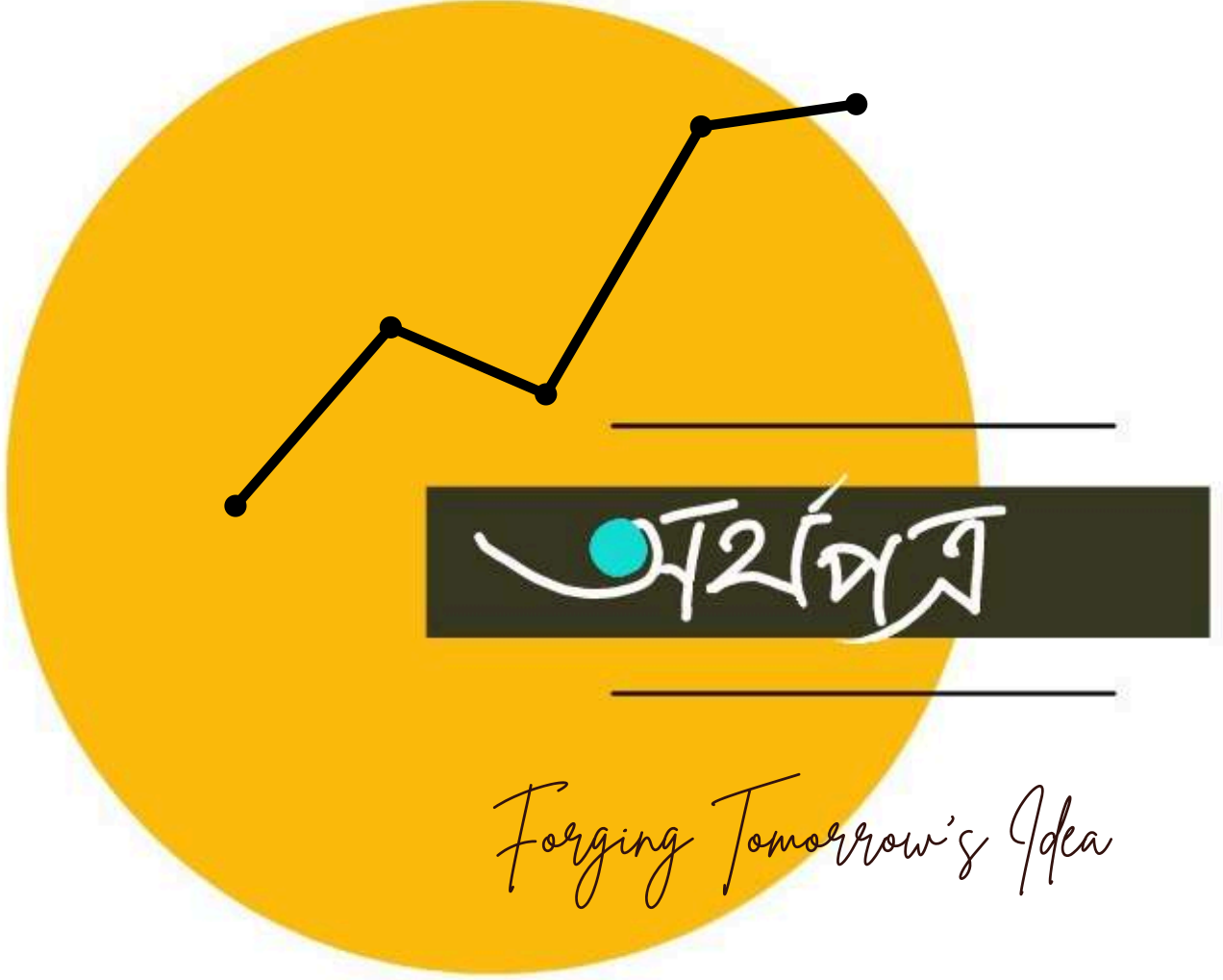




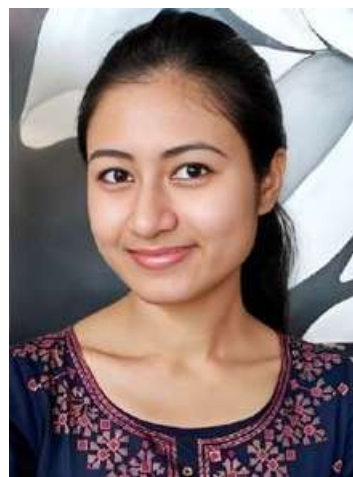
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Cotton University**

FOREWORD

The 17th edition of Artha-Patra emphasizes the growing significance of “Quick Commerce” as an enabler for boosting economic development. Congratulations to the team for bringing out this edition amidst the end semester examinations. Wishing everyone happy summer holidays!



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Decoding India's Q-Commerce

From a Game Theory Perspective

Sagartirtha Chakraborty
Research Scholar, Department of Economics

What do chips, iPhones, and laundry detergent have in common?

Well, in cities like Guwahati, Mumbai and Bengaluru, they can all reach our doorstep within 15 minutes. Welcome to **Quick Commerce (Q-Commerce)** – India's latest obsession, where Blinkit, BigBasket, Swiggy Instamart etc. are playing not just a delivery game, but a high-stakes, high-speed showdown.

