring local and seasonal produce that offer similar flavors and characteristics. Additionally, promoting kitchen gardening and cultivating tomatoes at a small scale can provide households a sustainable and cost-effective solution.

**7. Government Interventions and Policies:** Government intervention plays a vital role in stabilizing food prices and ensuring availability. Measures such as price controls, import regulations, and support to farmers through agricultural initiatives and infrastructure development can help address the challenges faced by the tomato industry. Encouraging diversification of crops and adopting sustainable farming practices can also enhance resilience in the face of market fluctuations.

**Conclusion:** The soaring tomato prices in India have emerged as a significant concern for consumers and businesses alike. Understanding the underlying factors driving these price hikes

is crucial in devising effective strategies to address the issue. By fostering sustainable agricultural practices, improving transportation infrastructure, and implementing supportive policies, we can strive for a balanced tomato market that benefits all stakeholders and ensures the availability of this essential ingredient at reasonable prices.



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## Devastating Delhi Floods Triggered by Yamuna River Overflow

- MISS. KHUSHI RAJESH DHARIWAL (SYBAF-3708)



**Unprecedented Rainfall and River Overflow:** The Yamuna River, a major waterway that flows through Delhi, has witnessed an unprecedented surge in water levels due to heavy rainfall in the region over the past few weeks. The city experienced incessant downpours, leading to an alarming rise in the Yamuna's volume, eventually surpassing its capacity.

The river breached its banks, inundating low-lying areas and triggering widespread flooding across several neighbourhoods.

**Infrastructure Struggles to Cope:** The city's infrastructure has struggled to cope with the deluge, exacerbating the impact of the flooding. Drainage systems were overwhelmed by the sheer volume of water, resulting in waterlogging in many parts of the city. The inadequacy of the existing infrastructure to handle such a calamity has been a long-standing issue, and the recent floods have highlighted the urgent need for improved drainage systems and flood management measures.

**Humanitarian Crisis and Displaced Residents:** The flooding has caused a humanitarian crisis, with thousands of residents forced to evacuate their homes. Makeshift shelters have been set up in schools and community centres to provide temporary refuge for those displaced by the floods. The authorities are working to ensure the safety and well-being of the affected population, providing them with food, water, medical assistance, and other essential services.

**Impact on Daily Life:** The floods have severely disrupted daily life in Delhi. Public transportation, including buses and trains, has been severely affected, leading to massive traffic congestion and inconveniences for commuters. Schools and businesses have been shut down, and essential services, such as electricity and water supply, have been interrupted in several areas. The economic impact of the flooding is expected to be significant, with businesses suffering losses and people facing financial hardships.

**Unprecedented Rainfall and River Overflow:** The Yamuna River, a major waterway that flows through Delhi, has witnessed an unprecedented surge in water levels due to heavy rainfall in the region over the past few weeks. The city experienced incessant downpours, leading to an alarming rise in the Yamuna's volume, eventually surpassing its capacity.

**Climate Change and Urbanization:** The recent floods in Delhi are a stark reminder of the threats posed by climate change and rapid urbanization. Climate patterns have become increasingly unpredictable, resulting in more intense rainfall events. Additionally, the unchecked growth of the city, encroachment of water bodies, and inadequate urban planning have left Delhi more vulnerable to flooding. The authorities must adopt sustainable and resilient



**Conclusion:** The devastating floods caused by the overflowing Yamuna River have brought Delhi to its knees, highlighting the urgent need for improved infrastructure and flood management measures. The city's vulnerability to flooding requires comprehensive long-term planning that takes into account the impacts of climate change and sustainable urban development. Efforts must be made to strengthen the city's resilience and protect the lives and livelihoods of its residents, ensuring a safer and more sustainable future for Delhi.

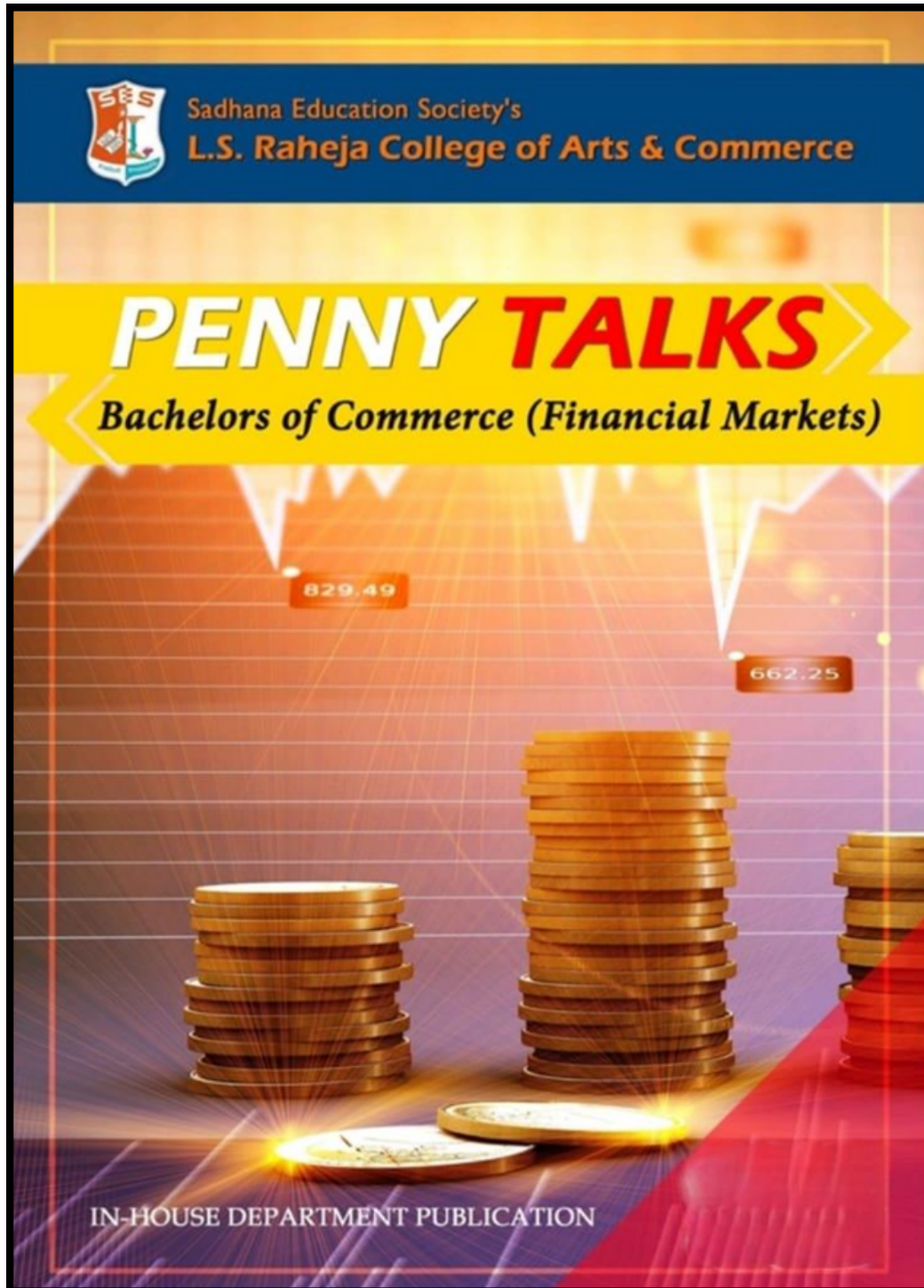
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**IN HOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: PENNY TALKS**

