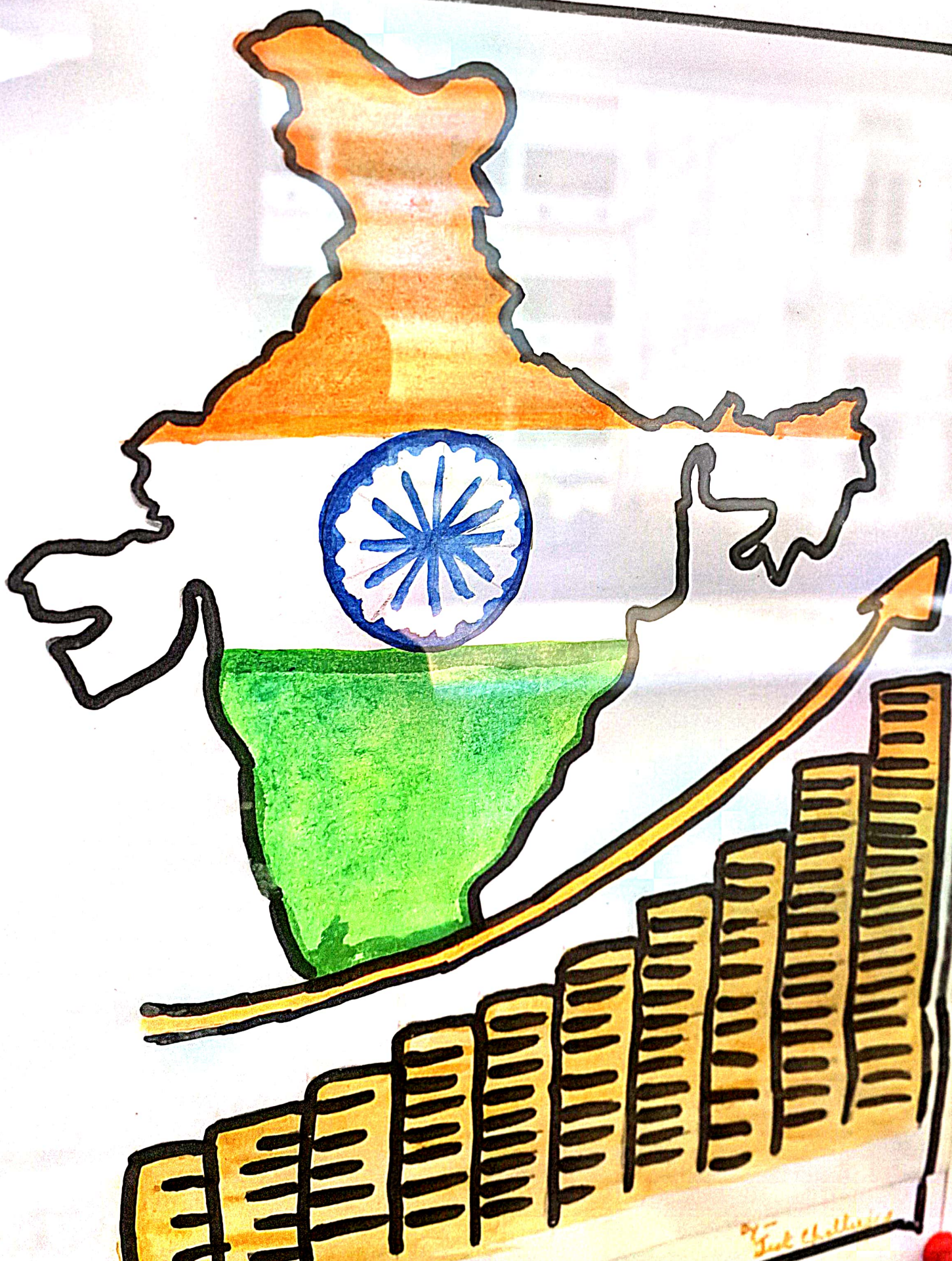