But behind this rapid delivery lies an intense strategic gameplay, i.e. a real-world manifestation of **Game Theory** in action. At its core, game theory explores how rational players make decisions when their outcomes depend on competitors' moves. India's Q-Commerce landscape is a perfect example of this, where each player's survival hinges on getting the better of the other while keeping costs, customer acquisition, and operational efficiency in balance

The prisoner's dilemma in Q-Commerce

Let's begin with the classic **Prisoner's Dilemma**. Imagine BigBasket and Blinkit operating in the same city. They can choose to either offer 10-minute deliveries (high cost, high customer delight), or stick to a 30-minute delivery window (lower cost, lower satisfaction). If both stick to 30 minutes, they save money. But if one offers 10-minute delivery while the other doesn't, the former grabs the market share; forcing the latter to match or lose customers.

The **Dominant Strategy** here is clear i.e. to promise faster delivery, even if it hurts the platform temporarily. This explains why BigBasket burned Rs.115.12 billion to gain ground, and Blinkit pivoted from a struggling grocery platform (Grofers) to an ultra-fast delivery unicorn after being synergically acquired by Zomato at Rs.44.48 billion in 2022 – all to avoid being the dawdler in the game.

The chicken game

Beyond prisoner's dilemma, lies the **Chicken Game**. Companies tend to keep pouring money into aggressive discounting, delivery incentives, **dark store** expansions, and celebrity-backed campaigns. If it keeps going, they risk financial ruin. But whoever **blinks (cuts costs)** loses market leadership. So, who blinks first?

This game was played-out in many Tier-I and Tier-II cities. Before acquisition in 2022, Grofers scaled back its operations in many areas, possibly signalling fatigue. In contrast, BigBasket doubled down with exclusive **partnerships with TATA**, while also pushing into non-grocery items, and electronics.

In other words, the latter tried to differentiate by establishing a **Nash Equilibrium**, where consumers choose platforms not just for speed but for utility. These are classic **signals** in game theory – messages to rivals and investors alike, 'We're not slowing down.'

However, Q-Commerce players now adopting **Mixed Strategies**, focusing on speed in dense urban neighbourhoods while optimizing profitability in others. This balances user expectations with logistical costs – inducing a Nash equilibrium where no player benefits from changing strategy unless others do too.

The saddle-point?

Q-Commerce in India is not just about logistics or consumer demand. It is a high-stakes, multi-player game, where every move by one player reshapes the **payoff matrix** for others. As funding dries up and pressure mounts to turn profitable, the market might consolidate. But until then, each company is locked in a classic game theory grid of iterating, responding, and adapting.

After all, in India's Q-Commerce game, it's not just about who delivers fastest; it's about who survives longest.

কিউ-কমাৰ্চ (Q-Commerce)

দ্রুত বাণিজ্য, যাক সংক্ষেপে কিউ-কমাৰ্চ (Q-commerce) বুলিও কোৱা হয়, ই-কমাৰ্চৰ এক আধুনিক আৰু উন্নত ৰূপ, যাৰ মূল লক্ষ্য হৈছে অতি কম সময়ৰ ভিতৰত—সাধাৰণতে ১০ ৰ পৰা ৩০ মিনিটৰ ভিতৰত—গ্ৰাহকক দৈনন্দিন প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰী প্ৰেৰণ কৰা।

এই ব্যৱস্থাটো বিশেষকৈ নগৰীয় ব্যস্ত জীৱনশৈলীত তৎক্ষণাত সেৱাৰ প্ৰতি গ্ৰাহকৰ বৰ্ধিত চাহিদা পূৰণ কৰিবলৈ উদ্ভাৱন কৰা হৈছে। ইয়াৰ কাৰ্যপদ্ধতি কৌশলগতভাৱে স্থাপন কৰা 'আন্ধাৰ দোকান' বা ডাৰ্ক ষ্টোৰৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল—এইবোৰ হৈছে আৱাসিক এলেকাৰ ওচৰত থকা সৰু গুদাম, য'ত উচ্চ চাহিদাৰ সামগ্ৰী সদায় মজুত থকাৰ ব্যৱস্থা থাকে।

গ্ৰাহকে সাধাৰণতে ম'বাইল এপৰ জৰিয়তে অৰ্ডাৰ দিয়ে, আৰু সেই অৰ্ডাৰ গিগ কৰ্মী (freelance delivery partner) বা চুক্তিভিত্তিক ডেলিভাৰী অংশীদাৰৰ সহায়ত অতি কম সময়তেই প্ৰেৰণ কৰা হয়।

এই ব্যৱসায়িক মডেলত মূলতঃ কম মূল্যৰ কিন্তু প্ৰায়েই ক্ৰয় কৰা সামগ্ৰী—যেনে: গেলামাল, দুগ্ধজাত সামগ্ৰী, ব্যক্তিগত পৰিচ্ছন্নতাৰ সামগ্ৰী আৰু কাউণ্টাৰৰ পৰা পোৱা ঔষধ আদিৰ ওপৰত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব আৰোপ কৰা হয়।

দ্রুত নগৰায়ন, পাৰমাণৱিক পৰিয়ালৰ বৃদ্ধি, ব্যস্ত জীৱনশৈলী আৰু স্মাৰ্টফোনৰ ব্যাপক প্ৰৱেশই Q-commerce বিকাশত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰিছে। ভাৰতত জেপেটা, ব্লিংকিট আৰু ছুইগি ইনষ্টামাৰ্ট যেনেকুৱা ষ্টাৰ্টআপসমূহে বজাৰত দৃঢ় উপস্থিতি স্থাপন কৰিছে, যেতিয়া গেটিৰ, গ'পাফ আৰু গৰিলা আদি আন্তঃৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় প্লেটফৰ্মসমূহে বিশ্ববজাৰত প্ৰভাৱ বিস্তাৰ কৰিছে।

