

## THEME:

### ADAM SMITH: EXPLORING THE ORIGINS OF CAPITALISM

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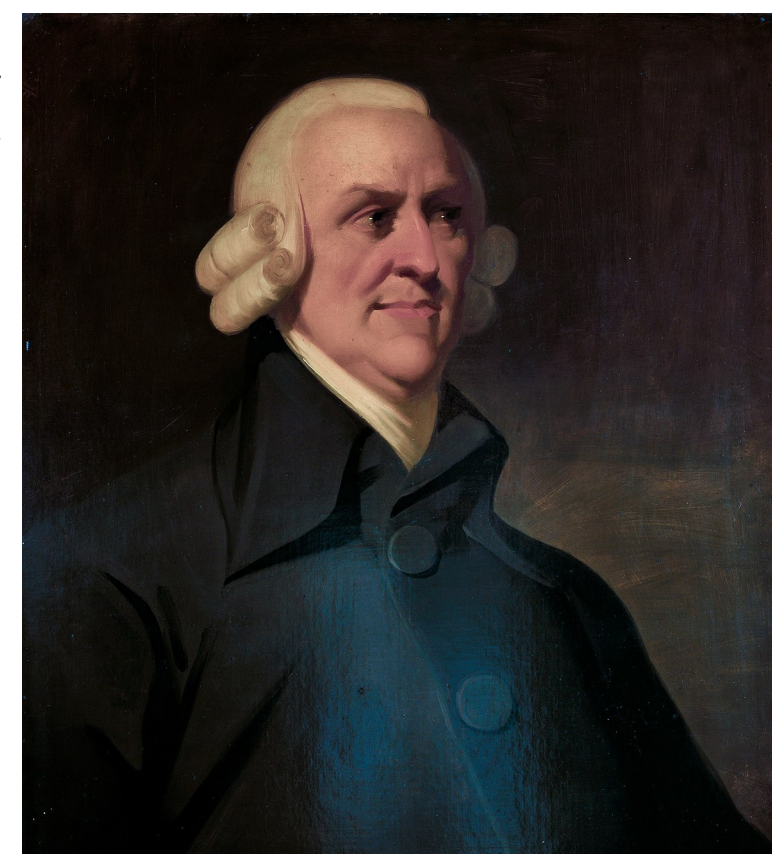
## ADAM SMITH - AN INTRODUCTION

**Pragya Lilly Mathew (3 B.A. EPS)**

*'No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater part of the members are poor and miserable'*

Adam Smith, the Father of Modern Economics, was an 18th-century renowned political economist, moral philosopher, a key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment, and an author born and brought up in a small town in Kirkcaldy, Scotland. Famous for coining the term GDP and; for his hypotheses on Wage, Disparities and Compensation, his classical economic theories root from his notions of the value of free markets, assembly line manufacturing methods, and the Gross Domestic Product.

The towering figure's most notable contribution to the realm of Economics was his book, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," published in 1776. The principal guiding theme of the pioneer's masterpiece is Political Economy, encompassing a plethora of disciplines including, Philosophy, Political Science, History, Economics, Anthropology, Sociology and much more. For the world, Wealth of Nations; is not merely an economic treatise but also the explanation of a much-wider historical design, a revolutionary piece at most. As time elapsed, this masterwork earned a worldwide reputation as the founding work of Classical Economics, is one of the most influential books ever written in history and the first and most prominent literature on the subject of political economy to date.



**(June 1723 - July 1790)**

## IN THE WORLD OF FREE MARKETS

**Dr Faraz Ahmad (Faculty)**  
**Department of Economics**

The amount of data we can process today is phenomenal but still very little as compared to the amount of data we are not able to collect and process. It seems that “the invisible hand” shows a lot of visibility as we progress into the future. Adam Smith’s world of free markets is a reality. Everyone using his creative energy and industry and working towards self-interest is what we see today. Capitalism is all around the world although socialism says that it can do better! We as human beings are constantly evolving and our willingness to acquire knowledge has never slowed down. Be it Adam Smith, Karl Marx or numerous other thinkers, many questions continue to exist without answers. Striving to better our lives, we are developing at a good pace, but are we developing at the cost of future generations? Has our greed impoverished others in both money and real terms? Is Division of labour good from the perspective of the worker? Are we searching for identities for the sake of distinctness and discrimination? Be it its cultural identity, regional identity, national identity to name a few. Do we need to talk about global identity? Does unhealthy competition between nations let our planet down? Does “Good Governance” sound like one of the most incredible phrases that we hear and read today? For some people, Morality and Religion might provide satisfactory answers. Some people say that religion is an illusion. Others might believe more in Statistics and Science. But the fact remains that we want to go forward by running, walking or crawling and nothing stops us from doing it. But we surely know that the error term in econometric models would never become zero and we must learn to appreciate the Imperfections of our beloved world.



