



ENDEAVOUR

8th Edition



**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PANDU COLLEGE**

ENDEAVOUR

**8th Edition
2019**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PANDU COLLEGE**

Contents.....

Principal's Message	:	Dr. Jogesh Kakati	3
Editor's Note	:	Sumi Chanda	4
Endeavour - A Journey for Accomplishment	:	Dr Dipanjali Haloi (Teacher-in-charge)	5
Guest Column	:	Dr Sabita Devee	6
A Report on the Field Trip to Prag Bosimi Synthetics Limited	:	Teachers & Students	8
Assam Tourism: In a nutshell	:	Miss Runumi Das	12
A Study on Daily Expenditure of Undergraduate Students of Pandu College	:	Sumi Chanda, Peu Saha Jyotirmoy Goswami & Sonali Dey	14
India's Top Export and Import Items	:	Jyotirmoy Goswami	17
Literacy Rate in North East India An Analysis	:	Peu Saha	18
Stock Exchange of India	:	Sumi Chanda	19
NITI AAYOG	:	Ankita Endow, Anannya Banerjee, Ponasmrita Deka & Dharmashree Devi	20
Econophysics : A Brief Review of Historical Development, Present Status, and Future Trends	:	Kaberি Tamuli	22
Winners of College Week, 2019	:		23
Students who Brought Pride to the Department in B.A. 2018 Final Examination	:		24

অধ্যক্ষৰ কাৰ্যালয়

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From : Dr. Jogesh Kakati, M.A., Ph.D., Principal
শ্রী যোগেশ কাকতি, এম. এ., পি. এইচ. ডি., অধ্যক্ষ



MESSAGE

I'm pleased to know that the annual bulletin of the Department of Economics named as "Endeavour" is being published in the initiative of the both students and the teachers within a short time. It's undoubtedly a noble effort of the students and teachers of the department to make the bulletin alive every moment. It's a platform of expressing creativity of the students under guidance of the teachers.

Long live "Endeavour"

27.6.19

(Dr. Jogesh Kakati)

Principal

Pandu College, Pandu

Principal

PANDU COLLEGE

Guwahati-12



Editor's Note



Dear Readers

We are really proud and exuberant to acclaim that we are ready with all new hopes and hues to bring out the 8th edition of 'Endeavour'. The Endeavour is the medium for developing literary and other potentialities of the students of the Department of Economics. It publishes articles and creative write ups contributed by students and teachers and reviews of educational, cultural, social and sports activities of the college. The Endeavour is not the only mirror of the creative talents of the contributors but also of their analytical thinking.

It gives me immense pleasure to ensure that this magazine has tried to accomplish its objectives. The students have put forth their ideas and thoughts that are too deep to be expressed and too strong to be suppressed.

I take the opportunity to thank all the contributors as their contribution is the reason that makes this magazine endearing with our readers. Thanks go to our teachers, especially to Dr. Dipanjali Haloi, Teacher-in-charge, without whose constant guide and support this work would not have been possible. Any unintended omission and error may kindly be excused.

Sumi Chanda
B.A. 6th Semester



Endeavour-A Journey for Accomplishment

Dr Dipanjali Haloi
(Teacher-in-charge)

Our Annual Bulletin 'Endeavour' which was first published in 2009 has successfully completed almost ten years. The name of the Journal 'Endeavour' which itself means an attempt to achieve a goal, was given by our respected senior faculty Dr. Minakshi Bhattacharyya. She told us that the name of the bulletin was actually given by her husband, renowned Orthopaedist Dr. Tulasidas Bhattacharyya. We are grateful to him for this help.

For the publication of 'Endeavour', one Editorial Board is constituted with one teacher-in-charge, editor/s and members. This year I am entrusted as the teacher-in-charge. The journey for publication was started almost 6 months earlier with some interruptions because of heavy work load for NAAC visit as well as preponement of Examinations due to Lok Sabha Election, 2019.

Our honourable Principal Sir always encourages us to do this kind of academic activities and this time also Sir has inspired us by his message. We are grateful to him.

We requested Dr. Sabita Devee Baideu, Head, Department of Sanskrit of our college to write something for our students. In spite of her busy schedule, she has accepted our request. Her writing will certainly increase the weightage of our bulletin and readers will be enlightened from her writing.

Students of our Department has written articles on a number of topics. Articles from students were collected by the Editor, which were checked by all the teachers of our department.

The theme of the cover page is the three main sectors of our economy which are primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. The pictures of each of the sectors are drawn by our students Ridip Sharma, Gaurab Bora and Kaberi Tamuli.

Throughout the year, the department has undertaken a number of activities besides the normal routine classes namely Quiz Competition, Seminar Presentation, Wall Magazine Preparation, Field Trip to Prag Bosimi Synthetics Pvt. Ltd., Students' Survey on the Spending Behaviour of Students of our College and Meditation Class. Students also organised Freshers' Day, Farewell Ceremony, and Teachers' Day and were actively involved in the cultural rally of the college week. Some of the students also got prizes in a number of sports and cultural competitions in the college. This Edition of 'Endeavour' has tried to reflect all of these activities.

Both students and teachers are involved in the preparation of the Report on Field Trip to Prag Bosimi Synthetics Ltd. Students were taught the use of Excel and SPSS for data handling. They entered the data in Excel and SPSS and found out some results. In the preparation of the Report, Dr. Angana Barua and I took the responsibility.