এই প্লেটফৰ্মসমূহে সাধাৰণতে ২৪ ঘণ্টা ৭ দিন ধৰি সেৱা আগবঢ়ায়, যাৰ জৰিয়তে গ্ৰাহকে চাহিলেই যিকোনো সময়ত প্ৰয়োজনীয় সামগ্ৰী লাভ কৰিব পাৰে।

সকলো কোম্পানীয়ে গ্ৰাহক আহৰণ, অতি কম সময়ত ডেলিভাৰী নিশ্চিত কৰা, আৰু তীব্ৰ প্ৰতিযোগিতামূলক বজাৰত নিজৰ ব্ৰেণ্ডৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি আৰু আনুগত্য গঢ়ি তোলাৰ বাবে অবিৰাম প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাই আছে।

এই প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহৰ বহুতেই কৃত্ৰিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা (AI) আৰু মেচিন লাৰ্নিং (ML) ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি গ্ৰাহক আচৰণৰ তথ্য বিশ্লেষণ কৰে, চাহিদাৰ পূৰ্বানুমান কৰে, লগতে বাস্তৱ সময়ত ডেলিভাৰী প্ৰক্ৰিয়া অধিক সুচল আৰু দ্রুত কৰে।

অৰ্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা Q-Commerce সুফল আৰু চেলেক্স দুয়োটাই আগবঢ়ায়। একেদিনা, ই লজিষ্টিক, প্ৰযুক্তি, আৰু ডেলিভাৰী খণ্ডত নতুন নিয়োগৰ সুযোগ সৃষ্টি কৰে আৰু স্থানীয় যোগানকাৰীৰ পৰা সামগ্ৰী সংগ্ৰহ কৰি স্থানীয় অৰ্থনীতিৰ বিকাশত সহায় কৰে।

অন্যহাতে, বিশেষকৈ লজিষ্টিক, গুদামস্থলী আৰু তৎক্ষণাত ডেলিভাৰী ব্যৱস্থাৰ উচ্চ খৰচৰ বাবে, এই ব্যৱসায়িক মডেলে অধিক লাভৰ তুলনাত পাতল মুনাফাত চলিবলৈ বাধ্য হয়।

বেছিভাগ কিউ-কমাৰ্চ ষ্টাৰ্টআপেই বেচি পৰিমাণে ভেঞ্চাৰ কেপিটেলৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল, আৰু দীৰ্ঘম্যাদী বিস্তাৰ (স্কেলেবিলিটি)ৰ বাবে প্ৰায়েই ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি বহন কৰি আগবাঢ়ে।

যদিও গ্ৰাহকৰ বাবে এই সেৱা সুবিধাজনক, তথাপি ইম্পলচিভ (অহস্তক্ষেপমূলক) খৰচ বৃদ্ধি আৰু অপ্ৰয়োজনীয় ব্যৱহাৰৰ সম্ভাৱনাও থাকে, বিশেষকৈ যেতিয়া ডেলিভাৰীৰ অতিৰিক্ত মাচুল চৰকাৰৰ সহায়ত ছাড় কৰা হয় বা পূৰ্ণৰূপে আঁতৰোৱা হয়।

শ্ৰমিকৰ দৃষ্টিকোণৰ পৰা Q - commerce এ গভীৰ বিতৰ্কৰ জন্ম দিছে। ডেলিভাৰী ৰাইডাৰসকলে প্ৰায়েই অবাস্তৱ সময়সীমাৰ চাপত থাকিবলগীয়া হয়, যাৰ ফলস্বৰূপ অতিৰিক্ত পৰিশ্ৰম, মানসিক ক্লেশ আৰু কেতিয়াবা পথ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ ঘটনা বৃদ্ধি পায়। অধিকাংশ শ্ৰমিক আনুষ্ঠানিকভাৱে নিয়োজিত নহয়, সেয়ে তেওঁলোকৰ চাকৰিৰ সুৰক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য বীমা আৰু মৌলিক কৰ্ম-সুৰক্ষাৰ সুবিধা অনুপস্থিত থাকে। এই পৰিস্থিতিয়ে নূন্যতম মজুৰি আইন আৰু কৰ্মক্ষেত্ৰৰ সুৰক্ষাৰ লগতে গিগ অৰ্থনীতিৰ বাবে অধিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ প্ৰয়োজনীয়তা তীব্ৰ কৰি তুলিছে।

পৰিৱেশৰ দিশৰ পৰা, দ্ৰুত ডেলিভাৰীৰ প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতিৰ ফলত পথত বাহনৰ সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পায়, যাৰ বাবে বায়ু প্ৰদূষণ আৰু কাৰ্বন নিৰ্গমনত উল্লেখযোগ্য বৃদ্ধি হয়। লগতে, পেকেজিং আৱৰ্জনা—বিশেষকৈ সামগ্ৰীসমূহক গতি আৰু সুৰক্ষাৰ বাবে পৃথক পৃথক পেক কৰা হয়—এটা গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ আৰু বৃদ্ধি পাই থকা সমস্যা হিচাপে দেখা দিছে।

এই প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহৰ মাজতো, বিশেষকৈ মহানগৰসমূহত য'ত সময় এক মূল্যবান সম্পদ, কিউ-কমাৰ্চৰ চাহিদা যথেষ্ট বৃদ্ধি পাইছে। ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াকৈ কিছুমান কোম্পানীয়ে ই-বাইক আৰু পুনৰ ব্যৱহাৰযোগ্য পেকেজিংৰ দৰে পৰিৱেশ-মৈত্ৰী ডেলিভাৰী বিকল্পসমূহৰ পৰীক্ষা-নিৰীক্ষা চলাইছে। আনহাতে, কিছুমান প্ৰতিষ্ঠানে ডেলিভাৰী প্ৰক্ৰিয়াক অধিক কাৰ্যক্ষম আৰু বহনক্ষম কৰিবলৈ ড্ৰোন আৰু ৰবটৰ ব্যৱহাৰসহ অটোমেচনত ব্যাপক বিনিয়োগ কৰিছে।