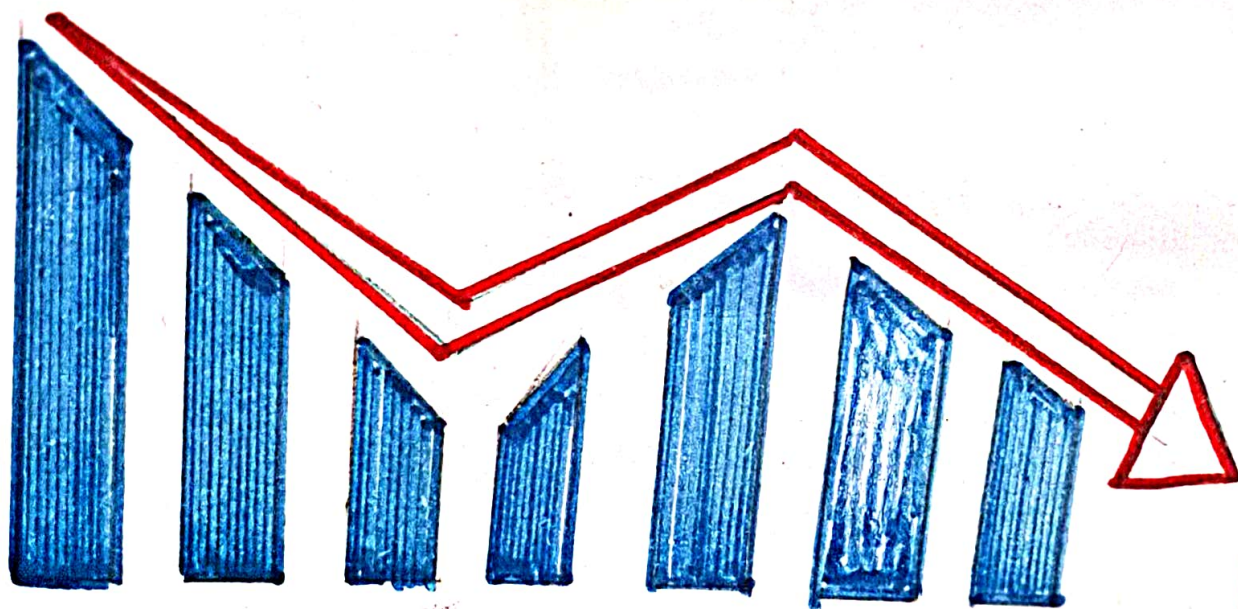