**QR CODE TO OUR  
INSTAGRAM HANDLE**



## SLAUGHTER BY 'HANDS' OF GREEN

**Priyank Nagpal (3 B.Sc Eco. Hons.)**

The origins of the Modern Political economy dates back to the 19th century. Whether we advocate the works of Adam Smith or be a critique, one thing that remains certain is his contribution to lay the foundation stone of modern economics by publishing the text named 'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations' in the year 1776. His literature did not pick up the pace while he was alive but soon after, it was a forest fire in the field of academia in general, which now we call 'modern political economy' in particular. His works are considered to be a hegemony against the then growing income and class inequalities between merchants and the citizens. One of his most popular theories is the theory of 'Invisible Hand', though it's a shame that it is the most misinterpreted and misconceived one. So before we begin we shall define what the theory of the invisible hand means, it refers to the interplay between the market forces that occurs when a number of buyers and sellers freely interact to yield a fair, favourable and affordable batter between the two parties. The theory precisely indicates that such interaction will help to bridge income inequalities and increase economic efficiency. Though soon after the theory was put to practical use in the modern economy, monopolies were built, the monopolistic competition was introduced, cartels were formed resulting in consolidation of wealth among the hands of a few, thereby begetting the similar, or perhaps even worse, income inequalities the texts of Adam Smith highly condemned. According to the Credit Suisse Global Wealth Report 2020, the world's 1% of people owning more than \$1 million, own 43.4% of the world's wealth. What makes the situation direr is the social and political bias that takes birth owing to the current income inequalities in the world. Thus it can be aptly said the brutal slaughter of the 'Invisible hand' theory by the rich is a dagger in Smith's grave, making him not the only one which is long dead (pun intended). May his soul rest in peace.

## ADAM SMITH : HIS LIFE AND IDEAS

**Bharathi Thanga Mariappan (3 B.A. EPS)**

The father of economics, Adam Smith, is regarded as such. His achievements are largely appreciated for helping to reform economics along scientific lines (Sen, 2010). His views on the market economy and the free market.

The state's participation in economics established the groundwork for the modern capitalist system. Smith, like other classical economists, was concerned with how the market system that emerges during the transition from the feudal system would suit the demands of both producers and consumers. Adam Smith was a moral philosopher in addition to an economist.

Smith defined a system of noble virtues in the Theory of Moral Sentiments, including generosity, appreciation, love, friendship, compassion, kindness, and others. The topic matter of Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations is commercial qualities such as self-interest. Based on the idea of perfect liberty, Adam Smith laid out a blueprint for a form of social order. The capitalist economy is characterised by private property and voluntary exchange. Smith shed light on the importance of division of labour, competition, capital accumulation, and private property in establishing a functional and productive commercial society.

Smith was the pre-industrial capitalist's economist, and his name is typically associated with words like self-interest, laissez-faire, and the invisible hand. Despite Smith's panegyric for an unrestricted market, he identified three crucial government tasks in a society of natural liberty.

- It must safeguard that society from the violence and invasion of other societies.
- It should ensure that all citizens are treated fairly in the administration of justice.
- The government is responsible for establishing and maintaining public institutions and public works that may be highly beneficial to a large population but are of such a character that the profit would never be sufficient to cover the cost to any individual or small group of individuals.

A close inspection of Smith's writings demonstrates that he is not a minimalist. However, The western capitalist system has been under sustained and violent attack in public debates during the past few years because of the economic crisis. The recent economic crisis has led experts to feel that it is critical to reassess the capitalist economy's model and its miraculous powers envisioned by its original inventor for the general health and survival of capitalism. Otherwise, internal failures or external pressures will disgrace or destroy capitalism.

If capitalism is to reclaim its lost faith, it must be revamped from the standpoint of all stakeholders, not just shareholders. Moral components of people's personalities must be factored into corporate decisions. It may appear to be at odds with the idea of self-interest-driven capitalism, but this is only true if we define self-interest narrowly. To avoid repeating the troubles we've had; we need to understand the broader concept of self-interest. Self-esteem and a desire for praise and recognition, as Smith points out, create a strong foundation for ethical norms that may be applied to business as well.

## HOW CAPITALISM CAME INTO BEING: ADAM SMITH

**Aksha.J.A (3 B.A. EPS)**

Adam Smith was an 18th-century Scottish economist, philosopher, and writer and considered the Father of Modern times Economic Sciences. His most famous work is "The Wealth of Nations", by which he attacked mercantilist business practices. Mercantilism is an economic policy devised to maximize exports and minimize imports for an economy, promoting imperialism and imposing tariffs and subsidies on traded goods to achieve this goal.