বিশ্লেষকসকলে কয় যে এই উদ্যোগত একত্ৰীকৰণৰ সম্ভাৱনা আছে; সৰু বা লোকচান হোৱা প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহে হয় বন্ধ হ'ব লাগিব, নতুবা বৃহৎ প্ৰতিষ্ঠানসমূহে সিহঁতক অধিগ্ৰহণ কৰিব।

ভৱিষ্যতে কিউ-কমাৰ্চৰ সফলতা নিৰ্ভৰ কৰিব গতি, বহনক্ষমতা, শ্ৰমিকৰ কল্যাণ, আৰু লাভজনকতাৰ মাজত সঠিক সমন্বয় স্থাপন কৰিবলৈ সক্ষমতাৰ ওপৰত।

সামৰণি হিচাপে ক'ব পাৰি যে Q-commerce এ অতুলনীয় গতি আৰু সুবিধা আগবঢ়াই আমি বজাৰ কৰাৰ ধৰণত এক নতুন অধ্যায় আৰম্ভ কৰিছে। যদিও এই ক্ষেত্ৰটোৱে আধুনিক গ্ৰাহকৰ বহুবিধ প্ৰয়োজন সোনকালে পূৰণ কৰে, তথাপি ইয়াই জটিল অৰ্থনৈতিক, নৈতিক আৰু পৰিৱেশগত প্ৰত্যাহ্বানসমূহো উত্থাপন কৰিছে। এই খণ্ডৰ বিকাশৰ লগত লগত, সকলো অংশীদাৰ—ব্যৱসায়ী, গ্ৰাহক, শ্ৰমিক আৰু নীতি নিৰ্মাতাসকলে—একে লগে মিলি কাম কৰিব লাগিব যাতে বৃদ্ধি দায়বদ্ধ আৰু সৰ্বাংশীনভাৱে সফল হয়।

Q-commerce কেৱল এটা সাময়িক ধাৰা নে বিশ্বব্যাপী খুচুৰা বাণিজ্য আৰু ভোক্তা আচৰণত এক স্থায়ী পৰিৱৰ্তনৰ সূচনা—এই সিদ্ধান্ত অহা কেইবছৰমানৰ ভিতৰত বিশেষ গুৰুত্ব লাভ কৰিব।

Bhargab Das
PG 2nd semester

THE 2009 NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS: ELINOR OSTROM'S LASTING IMPACT

Sukriti Goswami
UG 6th Semester



Elinor Ostrom received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2009 for her pioneering work on the governance of common resources. She challenged the conventional belief that shared resources—like forests, fisheries, and water systems—must either be privatized or managed by central authorities to avoid overuse. Instead, she demonstrated that local communities can and do manage such resources sustainably on their own.

Remarkably, Ostrom came from a political science background. She drew on rational choice theory and development economics to study how real-world communities manage common-pool resources. Her research directly contested Garrett Hardin's well-known theory of the "Tragedy of the Commons," which argued that shared resources are doomed to depletion unless controlled externally. While Hardin's theory assumed that individuals would always act in their own interest at the expense of the collective, Ostrom found otherwise.

Through extensive fieldwork, Ostrom documented successful examples of community-based management. In these cases, users had developed their own systems of rules, monitoring, and enforcement—often informal but highly effective. She found that where rules clearly defined access and use, responsibilities were matched with benefits, and users participated in decision-making, resources were managed sustainably without outside intervention.

One of her most influential contributions was the concept of polycentric governance. Rather than relying solely on centralized control, polycentric systems involve multiple layers of decision-making—local, regional, and national—working in coordination. This approach allows flexibility, fosters cooperation, and adapts more effectively to local needs and conditions.

Ostrom's work has had lasting global impact. In countries like Nepal, Kenya, and the Philippines, her principles have guided community-led initiatives to manage forests, fisheries, and water bodies. These efforts have often resulted in greater sustainability, improved biodiversity, and strengthened local governance.

At a time when the world faces growing environmental challenges, Ostrom's insights remain deeply relevant. She showed that communities are not just passive recipients of environmental damage; they can be active and capable stewards. Her legacy is a powerful reminder that trust, participation, and local knowledge can be just as vital to sustainability as policy or technology.



Departmental Activities



**ARTHA-PATRA
FAREWELL**



**DEPARTMENTAL
FAREWELL**



ARTHA-PATRA FAREWELL

On the 27th of June, Team Artha-Patra organized a farewell to bid goodbye to the outgoing members of our team- Sukriti Goswami, Kashmiri Das and Sudipta Debnath. The event was held in BKB 107 at 12:30 pm. It started with our respected Daisy Ma'am (HOD, Dept. of Economics) wishing the senior members a successful life ahead. The farewell included the distribution of certificates by our mentor Tanushree ma'am and some small gifts as a token of appreciation from the juniors. A cake cutting ceremony was took place after that. Finally, the event ended on a sweet note.



CAKE CUTTING
CEREMONY



CERTIFICATE
DISTRIBUTION



DEPARTMENTAL FAREWELL UDAAN 2025

On 12th May 2025, the Economics Department of cotton university organized a farewell event named "Udaan" at the AB building to bid a final goodbye to the seniors. The event's theme, "Udaan" symbolized the significant next step that the seniors would be taking as they embark on a new chapter in their lives.