I offer my sincere thanks to Dr. Angana Barua Baideu for her help in different stages of publication of this issue of 'Endeavour'. Dr. Minakshi Bhattacharyya Baideu, Dr. Binita Tamuli Barman Baideu (HOD) and Runumi Das always helped us whenever we approached them. As the Teacher-in-charge, I am thankful to them also.

The editor and her team have tried their best to bring out the bulletin. Still I seek apology for all the errors and deficiencies.



Dear Students !

I am very much pleased to be a part of your magazine 'Endeavour'. The title 'Endeavour' implies the meaning of an attempt to achieve a goal or success. This accomplishment of an aim or purpose is born out of an action.—"मित्रसंसाधन कर्मजा" It is very easy to go ahead to overcome the ladder of success through our good deeds. This success is nothing but the expression of endeavour through a relentless effort.

This effort plays an important role, in a students' success and simultaneous—by Gurus (teachers) are the propounder of knowledge for Shishyas (pupils). That is why there is an ardent relation between the teacher and the student or pupil. In Indian culture we have seen this relation from a very remote past. In Upanisads also we have found—

ओम् शृङ् नाववतु शृङ् नी अनन्त्य
शृङ् वीर्यं करवावहै तेजस्वि नावधीतमस्तु
मा विद्विषावहै ॥
ओम् शालिः शालिः शालिः ॥

May He protect us both (the teacher
and the pupil) ; May He be pleased with us
both ; May we work together with vigour ;
May our study make us illumined ;
May there be no envy between us .
Om Shantih (peace), Shantih (peace)
Shantih (peace) .

Dear Students ! May The
shining one illumine your intelligence
through your creative talent .

May the ' Endeavour ' lead you
to the path of glorious world .

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Dr Sabita Devee

Dept. of Sanskrit

Paradu College .

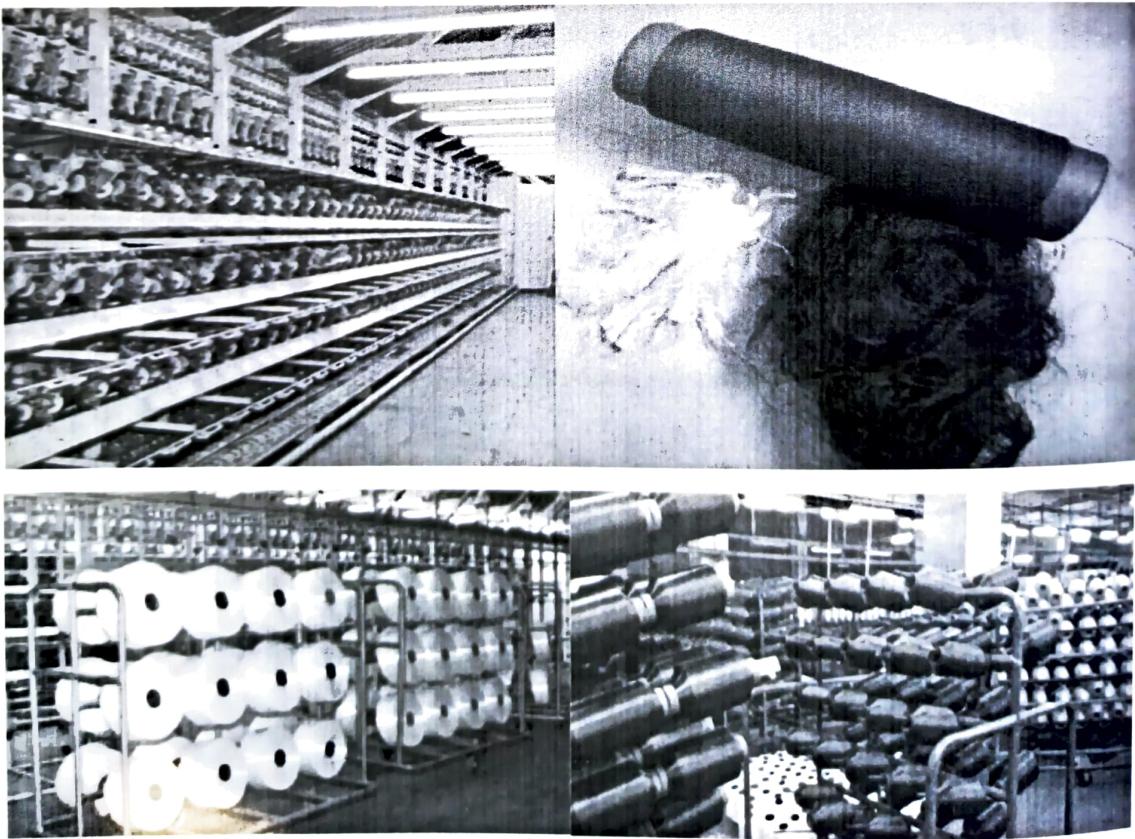
Field trip to Prag Bosimi Synthetic Limited

[On 01.02.2019, Major students along with three faculty members of the Department of Economics, Pandu College, namely Dr. Binita Tamuli Barman (H.O.D.), Dr. Angana Barua and Dr. Dipanjali Haloi made a Field trip to the PRAG BOSIMI SYNTHETIC LIMITED, Sipajhar, Darrang, situated at about 55 km.s from Guwahati. The students collected data through schedules on different aspects of the organisation like productivity, employment, source of raw materials, marketability etc. Management and employees of the organisation wholeheartedly cooperated with the students in data collection and the students had a great learning experience.]