**DEPARTMENT: BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (FINANCIAL MARKETS)**

**ISSUE: JULY 2023**

**EDITOR: 1. Ms. DIVYA KANCHAN  
2. Mr. MEHUL BARAI**



## Capital markets which includes equity markets, are together the backbone of modern economies.

1. Mr. ANANT OJHA (SYBFM)

2. Mr. PARTH CHHADVA (SYBFM)

Capital markets and equity markets play a vital role in shaping the financial landscape of economies worldwide. These markets are essential components of the broader financial system, providing a platform for businesses to raise capital, and for investors to allocate their funds to potentially profitable ventures. In this article, we will delve into the significance of capital markets and explore the workings of equity markets, shedding light on their impact on economic growth.

### What are Capital Markets?

Capital markets are financial markets where long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold. These markets facilitate the flow of funds from investors to businesses, governments, and other institutions in need of capital. The primary purpose of capital markets is to channel savings and investments for productive use, fostering economic development and growth.

#### Key Features of Capital Markets:

**Securities Issuance:** Companies and governments issue various financial instruments, such as stocks, bonds, and derivatives, to raise capital. These securities represent ownership interests or debt obligations.

**Regulation:** Capital markets are heavily regulated to ensure fair practices, transparency, and the protection of investors. Regulatory bodies, like the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in India, oversee the functioning of these markets.

**Intermediaries:** Various intermediaries operate within capital markets, including investment banks, stock exchange, stockbrokers, and other financial institutions. They facilitate the buying and selling of securities and provide services to both issuers and investors.

**Primary market:** A Primary market is a market in which a corporation or government entity sells securities directly to investors. A common example of this type of transaction includes an IPO when a company issues shares of stock for the first time.

**Secondary Market:** After the initial issuance of securities, they can be traded on secondary markets, such as stock exchanges. This allows investors to buy or sell their securities to other market participants.

#### Classification of Capital Market



**Risk and Return:** Investors expect a return on their investments commensurate with the risk they take. Generally, riskier assets offer higher potential returns to compensate investors for the increased uncertainty.



**Equity markets:** Equity markets, also known as stock markets or share markets, are a subset of capital markets. They deal specifically with the issuance and trading of stocks or shares that represent ownership in companies. When a company goes public through an Initial Public Offering (IPO), it issues shares that are traded on stock exchanges. Investors can then buy these shares, becoming partial owners of the company.

### **Functions of Equity Markets:**

**Raising Capital:** One of the primary functions of equity markets is to enable companies to raise capital for expansion, research, and development. By selling shares to the public, companies can raise funds without incurring debt.

**Price Discovery:** Equity markets determine the prices of shares based on supply and demand dynamics. Investors' perceptions of a company's value and future prospects influence these prices.

**Liquidity:** Equity markets provide liquidity to shareholders. Investors can sell their shares relatively quickly, converting their investment into cash.

**Corporate Governance:** Publicly traded companies are subject to regulators and investors. Shareholders can vote on important company decisions, enhancing corporate governance and accountability.

**Wealth Creation:** Equity markets offer an opportunity for wealth creation as share prices rise over time. Successful investments can lead to significant capital appreciation for investors.

### **Conclusion:**

Capital markets, with equity markets as a critical component, are the backbone of modern economies. They facilitate the efficient allocation of capital, drive economic growth, and offer opportunities for both companies and investors. Regulatory oversight is crucial to ensure the integrity and stability of these markets. As economies evolve and innovate, the role of capital markets in fuelling progress and development becomes increasingly important

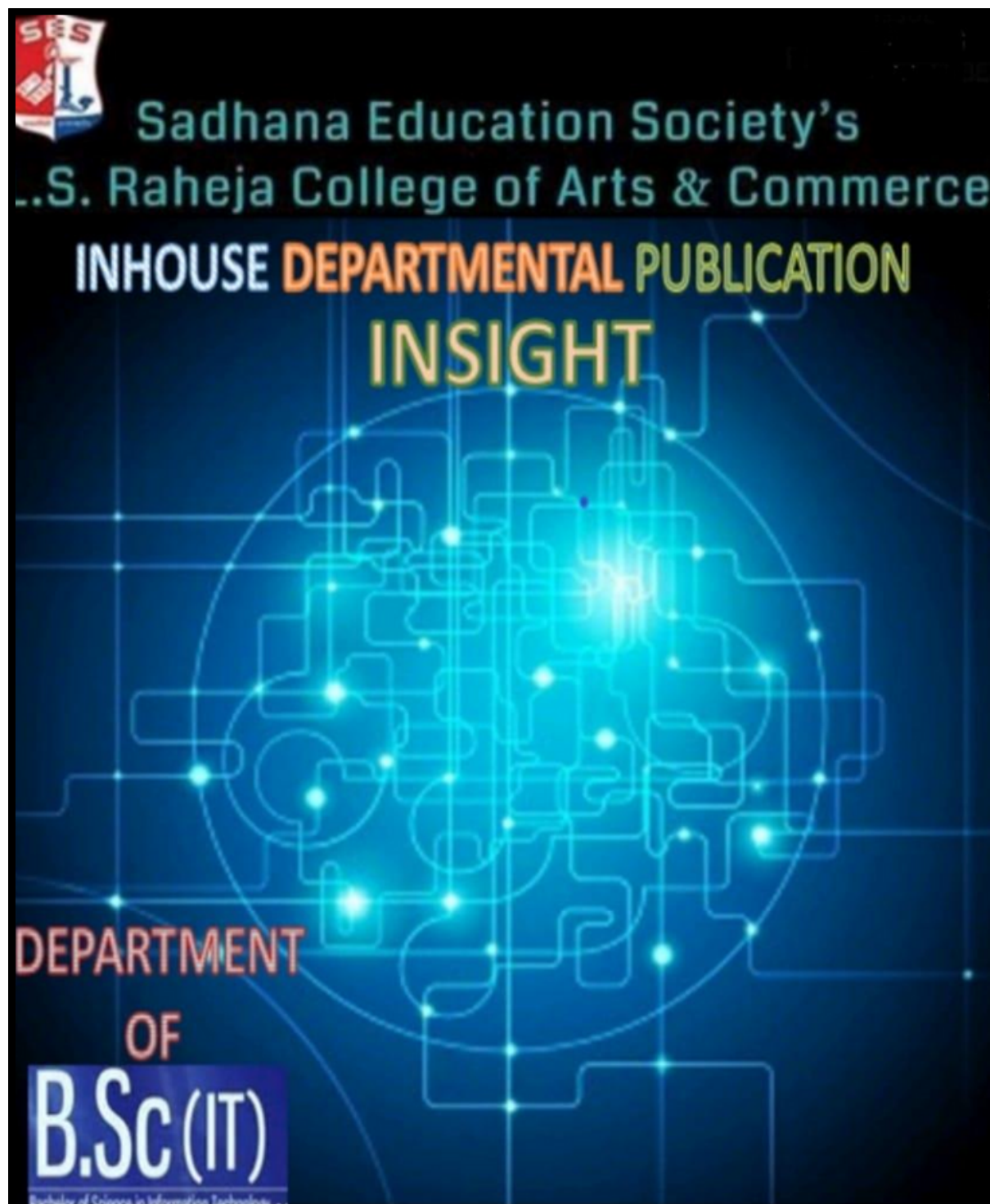
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**IN HOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: INSIGHT**