He reiterated that it is not gold and silver imports that make European countries wealthy but the availability of the world's new free trade market. Unsurprisingly, countries are trapped in a retaliatory tariff cycle that limits international trade. The famous philosopher believes that by proffering everyone the freedom to produce and administer free trade; and by opening the market to domestic and foreign competition, the intrinsic interests of the people will promote greater prosperity as opposed to strict government regulations, benefitting all social classes; and not just a few privileged classes. He further believes that humans will eventually advance the public interest through their quotidian economic choices.

This free-market force is known as the invisible hand, but it requires support to work its magic. People often deem that Adam Smith believes that the result of everyone's pursuit of their interests will be the maximization of social gains. In fact, The invisible hand of the free market transforms the individual's pursuit of profit into the universal utility of society.

Smith wants people to be thrifty, hardworking, and selfishly enlightened. He believes that enlightened self-interest practices are natural to most people. Extending to self-interest in trade, the pioneer views saving as an essential virtue if used for investment. Through investment, the industry will have the funds to buy more labor-saving machinery and foster innovation. This technological leap will boost the return on invested capital and enhance the general standard of living. The Economist believes that government liabilities are limited to national defence, universal education, public works, enforcement of legal rights, and the punishment of crimes. Another component suggested by him is a sound currency coupled with free-market principles. By supporting the currency with hard metal, he hopes to circulate more money to pay for wars or other extravagant expenses, thereby impairing the government's ability to devalue the currency. As mentioned in The Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith aspires for a Utopia where the government will support free-market principles, keep tax rates low, and enable free cross-border trade for you, me and everyone!

## LEGACY OF ADAM SMITH

**Akash Nigam (3 B.Sc Eco.Hons.)**

Though the idea of free-market dates back to more than 4000 years where it was prevalent in countries like China and India, the whole credit of idea of capitalism by theorizing the whole concept goes to Adam Smith when he published his book "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" where he added several key points to the idea of a free market and organized all of them and came up with a complete theory about the best working of an economy.

Adam Smith gave a huge emphasis on the invisible hand, not to be confused with a hand wrapped in an invisibility cloak, but a concept where markets correct themselves according to the demand and supply without any government intervention. Smith was a major proponent of laissez-faire economic policies. As opposed to what most people thought about the economy focusing on the development of all during that time, Adam Smith decided to become the Chacha Chaudhary of his time and argued that people focusing on self-interest and working for their own profits would benefit the nation to a far greater extent. His theory gradually overtook the mercantilist school of thought prevalent during that time and became the basis of what was then called the political economy and later economics.

In order to explain his ideas regarding the ways where an economy could work to its true potential, he took back to the evolution of human civilizations to their hunter stage and discussed briefly how they reached the current era with laws and property rights which only exist to protect the privileged class. Even though he continuously argued against any government intervention in the economy, he did agree on the fact that government intervention is necessary for some basic human rights such as education and national security.

Smith's whole argument can be summarized as such- 'When a producer works his best and satisfies his customer according to their demand, he gets financial awards which he further uses for his self-development as well as re-investment in the business. This further improves his lifestyle as well as his profits and the business start to expand further. He even starts employing more people, ultimately increasing their lifestyle as well. This cycle keeps moving and the economy benefits and expands further.'

Smith's prominent ideas worked as a foundation to all the economic school of thoughts which existed later and even our today's economy cannot be imagined without his theories.