Introduction

The Prag Bosimi Synthetic Ltd.(PBSL) was established in 1989 as a joint venture between Government of Assam and Bombay Silk Milk which practically started working from 1992. It is the largest joint sector company and only industrial venture of public private initiative in the entire north east India promoted by the Govt. of Assam through Assam Industrial Development Corporation Limited and Mr. H.B. Vyas Group, Mumbai.

Earlier, the Govt. share of fund was 25% which was subsequently reduced to 10%. The PBSL produces Polyester Filament Yarn (texturised, twisted, dyed, dope dyed) and Polyester Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) which have numerous applications as apparel fabric, knitted fabric, stretch woven fabric, etc. which have large demand in the country. POY is finding increased application in products like soft luggage, sports jerseys, airbags, safety belts, surgical gowns and drapes etc.



It employs a large number of skilled and unskilled labourers. At present, there are about 400 employees in PRAG BOSIMI out of which only 174 are permanent employees. People from the neighbouring areas come to work in this organisation on casual/contractual basis.

Objectives of the Study

- i) To know the organisational and managerial set up of the company
- ii) To study the production, sources of raw materials and markets for products produced.
- iii) To know the demographic and socio-economic status of the employees.

Methodology

For collecting the required information, two separate schedules were prepared. One schedule was prepared to know the organisational and managerial set-up of the company as well as the production, sources of raw materials and markets for products produced. Data were collected from the Manager (Administrative Division), Accounts Officer, and Textile Engineer. Another schedule was prepared to collect information regarding demographic, socio-economic status of the permanent and temporary employees of the company. Students were given training to collect the data by the faculties of the Department. Students formed a group of 3 to 4 students and personally interrogated the 19 respondents out of 400 employees. After collecting the data, information were entered by the students in the Microsoft Excel work sheet, which were further transferred to SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) Software for further classification of data and result finding . Bar and Pie diagrams are used to analyse the result.

Result

Organisational and Managerial Set-up of the Company

The company's head office is in Mumbai, India and registered office is at R.G Baruah Road, Guwahati (Assam). The company consists of Board of Directors and Management team. The Company's Board of Directors are broad based and in accordance with the stipulations laid down in Regulation 17 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 and erstwhile clause 49 of the Listing Agreement. The Board comprises professionals with extensive experience and vast knowledge in their respective fields. The presence of senior officials of the Assam Government on the Board of Directors enables the Company to have valued support and guidance. The Management works under the guidance of the well diversified and experienced Board of Directors which has significant representation of Assam Government, as well as professional Independent Directors.

The Company has appointed technical, financial and executive personnels of proper qualification and experience for the key posts.

Production, Source of Raw Materials and Market for Products Produced.

At present, the Organisation produces various types of yarn as well as fabrics. Previously, chips were made in the organisation itself from the PTA (Purified Terephthalic Acid) brought from Bongaigaon Refinery. Chips were then converted into POY (Polyester Oriented Yarn). But, now-a-days POY is brought directly from Surat (Subhalakshmi Polyester Ltd. and Gokulananda Fiber) as it becomes more cost effective. The machines of the Spinning department of Prag Bosimi are very old and therefore their speed is also low as compared to the modern machines. So, it does not become cost effective to produce the POY here and consequently the Spinning department is closed.

By using POY, texturising is done and DTY (Draw Texturised Yarn) is produced. Both yarns and fabrics are produced in Prag Bosimi. Dyeing of yarns are also done using High Temperature High Pressure Dyeing Machines. Produced yarns and fabrics are marketed mostly outside Assam.

PBSL has its own packaging unit, comprising of Corrugated Carton manufacturing plant, Paper Tube manufacturing plant and all Plastic Packaging accessories manufacturing plant.

This makes PBSL independent for these essential items.

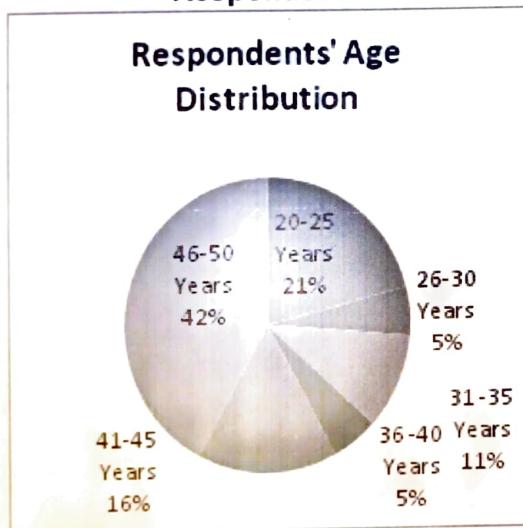
The Company has started a separate division named Bosimi Apparel under the Brand Name "BOSIMI" wherein they are planning to sell formal and casual shirts.

PBSL has already incorporated a new subsidiary viz. Prag Jyoti Textile Park Private Limited for setting up a Textile Park on a 60 acres land out of 99 acres already available with the Company. The necessary State Government approvals are in place and it is under process with Central Government for approval and the textile park is expected to go on stream in near future. The expected capital cost shall be met by way of Central Government grant and PBSL contributions for development of infrastructure formalities .