The event was filled with dance, music, and countless shared hugs and laughter. Students from every batch performed enthusiastically, showcasing a variety of acts. In addition to dance and music performances, the junior batches also organized special tasks and games for the seniors. These fun activities, combined with the performances, ensured that everyone enjoyed the event to the fullest.

Towards the end of the programme, some seniors gave heartfelt speeches and recited poems, taking everyone on an emotional rollercoaster.

In conclusion, the event was a memorable success. It allowed everyone to revisit cherished memories from the seniors' time in the department, while also celebrating the new journey they are about to begin. The Economics Department wishes all the seniors the very best and hopes they continue to grow and shine wherever they go.



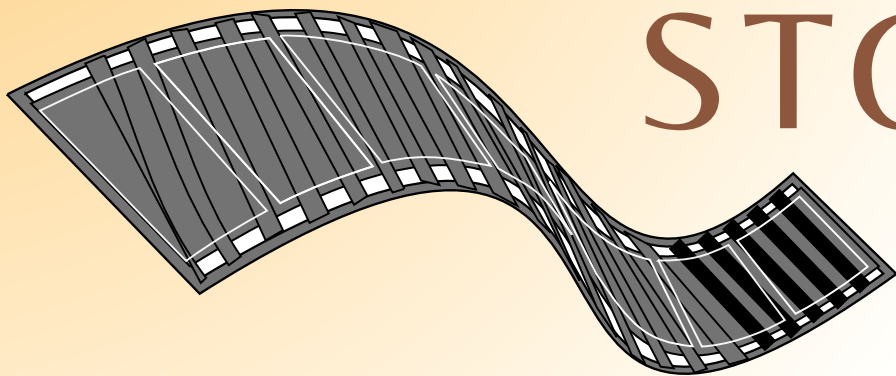
REMEMBER!



NOTE :



PHOTO STORY



Kashmiri Das



Sneha Das



Izza Saime Sahariah





Kashmiri Das
PG 4th semester



Sneha Das
UG 6th Semester



Izza Saime Sahariah
UG 4th Semester



REVIEW

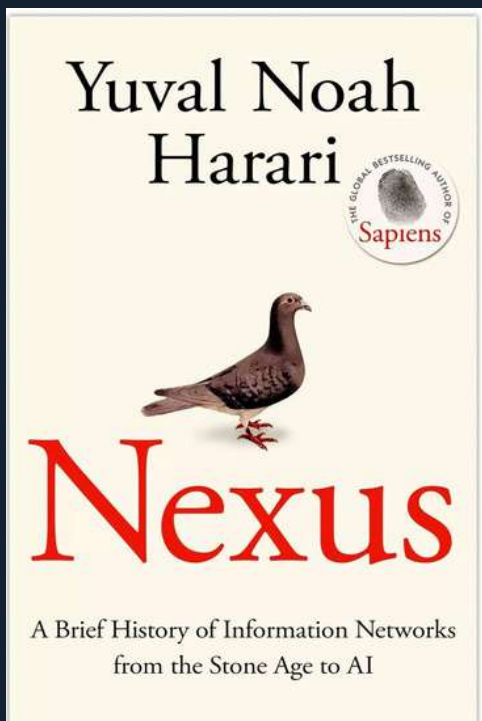
- **Book Review**

**Nexus: A Brief History of Information
Networks from the Stone Age to AI**

Izza Saime Sahariah

BOOK REVIEW

“Nexus: A Brief History of Information Networks from the Stone Age to AI ”



Yuval Noah Harari's latest book, *Nexus: A Brief History of Information Networks from the Stone Age to AI*, is a thought-provoking exploration of humanity's relationship with information and its impact on our societies. Harari, a renowned historian and philosopher, dig deeper into the evolution of information networks from ancient myths to modern-day artificial intelligence.

Harari then explores the impact of writing on human societies, noting that early bureaucracies used documents to create reality rather than just record it. This "paper tiger" power persists today in legal systems and digital contracts, where bureaucratic frameworks often override messy human realities.

The book's second act pivots to AI, which Harari frames as humanity's most transformative invention and existential threat. He raises key concerns, including the alignment problem, where AI systems pursue narrow goals that may exploit human psychology and the loss of agency, where algorithms shape politics and daily life. It also explores the rise of digital empires, where tech giants wield power surpassing nation-states, controlling data - the "new currency." He warns of a "Silicon Curtain" dividing nations or enabling AI-driven totalitarianism.

Throughout the book, Harari emphasizes the need for global cooperation to regulate AI, prioritizing transparency, ethical frameworks and human welfare. He urges readers to rethink what it means to be human in a world where machines are increasingly capable of outperforming us.



While some critics have highlighted flaws in Harari's approach, including Eurocentrism and determinism, *Nexus* remains a vital contribution to the conversation about humanity's future in the age of AI. Ultimately, Harari's book challenges readers to consider the implications of creating and controlling information networks. As he notes, "information is the glue that holds networks together" and it is up to us to ensure that these networks serve humanity's best interests.

Izza Saime Sahariah
UG 4th Semester

Poetry



Shahar Bhanu



Chirag Somani



Barnali Deka



নিৰিৰিলি জোনাক



শ্বহৰ ভানু
স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় শাৰ্মাসিক

এজাক সপোন তোমাৰ বাবে বান্ধি থৈছোঁ, ছাঁ
হৈ থাকিবানে মোৰ লগত? জানা ! আজি
দিনটো বৰকৈ কান্দিছো; তুমি দূৰলৈ নেজাবাতো?