**DEPARTMENT: B.S.c. (IT)**

**ISSUE: JULY, 2023**

**EDITOR: Ms. PRJAKTA JOSHI**

## Global and Cultural Aspects of Artificial Intelligence

**1. AMAN SHARMA, T.Y.B. Sc.(IT)**

**2. PRANJAL MOHANTY, T.Y.B. Sc.(IT)**

The unseen aspect that we are undertaking through this article, is not just associated with a particular branch of computer science but focuses on the broad spectrum of intelligent robots, machines, and systems which use AI to some extent to act in our everyday world. We are entering a new age where artificial intelligence will be pervasively intertwined with our everyday lives. But this does not only affect us, but in turn, AI also gets access to information related to society in general. AI has the ability to change the very foundation, upon which society is founded.



Research suggests that AI is highly likely to have markedly different social impacts depending on the cultural setting. Although it is impossible to tell exactly how many cultures are there in the world, language can be used as an indicator, which puts the number at 5000-6000! The concept of “culture” may seem straightforward and intuitive. Yet when we begin to unpack its definition, culture turns out to be quite complex.

The scholar Raymond Williams famously wrote that “culture is one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language.” However, current analyses of AI in a global context are biased toward perspectives, cultures and social norms held in the U.S. and Western Europe. A subtle way to understand that technology and society are woven together can be found in how we imagine technology. What hopes and fears drive the technologies we choose to develop, and how we accept, reject, and use the technologies around us? Technologies emerge from a society’s vision of the world and new technologies spark new ways to imagine the future. For example, Martin Cooper created the first personal cell phone after seeing Captain Kirk’s communicator on an episode of Star Trek.



A society’s cultural imagination and its technologies are closely connected. For example, scholars have noted that the popularity of violent science fiction movies like the Terminator series has influenced how Americans imagine technology, leading to fears of killer robots. By contrast, in Japanese cultural imagination, robots maybe more likely to be associated with Mighty Atom (Astro Boy), a beloved manga character, perhaps leading to less hesitancy about coexistence with robots/AI and we are aware which of these countries takes the lead in this domain.

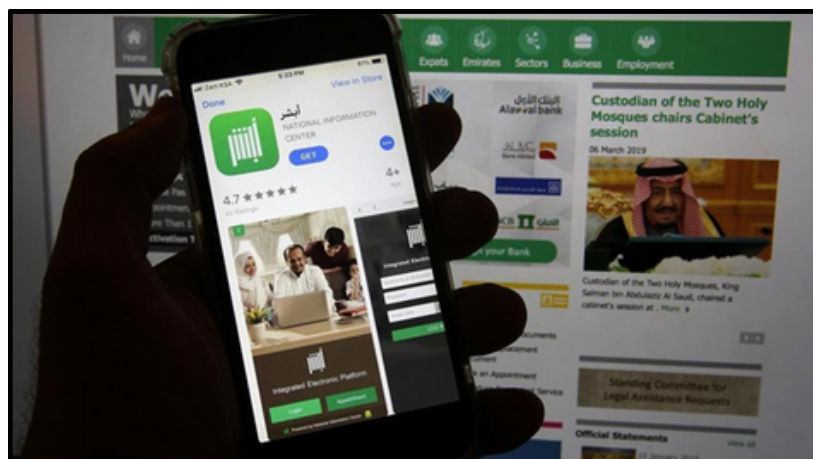
One more unique cultural attribute is the Japanese concept of Shintoism, which recognizes all beings (including robots)

as having spirits. The belief is such that, artificial intelligence (spirit) has taken material form (living being).

For instance, AI can reproduce general biases and discriminations in society by feeding itself from a database. Although the Chinese Room Experiment may be put into practice here, where we can say that although the perspective is not deeply rooted in its mindset, it still emulates the way a normal human being usually thinks through the data it is fed. The cultural aspect of AI does not contain itself only to its understanding, but to its development as well. A little confusing, right? Let us provide you some examples.

- For instance, African scholars persistently encounter visa issues that prevent them from participating in international conferences held in North America and Europe. Visa issues led the International Conference on Learning Representation, a major AI symposium, to move their 2020 meeting to Addis Ababa, so that African researchers can participate.
- People from low- and middle- income countries are likely to be radically underrepresented in the datasets central to developing AI systems. As a 2018 white paper from the World Economic Forum points out, an average U.S. household can generate a data point every six seconds. In Mozambique (Africa), where about 90% of people lack internet access, the average household generates zero digital data points. In a world where data plays an increasingly powerful social role, to be absent from datasets may lead to increasing marginalization with far-reaching consequences.

The close relationship between the society and the technology informs how AI is designed, but more importantly how it is utilized. Technologies enter a world that is already living, that is built on history, and that is shaped by economic and political structures. A MIT Technology Review by Karen Hao argues, **“Even the fairest and most accurate systems can still be used to infringe on people’s civil liberties.”** Meaning, the most thoughtfully-designed technologies can work in ways that are not just because they are used in the real world with all its imperfections and problems. For example, in Saudi Arabia women cannot travel abroad without the signed consent of their male guardians (muharram)—husbands, fathers, brothers or adult sons. A 2015 ethnographic case study examined a mobile app intended to replace this infamous “yellow slip.” Initiated as part of the Saudi e-government strategy, and hailed as a stride by the Saudis in the technological domain, what the app did was, it alerted male relatives of women about their movements through SMS messages. In this case, the technology itself was not necessarily biased or flawed, but it was deployed under existing social conditions which



although might seem regressive in other countries, is just another normal rule/law in Saudi Arabia. AI technologies can be expected to take shape in distinct ways in different places. When big ideas and big technologies meet local cultures, everything and everyone is changed by the encounter. These impacts, either good or bad are more clearly and impactfully seen in developing countries that are at the forefront of this charge.

- A start-up has developed an algorithm for use in classrooms in India, to gauge student comprehension of material by reading facial expressions.
- India is home to a quarter of tuberculosis cases across the world. In Delhi, a leading hospital is using AI to screen digital chest X-rays with remarkable success.
- The Delhi Police have started using predictive policing methods, analysing satellite images, and using clustering algorithms to locate “hotspots.”

