

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ECOGENE

13TH EDITION
2025-2026

THE ANNUAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT MAGAZINE

THE AGE OF UNCERTAINTY

A WORLD WHERE VOLATILITY IS NO
LONGER EPISODIC - IT IS STRUCTURAL





ECOGENE

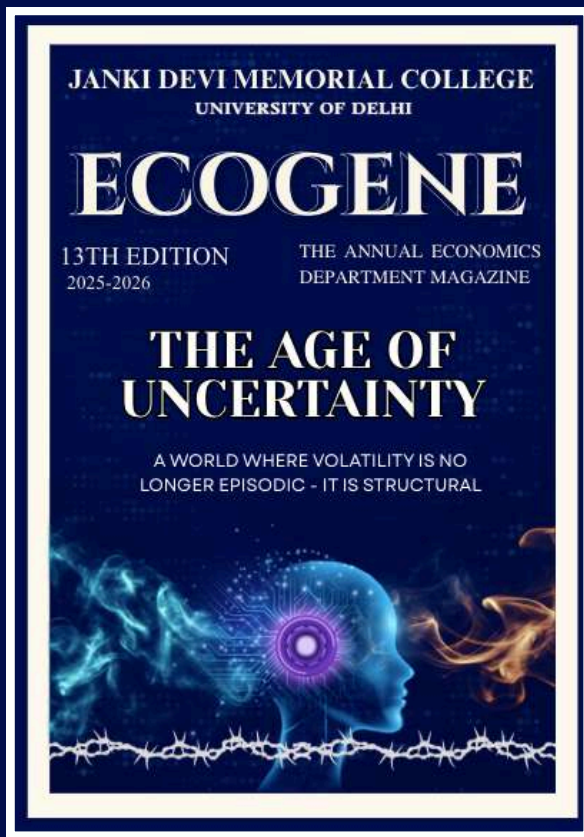
**13TH EDITION
2025-26**

**The Annual Economics
Department Magazine**

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ABOUT THE COVER PAGE



Designed by Anayta Sharma (IIInd Year, BA(Hons) Economics)

The 13th edition of Ecogene grapples with exactly that question. Our cover is not merely decorative, it is an argument. Every element, from the circuitry tracing through a human mind to the barbed wire cutting across the bottom, has been chosen to reflect the fractured, volatile, and deeply uncertain world that economics must now reckon with. We live in an age where inflation and deflation coexist, where artificial intelligence rewrites labour markets overnight, and where national borders are reasserting themselves with force. The Age of Uncertainty is not a forecast. It is a diagnosis.

The cover of this edition is a carefully constructed visual argument – every element chosen to reflect the fractured, volatile world that economics must now reckon with.

At its centre stands an AI-mapped human silhouette, its head traced with circuit patterns and lit by a glowing purple core. It gazes forward with unsettling calm – much like AI itself has entered economic life, not with alarm bells, but gradually, and then all at once. It poses the uncomfortable question running through this edition: as machines grow more capable, what becomes of human economic agency?

Flanking the figure are two opposing forces – cool teal-blue smoke on one side, amber-gold fire on the other. These are not decorative. The blue speaks to deflationary pressures, technological displacement, and the cold logic of algorithmic systems. The fire evokes inflation, climate shocks, and the human cost of volatility. What defines our age is that these forces do not take turns – they operate simultaneously, pulling institutions in opposite directions with no equilibrium in sight.

At the bottom runs barbed wire – quiet, almost decorative, and yet the cover's most pointed symbol. It represents the re-bordering of the world: trade wars, sanctions, rising nationalism, and actual armed conflict replacing the post-Cold War dream of seamless globalisation. The wire sits low the way geopolitical fractures always do – beneath the surface, until you are caught on them.

The deep navy blue saturating the entire composition speaks the language of institutions – central banks, multilateral bodies, established frameworks – while the glowing neons fracturing through it suggest those institutions are straining under pressures they were never designed to absorb.

The cover offers no resolution. Just the condition. And understanding it – carefully and honestly – is what Ecogene has always been for.

TABLE OF CONTENT

From the Principal's Desk

Message from Teacher-In-Charge

Message from the Convenors

Note from Editors-In-Chief

Student Editorial Board 2025-26

Message from the Editorial Board

ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION 2025-26

Message from President

Message from Vice President

Message from Vice President

Message from General Secretary

Message from Joint Secretary

Message from Treasurer

Economics Department Union

Extended Union

FEATHERS IN OUR CAP

Initiatives by the Department

- The Quizzards Show
- Research Workshop on Data Collection and Report Writing
- Seminar on Women's Labour Force Participation
- Youth Wellness Campaign
- Intra College Festival Extempore
- Intra College Festival Poster Making Competition
- Intra College Festival Quizanova
- Seminar on Social Entrepreneurship as a Career Path
- Seminar on Fashion Styling
- Extempore - Alumni Talk
- Workshop on GST Reforms
- Yakult field visit
- Extension Activities
- Seminar on Navigating the Subsidy Landscape
- Seminar on Women's Health and Well-Being
- Ecophoria - Sauda Ya Strategy
- Ecophoria - Paper presentation competition
- Ecophoria - Reel rush
- Ecophoria- Quiz-O-Mania

Faculty Achievements

Student Achievements

TABLE OF CONTENT

ARTICLES

- The Gig Economy: Redefining Stability in an Age Uncertainty
By Aarna Nain ,BA (Hons.) Economics ,2nd Year
- The Irrational Consumer
By Naina Singh,BA (Hons.) Economics ,3rd Year
- A Distant War, A Costly Cylinder.....
By Resham Arora,BA (Hons.) Economics ,1st Year
- When Prices Lie: The Hidden Economics of Subsidies, Shadow Costs, and Why Petrol Should Probably Cost More
By Harshita Bhardwaj,BA (Hons.) Economics ,3rd Year
- Tracing the Path of Economic Justice
By Ananya Avinash Singh,BA (Hons.) Economics ,1st Year
- A Divided World: The Reality of Economic Inequality Today.....
By Anushka Ambedkar ,BA (Hons.) Economics ,1st Year
- GST 2.0: The impact on MSMEs
By Prakriti Takra,BA (Hons.) Economics ,3rd Year
- The Economics of Urban Transport: A Case Study of the Delhi Metro
By Priyanshi Singh, B.A(Hons). Economics,2nd Year
- Women's Right to Education: The Key to Empowerment
By Eshita Ani Singh,BA(Hons) Economics,3rd year

TABLE OF CONTENT

BOOK AND MOVIE REVIEWS

- Book Review: *Uncertainty in Economics: A History* by Carlo Zappia
By Vidhi Gupta, B.A (Hons). Economics, 3rd Year
- *Movie Review: Meeting Marty*
By Ananya Avani Singh, BA(Hons) Economics, 1st year
- *Movie Review: Project Hail Mary*
By Harshita Bhardwaj, BA (Hons.) Economics, 3rd Year

POEMS

- *A fast descent into a slow death*
By Naina Singh, BA(Hons) Economics, 3rd year
- *A Child of War*
By Naina Singh, BA(Hons) Economics, 3rd year
- शिव थाम
By Tannu Singh, BA(Hons) Economic, 1st year

ART GALLERY

By Anousha Jain, BA (Hons) Economics, 3rd year

- Words of Wisdom by the Faculty
- Batch of 25-26 and 26-27
- Batch of 27-28 and 28-29
- Official social media handles

From the **PRINCIPAL'S DESK**



What are the challenges facing the world, especially the post covid world, today? We are living in a time of constant scientific and technological advancement. At a time when the digital and the virtual seem to have become the new reality. A time when to be Viksit by 2047, we are moving, like the bullet trains that we are making, very fast indeed. And development is always of course applauded.

But like a coin, there are always two sides and such progress comes with its own price. In this race to move ahead, we take on multiple stresses and push ourselves so far beyond our boundaries, that sometimes we snap like a taut string. Mental health issues are not articles we read in psychology journals; they exist and the number of suicides we hear about are still far less than the actual number.

We live in times when both, being young or growing old now has new roadblocks. The nuclear families we grow up in, the work culture with all members of the family immersed in work, has led to children left to the tender mercies of disinterested nannies or the mobile phone and television that are substitute nannies. Agencies supplying such nannies are predatory and exploitative. Old people are faced with resentment as their children wish to be free from the task of nurturing them and refuse to compromise with their time especially leisure time- hence, the escalation of old age homes. I wonder what will happen to the institution of the 'family' in the times to come?

There seems to be a stench of uncertainty as nothing seems stable. Ask any school child and college going teenager and they will tell you that they feel like guinea pigs with the constant changes happening in the education system at present. While all this may be temporary and only a transition stage, those of us who are in it, are often anxious at least and traumatized at worst.

Given this scenario, I am curious to see what young bright minds have to say and how they want to redefine stability in these changing times. I am sure we can all learn a thing or two. The challenge as well as the cure lies with the youth, hence each viewpoint is precious.

Looking forward to meaningful and enlightening reading! Congratulations to the entire team!

Love and Blessings
Prof Swati Pal
Principal

Message from the **TEACHER IN-CHARGE**



It gives me immense pleasure to present the current issue of ECOGENE, our Annual Department Magazine, a vibrant reflection of the creativity, intellect, and dedication of our students and faculty. Each page of this magazine stands as a testimony to the hard work, enthusiasm, and collaborative spirit that define our department since 2014.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all contributors, faculty advisors, Ms Richika Rana, Mr Deepak Manchanda and Ms. Kanika Aggarwarl, Student editors-in-chief, and the editorial team whose sincere efforts, perseverance, and commitment have made this issue possible. Your hard work has not only brought out a publication of substance and quality but has also created a platform for ideas, expression and academic engagement.

I encourage all students to continue nurturing their curiosity, pursuing excellence, and expressing themselves with confidence and originality. Every effort you make, however small it may seem, contributes meaningfully to your growth and to the collective strength of the department. Let this magazine inspire you to keep learning, creating, and striving for greater heights.

May this issue motivate all of you to continue contributing with the same zeal and dedication in the years to come. I congratulate everyone involved and convey my best wishes for your future endeavors.

**With warm regards,
Dr. Trisha Jolly**

Message from the **CONVENORS**



Another edition, another set of deadlines met by the skin of our teeth. If this magazine were a student, it would be the one sliding into the lecture hall at 8:05 AM with a coffee in one hand and a half-finished assignment in the other.

To our student editorial team: thank you for proving that "creative differences" is just a polite term for "arguing over font sizes for three hours." You've managed to turn a chaotic pile of drafts into the polished edition you see before you. To our graduating contributors: we wish you a future where your "Word Count" always meets the requirement and your "Save" button never fails.

Go out there and write your next chapter—just try to get the first draft in before the absolute final deadline.

--- Faculty Advisors

EDITORIAL BOARD

2025-26



EDITORS-IN-CHIEF:

Shrestha Paul, Hemakshi Singh Parmar

EDITORIAL TEAM:

**Naina Singh
Eshita Singh
Priyanshi Singh
Anayta Sharma
Ananya Avanish Singh
Anushka Ambedkar
Aarya
Anshika Katyal
Resham Arora
Aarna Nain**

GRAPHICS TEAM:

**Anayta Sharma
Ananya Avanish Singh
Anshika Katyal
Aarna Nain**



MESSAGE
from the

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Hemakshi Singh Parmar

Bringing out the 13th edition of Ecogene has been an exercise in more than just curation—it has been an exercise in reflection.

Set against the backdrop of “The Age of Uncertainty,” this edition does not attempt to resolve that uncertainty, but rather to engage with it. We find ourselves in a time where economic shifts, geopolitical tensions, and rapid transformations challenge any straightforward understanding of the world. Yet, what stands out is not the uncertainty itself, but how we choose to respond to it.

At its core, a magazine like ours exists to capture how we think in a particular moment. Not just what we know, but how we interpret, question, and respond to the world around us. What I found most compelling while working on this edition was the quiet confidence with which contributors engaged with complexity—without rushing to oversimplify it.

This issue is not defined by easy answers. Instead, it reflects a willingness to sit with ambiguity, to examine ideas from multiple angles, and to resist the comfort of certainty when it is unwarranted. That, in itself, is what makes this collection meaningful.

Putting this together required patience, debate, and an unwavering commitment to quality. I am grateful to everyone who contributed their time, thought, and effort to shaping this edition into what it is.

To the reader—this magazine is an invitation. Not just to read, but to think, to question, and to engage.



MESSAGE *from the*

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Shrestha Paul

It is with immense pride and gratitude that I present this edition of Ecogene. Each issue of our magazine is more than a compilation of articles—it is a reflection of a shared journey shaped by curiosity, collaboration, and a deep commitment to intellectual exploration.

This journey would not have been possible without the unwavering guidance of our faculty advisors. Their insights, encouragement, and constant support have been instrumental in refining our ideas and pushing us to strive for excellence. They have not only guided us academically but have also inspired us to approach economics with a critical and open mind.

At its core, Ecogene embodies the intellectual spirit of Janki Devi Memorial College. It is a space where diverse perspectives converge—where analytical thought meets creativity, and where students are encouraged to question, interpret, and innovate. The articles featured in this edition reflect this ethos, addressing contemporary economic issues while also exploring fresh and unconventional ideas.

The process of bringing this magazine to life has been both challenging and rewarding. From conceptualization to execution, every stage has reinforced the value of teamwork, discipline, and perseverance. I am deeply grateful to our contributors and the editorial team for their dedication and passion, which have made this edition truly meaningful.

As you read through these pages, I hope you engage with the ideas presented, reflect on them, and carry forward the spirit of inquiry that defines Ecogene.



MESSAGE *from the*

EDITORIAL BOARD

Welcome to Ecogene, the official economics magazine of Janki Devi Memorial College. As the Editorial Board, we are delighted to present this edition, which reflects the curiosity, critical thinking, and intellectual vibrancy of our student community.

Economics is not just a discipline confined to textbooks; it is a lens through which we understand the world around us. From global market shifts to local entrepreneurial stories, from policy debates to everyday decision-making, economics shapes the way societies function and evolve. Ecogene aims to capture these diverse perspectives and present them in a manner that is both engaging and insightful.

This edition brings together a wide range of articles, research pieces, opinion columns, and creative expressions. Each contribution has been carefully curated to ensure it adds value, sparks discussion, and encourages readers to think beyond conventional boundaries. We have strived to maintain a balance between academic rigor and accessibility, making the magazine relevant for both economics enthusiasts and general readers.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all contributors for their dedication and effort. Your ideas and voices are what make this magazine truly meaningful. We also thank our faculty mentors for their constant guidance and support, which have been instrumental in shaping this publication.

As you explore these pages, we hope you find inspiration, gain new insights, and perhaps even question existing perspectives. Ecogene is not just a magazine—it is a platform for dialogue, learning, and growth.

Happy reading!



PRESIDENT
president

Mohsina Midhat

There are moments in life that feel unreal, and becoming the President is one of those moments for me. I never thought that I would one day hold such a responsible position. It always felt like something beyond my imagination, yet this journey proved that sometimes life has plans far greater than our expectations. When I first stepped into this college, I was a completely different person. I was not very confident and often hesitated while communicating with others. Speaking in front of people felt difficult, and expressing my thoughts openly was something I struggled with. But this college has shaped my personality in the most beautiful way. The girl who once doubted herself has now become someone who can confidently stand anywhere and speak her mind without hesitation. This transformation is something I will always be proud of.

Being in this position taught me lessons that books alone could never teach. It taught me how to stay calm in stressful situations, how to manage responsibilities, and how to handle challenges with patience and maturity. There were times when things didn't go as planned, but every challenge made me stronger and more confident. This position didn't just give me authority—it gave me growth, learning, and a deeper understanding of leadership.