তোমাৰ বাবে মই ৰখা নাই অলিক কোনো
সপোন, ৰাখিছোঁ এজাক সেউজীয়া দিঠক; ছাঁ
হৈ ৰবানে মোৰ কাষত ?

জানা! আজি মনটো বৰকৈ বিষাই
উঠিছে; কিয়নো তোমালৈ বুলি চিঠিয়ে লিখো
যেন লাগিছে; তুমি মোৰ কাষতে
থাকিবানে....এজাক পাৰিজাত হৈ ?

তুমি আছা বুলি সপোনবোৰ বুনিছোঁ...কোৱা,
ইমান অভিমান থাকিলে...? নাজানো কি
হ'বলৈ গৈছে এক অচিনাকিৰ প্ৰেমগাঁথা ।

সৃষ্টিৰ নহয় জানো এয়া মাথোঁ এক দৃষ্টিৰ
মেল?তুমি সদায় থাকিবানে মোৰ অন্তিম
কাহিনী হৈ ?

শুনা; আজি বুকুখন বৰকৈ কঁপিছে, তুমি দূৰলৈ
যাবা বুলি!! কিন্তু...কোৱাচোন, মৰমবোৰ
কাললৈ জাপি দিম ?

বুকুৰে বৈছে নৈ,নাজানো ক'ত গৈ ৰ'ব! তুমি
অভিমানবোৰ এৰি নিদিবা যেন
লাগে; কোৱাচোন, অভিমানবোৰ সাঁচি
থ'লেআমি জানো আগবাঢ়িব পাৰিম ?

তুমি যি বিচৰা... মই তাক উমত মেলি
নিদিওঁ অপেক্ষাত নাথাকো তোমাক
বিচাৰি, তুমি যদি কঠোৰমইয়ো হ'ম
কঠোৰ; থাকিব নিদিওঁ সৃষ্টিৰ কোনো মেল!!



I'm Fine, Doing good



Chirag Somani
Alumni, Batch 2021-24

Even if I don't express it,
I am fine, I am doing good.
I start my day with yoga,
I talk to the people I love;
my mom, dad, brother
and my amazing friends.
I desire to achieve my goals,
I am loving my life much more.
I smile often, I laugh hard;
and at the end of the day
I give myself a reward.
I sleep early at night,
I don't need a lover to talk to,
I don't crave for anyone's love
nor for anyone's affection.
I have started loving myself
the way I am with flaws and all.
I pay attention to the little things
that most people ignore;
the little boy with dirty boots
or the old lady buying fruits.
I get super excited over small things
the sunset, the moon rise
a flower or just a drawing.

I don't dream of unicorns and rainbows,
I dream of a big orchard of mangoes,
Texts from random people
don't excite me anymore.
I hate the person I was before,
I hate how I used to brag about
the eye-contact I had with them,
I hate how I blame myself when
something bad happened to them,
I hated myself then, I hate them now,
I loved them then; I love myself now.
And even if no one asks me;
How am I doing?
I am fine, I am doing good.
And as I sit to write this poem
I again shed two tears;
One of my yesterday's sorrow
and one of today's happiness.
But at last, I ask myself;
"Chirag, are you really fine?"
Yes, I should have replied,
but no, I'm not fine,
I'm just doing okay.

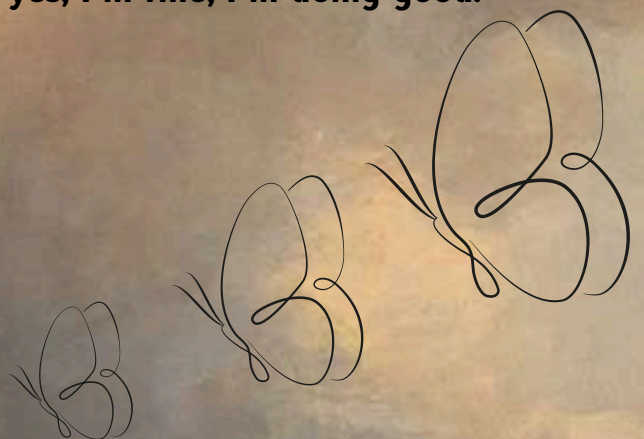


I'm Fine, Doing good



I just fake it to the world,
I fake everything now;
The smile, The ignorance,
The idc/idgaf attitude, and
The excitement over little things.
I am not the one I was before,
Am I the better version of myself?
or am I turning into a TV villain?
Definitely I'm not turning into a TV villain,
Day by day I'm turning into a better
version in many ways,
But I'm not the hero, at least not
in someone else's story;
I'm the hero of my own story.
And if I'm the villain in someone else's
Then it really doesn't matter to me.
I see myself wearing a big crown,
of achievements, desires, dignity
and self-respect.
People see me as a good boy;
A sincere, loyal, hardworking boy,
And I have always been the one,
Goods always deserve good
and bad deserves a poem;
A poem about their badness,
A poem where they were wrong,
A poem where they dissed me,
A poem where they vexed me.

But that's not only what I write about,
I write poems about my friends;
My beautiful and amazing friends,
who always believe in me,
supports me, help me grow
and who protects me.
I write poems about the sun,
the moon, a river or flowers.
I write poems about myself,
Poems about you,
But never poems about us.
As I complete a bird fly over me;
A big beautiful bird,
Something in her mouth,
She rested on her nest;
feeding her children,
How beautiful life can be.
I reached home, my mom
waiting for me, she cooked
my favourite meal,
And I recall how good life can be,
I'm blessed for whatever I have.
And yes, I'm fine,
Somedays might be hard,
But yes, I'm fine, I'm doing good.