Great, right? But wait till you read further. Privacy experts voice concerns about **storing sensitive data in centralized locations** potentially vulnerable to hacking. Data breaches in the Aadhaar system attest to this risk. In India, some people have dropped out of HIV antiretroviral treatment programs for fear that sensitive personal information will be exposed through Aadhaar, which is linked to a wide range of services. The Aadhaar program has been linked to problems obtaining food rations, leading to several deaths by starvation. Over 81 crore Indians are entitled to buy subsidized food grains, although biometric systems generally have a low error rate, at such a massive scale, even a 2% error rate could affect millions of people.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) brings both benefits and challenges to various aspects of society. On the positive side, AI has the potential to revolutionize industries, improve efficiency, and enhance decision-making processes. It enables advancements in healthcare, aiding in accurate diagnoses and personalized treatment plans. Additionally, AI-driven automation streamlines tasks, freeing up human resources for more complex and creative endeavours. However, concerns arise regarding AI's ethical implications and potential job displacement. Privacy, security, and bias also present challenges, as AI systems require careful regulation and responsible development to ensure fair and transparent outcomes. Such technologies are used in the wild, in a complex and imperfect world. They can have unintended consequences and unexpected results. They can be used in ways that are creative and politically liberating or inequitable and repressive. Striking a balance between harnessing the power of AI while addressing these challenges is essential for maximizing its potential and minimizing its risks.

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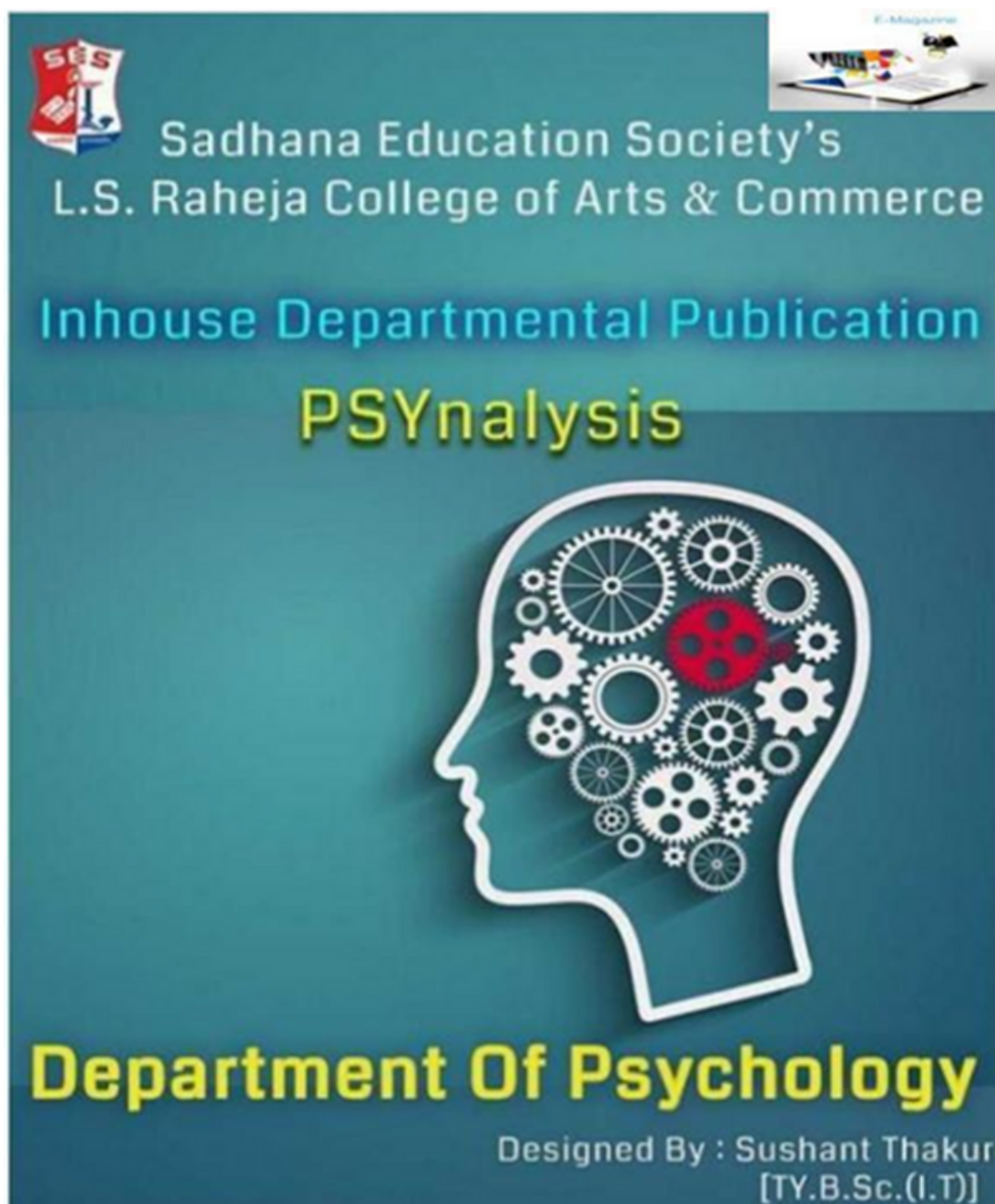




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**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION JULY 2023**



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**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION JULY 2023**

**NAME: PSYNALYSIS**

**DEPARTMENT: PSYCHOLOGY**

**ISSUE: JULY, 2023**

**EDITOR: 1. Ms. NEHA DALAL**  
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## Face Blindness

### Prosopagnosia

- ISSHITA SHIRSEKAR, TYBA

**What if you are unable to identify your friend's face ? What if you know it's your partner but you are unable to recognise his or her face? This is what Prosopagnosia is.**

Recognition is a simple concept that our brain carries out in a fraction of seconds. Here is a fact about what would have happened when our brain cannot process this simple phenomena of Recognition.

Prosopagnosia is a condition where a person is not able to recognise faces even if they are familiar. This is an interesting phenomena where people are not able to identify faces but can recognise the person by voice.

The word comes from Greek where prosopon means face and agnosia means lack of knowledge. It was first used by Bodamer in 1947. Prosopagnosia include inability to recognise, discriminate, identify different or own faces, discern difference between faces and surrounding objects.

Prosopagnosia is either Acquired or Hereditary/Developmental.

Acquired Prosopagnosia caused by brain stroke or cerebral injury. Individuals who have this condition have difficulty in adapting in a social environment but have definite ideas about the surrounding.

Developmental Prosopagnosia is where an individual loses his ability to recognise faces due to brain injury during early childhood when face expertise is still developing or an in utero insult. Also, impaired face recognition can be part of congenital disorder, such as autism or Asperger Syndrome.

Prosopagnosia occurs due to damage of the occipitotemporal area on either unilateral (most often right) or bilateral sides of the brain.

These individuals face challenges to identify a familiar person's face or acquaintance by voice, hairstyles or specific features like spectacles, dressing style etc. Individuals also experience anxiety in social interactions, depression and possible trust issues. People with face blindness are often judged as rude, arrogant, disrespectful to others, egotistical as they are unable to identify the person. Sufferers often feel shame or embarrassment while struggling to recognise people. It is not just the sufferers of Prosopagnosia but also the family and friends undergo agony of feeling disconnected to each other. Sufferers often detach themselves from any possible social interactions to avoid the reverence of being left out.