Another beautiful part of my journey has been the friendships I built along the way. I had always heard that college friendships are special, but in my case, they turned out to be truly amazing. The friends I found here are marvellous in every sense. They supported me, motivated me, and stood by me during every success and difficulty. These friendships are one of the greatest gifts this college has given me.

I am deeply grateful to my teachers and mentors who guided me at every step. Their encouragement helped me step out of my comfort zone and believe in my abilities. They taught me that growth begins when we challenge ourselves and trust the process.

Looking back today, I realise that this college has not only educated me academically but has also transformed me into a calmer, stronger, and more confident individual. It has shaped my personality, strengthened my communication skills, and taught me the value of patience, teamwork, and resilience.

As I move forward, I carry with me not just memories, but lessons that will stay with me for a lifetime. This journey has shown me that sometimes the things we never imagine for ourselves become the most meaningful parts of our story.



VICE PRESIDENT

vice president

Anayta Sharma

If there is one thing this journey has taught me, it is that the distance between who we are and who we are capable of becoming is far shorter than we think. It does not require extraordinary talent or perfect confidence. It requires only the willingness to begin, even when beginning feels uncertain.

That willingness first found me in Grade 12, with a seat on the school council. It was not a grand beginning. It was simply the first time I was asked to show up for something beyond myself and I did. That experience quietly laid a foundation I did not fully understand at the time, a sense that perhaps I was capable of more than I had allowed myself to believe.

When I arrived at college, that spark found its direction. On something of an impulse I filled out an election form, became a First Year Coordinator, and discovered something important: that the work of organising, managing, and bringing people together did not drain me, it drove me. Every decision made in coordination quietly told me where I wanted to be. Not at the edges of things, but at the centre of them.

So in my second year I contested for Vice President. And I got here.

But this journey was never really about the position. It was about the step. The hardest part was never the role itself, it was deciding to reach for it. We cannot arrive somewhere we have never been willing to begin walking toward.

This journey has given me more than a title. It has taught me how to lead with patience, manage conflict with grace, and shown me what professionalism truly means, not the performance of authority, but the quiet discipline of doing your work well even when not everyone is rooting for you.

And that I think is the most important lesson college offers that school never quite could. In school we are sheltered from consequence and competition. In college you encounter the full spectrum of human nature and learn to keep going anyway, with integrity, regardless of the noise around you. That resilience is the most valuable thing any of us will carry out of these years.

To every student reading this, especially those who once said "not me, not this", I want you to know that the only thing standing between where you are and where you want to be is the willingness to begin.

Because college is not just where we study, it is where we discover who we can become.



Saanvi Shrivastava

“Success is not just about what you achieve at the end, but about the courage to show up every day, the resilience to keep going when it gets overwhelming, and the quiet strength to give your best even when no one is watching.”

When I first stepped into college, I took a leap by standing for the post of coordinator in my first year and that was just the beginning. In my second year, I stood for Vice President alongside my best friend. What felt like a moment of uncertainty turned into something truly special when we both were given the opportunity to serve in that role.

After that, it was simply a lot of work, the kind that doesn't end when college hours do! It followed us home, into late-night calls, constant planning, and countless small efforts that quietly came together behind every event. A lot goes into making something work, and even more into making it work well. And in the end, when everything comes together, when it all turns into a success that's when it starts to make sense! That's when you realize it was all worth it.

To be honest, it wasn't always easy. There were moments when it all felt overwhelming, when balancing everything—work, responsibilities, and studies made me want to step away for a while. But somewhere along the way, this journey taught me something important: you don't always get to pause or walk away. You learn to show up, to deal with what's in front of you, and to keep going. And maybe that's what prepares you for life beyond college because this is how it works! You face things, you handle them, and you grow through them.

Before college, I saw myself as just a teammate. But this experience pushed me into becoming a leader: Someone who had to think beyond the immediate, take responsibility, and look at the bigger picture. And today, I can say that all of it, every effort, every challenge, every moment has added up in the most meaningful way.

To anyone reading this: showing up matters. Even on the days when you feel unsure or exhausted, it matters. Because one day, you'll look back and realize that those were the moments that shaped you the most and that it was all, truly, worth it!



Sakshi Rohilla

Serving as the General Secretary of the Economics Department has been one of the most enriching experiences of my college journey, giving me the opportunity to grow not only as an organizer but also as a responsible and confident individual. Throughout this journey, I learned the true value of teamwork, patience, and adaptability while managing responsibilities, coordinating with people, and ensuring that every task was carried out smoothly even in challenging situations. I am deeply grateful to my entire team for their constant support, dedication, and collaborative spirit, without which none of this would have been possible, and I sincerely thank our teachers for their guidance, encouragement, and belief in me at every step. This experience has shaped my perspective, strengthened my skills, and given me memories and lessons that I will always carry forward, reminding me to keep learning, growing, and embracing new challenges with confidence.



JOINT SECRETARY
joint secretary

Ananya Avanish Singh

Serving as the Joint Secretary of the Economics Department at Janki Devi Memorial College in my very first year has been an incredibly enriching experience. Transitioning from being part of the audience at college events to becoming an organizer has been a journey I know I will revisit in moments of doubt and reflection. On my first day in college, I wasn't even aware that such positions or a student union existed. I still vividly remember that while campaigning for this post, I was convinced I wouldn't be elected. With nothing to lose, I chose to take a leap of faith and put my best foot forward—reaching out to more and more people, sharing my ideas on how our department could improve. That moment, of creating something meaningful and winning people over through ideas alone, is one I will always cherish.

I am deeply grateful to our esteemed Principal, Prof. Swati Pal, and to the wonderful faculty members who have guided and taught me so far. Their constant encouragement and dedication to empowering young women truly make this campus feel like a space where I have grown, stepped out of my shell, and begun to believe in my potential. With their guidance, I am confident about the path ahead.

I consider myself a people-oriented person. I enjoy engaging with others and learning from their experiences. Holding the position of Joint Secretary has allowed me to nurture this aspect of my personality while working closely with both batchmates and seniors. From organizing webinars to contributing to our annual fest, every experience has been a learning opportunity beyond words.

As this tenure comes to an end, I find it hard to believe that I was entrusted with such a responsibility so early in my college journey. Moving forward, I would like to remind my fellow students not to fixate on outcomes, but to focus on the effort they invest. Success is often arbitrary; it is the journey toward it that truly belongs to us. So, embrace challenges without fear; no opportunity is too big for you. Always give your best.



TREASURER
treasurer

Anushka Sharma

Serving as the Treasurer of the Economics Association has been a journey of responsibility, learning, and growth. Managing finances for various events and initiatives has given me practical exposure to budgeting, allocation, and accountability beyond the classroom. It has strengthened my analytical skills while also teaching me the importance of transparency and strategic planning in ensuring the smooth functioning of our association.

This role has also allowed me to collaborate closely with a passionate team, where every decision contributes to creating meaningful academic and extracurricular experiences for students. As Treasurer, I aim to continue maintaining financial integrity while supporting innovative ideas that enhance the association's impact. I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute and look forward to building a stronger, more dynamic Economics Association.

UNION 25-26

core union



main union



President (III Year)

Vice President (II Year)

Vice President (II Year)

General Secretary (III Year)

Joint Secretary (I Year)

Treasurer (II Year)

Coordinator (III Year)

Coordinator (III Year)

Coordinator (II Year)

Coordinator (II Year)

Coordinator (I Year)

Coordinator (I Year)

Class Representative (IV Year)

Class Representative (III Year)

Class Representative (II Year)

Class Representative (I Year)

Mohsina Middat

Anayta Sharma

Saanvi Srivastava

Sakshi Rohilla

Ananya Avanish Singh

Anushka Sharma

Krishna Kumari

Purva Dhall

Parigya Talwar

Palak Tehim

Parnika Gangwar

Resham Arora

Smriti Priya

Priya Aggarwal

Alzia

Aarya

EXTENDED UNION 25-26



CREATIVE TEAM:

Head : Sneha & Ishika

Members : Surbhi,
Ishwneet, Taniksha, Mohita, Priya



CONTENT TEAM:

Head : Aarna Nain

Members :
Mohisha, Ashi, Taniksha, Gadha



ALUMNI TEAM:

Head : Vaishnavi

Members :
Mehak, Palchin, Tannu



TECHNICAL TEAM:

Head : Ashna Chaudhary

Members: Anshika, Esha, Mahika,
Kanchan, Navya, Khushi, Ruchi



MEDIA AND MARKETING TEAM

Head : Neeti Tiwari & Priyanshi Singh

Members: Parnika, Vedika,
Khushi, Gayatri, Poorvi



SPONSORSHIP TEAM

Head : Elisha Kant

Members: Ankshu, Bala



HOSPITALITY TEAM

Head : Kalpana & Tarushi

Coordinator: Alisha

Members: Yashika, Pushti, Sonal,
Prachi, Archita, Kirti, Ambika

The image features two stylized white feathers with a layered, almost ethereal appearance, set against a dark blue background. One feather is positioned in the upper left, and the other is in the lower right, both curving towards the center. The text 'FEATHERS IN OUR CAP' is centered in a white, serif font. The entire composition is framed by a light beige border with a curved top and bottom edge.

**FEATHERS
IN OUR
CAP**

**INITIATIVES
TAKEN BY THE
ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT**

THE QUIZZARDS SHOW

The Economics Quiz Society



Heads :

Shrestha Paul- 3rd year

Kumari Khushi - 3rd year

Graphics Team

- Ashna Choudhary-3rd year
- Atishi-1st year
- Alzia- 2nd year

Sponsorship Team

- Anayta Sharma-2nd year
- Mohisha- 1st year
- Ishika- 1st year

Media Team

- Elisha Kant-3rd year
- Neeti Tiwari-3rd year
- Maheika- 1st year

Content Team

- Krishna-3rd year
- Tanvi- 1st year

RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON DATA COLLECTION AND REPORT WRITING



JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

Presents a
RESEARCH WORKSHOP
On
DATA COLLECTION AND REPORT WRITING

**DR. RACHNA MATHUR**
Assistant Professor
Department of Economics
Gargi College
University of Delhi

Note:

- The workshop is mandatory for 3rd and 4th year students of Economics Honors and RME.
- All participants would be provided e-certificates.
- Please scan to register.



14th November 2025
10:30 am - 12:30 pm
Room No. 67

Mohina Mukherjee (President)
Ananya Sharma (Vice-President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice-President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajni Kapoor
(Association In-Charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-in-Charge)

Dr. Kushi Gargam
(IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Shivani Bernal
(Deputy IQAC Coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

Date: 14 November 2025

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial College, organised a workshop on Data Collection and Report Writing. The session was conducted by Dr. Rachna Mathur, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Gargi College, University of Delhi.

The workshop aimed to provide students with a foundational understanding of research methodology and to develop their skills in data collection and academic writing. Dr. Mathur introduced key concepts such as types of data, sampling methods, and the importance of pilot surveys in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of research. She guided students through the various stages of the research process, including framing objectives, designing questionnaires, conducting fieldwork, and organising data for analysis. Drawing from her own experiences, she emphasised the importance of integrity, punctuality, and realistic data collection practices.

The session also covered essential aspects of report writing, such as conducting a literature review, structuring research papers, and maintaining proper referencing. Students were introduced to useful tools like Google Scholar and QuillBot to support their research work.

The workshop was interactive and insightful, helping students better understand both the technical and practical aspects of research. It concluded with an encouraging note from Dr. Mathur, who described research as “a journey close to your heart,” inspiring students to approach it with curiosity and commitment

SEMINAR ON “WOMEN’S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION”

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

Presents a
SEMINAR
On
WOMEN'S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Speaker of the Session:
DR. NEHA CHAUHAN
Deputy Secretary
Government of India
(Indian Economic Service, Batch of 2014)

15 November 2025 **5 PM** **Online**

Mahima Mittal (President)
Ananya Sharma (Vice-President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice-President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajni Kapoor
(Association In-Charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-in-Charge)

Dr. Kish Gajman
(IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Shivani Barmal
(Deputy IQAC Coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

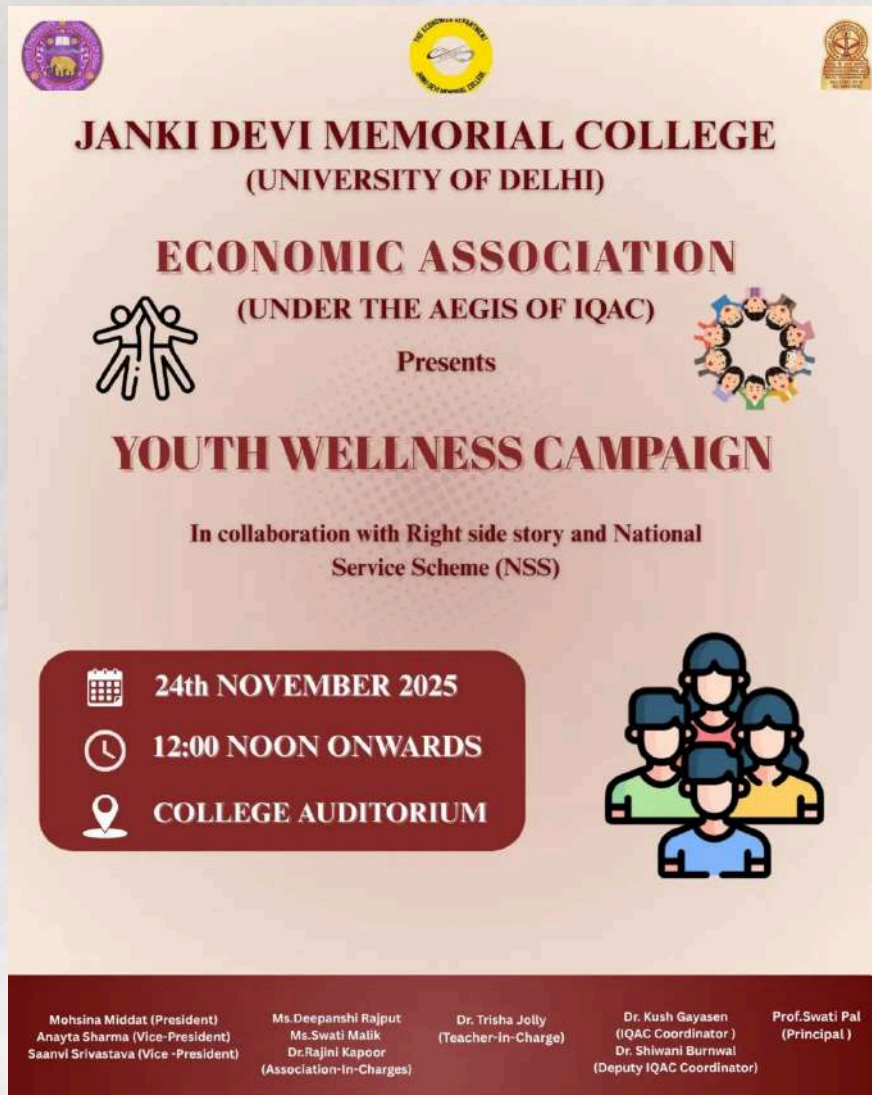
Date: 15 November 2025

The Economics Department of Janki Devi Memorial College organized an online seminar on female labour force participation and occupational segregation in India. The session was conducted by Dr. Neha Chauhan, Deputy Secretary, Government of India (Indian Economic Service). The seminar began with an overview of labour force participation rates (LFPR) and their link with economic growth. It highlighted the declining trend of female LFPR and the contrasting impact of education in rural and urban areas. The speaker discussed long-term trends, showing a significant drop in women’s employment since the 1980s.

Key issues such as gender inequality, occupational segregation, and concentration of women in informal, low-paid jobs were emphasized. Socio-cultural norms, safety concerns, and limited access to skills were identified as major barriers. The session also explored the Gender Parity Index and persistent disparities in the workforce.