Demographic and Socio-economic Status of the Employees

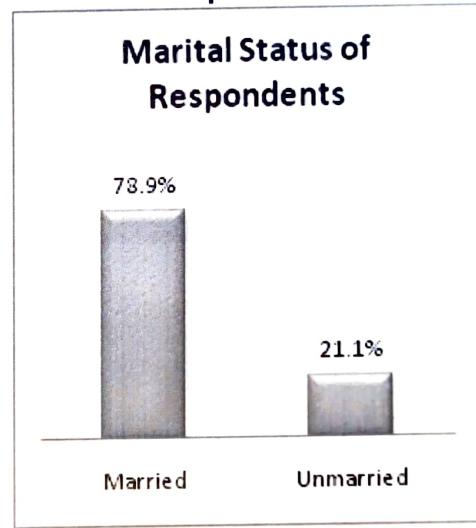
At the time of study, among the selected respondents it is found that a large percentage of respondents (42%) are in the age group of 46 to 50 years, followed by 20 to 25 years (21%), 41-45 years (16%) and 31 to 35 years (11%). Least percentage (5%) of respondents are in the age group of 26 to 30 years and 36 to 40 years. Again among the respondents 78.9% are married and 21.1% are unmarried.

Figure1: Age Distribution of Respondents



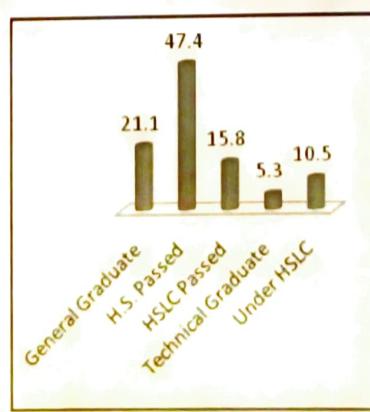
Source: Primary Data

Figure 2: Marital Status of Respondents



Source: Primary Data

Figure 3: Educational Level of Respondents



Source: Primary Data

Source: Primary Data

More than 47% of respondents are Higher Secondary passed, 21.1 % are general graduates, 15.8% are HSLC passed and 10.5% are under HSLC. Only 5.3% are technical Graduates.

Among the respondents, 68.4% are permanent and 31.6% are temporary employees. Almost 79% respondents reported that they have to work for the normal 8 hours whereas 16 % reported 12 hours and remaining 5% reported 9 hours of work. Majority of respondents (68.8%) reported that they have received housing and medical facilities whereas, 21.1% reported that they have received only medical facilities. Majority of employees (84.2%) can avail leave of 47 days which are in the nature of Casual Leave and Special Leave.

Conclusion: The Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Textiles sector contributes 14% of industrial production, 4% of GDP and 10.63% of country's export earnings. It provides direct employment to over 35 million people. The Textiles sector is the second largest provider of employment after agriculture.

PBSL is committed for catalyzing industrial growth in Assam by providing the impetus and foundation for downstream, ancillary and related industries which will boost employment and entrepreneurship. It tries to optimize the interest of all stakeholders viz. shareholders, customers, employees, suppliers and society at large.

PBSL is the only Polyester yarn plant in the entire north east as well as West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, UP and Punjab and thus it has a huge domestic market at its disposal. Being located in Assam, PBSL can explore the SAARC countries market like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka which have huge demand for POY.

Further, South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement makes the member countries extremely viable option for Exports and PBSL is expected to derive benefit from them due to its location in Assam.

Since yarn produced by PBSL is an intermediary product, the development of this industry depends on the development of other segments of industry. Thus this industry has both backward and forward linkages which pave the way for employment generation. However, rising cost of raw materials and transporting cost are the threats to the industry.

There is a growing demand in polyester sector. The global supply constraints, substantial price increase and uncertain outlook for cotton availability is creating considerable substitution opportunities for polyester products like polyester filament yarn (PFY) and polyester staple fibre (PSF). Moreover, it is found that the industry is providing employment to a large mass of moderately educated local people which is very much essential in a labour abundant state like Assam which is struggling the problem of unemployment and insurgency.

[The Department of Economics, Pandu College is thankful to the entire staff of Prag Bosimi for their enthusiastic cooperation in the study. Special thanks go to Mr. Kosheswar Saikia, Manager, Administrative Division, Mr. Dandiram Borah, Accounts Officer, Mr. Manasjyoti Deka, Textile Engineer, Mr. Puran Barua, Mr. Ramani Saikia, Mr. Madan Sarma and Mr. Ainul Hazarika. The Department is grateful to Dr. Jogesh Kakati, Principal, Pandu College for giving permission without which it would not have been possible to conduct the field trip.]