# THE LOST LEGACY OF CONSCIOUS CAPITALISM AND ALTRUISM

**Drishika Sinha (3 B.Sc Eco. Hons.)**

Every economist who is introduced to the world of economics starts with Adam Smith, the one who is remembered as the Father of Economics or Father of Capitalism, as we may say. We have read theories from his magnum opus, his great work “An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations” and so most of us term Smith as a strong defender of capitalism, supporting the sole motive of self-interest among producers. However, what most of us need to know is about his continued legacy not just as an economist but as a philosopher and his ideology in his book “The Theory of Moral Sentiments.” Smith was a key figure of the period when the American founders were deeply influenced by the talks about the philosophy of freedom and the related revolutions. No man was to be a slave and deprived of any right, and this was politically framed and wrapped along with the happening revolutions as the term “capitalism”. But Adam Smith added life to that. Each time, as an economist, when he spoke about the invisible hand and market, as a philosopher, he backed it up with moral and humane virtues. Though he has argued that each one of us is guided by the motive of self-interest which is a key virtue in helping the economy grow, in his theory of Moral Sentiments he explained why an individual in the community is always guided by internal morality. We talk about capitalism, the capitalist economy and its framework of policies, but we usually omit ethics. The roots of Smiths’ capitalism are widespread and continues beyond economics. He wanted to understand money in a much broader way to understand the underlying ideas of not only economics but also social welfare, to make not only the nation but people happier. He was a firm believer of the idea that each individual has a strong desire for approval in the society and working towards keeping himself happy, trying to hold high standards and trying not to hurt others, which would help them work towards being a fundamentally ethical and sympathetic individual, who would look forward to a well functioned economy. And this, according to Smith would be a simple solution or pathway to todays’ capitalist world and would help in solving problems. Adam Smith's Theory of Wealth of Nations and Theory of Moral Sentiments are hence, compatible to each other, where ideas of economics and philosophy meet the horizon with stoicism and altruism, rightly calling Smith as the “Father of Conscious Capitalism”.

## THE DUO WORLD

**Samkit Jain (5 B.A. Eco.Hons.)**

Two huge rocks falling from the sky,  
All animals thought that they would die .

But Almighty had time to listen to their plea,  
Napoleon and Snowball decided to land on the sea.

The two giants introduced themselves with huge roars,  
This was the first time earthlings saw two dinosaurs.

That day the world was divided into two,  
Snowball the leader of west, Napoleon the leader of east.

The land belonged to all animals in the west,  
Napoleon decided to keep the rest.

In the reign of snowball, all animals earned their surplus, not much had to be paid in terms of taxes,  
Napoleon found this ideology unscrupulous .

Prices were determined by the forces of demand and supply in the west, Napoleon decided to keep all the profits in his nest.  
Napoleon planned to distribute income with all,  
Prices will fluctuate only and only by his call.

Western governance had almost no role in the matters of the general public, Napoleon thought that controlling would help  
East to grow.

Everything was perfect in the mighty kingdom of snowball, except some animals were too rich beasts, others decided to  
move towards the east!



## STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT

### Priyank Nagpal (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)

The Department of Economics, CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Delhi NCR is a nurturing ground for young professionals to adept, adapt and adopt the field of economics with research being its focus. We provide a pedestal where students interested in the field of economic research, policymaking and development can get a first-hand experience to learn and grow while trailing down the path of excellence and service. In June 2021, Priyank Nagpal from BSc Economics honours wrote a research paper titled 'Religious Deline: Opportunity Cost of Economic Growth' has been published as a chapter in an edited book named 'Economism: Volume 2'. The feat of the individual is a source of pride for our department and we express our heartiest congratulations for the same. We seek to strive to motivate students to enlighten the world with their knowledge, understanding and interpretation of the discipline and society.

#### Chapter – 8

##### Religious Deline: Opportunity Cost of Economic Growth

By : Mr Priyank Nagpal

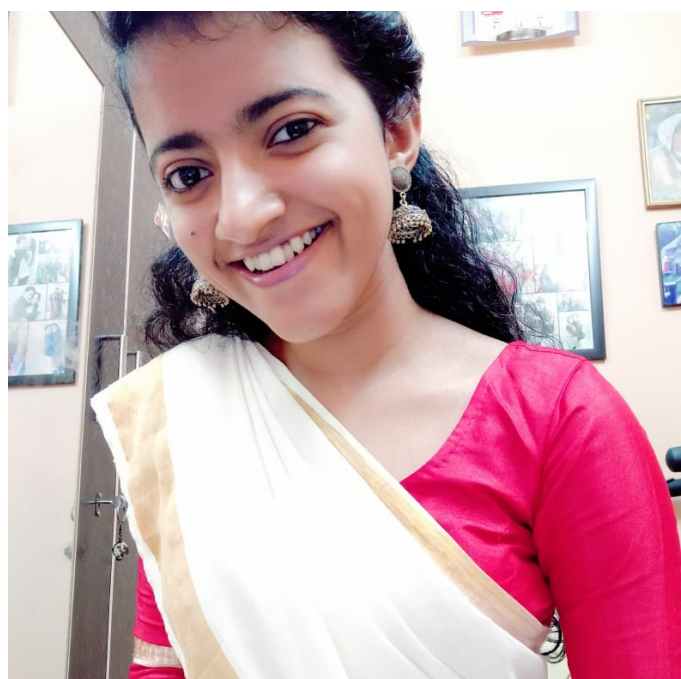
Department of Economics, School of Humanities and Social Science , CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Delhi NCR Campus