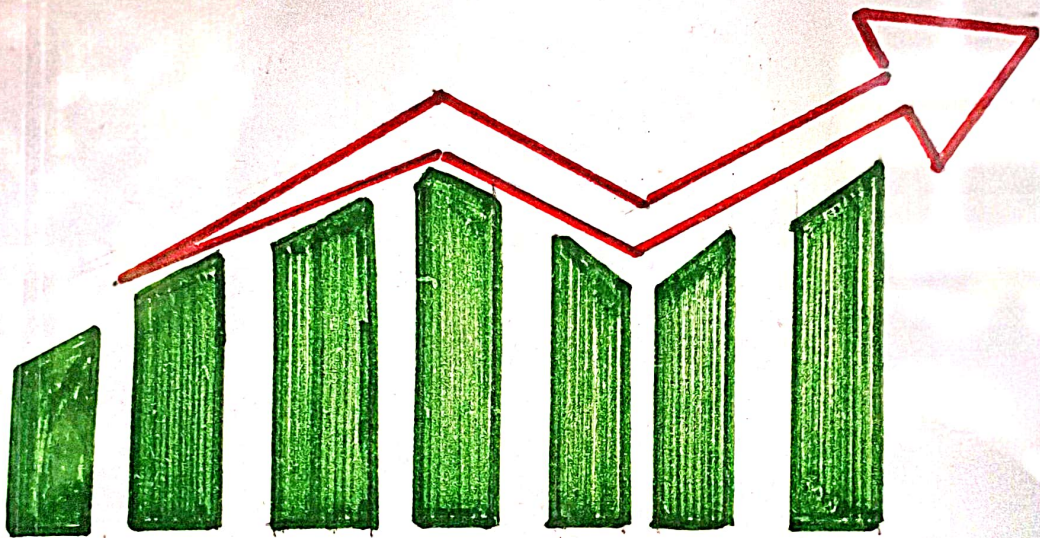


by - Janki Chatterjee

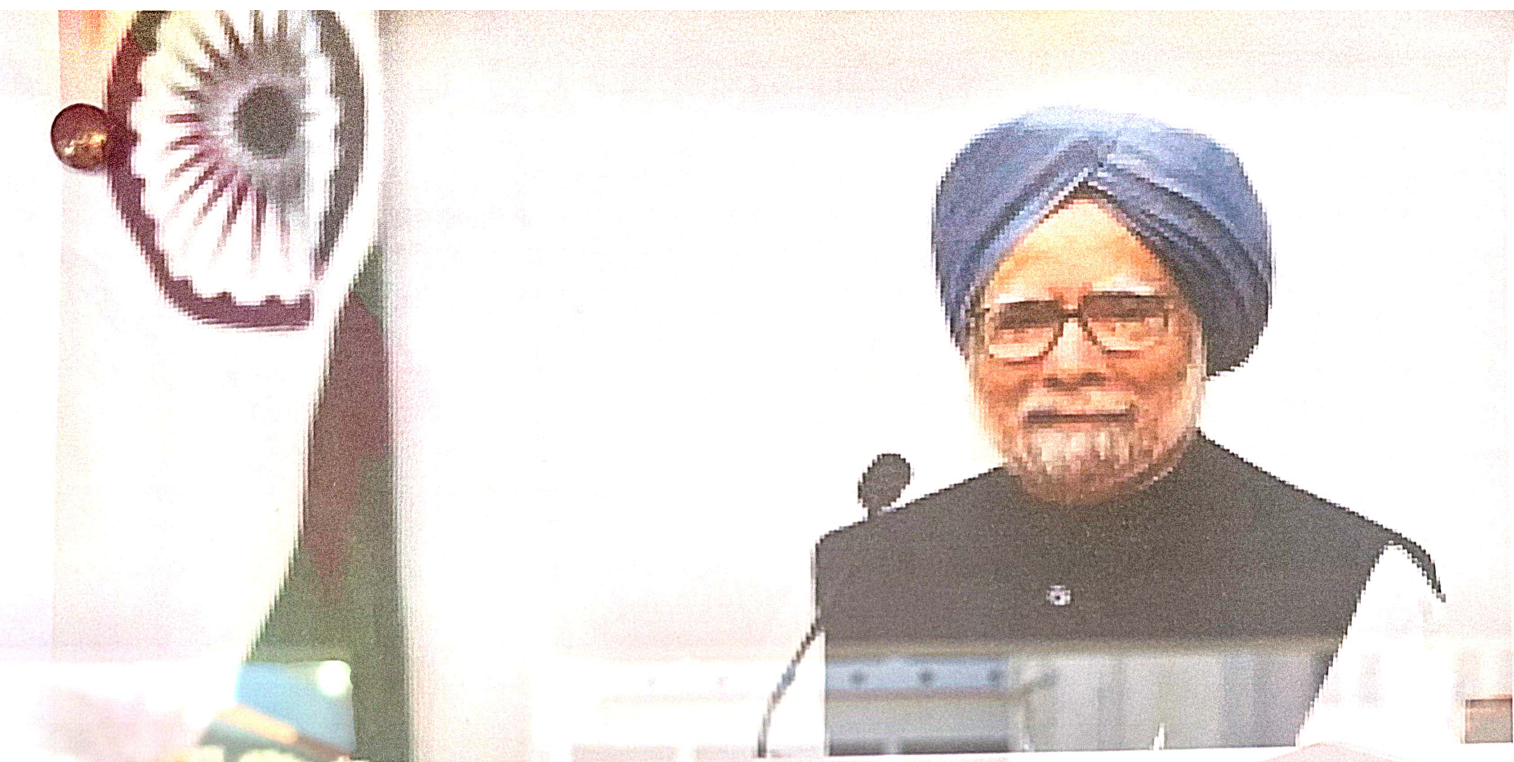


Deflation is a sustained decrease in the prices of goods and services in an economy this means that the value of money increases over time allowing people to buy more with the same amount of money

INFLATION



Inflation is the rate of increase in prices over a given period of time. Inflation is typically a broad measure such as the overall increase in prices or the increase in the cost of living in a country.



Dr. Manmohan Singh (26 September 1932 - 26 December 2024) was an Indian politician, economist, academic, and bureaucrat, who served as the 13th prime minister of India from 2004 to 2014.

POVERTY IN INDIA

By Charan Singh
Department of
Economics
FYUG 3rd Sem

India is a developing nation although in growing. Poverty is still a major challenge. However, poverty is the decline in India. According to an International Monetary Fund paper, extreme poverty defined by the World Bank as living on US\$1.9 or less in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms in India was as low as 0.8% in 2019 and the country managed to keep it at that level in 2020 despite the unprecedented COVID-19 outbreak. According to World Bank extreme poverty has reduced by 12.3% between 2011 and 2019.

Assam's economy is primarily based on agriculture and the production of industrial products:

1. Agriculture: Assam's agriculture sector is the state's largest source of income and employment. The most important crops are rice, mustard seed and tea.

2. Petroleum and natural gas: Assam is India's largest producer of crude oil.

3. Tea: Assam produces about 15.6% of the world's tea and 55% of India's tea production.

4. Silk: Assam is famous for its Muga, Eri, and Pat silk. The state is the world's largest producer of the famous golden Muga silk.

By Barina Palkein

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Economics
FYUG 3rd Sem

Women's empowerment can be defined to promote women's sense of self worth, their ability to determine their own choices, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others.