Assam Tourism: In a nutshell

Miss Runumi Das

Assistant Professor

Department of Economics

Pandu College, Guwahati (Assam)

Tourism, considered as an important industry in 21st century, has a vast scope for the generation of income and employment. Assam, the North-Eastern sentinel of the frontiers of India is richly endowed with places of tourist attraction. Some of the tourism sectors of Assam are:

i) **Spiritual Tourism:** Spiritual tourism attracts pilgrim tourists to Assam as it focuses on the most famous Shakti-peeth, Kamakhya Temple on top of Nilachal hill in Guwahati city. The religious/spiritual tourism can catapult Assam into a major spiritual tourism destination in the country.

ii) **River Tourism:** Assam which has an extensive river network, is the focal state in the North-East Region of India and is the best place for River Tourism in India. Brahmaputra and Barak are the two major rivers in Assam and both the rivers are intrinsic to the socio-cultural life in Assam. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries Manas, JiaBhoroli and Kapili move through the state offering a wide system of waterways. Assam has immense opportunities to develop river tourism and water leisure activities such as boating, water sports and lighters, river rafting etc.

iii) **Eco Tourism:** Eco-tourism is a new concept, developed around the idea of travelling to places of natural beauty, moving around and staying with the places of nature for a couple of days. Assam has immense potentiality for Eco-Tourism. It has twin objectives, firstly conserving environment and secondly improving the welfare of the people.

iv) **Wildlife Tourism:** Assam has a colorful wildlife forestry, different types of species are found in the hilly and plain areas of Assam. Some of the species are exclusive to the State. Some of the endangered species found in the state are- hollockgibbon, the capped langur, the golden langur, the clouded leopard, the white winged wood duck etc. All these can make Assam as one of the best destination for the tourists.

v) **Adventure Tourism:** North East India welcomes all the adventure lovers to the state of Assam which has always been one of the adventure holiday destinations of the country. The magnificent topography of the state with fast flowing rivers and exotic hilly places are apt for some exciting and pulse racing sports. Be it land sports or water sports, Assam is suitable for any type of adventure that make tours thrilling and enjoyable. There are several adventure activities that are organized here among which trekking and river rafting are the most common ones.

vi) **Mining Tourism:** In Assam, mining is at present concentrated mainly to four industrial minerals, namely, coal, oil and gas, limestone and sillimanite. The history of coal mining in Assam goes back to the year 1834 when extraction of this mineral on a small scale was being carried out. Petroleum mining is an important feature of the state's economy and is regulated by the Oil India Limited and Assam Oil Company. The economy of Assam gets good returns from the economic minerals found in different parts of the state, like clay, iron ore, copper, feldspar, gold and gypsum.

vii) **Medical Tourism:** Guwahati is the biggest city of Northeast India and a hub of all communication in the region. Not only does it have the largest population of this part of the country, it is also equipped with the medical facilities to support them as well. The concept of medical tourism in the region started back in 1987 with the opening of the GNRC (formerly known as Guwahati Neurological Research Centre) by Dr. Nomal Chandra Bora. Started as the premiere medical centre for the treatment of any neurological problems, this organization has now got three units in Guwahati, each of them including a multi-specialty unit in Amingaon. Although, the number of hospitals has grown manifold in Guwahati in the past few years, a lot of people still prefer to go outside of the region for medical treatments. Lack of transportation and proper quality of food nearby the hospital is another problem. Northeast India has a large number of tribes and sub-tribes, thus leading to a variety of languages and thus language barrier seems to become a large issue quite often in this region. Once these problems are handled, Guwahati will also become another hub of medical tourism in India.

Problems associated with tourism industry in Assam

From the above discussion, it is clear that tourism has a great potentiality for generating income and employment opportunities in Assam. But even then, no perceptible change has been seen in this sector of the economy due to some problems. Some of them are stated below:

(a) **Lack of infrastructure:** Infrastructure deficit such as quality hotels, transport facilities to tourist destination, food and beverage arrangements, air connectivity by all standards remain poor and negligible in Assam.

(b) **Publicity:** Due to absence of publicity of tourist spots of Assam, people from different parts of our country as well as world are not able to know about the tourist spots of Assam.

(c) **Absence of proper tourism policy:** It is also a notable problem of tourism development in Assam. Government initiatives as well as public awareness to develop the tourist spots are very poor.

(d) **Climate factor:** Climate of the Assam also not always suitable for tourism throughout the year, as heavy rain during the rainy season and temperature drop during winter.

(e) **Insurgency:** Due to insurgent activities by terrorist groups such as ULFA, NDFB, tourists hesitate to visit Assam.

(f) **Absence of tourist guides:** Due to absence of trained tourist guide, when tourists arrive at various tourist spots, there is hardly anyone to satisfy the inquisitiveness of the tourists.

Thus, the development of tourism industry Assam largely depends upon the formulation of a proper tourism development policy and people's co-operation and consciousness. The High Powered Shukla Commission has recommended for establishing a North-East Tourist Development Corporation to develop tourism in the region. It has also recommended to issue Inner-Line Permits relax the Restricted Area Permits as well as to introduce Charter Flights for NE Package tours etc.



A Study on Daily Expenditure of Undergraduate Students of Pandu College

Sumi Chanda

Jyotirmoy Goswami

Sonali dey

Peu saha

Introduction

With cultural shift to westernization in India and advent of mall cultural, the spending and savings habit of the students have changed over the years. Youth has started to spend more money on entertainment and lifestyle and has become more brand conscious. With the increase in standards of living of adults, the young are also empowered with more money and have got more spending power.

This paper addresses the questions of why, where and how the youth spend? The youth referred to here are the **undergraduate students of Pandu College Arts Stream**. There is a significant difference observed in the spending behaviour of the students of Pandu College.

Methodology

Source of data: The present study is based on the primary data which was collected using questionnaire method.

Sample size: Forty undergraduate students of Pandu college of Arts stream are selected randomly out of which thirty-two were females and eight were males.