#### Abstract

Since the dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the world has experienced an exponential rise in Economic growth. Economic growth is defined as a price attuned increase in the market value of the goods and services estimated over a period of time for an Economy. Like any other commodity of Economic significance, Economic growth also has opportunity costs associated with it. According to a report by [colinmathers](#) (2020), during the last 2 decades, the frequency of irreligion (atheists and non-religious) has increased by over 30%, which is considered to be the highest reise ever witnessed on the face of the earth. Quoting; Croucher, S., Zeng, C., Rahmani, D., &Sommier, M.(2017), religion and culture are inseparable. Since a Nation's culture is an integral element of its Economy (Huntington, S.P.,1996). The question that arises is if Religious Decline is an opportunity cost of Economic growth. The current study aims to primarily address the given question by undergoing a rigorous analysis based on secondary data collected from various publications of the central and local government; research journals; newspapers; the research has also considered reports prepared by research scholars, universities, etc. The researcher also aims to unwind the relationship between the reverse effect of how religiosity affects aggregate economic performance.

**Key words:** Economic growth, religiosity, religious practices, opportunity cost, economic performance.

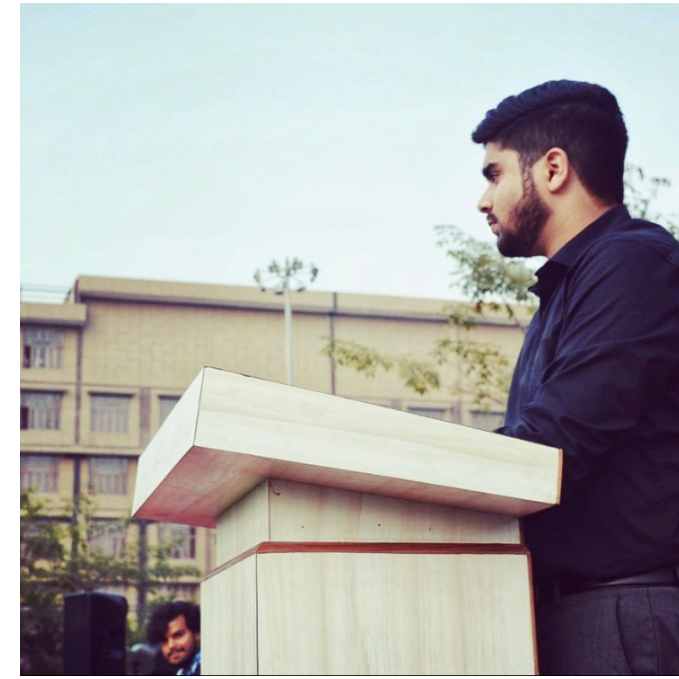
## CONGRATULATIONS!



**Praisy Joseph (5 B.A. Eco. Hons.)**  
SWO – Natyarpana  
(Student Leader)



**Rashi Trivedi (5 B.A. Eco. Hons.)**  
SWO – Archives  
(Student Leader)



**Harsh Gaur (5 B.A. Eco. Hons.)**  
DEBSOC – Debate Society  
(Sudent Leader)



**Samkit Jain (5 B.A. Eco. Hons.)**  
CSA – Drishti  
(Student Leader)



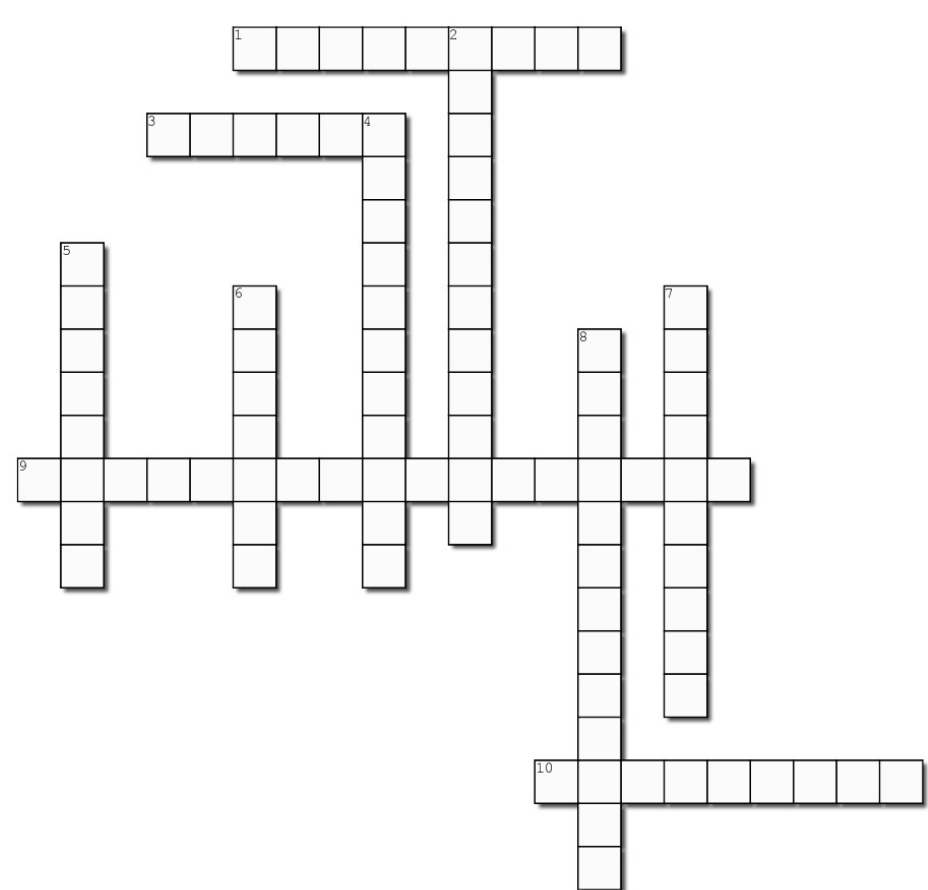
**Priyank Nagpal (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)**  
CSA – AHTC  
(Student Co – Leader)