It is closely aligned with female empowerment - a fundamental human right that is also key to achieving a more peaceful, prosperous world.

In western countries, female empowerment is often associated with specific phases of the women's rights movement in history. This movement tends to be split into three waves. The first beginning in the 19th and early 20th century where suffrage was a key feature. The second wave of the 1960s included the sexual revolution and the role of women in society. Third wave feminism is often seen as beginning in the 1990s. But despite a great deal of progress women and girls continue to face discrimination and violence in every part of the world.

"A woman with a veil is, by definition, a strong woman."

BREAKING THE CYCLE : Addressing Women's Poverty and Inequality

Women's poverty and inequality are perpetuated by systematic barriers to education, healthcare and economic opportunities. To break this cycle, a multi-sectored approach is essential.

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Ensuring women have access to comprehensive healthcare, including reproductive health services is vital.

LEGAL AND POLICY REFORMS

Government must implement and enforce laws that protect women's rights such as equal pay, anti-discrimination policies and support for working mothers.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Engaging men and boys in conversations about gender equality is essential for fostering a supportive environment.

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Empowering women through education is crucial. Investing in girls' education not only enhances their economic prospects but also benefits communities and economies at large.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVES

Programs that support women entrepreneurs, such as microfinance and mentorship initiatives can facilitate business ownership and job creation.

In conclusion, breaking the cycle of poverty and inequality for women requires collaborative efforts across sectors. By prioritizing education, healthcare, legal reforms, economic empowerment and community engagement we can create a more equitable future for all.

By -
Barvina Pohlein
3rd Semester 247