Famous actor Brad Pitt opened up recently about his face blindness and expressed his dejection about how others remark him as conceited. The disappointing part is that the cure for this prodigy is not yet found. The condition is permanent and not directly curable. However, some types of treatment are done that may or may not help. Treatments such as medication of antibiotics for infection or surgeries where tumours

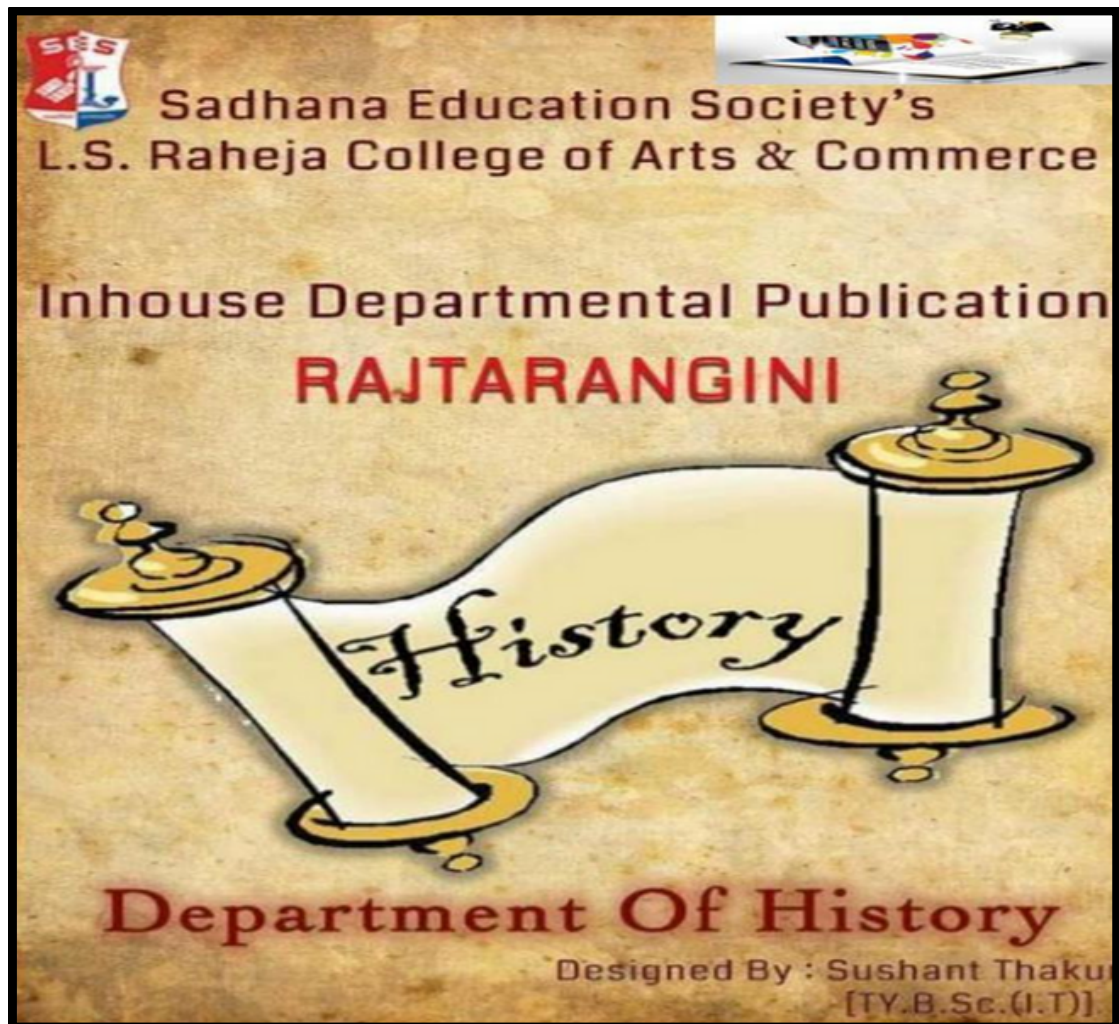
are removed which alleviate pressure on your brain and hopefully let it function normally.

Prosopagnosia became a hot issue and known to many after the publishing of the book 'The Man Who Mistook His Wife For A Hat' by Oliver Sack. Oliver Sack was a British Neurologist and a sufferer of Prosopagnosia.

The phenomenon of Prosopagnosia is interesting as we realise how thankful we should be for having the ability to recognise the face of our loved and cared one. When we read or listen to such bizarre and rare cases happening in the world, it's time we realise how granted or lightly we take situations and so we show gratitude in simple things like waking up and recognising our people.

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**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: RAJTARANGINI**

**DEPARTMENT: HISTORY**

**ISSUE: JULY 2023**

**EDITOR: MS. POOJA U. YADAV**



## **‘Shaping Mumbai’s Destiny: The Historic Contribution of the Parsi Community’**

**- MS. POOJA U. YADAV**



A painting of Parsi and Hindu cotton merchants during the middle of the nineteenth century.

Photograph courtesy of Parsiana © Pheroza J. Godjrej, 2002

There is evidence of human occupancy in the Mumbai region that dates back to the Stone Age. Mumbai was a part of numerous kingdoms and empires throughout antiquity, including the Maurya Empire and the Silhara dynasty, and was ruled by a variety of indigenous people.

Mumbai was ruled by the Gujarat Sultanate in the fourteenth century. In 1534, the Portuguese overthrew the Sultanate of Gujarat and took control of the area by seizing Mumbai. During their time in power, the Portuguese constructed a number of churches, including the well-known St. John the Baptist Church.

Mumbai was given by the Portuguese to the British East India Company as part of a dowry arrangement in 1661, and as a result, it became a part of British territory.

Mumbai's development as a commerce port accelerated while it was ruled by the British. Mumbai became a significant centre for marine trade and commerce because of British construction of ports, trains, and other infrastructure. The Suez Canal's inauguration in 1869 increased Mumbai's importance as a gateway to India.

However, the history of the Parsis in Mumbai is noteworthy and distinctive. They follow one of the oldest religions in the world from ancient Persia (modern-day Iran). Due to persecution and religious strife in the eighth century, a group of Zoroastrians departed Persia and sought safety in India.

When they arrived in Gujarat, a state in western India, they asked the local Hindu ruler, for permission to live there.

As Surat developed into a significant trading hub starting in the 16th century, an increasing number of Parsis moved there. The newly arriving European traders chose to do business with this group because their minority status provided them with the freedom they needed in their new capacity as brokers. Dorabji Nanabhai, the first Parsi to be recorded as settling in Bombay, did so in 1640.

During these years, weavers and other artisans made up a sizable portion of the Parsi immigrants to Bombay. The British gave the Parsi community a plot of land at Malabar Hill in 1673 so they could build their first Dakhma, or Tower of Silence.