It concluded with an interactive discussion on possible solutions to improve women’s participation in the labour market.

YOUTH WELLNESS CAMPAIGN



JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

Presents

YOUTH WELLNESS CAMPAIGN

In collaboration with Right side story and National Service Scheme (NSS)

24th NOVEMBER 2025
12:00 NOON ONWARDS
COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

Mohsina Middat (President)
Anayta Sharma (Vice-President)
Saanvi Srivastava (Vice-President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajini Kapoor
(Association-In-Charges)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-In-Charge)

Dr. Kush Gayasen
(IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burnwal
(Deputy IQAC Coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

Date: 24 November 2025

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial College, in collaboration with Right Side Story and the National Service Scheme (NSS), JDMC, organised a Youth Wellness Campaign in the College Auditorium.

The campaign aimed to promote awareness and accessibility regarding menstrual health and hygiene among students. As part of the initiative, the Economics Association team distributed youth wellness kits to students.

Each kit comprised essential sanitary products, including both day and night sanitary pads, ensuring practical support alongside awareness. The initiative focused on encouraging open conversations around menstrual health while addressing the need for accessible hygiene resources within the student community.

The event witnessed active participation and was successfully conducted, with the distribution of over 200 wellness kits. The campaign served as a meaningful step towards fostering a more informed, inclusive, and health-conscious campus environment.

EXTEMPORE

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
in collaboration with
ELECTORAL LITERACY CLUB
(Under the Aegis of IQAC)
OF JNUAS

EXTEMPORE COMPETITION

1st Prize: ₹1000

15 January 2026 11 A.M. Onwards Room No. 67

Mohini Mishra (President)
Ananya Sharma (Vice-president)
Sangeeta Srivastava (Vice-president)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajawat
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajat Kapoor
(Association In-Charge)

Dr. Tripti Jolly
(Teacher-in-charge)

Mr. Rishika Prasad
(E.L.C. Dept.
Coordinator)

U. D. Jaisankar
Brahmachari
(ILL-CONVENOR)
Dr. Shreshth Gupta
(CD-CONVENOR)

Dr. Kashi Ranjan Gayaram
(IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Akhilesh Kumar
(Deputy IQAC Coordinator)

Prof. Anant Patil
(Principal)

Date: 15 January 2026

The Department of Economics in collaboration with the Electoral Literacy Club, hosted Extempore, an intra-college competition. Timed meaningfully around National Voters Day, the event carried a dual purpose: to honour the democratic spirit that defines the nation, and to create a space where students could step up, speak out, and be heard. The topics themselves were carefully curated to sit at the intersection of economics and electoral politics such as Political Budget Cycles and Freebies vs. Fiscal Sustainability to Voter Turnout and Economic Equity, One Nation One Election, Pre-Poll Spending and Inflation, and Electoral Bonds and Transparency, the themes invited students to think critically, speak confidently, and engage meaningfully with the pressing questions of our time. Students arrived with their own convictions and learned from those of others.

QUIZANOVA

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
(under the aegis of IQAC)

THE QUIZZARDS SHOW
(The Quiz Society of Economics Department)

Presents
QUIZANOVA
(An Intra College Quiz Competition)

Theme - Bollywood: Stories from Reality

15th Jan, 2026
11 A.M. Onwards
JDMC Premises

ROUND 1: PRELIMS
ROUND 2: RAPID FIRE

Scan here to Register:- 

Exciting LASH PRIZE!!

For Further Queries Contact:
Dr. Trisha Jolly (Teacher in Charge)
Ms. Deepanshi Rajput (Association In-Charge)
Ms. Smriti Malik (Deputy IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Rajni Kapoor (Deputy IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Rishi Gargan (Principal)
Prof. Swati Pal (Principal)

Date: 15 January 2026

The Quiz Society of the Department of Economics known as Quizzards organized the long-awaited Quiznova, an intra-college quiz competition. The event drew 31 registrations out of which twelve teams stepped into Round 1 (the Prelims) where they faced 15 multiple-choice questions built around a theme which was culturally expressive: Bollywood films inspired by real-life events. After the prelims, when the scores were tallied, five teams were placed in Round 2 (The Rapid Fire round) that took away all hesitation and demanded impulses like quick thinking, confident teamwork, and the ability to recall under pressure.

When the final scores were read out, three teams won the prize. The first prize were Jasmin Katyaj and Vanshika Tomar of BCom (Hons). The second prize went to Aparna Kumari and Akanksha Rawat of Maths (Hons) Rounding out the podium in third place were Gurpriya Kaur and Tanvi Samant, also of Maths (Hons), All of them matched their competitor stride for stride right until the very end. Quiznova was a celebration of curiosity that reminds you that knowing things is genuinely fun, and that the joy of getting an answer right in a room full of equally eager minds is a feeling quite unlike any other

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A CAREER PATH

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIES OF IQAC)
PRESENTS
SEMINAR ON
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A CAREER PATH

NUPUR BHARADWAJ
Founder & CEO - Let's Educate Children In Need (LECIN)

ANKUSH PANWAR
Co Founder & CAO - Let's Educate Children In Need (LECIN)

20 January 2026 **11:00 to 1:00pm** **Room No.67**

Mohsina midhat (President)
Anayta Sharma (Vice- President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice- President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajni Kapoor (Association-in-charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly (Teacher-in-charge)

Dr. Kush Kumar Gayasen (IQAC Coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burnwal (Deputy IQAC Coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal (Principal)

Date: 20 January 2026

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial College, under the aegis of IQAC and in collaboration with the Electoral Literacy Club, organized a seminar on “Social Entrepreneurship as a Career Path” on 20 January 2026 from 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM in Room No. 67.

The seminar was conducted by Ms. Nupur Bharadwaj and Mr. Ankush Panwar, founders of Let’s Educate Children In Need (LECIN).

The speakers shared their journey in the field of social entrepreneurship and discussed how entrepreneurial initiatives can be used to address social issues, especially in the education sector. They highlighted key aspects such as innovation, sustainability, funding challenges, and the role of youth in creating social impact.

The session was interactive, with students actively participating and gaining valuable insights into alternative and meaningful career paths. The seminar was successful in broadening students’ perspectives and motivating them to explore social entrepreneurship as a viable and impactful career option.

SEMINAR ON “FASHION STYLING”

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

In collaboration with
PEARL ACADEMY
Presenting a
SEMINAR
FASHION STYLING

Speaker of the Session:



SHRAYSI DANG

BRING FASHION ITEMS
(SUCH AS HATS, JACKETS, SUNGLASSES, ETC.)
FOR FUN ACTIVITIES DURING THE SEMINAR.

19 February, 2026
12pm- 1pm
Auditorium

Mohsina Middat (President)
Anayta Sharma (Vice President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajni Kapoor
(Association In-charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-in-charge)

Dr. Kush Gayasen
(IQAC coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burmal
(Deputy IQAC coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

Date: 19 February 2026

The Department of Economics, under the aegis of IQAC, collaborated with Pearl Academy to organise a seminar on Fashion Styling, on February 19 from 12 PM in Room 67. The seminar was conducted by an alumni of the academy, Ms Shraysi Dang, who elaborated upon the various elements of fashion and personal style such as costume design, body language etc.

She also explained how they play a central role in various forms of visual media and film. After sharing her personal journey in the field, she delved into the various branches of fashion that one can engage in.

WORKSHOP ON GST REFORMS

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)

In Collaboration with
CENTRE FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Presents a
CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP

Organised by
**The Department of Economics and
Centre of Gender Equity Studies**

**GST REFORMS AND ITS IMPACT ON
CONSUMPTION PATTERNS**

20th February, 2026

Seminar Room

Dr. Trisha Jolly
Dr. Vrinda Kapoor
(Convenors)

Dr. Bijeeta Yonzon
Ms. Richika Rana
Mr. Deepak Manchanda
Prof. Namita Sethi
Prof. V.Rajyalakshmi

Prof. Poonam Yadav
Dr. Teena Kohli
Dr. Karmika Jain
Ms. Pallavi Borgohain

Dr. Kush Gayasen
(IQAC coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burnwal
(Deputy IQAC coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

(Members, Organisation Team)

Date: 20 February 2026

The Economics Department, Janki Devi Memorial College hosted an ICSSR-sponsored capacity building workshop on GST reforms and their socio-economic impact on consumption patterns, with a focus on gender. The event brought together economists, policymakers, researchers, and students for a comprehensive exploration of India's evolving tax regime. The inaugural address introduced the "GST contradiction," highlighting how the reform has made essential goods more affordable while increasing the cost of discretionary consumption. Speakers emphasised GST's role in enhancing transparency, formalising businesses, and enabling the growth of e-commerce, with notable benefits for women entrepreneurs. Technical sessions traced the evolution to GST 2.0, which streamlined tax slabs, reduced rates on mass-consumption goods, exempted health and life insurance, and introduced a higher slab for luxury and sin goods. Evidence indicated improved equity, with a majority of household consumption now falling under lower tax brackets and positive implications for consumption and growth.

The discussions also addressed gender dimensions, including reduced tax burdens on essential and care-related products and support for women-led enterprises. The panel underscored the need for continued simplification, faster input tax credit processes, and policy stability. The workshop concluded by reaffirming GST as an evolving framework aimed at greater inclusivity and equity.

EXTEMPORE - ALUMNI TALK



JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)
Presents an
ALUMNI TALK

Speaker of the Session:



Aastha Kukreti

23 February, 2026 **Room no. 67**

12PM - 1PM

Mohsina Middat (President)
Anayta Sharma (Vice President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice President)

Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
Ms. Swati Malik
Dr. Rajni Kapoor
(Association In-charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-in-charge)

Dr. Kush Gayasen
(IQAC coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burmwal
(Deputy IQAC coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

Date: 23 February 2026

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial College, organised an Alumni Talk on 23 February 2026 as an intra-college event. The session aimed to help students create a vision for their future and gain an understanding of different career pathways.

The speaker, Ms. Aastha Kukreti, an esteemed alumna of the college currently pursuing her post-graduation in Economics from the Delhi School of Economics, shared her personal experiences and insights on CUET PG, various career options, and opportunities available to Economics students. Beyond academics, she also mentored students on navigating the real world after college.

The session was a success, with Ms. Kukreti's experiences encouraging students to introspect and gain a broader perspective on their career paths.

YAKULT FIELD VISIT



Date: 27 February 2026

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial college organized a field visit to Yakult Danone India private limited on 27 January 2026.

A total number of 46 students (18 students from 3rd year and 28 students from 2nd year) accompanied by teacher coordinators Dr Rajni Kapoor, Mr Deepak and Ms Deepanshi Rajput visited Yakult Danone India private limited.

The field visit was a success with students gaining an insight on how a beverage manufacturing company in the real world operates.

The students learned the intricate inner workings of the production along with science and history behind the formulation and the man who identified a strain of lactic acid bacteria *Lactobacillus casei* Shirota, Minoru Shirota. They also learned about the data Yakult considers for estimating its usefulness in people's life, its supply chain and distribution, its corporate social responsibility, using silicone for their bottles instead of plastic.

The visit helped the students to gain a professional exposure and an educational insight on how the economic principles operate in practice relating to demand and consumer behaviour and market structure.

SEMINAR ON “NAVIGATING THE SUBSIDY LANDSCAPE”



JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
(UNDER THE AEGIS OF IQAC)
Presents a
LECTURE
on

**Navigating the Subsidy Landscape:
Evolution and Fiscal Implications**

Speaker of the Session:
SANGEETA KANWAR
Senior Consultant,
Department of Economic Affairs,
Government of India.

28th March 2026 **5 PM** **Online**

Mohsina Middat (President)
Anayta Sharma (Vice President)
Saanvi Shrivastava (Vice President)

Dr. Rajni Kapoor
Dr. Swati Malik
Ms. Deepanshi Rajput
(Association In-charge)

Dr. Trisha Jolly
(Teacher-in-charge)

Dr. Kush Gayasen
(IQAC coordinator)
Dr. Shiwani Burnwal
(Deputy IQAC coordinator)

Prof. Swati Pal
(Principal)

Date: 28 March 2026

The Department of Economics organised an informative online seminar on “Navigating the Subsidy Landscape” on March 28, from 5 PM. Ms Sangeeta Kanwar, a senior consultant at the Department of Economic Affairs of the Government of India, enlightened the students about the classification, scope and implications of subsidies in the current economic landscape, using statistical data and graphs.

Furthermore, she explained the nuanced difference between the political and economic motives behind them, including how they affect state progression and development.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The poster features a blue header with the college name and logos. The main text is centered, detailing the event's title and speaker. A photograph of Dr. Himanshu Borase is on the right. The bottom of the poster lists the organizing committee members.

JANKI DEVI MEMORIAL COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)

COUNSELLING COMMITTEE
Under the aegis of IQAC

session on
Women's health & Mental Well-Being
(Under the Arohi Program)
for students of
Economics & English Department

Dr. Himanshu Borase
(Floydee Future Foundation)
SPEAKER

Date: April 4, 2026
Time: 04:30 PM- 06:00 PM
Venue: Online (link will be shared)

Ms. Bhawna Pal (Coordinator) | Prof. Poonam Kamal (Convener) | Dr. Sonal Jain (Co-Convener) | Dr. Shikha Bhatnagar (Deputy Coordinator, IQAC) | Dr. Kishu K. Garg (Coordinator, IQAC) | Prof. Swati Pal (Principal)

Date: 8 April 2026

The Department of Economics and the English Department, Janki Devi Memorial College, under the aegis of IQAC and the Arohi Program, organised an online intra-college seminar on Women's Health and Well-Being on 8 April 2026 at 4:30 PM. The session was conducted by Dr. Himanshu Borase from Floydee Future Foundation.

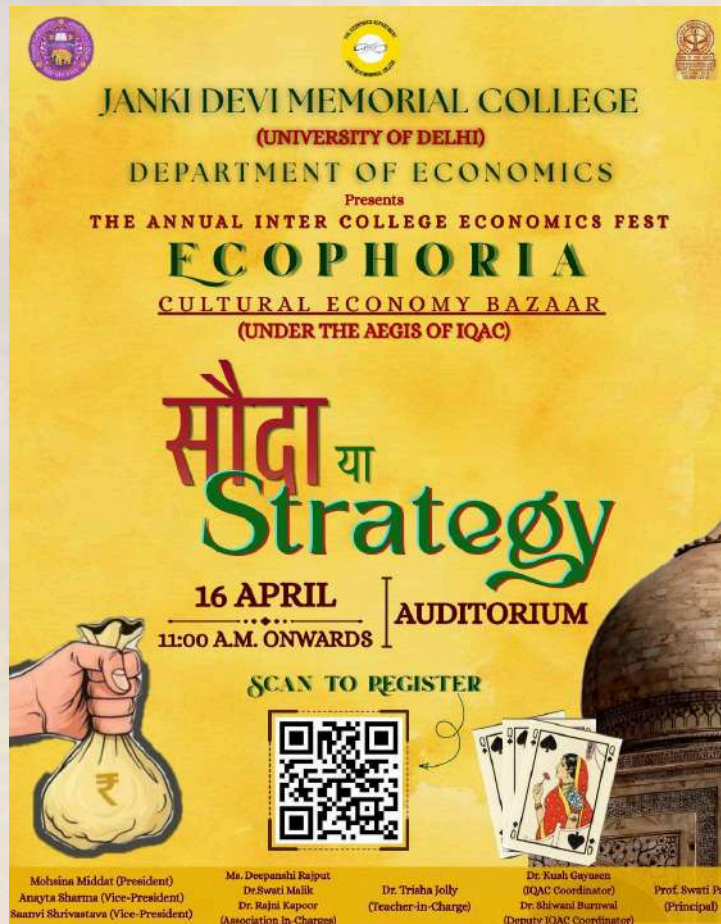
The seminar aimed to provide students with comprehensive knowledge on women's health, with a particular focus on menstrual health, hygiene, and the various health concerns women may experience between the ages of 20 and 40. The session sought to create awareness, encourage informed discussions, and dispel myths surrounding menstruation and reproductive health.