**Shubhangi Kejriwal (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)**  
CSA – Maithri  
(Student Co – Leader)



# CROSSWORDS



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

**Across**

- 1. Author of 'The Wealth of Nations.'
- 3. Classical economists preferred monetary policy measures over
- 9. Term used by Adam Smith in place of capitalism
- 10. Theory based on the assumption that workers are paid wages out of a predetermined fund of wealth

**Down**

- 2. Policy designed to maximize exports and minimize imports for an economy, also promoting imperialism, tariffs and subsidies
- 4. Free-market capitalism that opposes government intervention
- 5. According to the world population review, the country with the most economic freedom in 2021
- 6. Heart of capitalism according to Smith
- 7. An economic system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit
- 8. Unintended social benefits brought about by individuals acting in their own self-interests

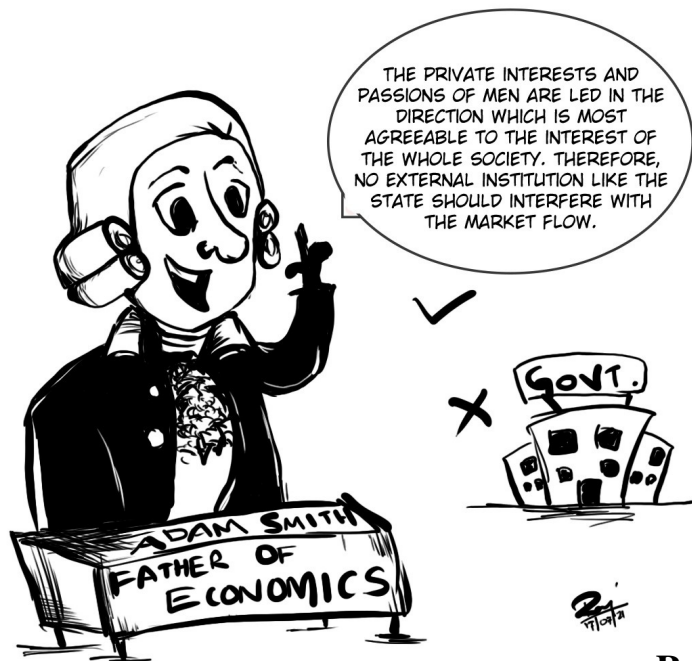
Nainika Singh  
(3 B.Sc. Eco Hons.)