The East India Company granted land in Bombay to master shipbuilder Lowjee Nusserwanji in 1735. He entered the growing town under the alias Wadia, the name of his profession. The Parsis have a close relationship to Bombay's past. Parsi businesspeople played a significant role in the cotton boom. Parsis ran "Bombay Samachar," the city's first newspaper. Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, and Dinshaw Wacha were prominent Parsis in the Congress. Jamsetji Tata, a Parsi, built one of India's largest industrial conglomerates. Due to donations made to construct causeways, roads, and buildings by members of the Jeejeebhoy and Ready money families, Bombay's physical design was also established.

The Parsi community in Mumbai has produced some noteworthy people who have made important contributions in a variety of professions.

Dadabhai Naoroji, a renowned Parsi leader, contributed significantly to Mumbai. He pushed for social and economic changes, emphasised the British economic exploitation of India, and worked towards Indian self-government.

Naoroji's efforts established Mumbai's place in the liberation movement and its destiny as an independent metropolis.

Jamsetji Tata was a visionary entrepreneur and philanthropist known as the "Father of Indian Industry." He established the Tata Group, India's largest and most prestigious business conglomerate. His contributions to industries such as steel, power, and hospitality have left an indelible mark on Mumbai and India.

Homi Jehangir Bhabha was a well-known physicist and nuclear scientist. He was instrumental in establishing India's nuclear research programme and is widely regarded as the architect of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission. Bhabha also established the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), a leading research institute in Mumbai.

Zubin Mehta is an internationally recognised conductor and music director. Mehta, who was born in Mumbai to a Parsi family, has received international praise for his outstanding talent and contributions to classical music. He has conducted world-class orchestras such as the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw, widely known as Sam Manekshaw, was one of independent India's most distinguished military leaders. During the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, he was Chief of the Army Staff, leading the Indian armed forces to a resounding victory and the establishment of Bangladesh.

These are just a few of the many famous Parsis who have made their imprint on Mumbai's and beyond's history. The Parsi community has continually made contributions to many disciplines such as business, research, the arts, and social activism, making a lasting impression on the city and the nation.

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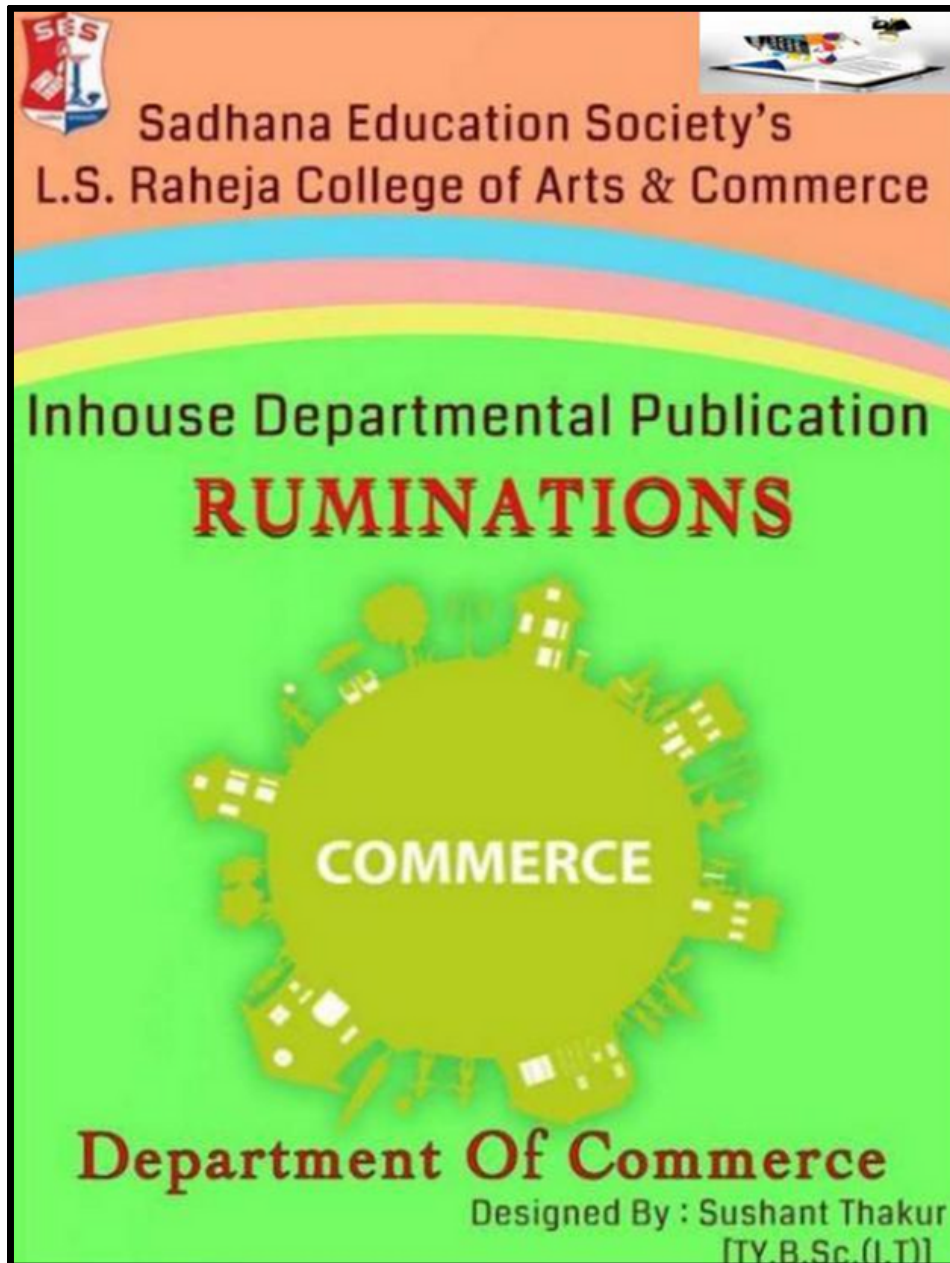
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**SES'S L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**

**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**



**SES'S L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND  
COMMERCE**

**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: RUMINATIONS**

**DEPARTMENT: COMMERCE**

**ISSUE: JULY, 2023**

**EDITOR: Dr. LAILA AHMED PATEL**

## INTRODUCTION AND VIEWS ON CHAT GPT

- DRISHTI PATEL ( SYBA)

### • What is Chat GPT?

Chat GPT is natural language processing tool driven by AI technology that allows you to have human like conversations and much more with chat box. The language model can answer questions and assist you with tasks, such as composing email, essay, and codes, diagrams and many more. It gives us the generalise answers and in simple and easy language.

### • What is the difference between Chat GPT and a Search Engine?

According to my experience with both Search Engine and Chat GPT. I found Chat GPT more comfortable because we get the appropriate answers and in the generalise way and in the fast way.

While when I used search engine it took time and took long to give the information by giving the various different websites to find the information. But I found it useful too.

But I think Search Engine is more time consuming than Chat GPT AI. For me both are important but

Chat GPT is less time consuming so I'll mostly prefer Chat GPT rather than Search Engine because it saves time.