The session further highlighted common reproductive and health-related conditions such as Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), Polycystic Ovarian Disease (PCOD), fibroids, and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), explaining their symptoms, causes, and possible health impacts so that students could identify early signs and seek timely medical attention.

A significant portion of the seminar was dedicated to practical health concerns and everyday issues faced by women. An interactive Q&A session covered topics including medications, birth control, vaginal discharge, hygiene practices, exercise during periods, eating habits, iron levels, and the use of emergency kits, making the session highly relevant and informative for participants.

The speaker also introduced an app called Naree, designed to help track menstrual cycles and overall health. It was presented as a family-oriented platform enabling family members to stay informed and supportive, thereby promoting better communication and health awareness at home.

SAUDA YA STRATEGY



Date: 16 April 2026

The Department of Economics of Janki Devi Memorial college organised their Annual Inter-College Economics Fest, Ecophoria'26, on April 16 in the college auditorium, from 11 onwards.

Sauda ya Strategy, a dynamic and engaging competition, was successfully conducted as part of the event lineup, bringing together participants for an exciting experience of strategy, negotiation, and decision-making.

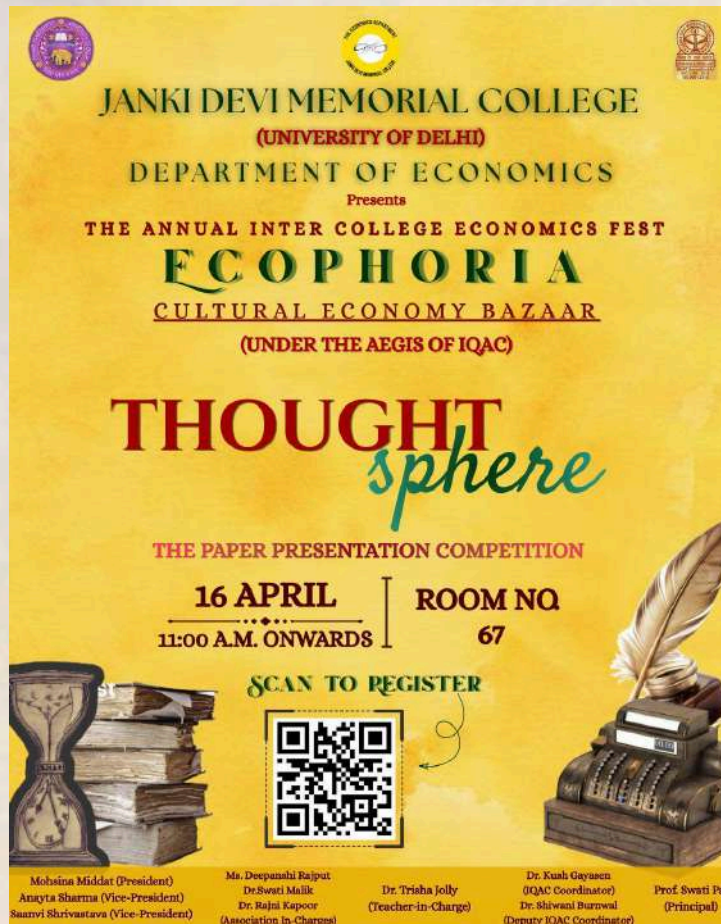
The event commenced with a warm welcome extended to the esteemed teacher coordinators, Mr. Deepak and Ms. Kanika along with a brief welcome to all the participants, setting a positive and enthusiastic tone. This was followed by a detailed briefing of the rules and structure of the competition. A comprehensive rulebook was also provided to all teams for reference, ensuring clarity and smooth conduct throughout the event.

In the first round, each team was allocated unequal resources, including labour, raw materials, and technology. This round emphasized collaboration, communication, and strategic thinking.

The second round required teams to strategically acquire resources through an auction-based system. This round tested participants' ability to make calculated decisions under pressure and efficiently utilise available resources.

The event concluded with the announcement of winners, who were awarded cash prizes and hampers in recognition of their performance. Overall, Sauda ya Strategy was a highly successful event that fostered strategic thinking, teamwork, and practical application of economic concepts in a competitive and enjoyable environment.

PAPER PRESENTATION COMPETITION



Date: 16 April 2026

The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial college organised a paper presentation competition on 16th of April 2026 in room 17.

The themes provided for the presentation were

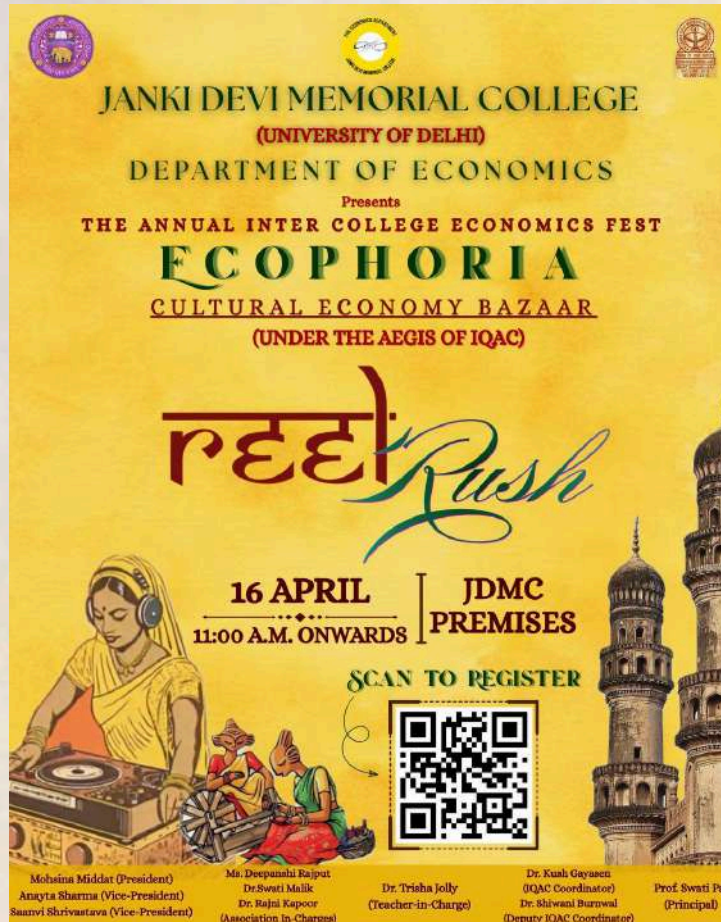
- Narratives that Sell: The Power of Stories in Economic Exchange
- Marketplace of Minds: Trading Ideas in the Modern Economy
- Beyond Goods: The Rise of the Experience Economy
- From Creativity to Currency: The Rise of the Creator Economy
- Impact of Wars on Global Supply Chains and Trade Routes

Each team was provided 5 minutes to present their topics to the judges. The event began with the felicitation of the judges and teacher coordinators.

The participants presented their topics using PowerPoint presentations and included various data, graphs and case studies for easier understanding. The judges expressed their views asked questions which led to a knowledgeable exchange and expansion of knowledge for everyone present.

Team creative mindset, who presented on the topic From Creativity to Currency: The Rise of the Creator Economy was declared the winner of the competition

REEL RUSH



Date: 16 April 2026

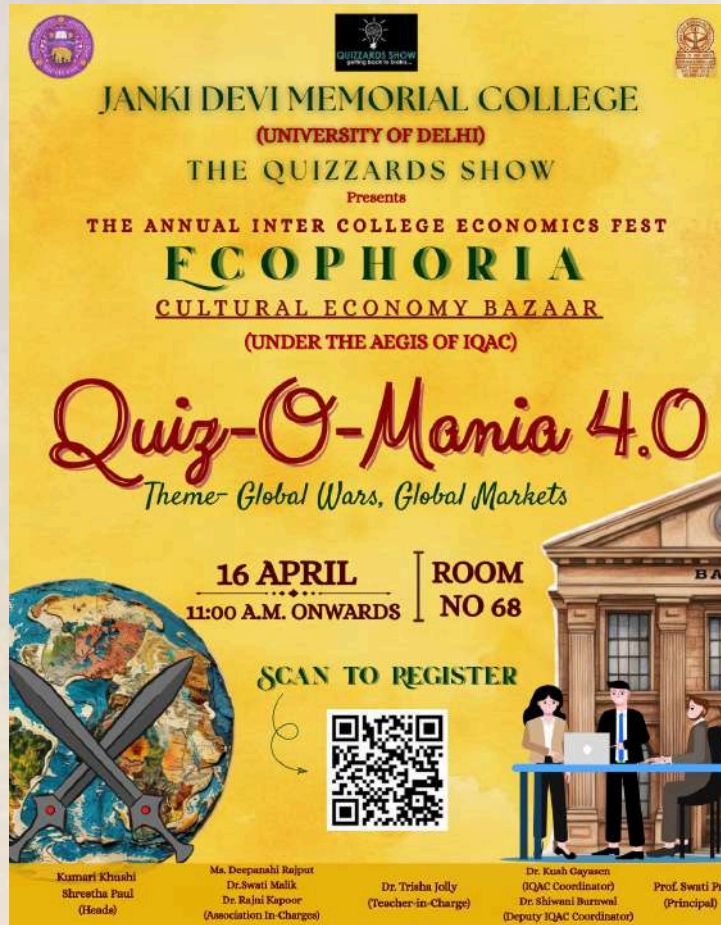
The Department of Economics, Janki Devi Memorial college organised an inter college competition “reel rush” On 16th of April 2026 in the college campus 11 am onwards.

This competition was divided in two phases - an elimination round, where each team was provided with two facts, one correct and one incorrect. The teams had to answer within 10 minutes. The qualified teams then participated in the main event, reel creation Where each team was assigned a topic and 1.5 hours to create a 30-60 second reel in the campus itself without use of any AI tools.

Every team submitted entertaining reels full of creativity. The competition showcased the creativity of the participants.

At the end of the event, three teams were declared winners, they were awarded with cash prizes, certificates and goodies.

QUIZ-O-MANIA 4.0



Date: 16 April 2026

The Department of Economics , Janki Devi Memorial college organised an inter college competition quiz competition “QUIZ-O-MANIA” On 16th of April 2026 in the college campus 11 am onwards.

The competition was conducted in two stages—Prelims and Finals.

The preliminary round was a pen-and-paper quiz designed to test participants’ knowledge and accuracy. The top six teams qualified for the final round.

The finals consisted of three engaging sub-rounds, each challenging the teams’ depth of knowledge, speed, and strategic thinking. In the final sub-round, teams were required to bid for questions based on given clues, adding a competitive and tactical element to the quiz.

The event witnessed enthusiastic participation, with teams demonstrating strong analytical skills and teamwork throughout. At the conclusion of the competition, three teams emerged as winners and were awarded cash prizes, certificates, and goodies.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Prof. Shilpa Chaudhary

• Publications:

- Co-author, "Beyond Principal Component Analysis: Developing a Multidimensional Financial Inclusion Index for BRICS," published in *Indian Journal of Economics and Development* (Scopus, National) on 22-03-2026.
- Co-author, "Threshold effects of governance on economic growth: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa," published in *SN Business & Economics* (Scopus, International), Vol. 6, Article 11 (December 2025).
- Author, "Determinants of COVID-19 Diffusion in India: A State-level Analysis," published in *Journal of Health Management* (Scopus, International), Vol. 27, Issue 2 (April 2025).
- Author, "Role of Socio-economic Factors, Women Empowerment and Governance in Menstrual Health Management in EAG States, India," published in *Journal of Health Policy & Outcomes Research* (Scopus, International), Vol. 1 (April 2025).

• Paper Presentations & Invited Talks:

- Paper Presenter, "Outcome Based Framework for Quality Assurance Systems and Best Practices in HEIs" at the NCU-ASIC International Conference, NorthCap University (March 2026).
- Speaker, "Consumption Patterns under GST: Distributional Effects and Gender Dimensions" at the ICSSR Sponsored State-level Workshop, JDMC (February 2026).

• Professional Development:

- Participant, National FDP on "Harnessing AI Tools: A Step Towards Strategic Teaching Approach" (April 2025).
- Participant, International Workshop on "Law, Economics and Public Policy" (May 2025).
- Participant, National FDP on "Developing Meta-Inferences in Mixed Methods Research" (June 2025).
- Participant, National FDP on "Beyond Bloom: Exploring Fink's Taxonomy" (June 2025).
- Participant, National FDP on "Quantitative Methods for Economic Research" (September 2025).

- **Editorial Roles:** Reviewer for *Ramjas Economic Review*, *Arthavaan* (Bharti College), and *Indian Journal of Economics and Development*.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. Rajni Kapoor

• Paper Presentations:

- Paper Presenter, "Policy concerns to enhance farm efficiency through economic freedom" at a National conference, Kerala (May 2025).
- Paper Presenter, "Policy Framework for the valuation of solid waste management services" at the International Conference, Gargi College (March 2025).

• Professional Development:

- Participant, National FDP on "Research Excellence through AI Tools Integration," Sterling Institute of Management Studies (February 2026).
- Participant, National FDP on "AI Tools for Research: Enhancing Academic Productivity" (January 2026).

Dr. Sakshi Bansal

- **Publications:** Author, "Examining the Interdependence in the Foreign Exchange Markets in India using DCC GARCH and Copula Models," Accepted in *Krakow Review of Economics and Management*.
- **Paper Presentations:** Paper Presenter, "Find Wellness in India" at the National Conference on Medical Tourism (ACMTI 2025) (November 2025).
- **Professional Development:** Convenor, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).

Abhinub Kumar

- **Academic Achievement:** Awarded Ph.D. for "Structural Constraints to Industrial Transition in Bihar" from JNU (October 2025).
- **Professional Development:**
 - Participant, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).
 - Participant, National Workshop on "Exploring the Human-Environment Nexus," JDMC (September 2025).
 - Member, Organizing Committee, National Conference, Viksit Bharat@2047:Realising Sustainable Development Goals on April 17th, 2026.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Richika Rana

- **Paper Presentations:** Paper Presenter, "Assessing Policy, Technological, and Social levers of Sustainable Frugal Innovation in India" at the Indo-Bhutan Social Science Conference (September 2025).
- **Professional Development:**
 - Participant, National FDP on "Time Series Econometrics Made Easy" (December 2025).
 - Member, Organising Committee, , National Workshop on "Exploring the Human-Environment Nexus," JDMC (September 2025).
 - Member, Organising Committee, National Level Capacity Building Workshop on Impact of GST on Consumption Patterns (September 2025)
 - Co-Convenor, National Conference, Viksit Bharat@2047:Realising Sustainable Development Goals on April 17th, 2026.
- **Publications-**
 - Author, "From Dividend to Durability: India's Demographic Transition and the Rise of the Silver Economy ," published in *HRC Journal of Economics and Finance* (Peer Reviewed), Vol. 1 (January-March,2026).
 - Author, Book Chapter, Empowering Women in Renewable Energy:Advancing Gender Equity and Climate Change Resilience, published in *Tides of Change: Climate,Women and Resistance* by Yking Books,ISBN: 978-93-49281-25-7, 2025

Dr. Trisha Jolly

- **Professional Development:**
 - Participant, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).
 - Member, Organising Team, National Workshop on "Exploring the Human-Environment Nexus," JDMC (September 2025).
 - Convenor, ICSSR Sponsored National Level Capacity Building Workshop on Impact of GST on Consumption Patterns in collaboration with Centre for Women's Development Studies on February 20th, 2026
 - Member, Organising Committee, National Conference on Viksit Bharat@2047: Realising Sustainable Development Goals on April 17th, 2026.