# DID YOU KNOW?

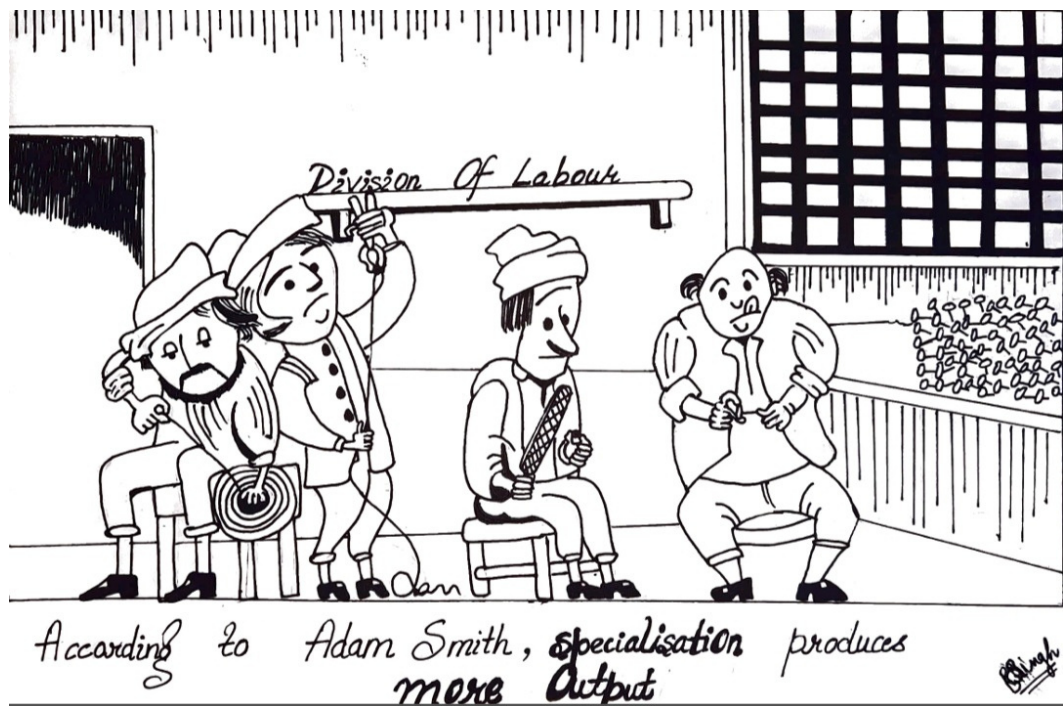
- Economics was originally called ‘political economy’:** Thanks to neoclassical schools of economics ‘political economics’ was being called ‘economics’, as they wanted the subject to become a matter of pure science.
- Britain and the US invented protectionism, not free trade:** They both started the trade in order to protect their own manufacturers from the superior foreign traders.
- Free trade first spread mostly through un-free means:** Colonisation was the obvious route to unfree free trade as the colonial masters forced the subjugated countries to open up their trade completely. But even many non-colonized countries were forced to adopt free trade.
- The Nobel Prize in Economics is not a real Nobel Prize:** Economics prize was established by the Swedish central bank (Sveriges Riksbank) in 1968 (unlike the other nobel prizes which were established according to Alfred Nobel’s will), and is thus officially called the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.
- Capitalism did best between the 1950s and the 1970s, an era of high regulation and high taxes:** As one would hear about the economic highs and lows with growing economic taxes, the so called advanced capitalist economies were in their prime during the 1950s and the 1970s.

Raj Srivastava  
(3 B.Sc. Eco Hons.)

# CARTOONING

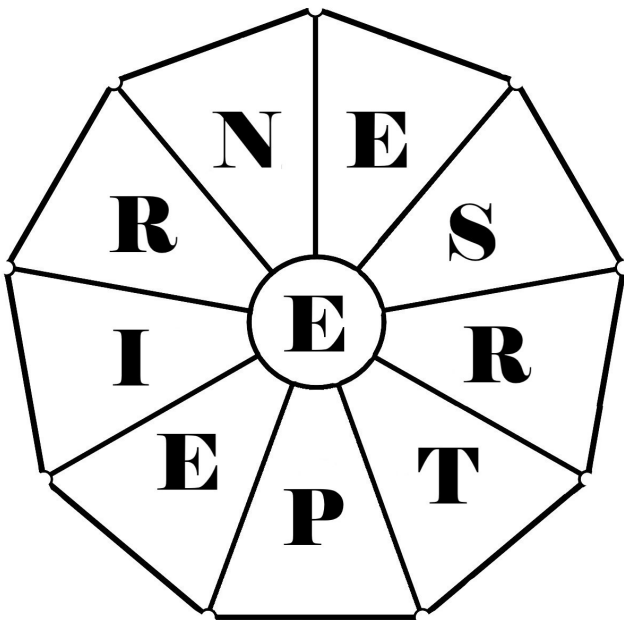


Raj Srivastava  
(3 BSc. Eco Hons.)



Bhavya Singh  
(3 B.Sc. Eco Hons.)

# SPELLATHON



**Spellathon Rules/Instructions**

- Form as many words you can of four or more letters from the given letters relating to the
- economy.
- In making a word, a letter can be used as many times as it appears in the puzzle.
- Each word must contain the central letter and there should be at least one word comprising all
- the letters.
- Plurals, foreign words and proper nouns are not allowed.