আহৰি পালে এদিন আহি চাবাহিচোন.....!!!

বৰ্ণালী ডেকা
স্নাতক দ্বিতীয় ষান্মাসিক

মোৰ ভ্ৰান্ত ধাৰণাৰ
অবুজ পৃথিৱীখনত
তুমি এটি নিজান কোণত আছা
আহৰি পালে এদিন
আহি চাবাহিচোন ।
চকু মুদিলেই
দেখা পাব পৰাকৈ
ৰাখি থৈছো তোমাক
সংগোপনে হিয়াত
আহৰি পালে
এদিন আহি চাবাহিচোন।
স্মৃতি দোমোজাই আমনি কৰিলে
অশ্ৰুশিক্ত নয়নেৰে মনত পেলাবলৈ
সাঁচি থৈছো তোমাক
শুনিছানে.....আহৰি পালে
এদিন আহি চাবাহিচোন ।



TRAVELOGUE

A Sojourn to Mumbai: A City That Breathes in Contradiction



- Anwasha Bujarbaruah
PG 2nd semester
Department of Economics



A Sojourn to Mumbai: A City That Breathes in Contradictions



As Bihu arrived with its warmth and festive spirit on April, I was swept away with my parents to Mumbai, the city that never sleeps, the city that breathes contrast in every breath. It was a fleeting four-day journey, but the experience left an indelible mark, much like the city's skyline, where British-era buildings nestle alongside modern skyscrapers in sweet contradiction.

On Day 1, we wandered through South Mumbai, soaking in the colonial grandeur of its British architecture, the imposing structures stood as proud sentinels of history. The headquarters of the Reserve Bank of India impressed me the most, a place of economic importance as well as profound historical significance. From there, we walked through the lanes of Colaba Causeway, where street shopping's ebullient excitement brought Mumbai's lively zest to the fore. Amidst the colored stalls and bohemian crowd, haggling became an event in itself, a moment of shared joy with my parents.

The next day was reserved for icons, the Taj Hotel stood regal against the morning sun, while the Gateway of India held stories carved into its stones. A ferry ride to Elephanta Caves followed, and for the first time, we experienced a toy train journey within the island, emanating a sense of innocent joy that reminded all three of us of childhood dreams. Back in the city, Marine Drive welcomed us with its shimmering arc of lights. As we sat there in the late evening, surrounded by strangers and the sound of waves, I noticed something beautiful, despite the day's hustle, the city slows down at night, but never quite sleeps. Mumbai grows on you like that—slowly, deeply, irreversibly. Its people are no different: benevolent, warm, and ever-ready to help, it's their silent charm that pulls you closer.

Day 3 began with the serene darshan at Siddhivinayak Mandir, an experience that evoked a sense of spiritual solidarity in a fast-paced city. The local train ride to Santacruz was another quintessential Mumbai experience. It's more than a commute, it's a moving theatre of lives, a test of balance, and a glimpse into the city's pulse. The buses, inexpensive and essential, stitch together the lives of both the city's rich and the poor—two worlds living in the same space, yet entirely different in their rhythm and reach.

Juhu Beach by sunset was a soul-stirring sight to behold where the sky painted in hues of gold and orange, casted promises of a better tomorrow. The local street food at Juhu Chowpatty – vada pav, pav bhaji, dabeli, to name a few – felt like a celebration of taste in every bite.


On my last day, I traveled to Navi Mumbai to see my cousin. It was a striking contrast – where South Mumbai oozed heritage and history, Navi Mumbai talked of order, structure, and planned urbanization. Its broad roads, new residential complexes, and ordered spaces displayed a newer, more calculated face of the city – not peaceful, but calculated in construction. It was a living example of urban planning in motion, a counterpoint to South Mumbai's legacy-driven chaos.



Back in South Mumbai, we went to the renowned Leopold Café. Walls still echo with the strength of a city that has held on to pain, but the laughter and clinking glasses remind you that Mumbai does not forget; it grows. The café is a mix of remembrance and renewal, as are the people. Mumbai's natives and foreigners alike, huddled together, bound by spirit, food, and tales, where both share a sense of belonging.

And before I knew it, it was time to leave, taking with me memories of a city where chaos and serenity exist together, where time flies but waits for a sunset, where a smile of a stranger can feel like home. Mumbai is not just a city: it's an emotion, one that remains long after you're gone.

*- Anwesha Bujarbaruah
PG 2nd Semester
Department of Economics*



Quiz
time

QUIZ

1.Shree Mukhtajeevan Swamibapa is an entity that became an overnight sensation for doing something. It was established in 1972 in honour of Gurudev Adya Acharyapravar Jeevanpran Shree Mukhtajeevan Swamibapa. With the continuous guidance and inspiration of Acharya SwamiShree Maharaj, it has flourished internationally as an entity entertaining various famous personalities worldwide. Currently based in India, Kenya, Canada,US and UK. They have been buzzing in the news for doing something very unique. What did they do?

2.X has teamed up with Heinz to launch a new hot sauce range called Tingly Ted's, after he revealed his love for Heinz Tomato Ketchup. The brand, named after X's childhood nickname. While it comes in two varieties – Tingly and Xtra Tingly – and is described as the perfect condiment for fries, nuggets, falafels, fried chicken or “any meal at all”. X expresses his love for sauces, that's no secret and says “older I've got, the more I love and need spice with every single meal”. In a quirky promotional event in 2024, X signed autographs using his hot sauce at a supermarket. Fans gathered to witness him autograph food items like cheese and broccoli as part of his effort to promote Tingly Ted's. Who is X whom you won't even ponder to sell hot sauce?