Data collection: The data was collected using questionnaire in college. The questions included the items on which spending is done frequently by the students like shopping, fast food, movies, cosmetics, mobile, transportation, addiction items and college assignment etc.

Sample unit: The research was conducted in Pandu college i.e undergraduate students were studied.

Statistical tools: Percentage and pie diagrams are used to analyse the data.

Analysis of Data

Amount of Pocket Money Daily Received by the Students

From the table-1, it is found that out of forty students 40% students get pocket money from 0-50, 50% students get pocket money from 50-100, 5% students get pocket money from 100-150 and another 5% students get pocket money from 150-200. The students get the pocket money every day and the amount is not more than 200.

Table-1
Amount of Pocket Money Daily Received by the Students

Rupees	No. of students	Percentage
0-50	16	40
50-100	20	50
100-150	2	5
150-200	2	5

Source: Field Survey

Sources of Pocket Money

Table-2 and fig-1 show that out of 40 students four students have extra income source and rest 36 students also do not have any other income source.

**Table-2
Sources of Pocket Money**

Rupees	No. of students	Percentage
Own	4	10%
Parents	36	90%

Source: Field Survey

Cost of Transportation to the College

From the table 3 and fig-2, it is observed that out of 40 students 52% (21 students) students' transportation cost is 30 or less which means these 21 students reside nearby areas of the college, again 35% of students (14 students) transportation cost lies between 30-60 and 13% of students (5 students) transportation cost lies between 60-90. This is the everyday cost of transportation.

**Table-3
Cost of Transportation to the College**

Rupees	No. of students
0-30	21
30-60	14
60-90	5
Total	40

Source: Field Survey

Expenditure on Food:

From table-4 and fig-3, it is observed that out of the 40 students, 47% (19 students) students' expenditure on food items lie in between Rs. 0-20 and 40% students' (16 students) expenditure on food items lies in between Rs. 21-40 and remaining 13% students' (5 students) expenditure on food items lie in between Rs. 41-60.

**Table-4
Expenditure on Food**

Rupees	No. of students
0-20	19
21-40	16
41-50	5

Source: Field Survey

Expenditure on mobile recharge

Table-5 and fig-4 show that 90% (36 students) students spend Rs. 100-200 on mobile recharge, 5% (3 students) spend from Rs. 0-100 on mobile recharge and 3% (1 student) spend from Rs. 200-300. From this analysis it is found that majority of the students do not spend more than Rs. 100-200 on mobile recharge.

**Table-5
Expenditure on Mobile Recharge**

Rupees	No. of students
0-100	3
100-200	36
200-300	1

Source: Field Survey

Expenditure on Items of addiction

Table 6 shows that only 1 student have habit of addiction and spent Rs. 25 on items of addiction. Thus it is found from this analysis that maximum of the students do not have any addiction habit.

Table-6
Expenditure on Items of Addiction

Rupees	No. of students
0	39
25	1

Daily Savings of Students

From table-7and fig-5 it is found that out of 40 students, 85% students (34 students) save daily from Rs.0-20, 7% students (3 students) save from Rs. 21-40, 5% students (2 students) save from Rs. 41-60 and 3% students (1 student) save from Rs. 61-80. These savings are made from the pocket money that the students get every day.

Table-7
Expenditure on Items of Addiction

Rupees	No. of students
0-20	34
21-40	3
41-60	2
61-80	1

Source: Field Survey

CONCLUSION

From this survey we can conclude that the most of the students' pocket money is not more than Rs.200. It is also found that the maximum students transportation cost is less than 70 only. There are few students who have extra income from other source like tuition, event management etc. The students do not spent too much money on fast food items. Their mobile recharge is not more than Rs. 200 per month. We have also found that most of the students do not have any addiction habit except one in our sample whose expenditure on addiction items is not more than Rs 25. The students also have a tendency to save everyday some of their daily pocket money. Thus. we can say that the students are very conscious about their expenditure and saving habit and they do not wastage money on unnecessary things.

Acknowledgement

It is our proud privilege to release the feelings of our gratitude to several persons who helped us directly or indirectly to conduct this project work. We owe a deep sense of gratitude to our teacher Dr. Angana Barua Madam of Economics Department for her sincere guidance and inspiration in completing this project.

We are also extremely thankful to all the students of 'PANDU COLLEGE' for their co-ordination and cooperation.

The study has indeed helped us to explore more knowledgeable avenues related to our topic and we are sure it will help us in our future.

India's Top Export and Import Items

Jyotirmoy Goswami

B.A. 6th semester

Economics

India's total export in the financial year 2017-18 was \$303.4 billion and India's total import was \$465 billion in the same period. India's main export partners are- European Union (17.4%), United States (16.1%), United Arab Emirates (9.6%), Hong Kong (5%). Whereas India's top import partner are- China (16.6%), European Union (10.4%), United States (5.7%), United Arab Emirates (4.9%).