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS



Swati Malik

- **Professional Development:**

- Participant, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).
- Member, Organising Team, National Workshop on "Exploring the Human-Environment Nexus," JDMC (September 2025).

Kanika Aggarwal

- **Professional Development:**

- Participant, National FIP (Guru Dakshita) at UGC-MMTTC SGTB Khalsa College/JDMC (Jan–Feb 2026).
- Participant, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).

Deepak Manchanda

- **Professional Development:**

- Participant, National FIP (Guru Dakshita) at UGC-MMTTC SGTB Khalsa College/JDMC (January 2026).
- Participant, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).

Bijoyata Yonzon

- **Professional Development:** Member, Organising Team, National FDP on "The Science of Happiness in Educational Practices" (December 2025).

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS



Awards/Prizes

Vidhi Gupta

1st Position in DECIP'HR (Agrata Society, Shri Ram College of Commerce)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) III Year

February 27, 2025

Harshita Bharadwaj

2nd Position in Revive and Thrive 2.0 (The Commerce Association, Sri Venkateswara College)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) III Year

March 1, 2025

Khushi Khatana

2nd Position in Slogan Writing Competition (NCC, Janki Devi Memorial College)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) I Year

August 13, 2025

Vedika Pandey

1st Position in Inter College Photography Competition (SANKHYA, Miranda House)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) I Year

August 19, 2025

Ishika Goel

2nd Position in Crisis Management Competition, E'Summit 25 (Janki Devi Memorial College)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) III Year

April 22, 2025

Purna Chugh

2nd Position in Crisis Management Competition, E'Summit 25 (Janki Devi Memorial College)

B.A. Economics (Hons.) III Year

April 22, 2025

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Internship Summary

Total Students: 18

Organizations:

Internshala, Skillfied Mentor, SoDelhi, Kuinbee, Sampark Saathi NGO, Aakriti Art Creations, Corizo, DU Buddy, EY, Finnexus Proschool, IISPPR, Hireyy, InAmigoes, Insight Knox, NITI Aayog, Pehchaan Street School, Post&Amp, SpareVillage, International Institute of SDGs, Yunity, and Aarambh Organisation.

Completed Certificate Courses

Total Students: 12

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ARTICLES

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The Gig Economy: Redefining Stability in an Age of Uncertainty

What does stability mean for us? A constant salary at the end of the month, fixed working hours, and relief due to the certainty of income, among others. However, for millions, it might mean checking the delivery app in the morning to find out whether you can earn enough today, waiting for one more delivery, trying to understand whether you will get the payment for your part-time job today, or hoping that your content will perform enough for you to be able to make a deal with another brand. This is how life in the gig economy works for most of us.

Gig work seems to mean freedom. Firstly, people can choose when and how they want to do it, and secondly, there are no barriers to joining the labor market for gig workers. For India, where both unemployment and informal work play an essential role, gig work became not just an option but rather a requirement. As a result, the number of workers in the industry reached around 7.7 million in FY21 and is expected to grow to 23 million by 2030. It is an indication of how rapidly platform-based employment has grown to dominate the labour force, especially among young people working in the area of deliveries, transportation, freelancing, and digital content production. But this is not the actual point under discussion; whether gig workers create jobs. Indeed, they do. However, the key issue in this regard is that they create jobs which are unstable and insecure.

The explanation is that such employment is characterized by income volatility unlike salary-based work. Gig income is unpredictable as it tends to vary based on supply, competition, rules laid down by the platforms, and other factors including demand at specific times and dates. For example, an individual delivering goods will earn more on the weekend than on weekdays, during a festival than off-season and during peak hours as well as during off-peak hours. Additionally, the worker will earn more during wet weather when there is higher demand but much less the following week if the supply is too high on the platform. This speaks volumes about the extent to which platform-based employment has been growing to occupy most of the labour market, particularly the young people in the sectors of deliveries, transport, freelancing, and digital content creation. However, this is not precisely the issue that needs to be considered, whether the gig economy creates jobs. Yes, it does. But the central issue in this regard is that it creates jobs which are precarious and unstable.

This is because platform-based employment is prone to income instability unlike salaried jobs. The reason is that the earnings in the gig world depend on supply and demand, rules of the platforms, competition, among other things. For instance, someone engaged in delivery would earn more money during weekends, festive season, and during busy hours compared to weekdays, off-season, and off-peak times. In addition to that, the earnings would also depend on the availability of supply on the platform. The person involved would earn more money during rainy days since demand would be high and lesser during the next week in case of oversupply.

To understand the difference clearly, imagine a simple graph:

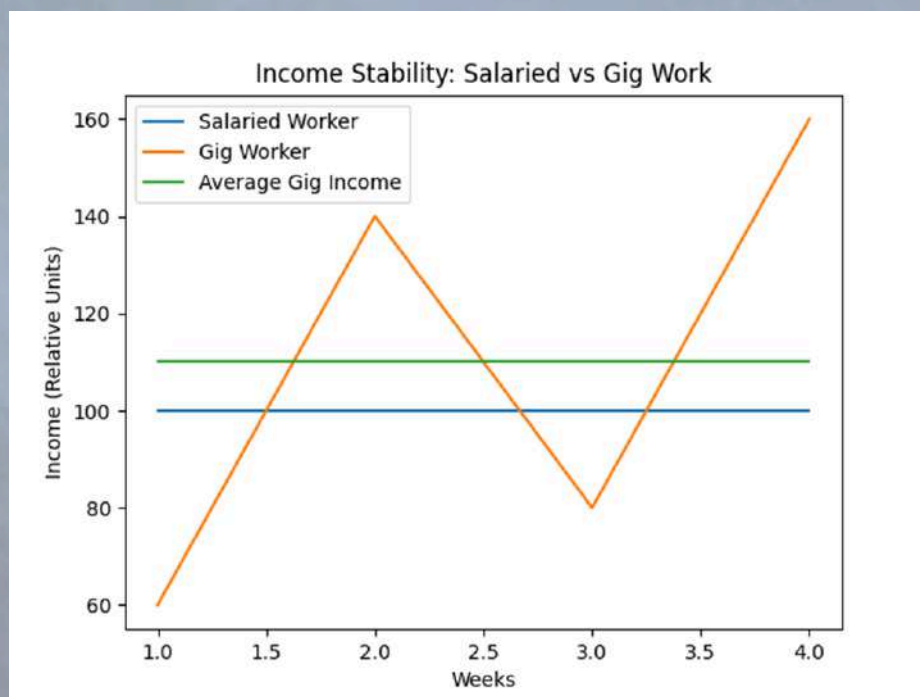
- X-axis: 4 weeks
- Y-axis: weekly income

The salaried worker's line remains almost flat, showing consistent earnings each week.

The gig worker's line, however:

- spikes during high-demand weeks
- drops during slow weeks
- rises again during festivals or surge pricing periods

Even if the average income looks similar, the variation is much higher for gig workers. That fluctuation is what creates financial insecurity.



However, when the income level becomes irregular, it is expected that the consumption habits will vary too. The consumer becomes more conservative in terms of expenditure decisions, postpones investments, and finds it challenging to make any financial planning decisions. The reason behind the inconsistency in savings is not the irrationality of people but the fact that unpredictable incomes do not allow structured planning.

Apart from income unpredictability, there are other concerns that should be considered regarding the gig economy, such as its potential adverse impact on the environment. The majority of gig workers operate within urban areas using their two-wheelers powered by petrol. In order to provide immediate services, the number of deliveries is increasing dramatically, leading to greater fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.

As a result, the increasing attention has been paid to electric cars. These vehicles provide cost savings for drivers and help cut down emissions in urban areas. Furthermore, the use of government subsidies and more developed charging stations has become quite popular as well. For gig workers, switching to electric vehicles can ensure improved long-term incomes since fuel costs are reduced significantly.

The rise of the gig economy is one of the most crucial labor market changes nowadays. This development has provided numerous opportunities for young people to find jobs in an official capacity. Still, many questions arise when talking about income security and the impact of algorithms on work.

We also have to reconsider what we understand by stability in the current environment. In today's world, stability is not necessarily linked to steady income. It is more related to the way one deals with constant changes and fluctuations.

The gig economy does not mean the elimination of stability from work. It simply changes its definition.

**Aarna Nain
BA (Hons.) Economics
2nd Year**

The Irrational Consumer

Economics as a discipline, over the ages, has earned itself quite a nasty reputation for being “too mathematical” or purely “theoretical”. While many advocate for its innovative theories and widespread application, there are always some who are sceptical of the emphasis that economic models place on assumptions. One of the assumptions is the ‘rational’ consumer who gathers all necessary information about the market and exercises his economic responsibility to the utmost. By building on these constraints and assumptions, we reach conclusions that become the fundamental rules used to measure economic growth and direct our policies.

To put things in perspective, let us take an example of a consumer; here we shall call him Mr. Perfect, who is a well-learned man famous for reading the newspaper daily and being well-informed about the latest economic happenings. He keeps a record documenting every Central Bank intervention and international trade agreement. Furthermore, he possesses complete knowledge of utility, marginal pricing and related economic concepts. In short, he is the textbook definition of a “model” consumer. Surely he would make well-informed decisions and play his role in the market, as the latter expects him to. Well, no, not necessarily.

When we consider Mr. Perfect as a person of many dimensions, rather than a fictitious and ideal consumer, we start noticing obstacles to his rationality. Several seemingly mundane issues have the ability to affect one’s behaviour, especially when considering their role in the economy, be it on a micro- or macroeconomic scale. Cognitive biases and skewed perceptions can often play a huge role in influencing a person’s ability to judge economic conditions. Additionally, traditional graphs showcasing economic principles and equilibrium balance can be upset due to a number of reasons, such as volatile changes in preferences or the conscious decision to change one’s spending habits. Take, for example, the case of ‘Veblen goods’. Veblen goods are essentially luxury items that defy the Law of Demand, as their demand increases in parallel with an increase in the price of the goods. These goods derive value from their exorbitant price tags, rather than their affordability, and they appeal to people who typically have higher economic and social status. Diamonds, antique paintings, etc., are all cases of Veblen goods because the purchase of these items signals wealth and luxury, not necessity. One might even say societal influences and personal vanity play a huge role in influencing the demand for these goods.

There are situations where shrewd producers attempt to sell off subpar items or clear their inventory through mass discounts or elaborate events. The fast fashion industry is one that often uses the frenzy of Black Friday sales to get rid of items that are no longer considered relevant or trendy. Even age-old economic theories fail to explain why sale items fly off the shelves as fast as they do. When faced with attractive discounts, consumers often write off the goods as being more valuable than they actually may be. In fact, it has been proven through theories of cognitive bias that, during sales, people end up buying more than they necessarily need. Peer pressure or the vague sense of missing out on a lucrative “deal” pushes them to act irrationally. This becomes a classic case of herd mentality.

The same case of irrationality also applies to modern-day scenarios of digital commerce, where customers spend more than what they need to avail 'free shipping' or to access 'exclusive vouchers', essentially raising their overall spending just to secure a negligible discount. The Concorde Fallacy, more famously known as the 'Sunk Cost Fallacy', is another famous theory that describes how personal attachment to one's assets or endeavours causes producers to view their venture as a culmination of past efforts and investments, rather than weighing the current benefit it holds. Thus, to justify past expenditures, one might continue producing despite the expected loss it might incur. Apart from these phenomena, we must also consider an individual's sensitivity to current trends or tendency to appease his or her peer group. Young people, especially, often display erratic consumer behaviour as they are constantly subject to a variety of different products that might catch their eye.

Now we must consider that our fellow Mr. Perfect might not be, in fact, able to live up to his name. He might wish to invest in a successful up-and-coming business at the most appropriate rate of interest, only to have an epiphany and invest it all instead in his third cousin's cow farm. For all we know, his cousin could be a very persuasive man. Mr. Perfect might also wake up one day and decide to spend half his monthly income on a gold necklace for his beloved wife. In times like these, a consumer does not weigh the costs or benefits. He does not consider budget constraints or opportunity costs. Rationality be damned!

Naina Singh
BA (Hons.) Economics
3rd Year

A Distant War, A Costly Cylinder

“Some wars are fought at borders, but their costs are paid in kitchens.”

It is often said that when wars are fought, it is not only the countries directly involved that suffer—the consequences are faced by the entire world. The recent tensions involving the United States and Iran are a clear example of this phenomenon. While the conflict may appear geographically distant from India, its economic effects are felt in very immediate and personal ways.

At first glance, the connection may not seem obvious. However, in an increasingly interconnected global economy, disturbances in one region can significantly influence daily life elsewhere. One of the best examples of this is the rising cost of LPG cylinders—a basic necessity in Indian households.

The most important element in understanding this linkage is the Strait of Hormuz, a narrow but extremely important waterway between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman through which nearly one-fifth of the world’s crude oil supply is transported. Any geopolitical tension or military conflict in this region—particularly involving Iran—raises the risk of disruption or closure of this route. Even the possibility of such a disruption is enough to send shockwaves through global oil markets.

Before such tensions escalate, crude oil prices might hover around \$70–75 per barrel. However, during periods of heightened conflict or threats to the Strait recently USA blockade of the Strait of Hormuz due to failed peace talks, global oil prices surged from below \$100 to over \$104 per barrel. Brent crude jumped to \$103–\$126 per barrel, driven by concerns of a massive supply disruption in the key oil transit routes. This sudden increase in crude oil prices has a direct and immediate impact on countries like India, which imports more than 80% of its crude oil requirements.

And this is where the global conflicts becomes personal.

As crude oil prices rise, so do the prices of LPG cylinders. In recent scenarios, LPG cylinder prices for commercial use in India have crossed ₹3000, while domestic cylinders have exceeded ₹1000 in many cities at their peak. For small restaurant owners, street vendors, and middle-class households, this is not just a mere rise in price—it directly affects monthly budgets, profit margins, and even basic cooking choices.

What unfolds in kitchens is part of a much broader economic chain reaction.

Rising oil prices lead to cost-push inflation, a situation where increased input costs drive up the overall price level. Fuel becomes more expensive, transportation costs increase, and eventually, even essential goods like food become costlier. Thus, a geopolitical conflict thousands of kilometers away turns into higher living costs within India.

This is where macroeconomic theory becomes visible in real life. Concepts such as supply shocks, price elasticity, and global interdependence are no longer abstract—they actively shape everyday experiences.

The impact of rising LPG prices is not limited to higher expenses. It also causes behavioral and structural changes in the economy. Reports of hoarding and black marketing emerge as individuals attempt to earn a profit from shortages. Many small eateries struggle to sustain, with some shutting down entirely or increasing menu prices. In rural and lower-income urban households, there is even a shift back to traditional cooking fuels such as firewood, coal, or biogas—raising concerns about health and environmental sustainability.

At the geopolitical level, such disruptions highlight the vulnerability of energy-importing nations. They underestimate how strategic points like the Strait of Hormuz can influence not just global trade, but also the domestic economy.

Recognizing these risks, the Government of India has been making continuous efforts to mitigate the impact. These include diversifying sources of crude oil imports, investing in strategic petroleum reserves, and promoting renewable energy alternatives such as solar and biofuels. Initiatives aimed at increasing domestic energy production and encouraging energy efficiency are also part of the long-term strategy.

In the long run, reducing dependence on imported crude oil is essential—not only for economic stability but also for insulating households from global shocks. Energy security is no longer just a policy goal; it is a necessity for safeguarding everyday life.

In the end, this is not just a story about global politics. It is about how a distant conflict can transform into a domestic burden—how a war fought far away can make something as basic as cooking more expensive for millions of Indian households.