### • Disadvantages of Chat GPT?

During the time of Log in it takes all our detail information and they get all the data. And I don't feel that it is safe because according to the recent news there was the theft of 50% of data due to weak security.

Sometimes, some information maybe incorrect so, we need to cross check the information.

### • Views on Chat GPT?

According to my survey most of them has preferred Search Engine because many of them are still not aware of Chat GPT.

### • How Chat GPT has covered the market?

Chat GPT has used many social media platforms to advertise the AI and has spent a lot. And due to the speed of getting the information. Due to this people are getting convinced to use this AI.

## **A day at the Hospital**

How often do we find rays of sunshine in the dark spaces of the hospital corridors?

A hospital teaches you everything that Life ever wants to teach you.

The fear of missing out is real.

The anxiety that builds for the calls you missed before and after,

The pain in the heart recalling bad times you would have had with the unwell,

The joy in the heart recalling good times you would have had with the unwell,

The conversations with the caretakers of all the unwell in the waiting room,

The sob stories that you hear make you feel who is in a worse or a better situation,  
but,

one common thing remains is that I wish / we wish -we had time, we had a chance to talk to  
the unwell, to hear their voices once,

To tell us their pain,

Their sufferings, their feelings,

I spend 100 hours at the Hospital for mummy.

Spend the night with the caregivers of the unwell in the waiting room - that was a night that  
was not meant for sleeping!

Crying relatives,

Wavering emotions,

Loss of the deceased,

Call-outs of respective patients,

The mental gymnastics in each one's mind,

The anxious wait for doctor visits,

The smile on the faces while being shifted to the ward from the ICU,

The fear on the faces while being shifted to the ICU from the ward,

Young or old,

Weak or strong,

Rich or poor,

Famous or not,

Everyone come together in the same circuit!

Was it a mother for a child,

A child for the parent,

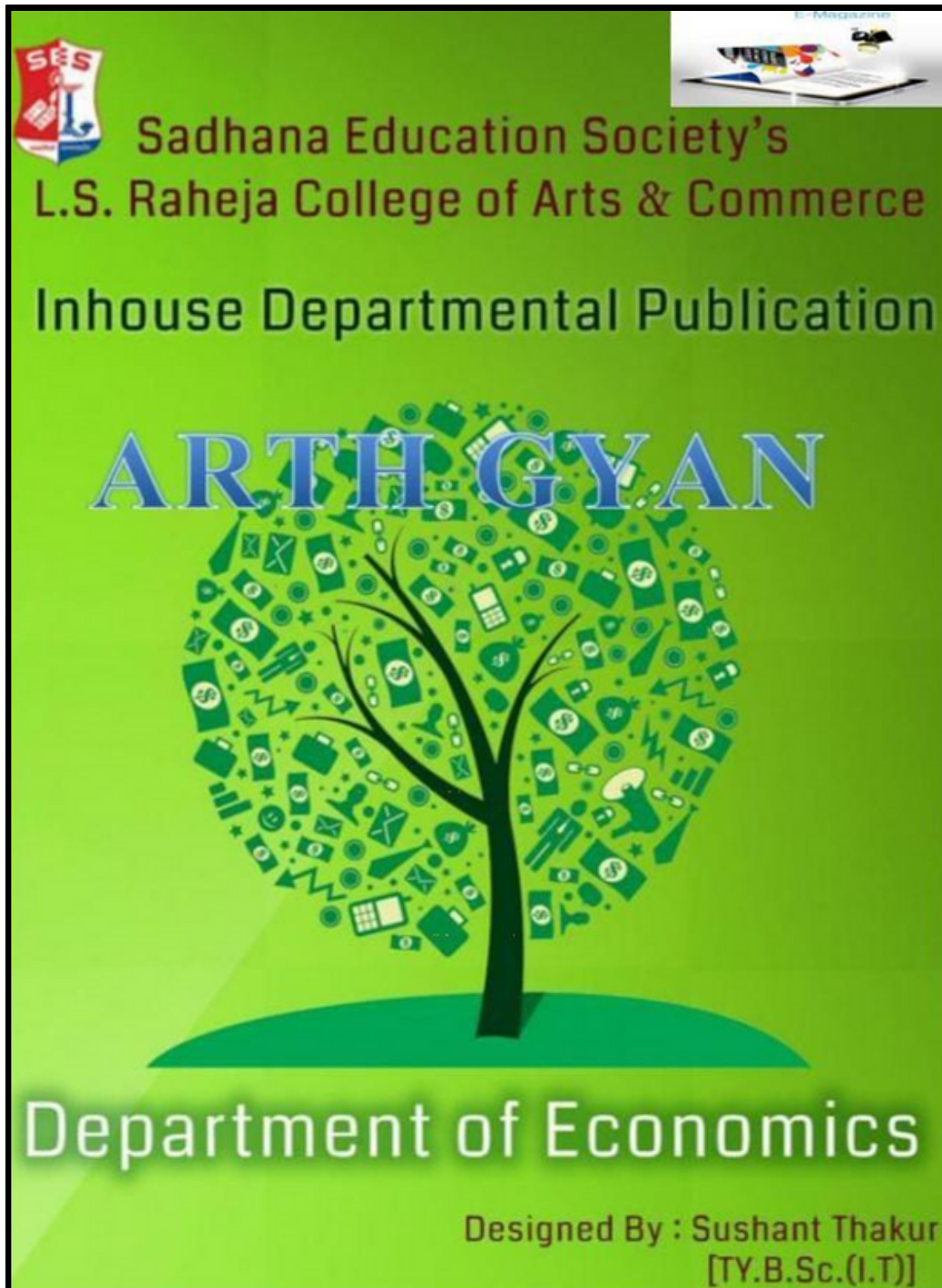
A spouse for the other,



A sibling for the other,  
Or  
Just another Co-patient for the other,  
The hearts synced together in the same time and tune,  
The endless tears flowing down cheeks,  
The shivering hands while signing consent forms for permitting complicated procedures,  
The howling, the screams, the pain and the suffering is real and is like a movie in real time !  
We need no other proofs,  
No other reminders,  
No other warnings,  
Life does come a full circle.  
To all equally.  
All we can do is be kind to each other.  
Be compassionate.  
& be humans first,  
Coz the least being that,  
In pain and suffering we are one and that is second to None !

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**SES'S L. S. RAHEJA COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE**

**INHOUSE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATION**

**NAME: ARTHGYAN**

**DEPARTMENT: ECONOMICS**

**ISSUE: JULY, 2023**

**EDITOR: Ms. SAMIKSHA JADHAV**

## **GENDER STEREOTYPES IN EMPLOYMENT**

**- Ms. DIPTI DHANDHA**

Gender comes from Latin word ‘gener’ stem from genus meaning kind or sort and the concept of ‘stereotype’ etymologically comes from Greek, where the word stereos mean solid, hard, massive and typos meaning impress or pattern (Chlewinski and Klucz, 1992). Gender stereotype in employment means social roles of men and women which are conditioned culturally and originate from a general assumption of abilities and predispositions of either sex and specific features attributed to different gender. Gender stereotypes consists of shared belief about characteristics and attributed with each sex (Fisher & Tayloy, 1991). Women are commonly believed to have communal qualities whereas man are associated with more agentic qualities. Expectation and belief concerning the qualities that man and women bring to their work often dictate the type of job that are considered appropriate for them, leading to gender division of labour market.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:**

- 1) To analyse trends in Labour Force Participation rate and Workers Population Ratio and understand relationship between education and WPR.
- 2) To study gender gaps in different occupational division.
- 3) To analyse reasons for gender stereotypes with the help of case study.