Some of the main items exported from India in the financial year 2017-18 are-

1. Gems and precious metals (\$42.6 billion)
2. Minerals fuel including oil (\$35.9 billion)
3. Vehicles (\$16.2 billion)
4. Organic Chemicals (\$13.6 billion)
5. Pharmaceuticals (\$12.9 billion)
6. Iron, steel (\$11.7 billion)
7. Clothing, accessories (\$9 billion)

Some of the major items imported to India in the financial year 2017-18 are-

1. Mineral fuel including oil (\$123 billion)
2. Electrical, machinery, equipment (\$46 billion)
3. Organic Chemicals (\$18 billion)
4. Plastic, plastic articles (\$13 billion)
5. Animals/ vegetable oil (\$11.9 billion)
6. Optical, technical, medical apparatus (\$8.4 billion)

Source: Business Standard



Literacy Rate in North East India : An Analysis

Peu Saha

Class: B.A. 6th Sem

North East India is the easternmost region of India representing both a geographic and political administrative division of the country. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim are eight states located in the North East of the country and command special importance in India.

As per the data published by the 2001 census, it was found that Mizoram ranked top in the North East India states for literacy rate with 661445 of which 350105 male and 311340 female. The literacy rate of Mizoram was 88.8% of which 90.7% male and 86.7% female. The Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest rate of 54.3% of which 63.8% male and 43.5% female. Assam ranked 5th among the states with respect to literacy rate (total literacy rate 63.3%, male-71.3%, female-54.6%)

As per the 2011 census, the highest literacy rate is recorded in Mizoram. Literacy rate of Mizoram is 91.30%, of which 93.30% male and 89.30% female are literate. Arunachal Pradesh was the least literate state with 65.40%, of which 72.60% male and 57.70% female.

The comparison of 2001 and 2011 census shows an improvement in overall literacy rate in all the states. The highest overall literacy rate was Mizoram (88.8% in 2001 & 91.30% in 2011) while the lowest literacy rate was Arunachal Pradesh (54.3% in 2001 & 65.40% in 2011) census. In 2001 census, the states of Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur registered more than 70% literacy rate while all the states (except Arunachal Pradesh) registered more than 70% literacy rate in 2011 census. However, Assam's rank is deteriorated with respect to literacy rate (7th rank).



Stock Exchange of India

Sumi Chanda

Class: B.A. 6th sem

Stock exchange is also known as Security Market or Stock Market or Share Market. It is an organized market for the purchase or sale of industrial and financial securities. It is convenient place where trading in securities is conducted in systematic manner. The main object of establishing a stock exchange is to assist, to regulate and to control the buying and selling in securities. In other words, a stock exchange is a form of exchange which provides services for stock brokers and traders to trade shares, debentures and other securities.

Stock Exchange in India :-

Various stock exchange in India are as follows -

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Valid up to
1	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
2	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
3	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
4	Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
5	Delhi Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
6	Madhya Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
7	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd	Permanent
8	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd	Permanent
9	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd	07 Nov 2013
10	Gauhati Stock Exchange Ltd	30 Apr 2013
11	Inter-Connected Stock Exchange of India Limited	17 Nov 2014
12	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd	08 Jan 2014
13	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Ltd	27 Apr 2014
14	OTC Exchange of India(over-the country)	22 Aug 2014
15	Pune Stock Exchange Ltd	01 Sep 2014
16	The Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd	03 Jan 2014
17	UP Stock Exchange Limited	02 Jun 2014
18	United Stock Exchange of India Limited	21 May 2014
19	Magadha Stock Exchange Ltd	3 Sept 2007
20	Mangalore Stock Exchange	8 Sept 2003

Two popular Stock Exchange in India are-

- a. Bombay Stock Exchange, it was established in 1875 and is Asia's oldest stock exchange. It is world's 11th largest stock more than 5500 companies are publicly listed on the BSE.
- b. National Stock Exchange, it is the leading stock exchange of India. It was started to end the monopoly of the Bombay Stock Exchange in the Indian Market. NSE established in 1992 as the first demutualized electronic exchange in the country.



NITI AAYOG

*Ankita Endow,
Anannya Banerjee,
Ponasmitta Deka &
Dharmashree Devi
(Students of B.A. 4th Semester)*

The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog is formed by executive action by the union cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog, basically represent the economic interest of state governments and union territories of India. It is a think-Tank policy of government of India. The stated aim for NITI Aayog's creation is to foster involvement and participation in the economic policy making process by the state government of India. It is a non-statutory body. One of the important mandates of NITI Aayog is to bring co-operative competitive federalism and to improve centre-state relation. Instead of being in a controlling set; it is going to be a provider of both directional and policy inputs.

PRESENT MEMBERS

The NITI Aayog comprises the following:

■ The Prime Minister as the chair person.

■ A Governing Council

■ Composed of Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories with Legislatures and lieutenant governors of Union Territories 'except Delhi and Pondicherry'.

■ Regional Councils composed of Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region.

■ Vice Chairperson : Rajiv Kumar

■ Ex-Officio Members: Rajnath Singh, Arun Jaitley, Piyush Goyal and Radha Mohan Singh

■ Special Invitees : Nitin Gadkari, Prakash Javadekar and Thawar Chand Gehlot

■ Full-time Members : Bibek Debroy 'Economist' V.K. Saraswat (former DRDO Chief), Ramesh Chand (Agriculture Expert) and Dr. Vinod Paul (Public Health expert)

■ Chief Executive Officer (CEO): Amitabh Kant Governing Council: All Chief Ministers of States (and Delhi and Pondicherry), Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and special invitees.

FUNCTION AND ROLE OF NITI AAYOG

+ To evolve a shared vision of national development with the active involvement of states

+ To develop credible plans at the village level and aggregate these at higher levels of government.

+ To foster co-operative federalism with the states on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong states make a strong nation.