**Resham Arora
BA (Hons.) Economics
1st Year**

When Prices Lie: The Hidden Economics of Subsidies, Shadow Costs, and Why Petrol Should Probably Cost More

EVERY TIME YOU FILL PETROL, IT FEELS LIKE YOU'RE PAYING THE FULL PRICE. BUT YOU'RE NOT.

Prices are supposed to tell the truth. In a market economy, the price of something is meant to reflect its genuine scarcity, the cost of producing it, and the full range of consequences its consumption generates. When prices carry this information accurately, they guide decisions efficiently: consumers buy the right amount of each thing, producers supply what is needed, and resources flow toward their most valuable uses. This is the deep logic of the market economy, elegant in theory and powerful enough in practice to have created the material prosperity of the modern world. The problem is that some of the most politically and economically significant prices in any economy do not tell the truth. They are managed, subsidized, taxed, or distorted in ways that systematically mislead the people and businesses making decisions based on them and the consequences of this misinformation accumulate quietly over years until they become impossible to ignore.

The most significant category of price distortion is the subsidy, a government intervention that lowers the price a consumer or producer pays below the true cost of provision. Subsidies are not inherently irrational. There are strong economic justifications for subsidizing goods with positive externalities: education and vaccination, for example, generate benefits beyond those captured by the individual buyer, so market prices will systematically underprovide them. But many of the largest subsidies in the world's economies are not of this character. They are political instruments, tools for buying loyalty, maintaining social peace, or protecting powerful constituencies whose economic costs are real and large but distributed in ways that are invisible to the people bearing them.

The most significant category of price distortion is the subsidy, a government intervention that lowers the price a consumer or producer pays below the true cost of provision. Subsidies are not inherently irrational. There are strong economic justifications for subsidizing goods with positive externalities: education and vaccination, for example, generate benefits beyond those captured by the individual buyer, so market prices will systematically underprovide them. But many of the largest subsidies in the world's economies are not of this character. They are political instruments, tools for buying loyalty, maintaining social peace, or protecting powerful constituencies whose economic costs are real and large but distributed in ways that are invisible to the people bearing them.

Energy subsidies are the most consequential example globally. The International Monetary Fund, using a definition that includes not just explicit government payments but also the failure to tax fossil fuels for their environmental damage, estimated global fossil fuel subsidies at over five trillion dollars annually in recent years, a number so large it is difficult to conceptualize and larger than total global health spending. These subsidies work through prices. When petrol is priced below its true cost the cost of extraction, refining, distribution, plus the cost of the carbon emissions it generates, the air pollution it creates, the road congestion it worsens, and the climate damage it contributes to consumers use more of it than they would if the price were honest. They buy larger vehicles, commute longer distances, choose not to invest in insulation or public transport, and structure their lives and cities around an assumption of cheap energy that is maintained not by the genuine abundance of the resource but by the suppression of its price through public subsidy.

India has navigated energy subsidies with particular complexity. For decades, the government subsidized kerosene, LPG, petrol, and diesel at enormous fiscal cost, with effects that were distributionally perverse: because wealthier households consume more energy, they captured a disproportionate share of energy subsidies measured in absolute terms, even when the nominal justification was protecting the poor. The Direct Benefit Transfer reform under the LPG subsidy program in which the government moved from subsidizing the fuel directly to transferring cash to households who could then buy fuel at market prices was a landmark application of economic thinking to subsidy reform, reducing leakage and better targeting the intended beneficiaries. The reform was imperfect and incomplete but represented a genuine attempt to make the price of energy more honest while protecting vulnerable households from the impact of that honesty.

The concept of shadow pricing offers a way of thinking about the gap between market prices and true costs. In cost-benefit analysis of public projects, economists use shadow prices to correct for known market distortions. A road built in a region of high unemployment might use a shadow wage below the market wage to reflect the genuine opportunity cost of labor, since the workers employed would otherwise be idle rather than productively employed elsewhere. Water, in most Indian cities, is priced far below its shadow price, the true cost of extraction, treatment, distribution, and crucially the environmental cost of depleting groundwater aquifers at rates that exceed natural recharge. Because water is cheap, it is used wastefully: irrigated agriculture in water-scarce regions, industries with no incentive to invest in recycling, and urban consumers who do not face the genuine scarcity signal that would encourage conservation. The price is not just inaccurate. It is actively destructive, communicating abundance where there is scarcity.

The political economy of price reform is the reason why lying prices are so persistent. Subsidies create constituencies with powerful interests in their continuation. The beneficiaries are concentrated, organized, and vocal; the costs are diffuse, invisible in any individual's experience, and borne partly by future generations through environmental degradation and fiscal debt. A government that raises fuel prices to their honest level immediately faces protests from drivers, truckers, and farmers; the benefits reduced emissions, lower fiscal deficit, resources freed for productive investment materialize slowly and without a clear political constituency to celebrate them.

This asymmetry between the politics of distributing benefits and the politics of acknowledging costs is one of the most reliable sources of policy failure across democracies. It is also why the economists who study these questions have increasingly turned their attention not just to what the correct price is, but to the political conditions under which honest pricing becomes achievable which turns out to be as much a question of institutional design and communication strategy as of economic analysis.

Ultimately, the question is not whether prices should reflect reality it is whether societies are willing to confront that reality. Honest pricing, especially in sectors like energy, does not mean abandoning social protection. It means redesigning it. Instead of hiding costs in artificially low prices, governments can make those costs visible while compensating vulnerable households directly through targeted transfers, as seen in India's evolving subsidy reforms.

Petrol, in this sense, is not just a commodity. It is a signal one that currently understates the true cost of our consumption choices. If priced more accurately, it would encourage shifts toward public transport, cleaner technologies, and more sustainable urban planning. The adjustment would be uncomfortable, but the alternative continuing to rely on distorted prices is far more costly in the long run.

When prices lie, economies drift into inefficiency, overconsumption, and environmental stress. When they tell the truth, they force difficult but necessary choices. The challenge for policymakers is not just to set the right prices, but to build the political and institutional frameworks that make truth in pricing both possible and acceptable. Because in the end, the cost of honesty may be visible but the cost of distortion is far greater, even if it remains hidden for a while.

**Harshita Bhardwaj
BA (Hons.) Economics
3rd Year**

Tracing the Path of Economic Justice

At 8:00 PM on the cold night of November 8, 2016, the people of India witnessed a significant change sweep across the country. Prime Minister Narendra Modi shocked the nation when he announced on live television that all 500 and 1,000-rupee notes would be banned in four hours. What was meant to be a quick measure against untaxed wealth turned into a nightmare for the working class. They stood in long lines for hours just to get a small amount of new currency. Encouraged by the government, Indians waited for the policy to flush out illegal wealth. Tragically, the move cost nearly 1.6 crore jobs and left millions of daily wage workers without cash in hand. As economist Gurucharan Das noted, while the move did bring untaxed wealth into the banking system, “the cost to the people was too high, and we lost about a year of economic growth.”

In the following weeks, the country stood juxtaposed between the policy’s intent and lived reality. The promise of economic justice—targeting untaxed wealth and correcting systemic inequalities—stood in sharp contrast to what people experienced. Those with access to support adjusted; those without felt the immediate impact. The informal sector slowed down, wages froze, and cash disappeared from the parts of the economy that depended on it the most. This leads to a key question: who does economic justice actually reach? Policies created at the top often expect benefits to trickle down, but demonetisation showed a reverse flow of burden. The costs were immediate, noticeable, and hit those least able to handle them. Meanwhile, the intended targets—holders of significant untaxed wealth—proved more resilient and often found ways to cope with or avoid the disruption.

As time went on, the effects of this moment extended beyond the immediate crisis. Demonetisation sparked discussions about formalisation, digital payments, and tax compliance. India saw an increase in digital transactions and a broader financial footprint. However, this shift was uneven. For many, digital inclusion depended on access to smartphones, stable internet, and financial knowledge. In this context, economic justice became less about intent and more about accessibility. Since then, the global context has only heightened these concerns. The economic disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain issues, inflation, and tightening monetary policies in major economies have created lasting uncertainty. In this environment, the vulnerabilities exposed in 2016 look less like isolated incidents and more like early signs of a deeper structural challenge.

From 2016 to April 2026, one pattern remains clear: economic shocks, whether domestic or global, disproportionately affect those at the bottom of the economic ladder. Whether through a sudden currency withdrawal, a lockdown due to a pandemic, or inflation reducing purchasing power, the burden rarely gets shared equally. The promise of stability—central to economic policy—often proves elusive for those whose livelihoods are most at risk.

In hindsight, demonetisation is more than just a policy event; it serves as a way to examine how economic systems respond to disruption. It underscores the gap between policy goals and real-life experiences, between big economic stories and everyday realities. The idea of “redefining stability” in today's uncertain world cannot be separated from equity—who gets protection, who can adapt, and who is left vulnerable. If economic justice is to mean anything, it must go beyond symbolic actions and tackle structural inequalities related to access, resilience, and opportunity. This means strengthening social safety nets, practically improving financial inclusion, and ensuring that policy design considers the diverse ways people participate in a country like India.

Nearly a decade later, demonetisation reminds us that stability is not just about boosting growth it's about protecting people within those systems. In an increasingly unpredictable global financial environment, the true measure of economic policy lies not in its intent, but in its impact on all groups. Until that balance is achieved, the pursuit of economic justice will remain incomplete.

**Ananya Avanish Singh
BA (Hons.) Economics
1st Year**

A Divided World: The Reality of Economic Inequality Today

Economic inequality is usually understood as a gap between the rich and the poor but the difference goes far beyond money, numbers and statistics. It reflects an unequal experience of life itself, especially when it comes to dealing with uncertainty. While uncertainty is not equally distributed as it's a part of everyone's life. When we look at the numbers from the past year, the divide is staggering, where most of the world struggled with rising costs, billionaire wealth shot up by \$2 trillion — growing three times faster than it did the last year before.

Economic inequality is directly related to wealth distribution in a society. In societies where wealth is not distributed evenly, inequality appears not in just income but in access to opportunities and the quality of life. On a global scale, we are not just talking about a small gap, the top 10% of the population now controls 75% of the world's wealth, leaving the bottom half of humanity to get by on just 2% of the total. Therefore measures such as redistribution of wealth or the redistribution of income are often suggested to ensure economic equality and to ensure the welfare and the upliftment of the marginalized of the weaker section or the underprivileged section of the society.

However an important question arises: Why as a society, we as a country have not achieved economic equality even after 75 years of our independence ? The reality of India is a bit of a contradiction. On one hand, we have seen incredible progress, with over 170 million people escaping extreme poverty over the last decade. The progress is reflected in India's Gini Index — which measures consumption equality — ranking us as relatively equal compared to many other countries. But if we look at actual wealth, a different story emerges: the top 1% now hold about 40% of the national wealth, a level of concentration we have not seen since the colonial era.

Theories of different thinkers provide different perspectives. John Rawls, an economist and the author of *The Theory of Social Justice*, argued that Economic inequality in a society can only be justified if it benefits the society as a whole and if it benefits the poorest sections of the society as well. But it is hard to apply Rawl's logic today when the world's wealthiest 0.001% hold more assets than half the human population combined.

Karl Marx, through Marxian economics, argued that economic inequality in any society exists because of automation of jobs and also because of capital accumulation in capitalistic society. They give all the blame to capitalist society and the solution they give is the formation of a communist society. Another perspective comes from the idea that Meritocracy, which suggests that in a society merit should prevail and then economic inequality would be a natural consequence. However, the idea that wealth is purely "earned" is being questioned. For the first time in 2024, every single billionaire under the age of 30 did not build the business — they simply inherited their money. Then we have some Liberal economists also who say that the free forces of the market should be there but the government should also intervene in order to establish economic equality and we should also take help of progressive taxation in order to establish economic inequality.

In contrast, Milton Friedman, an American economist, relates economic equality with that of political freedom arguing that a society which puts equality before freedom will get nothing or will get neither of the two but the society which puts freedom before the equality will get a high degree of the both. Political freedom is equally essential or equally important as compared to economic equality. If political freedom is achieved the economic equality will also be achieved.

Complete equality might not even be possible, like poverty as absolute poverty can be eradicated but relative poverty can not be eradicated as there will always be someone less wealthy than others. Even as extreme poverty in India falls toward 2%, the richest 10% of the country still takes home nearly 60% of all national income, but the real concern is when inequality becomes so large that it starts affecting people's basic chances in life. Maybe the goal should be to make sure that no one is left too far behind. Because a society cannot progress if a large part of it is constantly struggling to keep up.

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**Anushka Ambedkar
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GST 2.0: The impact on MSMEs

MSMEs make up 35.4% of the manufacturing sector, 48.58% of exports and 31.1% of GDP according to the Economic Survey 25-26 (Government of India, Ministry of Finance, 2026, p. 325). They are a vital part of India's industrial sector, and too important to neglect. The GST tax system introduced in July 2017 aimed to unify the many indirect taxes like the Value Added Tax (VAT), the central excise duty, service tax and octroi under one tax, to simplify compliance: a big hurdle for MSMEs. However, compliance problems undertook a new form under this system. The new GST 2.0 Reforms launched in September 2025 are an attempt to remedy this problem.

The GST 1.0 system consisted of many tax slabs: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28% and a compensation cess of 22% on special goods like luxury cars and tobacco. Five different tax slabs meant potentially more tax disputes due to misclassification of goods while filing the tax. There was an inverted tax duty structure: raw materials attracted higher taxes than finished products, adversely affecting manufacturers. Input Tax Credit (ITC) refund delays were costly for MSMEs. Over and above, compliance costs were relatively higher for MSMEs than bigger businesses, discouraging formalisation (Wikipedia, 2026) (The Economic Times, 2025).

The GST Reforms brought about many structural changes to benefit small businesses. The most important was the change to a two-slab system of 5% on daily essentials and 18% on consumer durables. Alongside this, the compensation cess was removed and a 40% rate was imposed on luxury and sin items (Government of India, Ministry of Finance, 2025). This rationalising prevented errors in filing, reduced tax disputes and greatly simplified compliance. Under the 2.0 system, there is an annual return filing exemption for firms with turnover under 2 crores in a financial year: a direct benefit for micro-enterprises that were otherwise disproportionately burdened by compliance (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, 2025). The problem caused by the inverted duty structure has been remedied for most sectors like textiles, fertilisers, solar energy, dairy, fisheries and green technology; tax on inputs has been reduced to match that on final goods (Sinha, 2025). Addressing the ITC refund delays, the new system gives up to 90% GST refunds provisionally in advance providing much-awaited relief to the affected manufacturing MSMEs (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, 2025). These changes move MSMEs towards formalisation

The GST 2.0 is ambitious but it is not without complications. While the inverted duty structure problem was solved in some sectors, it was exacerbated or outright created in others. For example, in the pharmaceutical sector the tax on ingredients remained at 18% while it shifted from around 12% to 5% for medicines after the reforms, increasing the credit gap and thus, freezing working capital which is vital for MSMEs (Sinha, 2025). Another major criticism was the failure to account for businesses with existing credit from the compensation cess after it was abolished. Auto-dealers (mostly MSME owners) found themselves in a sticky spot when they had already purchased significant inventory and paid cess on the same right before the GST 2.0 notification

Suddenly, they had about 2500 crore rupees in compensation cess credit but could not pass it onto the buyer after the abolishment of the cess since there was no transition mechanism in place. The Federation of Automobile Dealers Associations (FADA) has since brought the matter to the Supreme Court (ETA Auto Desk, 2025). Similarly, the ITC dependency problem has continued despite reforms, buyers are dependent on supplier compliance, and errors while filing cause a domino effect on the next firm in the value chain (ClearTax, n.d.). These issues hit MSMEs harder as they, unlike larger businesses, have limited reserves and are hence forced to borrow, downsize or eat into their reserves due to working capital constraints. Additionally, no ITC for sellers availing the composition scheme incentivises buyers to buy from normal sellers rather than those MSMEs part of the scheme. This is because without the ITC mechanism in place, they face tax cascading. This dampens the ability of composition beneficiaries to grow (ClearTax, n.d.).