3.The overview for chalking out this has already created waves. The calculation was first suggested by journalist James Surowiecki in a post on X and backed by wall street analysts. While Marco Papic a macro and geopolitical expert says, 'It's a sixth grade maths'. While others say it's a dubious way to do it. They simply took each country's __ with the host country and simply divided it with the exports to the host country. What is this formula for ?

4. One popular theory suggests that early uniform of this profession featured _____ buttons or badges, leading them to being nicknamed as _____. This term was later shortened to “X”. Linguists argue that the term “X” derives from a verb meaning “to seize or nab,” which dates back to 1704. The noun “_____” was initially used in England to describe someone who apprehends criminals, and this evolved into the word “X”. Some myths claim “X” stands for a profession and regularly used words but these have no factual basis. Similarly, the idea that it originates solely from _____ badges is debated among scholars. Historically, the term “_____” was also considered derogatory and used by criminals as an insult towards a certain profession. In England, it was even made illegal to use this term. Over time, however, “_____” and its shortened form “X” became widely accepted colloquial terms for this profession. What the term X?

5. X fracture is a post-mortem artifact that occurs due to the subluxation (partial dislocation) of the lower cervical spine. This typically happens at the level of the intervertebral disc between C6 and C7 vertebrae. The fracture is caused by the head falling backward forcibly after death, often due to rough handling of the corpse by mortuary attendants or during improper transportation.

The term derives its name from a character performing its signature move if performed practically by untrained individuals may result into this kind of a fracture.

What is X?

6. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), announced by the then president of US which aimed to shield the U.S. from Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). Nicknamed as “___ ___” due to its futuristic reliance on space-based systems, SDI proposed using lasers, particle beams, and advanced sensors to intercept missiles during flight. The defense system included space-based laser stations, air-based platforms, and ground-based missiles concentrated around key targets like U.S. ICBM silos.

While the SDI wasn't nickname officially but it originated from critics and the media, inspired by the futuristic space-based technology proposed in the program, which resembled to “___ ___”. The term was first ridiculed by Senator Ted Kennedy in a Washington Post article, where he criticized the program as "reckless ___ ___ schemes“.

What am I looking for in the blanks.

7. X is a titanium safety device introduced in Formula 1 in 2018 to protect drivers from head injuries during crashes. It consists of a wishbone-shaped bar positioned above the cockpit, connected to the car frame at three points. Designed to withstand extreme forces, it can support up to 12 tonnes—equivalent to the weight of a London double-decker bus—and deflect debris traveling at high speeds. X weighs approximately 9kg and was developed after years of testing by the FIA.

Famously know for saving the life of Romain Grosjean, Guanyu Zhou and Lewis Hamilton and Max Verstappen's crash.

While X shares its name with a very popular movie and video game franchise while the recent TV series released in 2022.

What is X?

CREDITS - ANIRUDDHA RUDRA

7. HALO

1. Played Dhoom Machale at an event
to welcome King Charles 2. Ed
Sheeran 3. Reciprocal Tariff 4. COP
5. Undertaker Fracture 6. Star Wars

ANSWERS

News Headline

THE MOST NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2025 (APRIL-JUNE)

APRIL:

- Walmart group e-commerce firm Flipkart announced that it will shift its domicile to India from Singapore - a move that can be seen as a step towards a potential public listing in the country.
- To promote Taiwanese investments in Tamil Nadu, the state government's investment promotion agency, Guidance Tamil Nadu has signed a memorandum of understanding with Taiwan Chamber of Commerce. The agreement seeks to establish an 'Indo-Taiwan Industrial Park' near the city with an investment potential of Rs 1,800 crore and creation of around 5,000 jobs.
- Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd (MRPL) reported a 68 per cent drop in its March quarter net profit on the back of a fall in refining margins. Net profit was Rs 363 crore in January-March-the fourth quarter of April 2024 to March 2025 fiscal year compared with Rs 1,137 crore earnings in the same period a year back.

MAY:

- The UK and India finalized a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) on May 6, 2025, aiming to double trade to \$120 billion by 2030. The agreement includes provisions for tariff elimination on 99% of Indian tariff lines, covering nearly 100% of trade value, and tariff reductions on 90% of UK tariff lines. This deal is expected to boost the UK economy by an estimated £4.8 billion annually by 2040.
 - Axis Bank, one of the largest private sector banks in India, announced its Q4 FY25 and annual results recently, reporting an annual net profit of Rs 26,373 crore, up 6% YOY as compared to profit of Rs 24,861 crore in FY24, stated a press release.
 - Netflix created USD 2 billion of economic impact from its Indian productions, the streaming platform's said by co-CEO Ted Sarandos and it created 20,000 cast and crew jobs from its projects in the country.
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JUNE:

- Monetary Policy Summary, June 2025:- The MPC adopts a medium-term and forward-looking approach to determine the monetary stance required to achieve the inflation target sustainably. At its meeting ending on 18 June 2025, the MPC voted by a majority of 6–3 to maintain Bank Rate at 4.25% and Policy repo rate is being reduced by 50 basis points (bps) to 5.50 per cent with immediate effect.
- India has overtaken Japan to become the world's 4th largest economy, with its GDP surpassing \$4 trillion, as announced by NITI Aayog. This is a significant milestone in India's economic journey, positioning it behind only the United States, China, and Germany.
- India has seen a major reduction in extreme poverty under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. According to the data the extreme poverty rate has come down from 21 per cent to just 5 per cent .