+ To focus on technology upgradation and implementation of programs and initiatives.

+ To create innovation and entrepreneurial support system through national and international experts.

+ To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may not be adequately benefiting from economic progress.

INITIATIVES

UNIQUE IDENTIFICATION AUTHORITY OF INDIA

- ♦ 12 digit individual identification number
- ♦ Issued by UIDAI on behalf of Government of India
- ♦ Proof of Identity and Address
- ♦ Biometric and Demographic information
- ♦ Replaces all other ID's

SMART CITY MISSION

- Basic infrastructure
- 'Smart' solutions to make infrastructure and services better.
- Area based development.
- Clean and Sustainable environment.
- Retrofitting, Redevelopment and Green field.

SWACHH BHARAT MISION

- * National Campaign by Government of India.
- * Officially Launched on 2 October 2014.
- * Cleanliness drive
- * Participation from 3 million government employees, school and college students.
- * 9 selected public figures.

CONCLUSION

However, it is too early to comment on the efficacy of the new institution related to planned development, something is possible when it shifts gears and moves into operation seriously. However, the present move to decentralize planning and allowing inputs from states to guide it, appears to be a positive and effective steps.



Econophysics

Kaberi Tamuli
 B.A. 2nd Sem (Major)
 Pandu College

Econophysics is an interdisciplinary research field, applying theories and methods originally developed by physicists in order to solve problems in economics, usually those including uncertainty or stochastic process and nonlinear dynamics. Some of its application to the study of financial markets has also been termed statistical finance referring to its roots in statistical physics. Econophysics is closely related to social physics.

Econophysics was started in the mid-1990s by several physicists working in subfield of statistical mechanics. Unsatisfied with the traditional explanations and approaches of economists which usually prioritized simplified approaches for the sake of soluble theoretical models over agreement with empirical data they applied tools and methods from physics, first to try to match financial data sets, and then to explain more general economic phenomena.

Basic tools of econophysics are probabilistic and statistical methods often taken from statistical physics. Physics models that have applied in economics include the kinetic theory of gas, percolation models, chaotic models developed to study cardiac arrest etc. Moreover, there have been attempts to use the mathematical theory of complexity and information theory as developed by many scientists among whom are Murray Gell-Mann and Claude E. Shannon respectively.

Econophysics is having some impact on the more applied field of quantitative finance whose scope and aims significantly differ from those of economic theory. Various econophysicists have introduced models for price fluctuations in financial markets or original points of view on established models. Also several scaling laws have been found in various economic India.

References :-

1. "Econophysics, 2012-13 e-Prospectus, Leiden University"
2. Didier Sornette (2003) why stock markets crash? Princeton university Press.
3. Yale economics review, Retrieved October -25-09 Archived 2008-05-08 at the wayback Machine.



Winners of College Week, 2019



Chayarani Sarma (6th Semester)
2nd Prize in High Jump



Arnab Kalita (4th Semester)
2nd Prize in Long Jump
Man of the Cricket



Kakali Thakuria (4th Semester)
2nd Prize in Sattriya Dance



Indrajeet Dutta (2nd Semester)
One of the Winners of
Cricket Tournament



Nandita Chakraborty (2nd Semester)
1st Prize in Semi Classical,
Western Song

Students who Brought Pride to the Department in B.A. 2018 Final Examination



Leepika Das



Shimantika Dhar



Minakshi Kalita



Sunaayana Das



Bhaswati Uzir



Pushpanjali Boro



Ankita Nandi



Chandrani Dey



Pallabi Dey

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EVENTS OF ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT



INAUGURATION OF M.A. COURSE IN
CLUSTER SYSTEM WITH PRAGJYOTISH
COLLEGE

DATE: 12.09.2018

FIRST BATCH STUDENTS OF M. A. WITH THE
VICE CHANCELLOR, GAUHATI UNIVERSITY
AND FACULTY MEMBERS OF PRAGJOYTISH
COLLEGE AND PANDU COLLEGE AND OTHER
DIGNITARIES



WALL MAGAZINE INAUGURATED
BY PRINCIPAL OF PANDU COLLEGE

DATE: 03-04-2019

**FIELD TRIP TO PRAG BOSIMI
SYNTHETIC LIMITED**

DATE: 01-02-19



COLLEGE WEEK RALLY

DATE: 04-02-2019





DEPARTMENT FRESHERS, BATCH 2018



MR. & MISS FRESHERS
INDRAJEET DUTTA & NANDITA
CHAKRABORTY



STUDENTS FAREWELL, 2015-18
BATCH



CELEBRATION OF TEACHERS DAY
DATE: 05-09-2018



TEACHERS' FEEDBACK SEMINAR

Dr. Dipanjali Haloi presented a paper
on "Demographic Dividend in India- A
Prospect of Growth"

DATE: 27-02-2019



STUDENT SEMINAR

DATE: 28-03-2019



DEPARTMENT QUIZ COMPETITION

DATE: 03-04-2019



PARENT-TEACHER MEET

DATE: 20-04-2019



CLASS TAKEN BY BINDU MONI TAMULI, ALUMNI

DATE: 11-04-2019



LEEPIKA DAS

FELICITATED AS BEST GRADUATE AWARD



B.A. 6th Semester Batch-2016



B.A. 4th Semester Batch-2017



B.A. 2nd Semester Batch-2018