Overall, the GST revamp exemplified simplification, improved efficiency and targeted the main problem of refund-delays. All things considered, recommendations include the provision of a transition mechanism to offset existing cess credit, a deeper analysis and further reforms for problems caused by the inverted duty structure, provisional ITC for buyers subject to verification of documents, and limited ITC benefits for MSMEs under the composition scheme.

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III Year

The Economics of Urban Transport: A Case Study of the Delhi Metro

The rapid increase of urbanisation in developing countries showcase a new trend, where it is estimated that by 2050, around 5 billion people will be living in urban areas, which is a massive jump from 2 billion, as seen in the year 2000. This rapid increase in population shed light into the necessary urban planning and management. Cities like Delhi, who already bear the burden of a high living population, face a high challenge of urban transport. High vehicle use lead to air pollution and congestion, leading to significant environmental issues.

This article will be covering some major economics of the Delhi Metro; their cost, revenue, effects, the planning behind it, and the social benefits/mishaps that has come along with it.

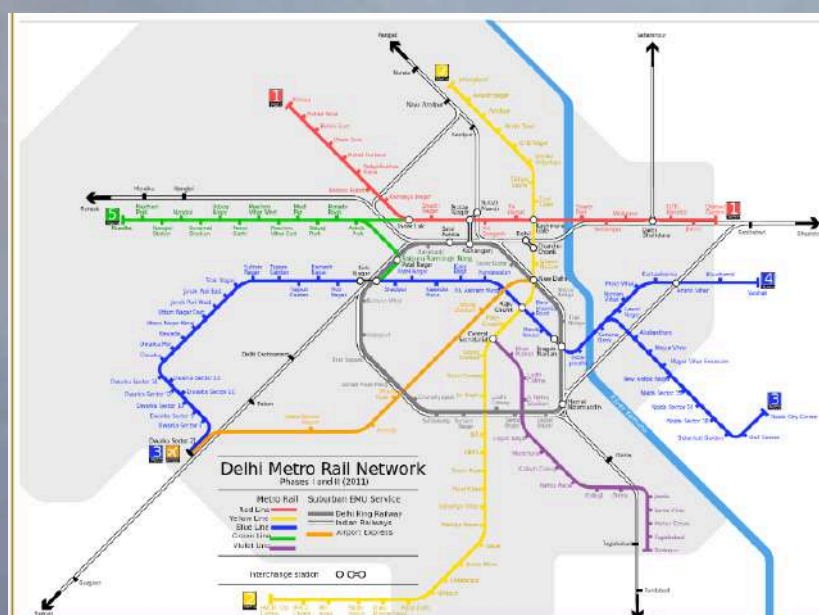
DMRC

Urban transit projects provide a greater access to residents throughout the most important part of the city. The need for transit - oriental development (TOD) was recognised by Peter Calthrope in the 1980s, leading to TOD principles, and the blueprint of today's metropolitan cities. TOD promotes high-density, sustainable land use near transit hubs.

In 1984, the Delhi Development Authority and the Urban Arts Commission came up with a proposal for developing a multi-modal transport system, which would consist of constructing three underground mass rapid transit corridors, as well as augmenting the city's existing suburban and road transport networks. It started its operation in December 2002 with an 8 km line, now known as the red line.

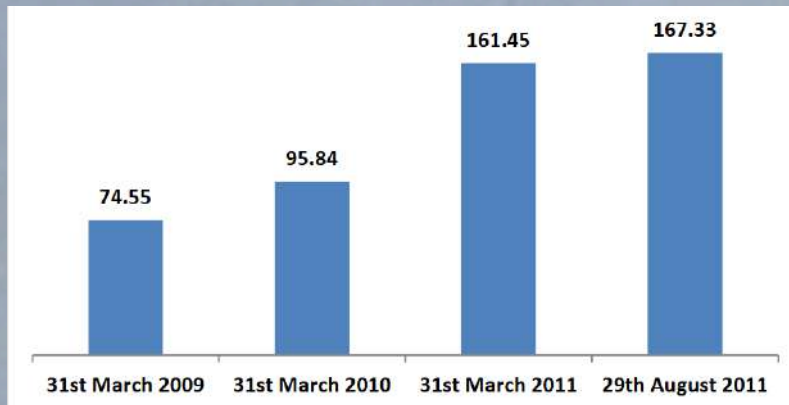
The construction of the Delhi Metro was divided into 3 phases –

Phase I: A 64.75-kilometre network of 59 stations was constructed in Delhi, encompassing the initial sections of the Red, Yellow, and Blue Lines. The stations were opened to the public between 25 December 2002 and 11 November 2006.



Phase II: A total of 123.3-kilometre-long network of 86 stations and 10 routes and extensions was built. Seven routes were extensions of the Phase I network, three were new colour-coded lines, and three routes connect to other cities (the Yellow Line to Gurgaon and the Blue Line to Noida and Ghaziabad) of the national capital region in the states of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Phase III: To further reduce congestion and improve connectivity, Phase III included eight extensions to existing lines, two ring lines (the Pink and Magenta Lines) and the Grey Line. It has 28 underground stations, three new lines and seven route extensions.



Phase IV of the Delhi Metro Expansion Project, with a length of 103 kilometres, was finalised by GOI, and is set to be completed by 2026.

The Delhi Metro, operated and maintained by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is the most accessible transportation option in India, with ramps, elevators equipped with low-control panels for disabled access, and reserved coaches for women, in addition to providing seats for vulnerable groups in every coach.

Funding Plans:

The completion cost of Phase I of the Delhi Metro was ₹10,571 Crores, 60% of which was funded by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) loan. 5% of the funding came from Interest free Subordinate Debt towards Land Cost, 14% GOI (Government of India) Equity, 7% Property Development, and 14% GNCTD (The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi) Equity.

The JICA loan was offered at a low interest rate, and DMRC started paying back the amount in 2007. The project is widely considered a successful, financially sound investment.



Construction work on Delhi Metro Phase 2 project began in 2006. The first section opened in 2008 and the last section opened in 2011. Estimated cost for the same is around ₹18,783 crores. JICA funded 54.47% of the project. GOI funded 16.39%, GNCTD funded 16.39%, Interest free subordinate debt towards Land Cost contributed 3.83%, Interest free Subordinate debt for Central Taxes contributed 2.73%, DMRC Accruals/ Property development funded 5.59%, and the rest of 0.59% was granted by HUDA.



The funding plan for Phase III states that 48.75% contribution is by JICA loan, 10.04% GOI equity, 10.04% GNCTD equity, 13.39% land and central tax, 7.34% Property Development by DMRC, and 10.62% Grant, totalling an estimate of ₹41,079 Crores in completion.



The Delhi Metro's expansion has significantly impacted urban growth, shaping landscape and regional planning, impacting the economic and social fabric of the region, and contributing to its continuous urban transformation. The project has accelerated real estate development (20-40% value increase along corridors), fostered commercial activity, and generated massive employment. Although capital-intensive, it provides high social returns.

Revenue and Cost Streams:

Focusing solely on the operational revenue and operational expenditure, the revenue and cost stream of DMRC based on the annual report by the Delhi Metro can be described as the following.

Revenue:-

1. Income from traffic operations such as train operation, parking, rental income, restaurants, advertisements etc.
2. Income from consultancy services to other metro systems in India and abroad.
3. Income from sale of land and leases.
4. Income from work carried out in other metro projects.
5. Other methods such as sale of carbon credits, sale of tender forms and documents, deferred government grants etc.

Expenditure/Cost:-

1. Employee cost
2. Stores consumed
3. Traction expenses
4. Electricity and Water expenses
5. Housekeeping expenses
6. Plant and machinery Expenses

As of the annual report of 2024-25, published by the Delhi Metro, the corporation recorded a total revenue of Rs 4,600.62 crore during the financial year, while its operating expenditure stood at Rs 4,187.83 crore, resulting in a surplus of over Rs 412 crore. This performance marks an increase from the operating surplus of Rs 371.52 crore achieved in 2023-24.

Effects of the operating surplus: -

1. The surplus allows DMRC to manage its debt obligations, particularly the huge loans taken from (JICA) for funding expansion projects.
2. By posting an operating surplus, DMRC reduces the need for central and state governments to fund operational losses.
3. The operational self-sufficiency allows for the continued expansion of the network, such as the sanctioned 128.5 km in the last five years, which facilitates greater passenger ridership and further economic activity.
4. The success of the operations creates both direct employment (over 13,000 staff) and thousands of indirect jobs through retail spaces, property development, and last-mile connectivity services around stations
5. The surplus allows for uninterrupted service, contributing to wider economic benefits like reduced traffic congestion, time savings for passengers, reduced pollution, and fuel savings.

Effects of TOD in Delhi:

The expansion of the metro system has led to an increase in quality of life of many people, and a boom in land values. Most notably, the expansion has been a significant contributor towards urbanisation, and has influenced many nearby cities such as Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurugram and Noida to become some of the central hubs of the country. It has also led to a potential shift in special distribution of population and economic activities, reduction in greenhouse gases, and promotion of energy – efficient transport.

Modern metro trains are equipped with regenerative braking systems, which allow trains to act as generators when braking, feeding electricity back into the overhead lines (OHE). This technology reduces total traction energy consumption by up to 30–35%. Additionally, Metro corporations are increasingly adopting solar energy to power stations and depots. Delhi Metro has one of the largest rooftop solar power capacities (over 50 MWp) among rail organizations, with solar power preventing approximately 30,000 tonnes of emissions annually.

However, despite the economic growth, as well as increased accessibility, the expansion in Delhi Metro has brought in quite some negative impact as well. Mainly, the rise in property value near the Delhi Metro has led to gentrification, meaning, higher – income household have moved into lower income areas, leading to a spike in taxes and property values.

The displacement of communities has also resulted in habitat loss, urban heat island (UHI) effect and ecosystem disruption due to soil erosion. Reduction in green space areas, change in bio diversity and temperature due to metro construction, creating significant air and noise pollution, with PM2.5 and PM10 levels often exceeding safety standards near project sites.

Another main factor is that metro development can drive investment away from peripheral, less developed areas to the central, high-density areas served by the transit line.

Conclusion:

The expansion of Delhi Metro has significantly contributed to the urban planning of NCR, promoting growth and socio – economic development. People now prefer to take public transport, which reduces their travel time and cost. Additionally, the DMRC revenue surplus has helped massively in increasing NCR's economy. Not only has the city seen an economic boom due to the expansion, the sustainable method used has helped reduce emission of greenhouse gases, and other harmful elements for the environment. It has also influenced the growth of satellite cities such as Gurugram, Noida, and Faridabad.

This growth has led to various environmental losses as well, such as metro line buffer zones. Rapid urban growth within 500–1000 m of metro stations has increased built-up areas and reduced open land and vegetation. Nonetheless, the reduction in green spaces highlights the need for urban planners to incorporate green infrastructure into their development plans.

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2nd Year

Women's Right to Education: The Key to Empowerment

"Education is neither eastern nor western. Education is education, and it is the right of every being." This is an inspiring notion by one of the world's most driven activists, Malala Yousafzai. Her words continue to resonate across the globe, reminding us that education is a universal entitlement that should never be denied based on gender.

Society's progress thus far can easily be credited to education. It nurtures individuals and shapes them into critical thinkers. It contributes to confidence-building as well. It also enables individuals to question unjust norms and develop a sense of independence. This, in turn, leads to a multitude of opportunities, such as career promotions or scholarly breakthroughs. It becomes the key to success as it provides us with the necessary tools, such as skills, techniques, and knowledge. In addition, education promotes innovation and adaptability, both of which are crucial in a rapidly changing world. This is to say that education provides us with a helping hand regarding all aspects of life, theoretical or practical. The latter includes real-life problem-solving and applications in various fields. The avenues of economics, politics, and commerce are open to us only when we have the power of knowledge. Without education, participation in these fields becomes severely limited. It is the very foundation that allows individuals to be self-aware citizens. Be it simply gainful employment or running a conglomerate, education provides the right set of circumstances for a person to excel in life and pass on their accomplishments to the next generation. It also ensures that knowledge and awareness are carried forward, strengthening future generations. There is no problem that a group of learned individuals cannot solve, given enough time to think and act. Thus, no community must let the boon of education slip through its fingers, as it is a strength to be encouraged and shared, not a privilege to be coveted

In light of the aforementioned benefits, it hardly makes much sense to keep women away from education. Some go as far as to call it economically wasteful. But that is the grim truth. Women make up almost, if not 50 per cent, of the population. By distancing them from education, the country loses much of its human capital. This loss is not just numerical but also intellectual and creative. Not to mention that the reasons remain unjustified, as the pros outweigh the cons. Any potential women have or may have is culled in the name of petty prejudice. These prejudices are often deeply rooted in outdated cultural norms. Many are robbed of a chance to choose their path in life and are forced to follow battered traditions. They are undermined to such an extent that it buries their ambitions from a very young age. Such early conditioning creates long-lasting psychological barriers. This vicious cycle of oppression continues today. Even in this modern age of growth, women are found stuck in unfortunate positions in life against their will. This is due to their social and cultural circumstances. In many cases, a lack of financial independence further worsens their situation. The stale mentality that remains deprives the world of ingenious minds and ventures. Scientists have proclaimed that there is no great difference between the intelligence of men and women.

Even the rate of economic growth of women's education is equally matched with the growth of men's education. Women are even known to be more emotionally mature. This emotional intelligence often translates into better leadership and communication skills. The difference in statistics shows up in a surprisingly different study. When asked to estimate their own intelligence quotient (IQ), men came up with higher numbers than women did for themselves. This happened even when their actual quotients did not differ much. This clearly reflects a gap in confidence rather than capability. Even an experiment as simple as this can tell us a lot about how women are brainwashed to consider themselves inferior to men. The root evil of this is the severe lack of education and the consequent effect on their frame of mind.

Even though we have seen positive change, there is still much left undone. The goal must be to provide women with the same set of opportunities as men. This requires collective effort from governments, institutions, and society at large. Women face many problems in society, and education provides them with a means to address these problems independently. It equips them with awareness about their rights and the courage to assert them. Her prospects are no longer confined to traditional roles. There is much she can reap from her education and career after she retires. Education also allows women to contribute meaningfully to their communities at every stage of life. Thus, a supportive community is formed. They collectively serve as a symbol of a more positive future. Such communities inspire others to follow the same path of empowerment. The biggest impact is seen through increased gender equality, which indirectly affects the socio-economic standard of a country. In conclusion, we see that the simple act of educating a girl has the potential to trigger a chain reaction.

Hence, education becomes the backbone of women's empowerment. It is a tool to be wielded in the hands of those who have only known persecution. It transforms silence into voice and dependence into self-reliance. The common conclusion that we reach is that education can be lauded as the harbinger of this wave of change in society, and it is no other than women who are at the helm of it.

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Book Review: Uncertainty in Economics: A History by Carlo Zappia

Introduction

Carlo Zappia's *Uncertainty in Economics: A History* takes a different approach compared to most economics books. Instead of focusing on current data or policies, it looks at how economists over time have understood uncertainty. This makes the book especially relevant when thinking about today's economic environment, where uncertainty seems to be constant rather than temporary.

Understanding the Core Idea: Risk vs Uncertainty

One of the most important ideas in the book is the distinction between risk and uncertainty. Zappia builds on earlier economists like Frank Knight, who explained that risk can be measured using probability, but uncertainty cannot.