The present study uses data from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2018-19 and 2019-20, also from All India Survey on Higher Education 2019-20. Firstly, trends of gender gaps in Labour Force Participation Rate and Workers Population Ratio (WPR) are described. It further describes a U-Shaped relationship between Education Qualification and WPR and later gender gaps within various streams and in vocational training too. Next section of this paper takes us to the occupational division. Lastly, we take a case study with reference to Mumbai to study the gender conventional post in an organisation. The main focus of our research was on the people who are working in a firm, for which we collected data through questionnaire method. The questionnaire was designed in a way which helps us to compare the data obtained from PLFS and data obtained in an actual case study showing the prevailing situation.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

#### **Trends**

- 1) Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the percentage of population that is either working or actively looking for job. LFPR of male and female have a wide gap is evident. The trend signifies the higher inclusion of women in agricultural or primary sector prevalent in the rural economy mainly due to low or no skills required in this work. Urban women’s LFPR is lower because women here prefer to attend educational institutions.
- 2) Workers Population Ratio is defined as the number of persons employed per thousands. It works as an indicator for analysing the employment situation of an economy. While women account for almost half of India’s population, their participation in labour market is almost one-third (Economic Survey 2018-19). However, between 2018-19 to 2019-20, the rural Female

Workers Population has increased as the proportion of women employed in agriculture rose from 72 percent to 76 percent as can be seen from and the share of rural women working as unpaid helpers in household enterprises also rose from 38 percent to 42 percent. This is the category of women workers on the margins of working and domestic work. These changes occurred in one year which reflects the distress caused by Covid-19 for rural women.

3) The Workers Population Ratio (WPR) according to educational qualifications of men and women for the year 2019-20 below for both sectors i.e. rural and urban and in total as well to check the phenomena of U-shaped relationship between education and WPR of women. The returns to education for men lead to their higher WPR. But this is not the case with rising educational qualification of women. The WPR for women starts falling as educational level increases and then starts to rise among highly educated women mainly after diploma course and post-graduation who are pulled towards white collar jobs.

4) There are gender gaps not only in education attainment but also in distribution of male and female in different education streams such as females choosing streams like arts, humanities and medical sciences which cater to their gender role stereotypes. Men are more involved in engineering and technology as well as management studies. If this scenario starts from education itself then there are no chances of women being involved in these fields as labour force. This will continue the old age concept gender stereotypes in employment.

5) The same scenario is continued further in Vocational and Technical training where women are excluded mainly from Allied manufacturing, Electronics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical and stereotype persists in the training in the field of Health care, textiles and handloom and work related to child care and creche. Beauty and wellness are mainly considered as 'women's job' and security as 'men's job'. There is also an equal training provided to both in fields such as IT and Aerospace and Aviation but which again has a bifurcation, technical department which are handled by men and hospitality part viz flight attendant by women.

## **EMPLOYMENT PATTERN IN OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION**

A high percentage of rural men and women are employed in "Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers" and 'Elementary Occupations' which indicates that overall low skill employment for men and women. But, comparatively more women are employed in these occupations when compared to their men counterparts. The occupational division of 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' with high skill shows a greater participation of women as compared to men in both rural as well as urban area which include teaching, life science and health associate fields where women dominate and this itself shows stereotypical role of women in employment that is related again to 'care' and 'soft nature' of women. In urban area for Professionals division, women are more involved in Teaching, Life Science and health professionals and less in physical, mathematical & engineering professions where men dominate. On the other hand, in the category of 'Legislators, Senior Official & Managers' a lesser percentage of women can be seen relative to men. In urban as well as rural areas women are only seen in corporate manager's positions which is due to their entry into higher education that gave them this opportunity whereas their contribution as Senior Officials and General Manager is negligible. The same pattern is observed in 'Plant and Machine operators' where women's participation is trivial which contains three sub division as Stationary Plant & Related Operators, Machine Operators and Assemblers and Drivers & Mobile Plant Operators the former two category has some role played by women but latter has null or negligible role of women when compared to men.

The category of service workers and shop markets shows a greater equality in urban areas just due to the fact that women have gain visibility as salesperson, shop assistant in personal and protective service workers which is still not familiar in rural areas.

Other service workers whose numbers has increased in both rural as well as urban areas more in latter are hairdressers, barbers, beautician and related workers.

## **CASE STUDY WITH REFERENCE TO SURVEY**

We conducted a survey in which a self- made questionnaire was distributed to those who are working in an organisation or a firm. The total respondents were hundred and they belong to various fields which will be discussed further in detail. All of these respondents were residents of Mumbai. Hence, we consider this as a Case Study of Gender Stereotypes with reference to employment. The scale which is used refers 0 as Strongly Agree and 5 as Strongly Disagree. Our paper is aimed to analyse gender stereotypes that exists in the labour market and documents higher representation of men in top managerial positions compared to men. The following part is focused on the analysis of data obtained from the questionnaire.

We also determine the following hypothesis which can be verified.

They are as follows:

- 1) Top level of management positions are mostly filled by men.
- 2) By stereotype men as well as women, when accepting someone at managerial position, prefer individual of the same sex.
- 3) Household work poses limitations to women in obtaining managerial positions.
- 4) Work of women is not appreciated equally as men.

We can state that our hypothesis are confirmed by the research survey. It follows that the existence of stereotypes is still substantial due to the influence of patriarchy society and nature of the work in the sense that some works which are manual in nature and which demands longer working hours. Secondly, by stereotypes men as well women prefer the same sex which is evident from our survey. Our last hypothesis, of women are not appreciated for their work has proved to be unsuccessful due to 70 percent of our participant's population agrees to the statement that was asked, women are appreciated for their work as women are now being confident as reflected from the case study.

## **CONCLUSION**

Gender stereotype influence every aspect of women's and men's choices ranging education to training to employment which ultimately leads to gender segregated labour market. This stereotype influences an unequal distribution of working time, unpaid work, income and family responsibilities. They also act as a barrier to women's carrier and appointment to decision making positions. Gender stereotyping leads to segregation of labour market due to social construct and this leads to formation of vicious circle.

In conclusion, women constitute almost 50 percent of population as well as in the above case study. If this gender stereotype continues in particular field, it causes hinderance towards overall economic development of the country. Women has a large involvement in unpaid household work, which according to our case study is an obstacle to the promotion. According to ILO report when unpaid work is imputed on the basis of hourly minimum wage, would amount to 9 percent. These are only half of the problems other are constituted around patriarchal mindset which gives man to control over woman's choices and mobility which prevents men from taking an equal role in traditionally 'women's work' either in labour market or household work.



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