This difference is important because most economic models are based on the assumption that outcomes can be predicted or at least estimated. However, in reality, many economic decisions are made without knowing all possible outcomes. This makes uncertainty a much deeper and more complex issue than it is often treated.

How the Book Connects to the Present

While the book is historical in nature, its arguments strongly connect to the present economic situation. Today's world is shaped by frequent disruptions, financial instability, global conflicts, changing trade patterns, and technological shifts. These events show that uncertainty is not just occasional but continuous. Because of this, the traditional idea of stability as something fixed and predictable does not fully apply anymore. The book indirectly helps in understanding why many economic forecasts fail or why policies do not always have expected results.

Rethinking Stability in a Changing World

A key takeaway from the book is that stability should not be seen as the absence of uncertainty. Instead, it should be understood as the ability to deal with it. This means that economies need to be flexible and adaptive. Rather than depending completely on fixed models or assumptions, there is a need to accept that unexpected changes will happen. In this sense, stability becomes more about resilience than control.

Critical Evaluation

The book is quite theoretical and focuses heavily on the history of ideas. Because of this, it may feel difficult at times, especially for readers who are more used to practical examples or case studies. It also does not directly discuss recent issues like climate change or digital economies in detail.

However, this does not reduce its importance. The strength of the book lies in how it challenges basic assumptions and encourages deeper thinking. It makes the reader question whether economics has been too focused on certainty and whether that approach is realistic.

Personal Reflection

While reading this book, it becomes clear that uncertainty is not something new but something that has always been present in economic systems. The difference is that today it is more visible and has a greater impact. The book helped me understand that instead of trying to eliminate uncertainty, it is more practical to learn how to manage it. This changes the way stability is understood— from something fixed to something flexible and evolving.

Conclusion

Overall, *Uncertainty in Economics: A History* provides a deeper insight into how uncertainty shapes economic thinking and decision-making. It shows that stability cannot simply mean predictability anymore. In a constantly changing world, stability is better understood as the ability to adapt and respond to uncertainty.

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3rd year

Movie Review: Meeting Marty

Meeting Marty, a wily hustler with a dream nobody respects, can be described as an experiencing anxious curiosity, to say the least. It does not so much begin as it engulfs you. At first it feels like a crazy party—loud, visually intoxicated, and unapologetically over the top. The film displays a boldness rarely seen, coming at you with a great deal of confidence, though not always with complete clarity about what it ultimately wishes to say.

At the centre of it all is Marty himself—an enigma, almost a paradox. This difficult to understand character has the kind of charisma that makes it easy to lose focus on the flaws in his character, even as they quietly persist beneath the surface. He is not likeable, nor is he meant to be. Instead, you observe him from a distance, like you're watching a firework—unpredictable, mesmerizing and possibly dangerous.

The film seems to almost break the confines of traditional storytelling. The narrative does not follow a neat line rather it jumps around between moments of emotional intensity and defeated pauses, never staying in one place for too long. While these rapid shifts can be riotous, they can also leave the viewer slightly unanchored, wanting continuousness.

Visually, however, the film is crafted with calculated aesthetic. Every frame feels like a intentional. The colours are vivid, the movements dramatic, and the frames throughout nudge the viewer into a daze. There is a clear desire to create something unapologetically bold. The director seems unwilling to hold back.

And yet, for all its stylistic brilliance, Marty Supreme struggles with emotional grounding. It does not always succeed in welcoming the audience into its world. One can admire it certainly, but that does not necessarily translate into connection. It often feels as though the heart of the film lies just out of reach, as if it is holding something back.

And maybe that is the point. Maybe Marty Supreme is not meant to be fully embraced, but simply experienced-- a fleeting, vibrant encounter with something bold, chaotic, and defiantly different.

Verdict:

An uneven but compelling example of cinema. One that will have you gripping your seat as you witness Marty's dedication sail him to success.

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1st year

Movie Review: Project Hail Mary

There are some books you read for the story, and then there are books that quietly change how you think about the world. Project Hail Mary by Andy Weir did the latter for me unexpectedly blending science, survival, and something I didn't anticipate: economics.

The story begins with Ryland Grace waking up alone on a spaceship, with no memory of who he is or why he's there. That initial confusion draws you in immediately, because you're figuring things out alongside him. As his memories slowly return, so does the scale of the crisis: Earth is facing a catastrophic threat that could wipe out life as we know it, and he is part of a last-ditch effort to prevent it. The narrative moves between his present situation in space and the events that led to the mission, gradually revealing how the world responded to this crisis.

What stood out to me early on was how the book makes scarcity feel real rather than theoretical. In economics, scarcity is something we define in textbooks as limited resources, competing uses. But here, scarcity is immediate and unavoidable: oxygen, time, fuel, and even information. Every decision Grace makes feels like a trade-off, where choosing one option means giving up another, often with irreversible consequences. It made me realize how different decision-making feels when constraints are not just assumptions, but survival conditions.

The crisis itself also reflects something larger. A microorganism draining energy from the sun becomes a problem that affects every country, every economy, and every individual. No one causes it alone, but everyone suffers the consequences. It reminded me of global economic problems like climate change, where coordination becomes the biggest challenge. The way different nations respond in the book sometimes cooperatively, sometimes reluctantly highlights how difficult it is to align incentives on a global scale, even when the stakes are incredibly high.

At the same time, the character of Eva Stratt adds another layer to this. Her role in organizing the mission reflects a system where decisions are made quickly, often prioritizing outcomes over process. From an economic perspective, it feels like a world where efficiency dominates, and there is little room for delay or negotiation. Her choices are not always easy to accept, but they raise an important question: when resources are limited and time is running out, how do you decide what matters most? It's a question that goes beyond the story and into real-world policy decisions.

But what I found most interesting was how the book shifts from large-scale global problems to something much more personal. When Grace encounters another being from a different solar system, the story changes in tone. What begins as a situation defined by isolation turns into one of cooperation. Two individuals, with completely different languages, biology, and ways of thinking, find a way to work together. From an economic perspective, it feels like a pure form of cooperation no contracts, no enforcement mechanisms, just mutual dependence and shared goals.

That relationship became the emotional core of the story for me. It shows that even without formal systems, collaboration can emerge when the incentives are strong enough. At the same time, it adds warmth and humor to a narrative that could have otherwise felt heavy and technical. It balances the tension of the larger crisis with moments of connection that feel genuine and meaningful.

What I appreciated most overall was how the book manages to combine scale with simplicity. On one hand, it deals with a problem that affects an entire planet and requires coordination at the highest level. On the other, it focuses on individual decisions, small problem-solving moments, and relationships that drive the story forward. It reflects how, even in the largest systems, outcomes often depend on individual actions and choices.

By the time I finished the book, it didn't feel like I had just read a science fiction novel. It felt like I had gone through a journey that was as much about understanding decisions under pressure as it was about survival and discovery. The story makes you think about how we respond to uncertainty, how we allocate limited resources, and how cooperation can emerge even in the most unlikely situations.

For me, Project Hail Mary was more than just an engaging read. It was a story that made abstract ideas feel real, without ever losing its emotional core. It manages to be intelligent, thought-provoking, and deeply human at the same time — which is what makes it stay with you long after you've finished it.

Harshita Bhardwaj
BA (Hons) Economics
3rd year

Poem: A fast descent into a slow death

In days of yore
came the small bugs,
with 6 arms or 8,
winged and tubed.
The soil was their own,
trees, their welcome shelter.
Gaea's breast welcomed them,
for they caressed her womb,
and loved Her to Death.

Simple creatures as they were,
from whence they came,
there they returned.

Thereafter came the big bugs,
with beady eyes,
and 4 hairy arms to count.
With flashes of fire,
sticks and stones
they tore out the trees,
to build their havens.
With their unfailing arrogance,
greed made them steal,
and hunger made them kill.

Both breathed in the same air,
looked at the same skies.
But one came to be called Pest,
the other Human.

"It is all ours", Man thought with folly,
but Gaea knew otherwise.
As her belly lurched,
and her tears turned to soot
she swore to have vengeance.
Her warm embrace,
soon to turn cold,
would bite like frost, the one it fed.

**When Life fades from their eyes,
and they dig 6 feet into the soil
even then would She not hold them, nay-
she would never forgive them**

**Naina Singh
BA(Hons) Economics
3rd year**

Poem: A Child of War

(When the politicians give out the order of War, when the army men move out and bullets pierce the mind and bodies of the weak- do they stop and think of the young boy whose parents are no more? Or of one whose goat can only give blood now, not milk?)

Could I walk? It seemed I could.

It hit me belatedly,
as I trudged through sludge.
My feet crunched,
and a scent of iron clung to the air,
heavy and oppressive.
That was strange, I thought.

Could I smell?
It seemed i could

There was she again-
the poor grandma, whom I remembered,
only because she had baked bread for me once.
I reached out to her,
my bony hands curious.
That was strange, I thought.

Could I touch?
It seemed I could.

She was cold as ice,
as I imagined a chilled glass of water would feel.
I knew why her eyes were shut,
and found myself envious.
At least, she could not see the blistering Sun.
That was strange, I thought.

Could I see?
It seemed I could

**Her sagged cheeks and her pale skin,
swarmed by flies.
They looked much alike,
to the rotten skin of a pear, I had yesterday.
'Delicious'
That was strange. I thought?**

**Could I eat her?
It seemed I could.**

**I felt myself giggling weakly
It was a funny thought, regardless,
of the blood it made me cough up.
'Ah I am nearing delirium'
I must die now, but
that was strange, I thought.**

**Could I still live?
It seemed I wished I could not.**

**Naina Singh
BA(Hons) Economics
3rd year**

कविता: शिव थाम

शिव थाम ले अब हाथ मेरा तू, मैं संग तेरे ही जाऊँगा,
न थामा अगर हाथ तू मेरा तो, गंगा बन जटा में समा जाऊँगा।

तेरी इस माया नगरी में अब, मैं और न रह पाऊँगा,
बनके भस्म मैं तेरे माथे से लग जाऊँगा।

बनके भस्म माथे से लग कर तेरी, जब पीड़ा मैं पढ़ पाऊँगा,
तब बन के वासुकी नाग तेरे मैं हृदय से लग जाऊँगा।

जब बन वासुकी नाग तेरे मैं हृदय से लग जाऊँगा,
तब त्याग वासुकी नाग के देह का, मैं मरहम तेरा बन जाऊँगा।

जब बनके मरहम तेरी पीड़ा का मैं तेरी पीड़ा कम कर पाऊँगा,
तो मरहम के पश्चात मैं तेरा प्रिय नंदी बनना चाहूँगा।

बन नंदी कैलाश की सैर करा कर जब मैं पूर्ण रूप से थक जाऊँगा,
तभी तो माँ पार्वती से स्नेह प्राप्त कर पाऊँगा।

माँ पार्वती से स्नेह प्राप्त कर, त्रिशूल मैं उनका बन जाऊँगा,
बनके त्रिशूल माँ पार्वती का, उनकी रक्षा मैं कर पाऊँगा।

और न बन पाया अगर त्रिशूल मैं उनका
तो फूल बन के उनके चरणों में झुक जाऊँगा।

चरणों में गिर शिव के पैरों की धूल मैं बन जाऊँगा,
और बन धूम मैं शिव में मिल जाऊँगा ॥

Tannu Singh
BA(Hons)Economics
1st year



ART GALLERY

Anousha Jain

BA (Hons) Economics, 3rd year





**WORDS OF WISDOM
BY THE
FACULTY**

Dr Shilpa Chaudhary

Dear students

Your college journey is coming to an end, but your dreams are just beginning. Walk forward with confidence and courage. I really hope that this college has prepared you sufficiently to fight your future battles- personal and professional - with grace and dignity. Be kind, be good and spread happiness around you!

Wishing you loads of success, happiness and good health in life!

Do stay in touch.

Dr Shilpa Chaudhary, Professor, Economics Department

schaudhary@jdm.du.ac.in

9311130974

Dr. Bijoyata Yonzon

Dear students,

As you must have experienced by now there is always an ending to what begins. You began your college journey some years ago and now it is coming to a close; it must have been a meaningful and memorable one. Similarly, a new phase awaits you, you will face challenges and uncertainty but you will also have success, growth and joy.

Believe in yourself to navigate whatever comes your way. You have made it through your UG and you will certainly make it in future.

Live your life to the fullest and come back and share your stories. I would love to hear them.

Love you all,

Bijoyata Yonzon

bijoyata@jdm.du.ac.in

9968423320

Dr. Sakshi Bansal

Dear students,

You walked in as bright-eyed students with notebooks full of demand and supply curves. You're walking out as thinkers who see the world differently.

Thank you for three years of curiosity, for every thoughtful question, and for the laughter that filled our classrooms. Teaching you was never just a job — it was a privilege.

As you step into new beginnings, take with you not just theories and models, but the kindness, friendships, and courage you found here. The world needs your ideas and your heart.

We'll miss you in these corridors, but we'll be cheering for you in every small win and big leap ahead.

With all my love and pride,

Dr. Sakshi Bansal

sakshi@jdm.du.ac.in

8851549406

Ms.Kanika Aggarwal

No more lectures - but learning never really stops! Go out, explore, make mistakes, and create your own path. Wishing you success, happiness and just the right amount of adventure!

Best wishes,

Kanika Aggarwal

kanikaaggarwal@jdm.du.ac.in

8447961881

Dr. Trisha Jolly

As you step into the real world, filled with opportunities to grow, love, learn, and thrive, I wish you all the very best for the journey ahead. Be assured that we are all immensely proud of you and will always be happy to celebrate all that you achieve. We will be here, cheering you on and always ready to listen to your stories of success and triumph.

Fly high, embrace life fully, strive for success, continue to grow, and above all, lead a happy and meaningful life.

Keep in Touch,

Trisha Jolly

trisha@jdm.du.ac.in

9718069080

Ms Richika Rana

Munchkins

It has been a privilege to watch you grow from curious students into the (some what) confident, capable professionals you are today. You've navigated late-night study sessions, challenging projects, complex mass bunk coordinations and the ups and downs of college life with remarkable resilience.

As you step out into the "real world," remember that your education doesn't end here—stay curious, stay humble, and never stop asking "why." I am incredibly proud of everything you have achieved and can't wait to see the impact you will make in your future.

Go out and make us proud. We all are a phone call away. You will always have a home here!

Hasta la pasta,

Richika Rana

E-mail- richika@jdm.du.ac.in

Ms Shabnam Bahadur

Dear students,

Congratulations on completing your undergraduate journey! These years have shaped not just your knowledge, but your confidence, resilience, and perspective.

As you step into the next phase of life, embrace uncertainty with courage and keep learning with curiosity. There may be challenges ahead, but trust in your ability to grow and adapt.

Stay true to your values, pursue what gives you purpose, and remember to contribute positively to society.

Wishing you success, happiness, and fulfillment in all that lies ahead.

Best wishes for your future!

Shabnam Bahadur

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8700763598

Ms Deepti Sethi

From late night assignments to long discussions on data and theory, you have done it all. It's been a pleasure seeing you grow into thoughtful economics students. As you move ahead in life, make best use of your knowledge, grow and enjoy the journey. You will be truly missed. Stay in touch, and all the best for your future.

Lots of love!!

Deepti Sethi

deepti@jdm.du.ac.in

9899403608

BATCH 25-26



BATCH 26-27



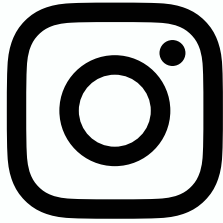
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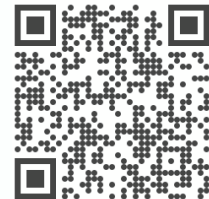
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2025- 2026

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