**Rate Yourself**

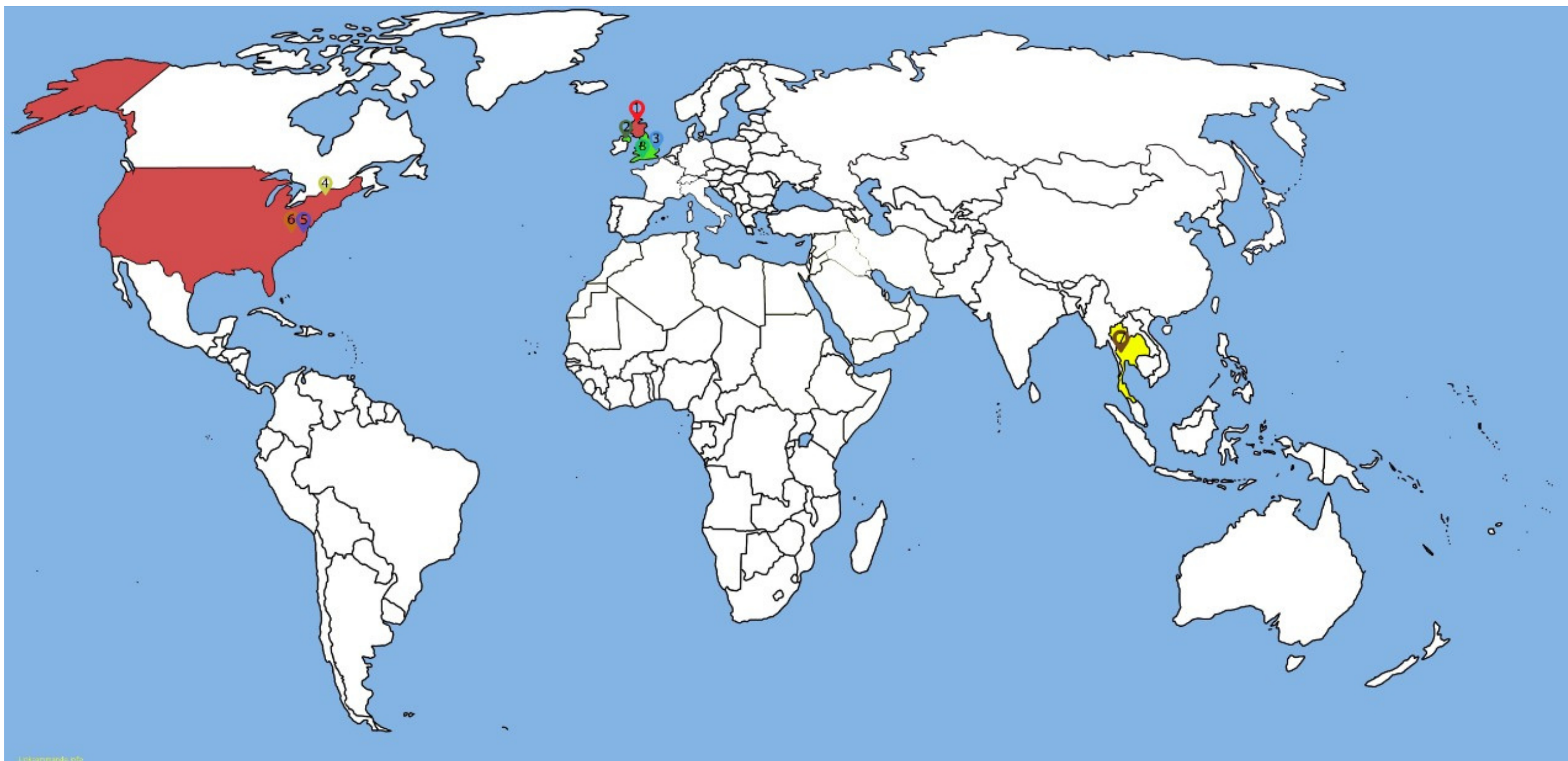
- 5-7 (Average)
- 8-11 (Good)
- 12+ (Outstanding)

Answer key for the puzzles would be uploaded on 'OIKOS'  
Instagram Handle in a week

Sahaj  
(3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)



# ECO-CHRONICLE



## ECONOMICS EVENTS ACROSS THE GLOBE

Jahanvi Priya (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)  
Navaneeth Narayanan (5 B.A. Eco Hons.)  
Keerthana Vineed (5 B.A. Eco Hons.)

### 1. Birthday: Adam Smith (June 16 1723)

Adam Smith (16 June 1723 – 17 July 1790) was a Scottish economist, philosopher, moral philosopher, pioneer of political economy, and a key figure during the Scottish Enlightenment. Also known as "The Father of Economics" and "The Father of Capitalism", Smith wrote two classic works, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* (1759) and *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (1776). The latter is considered as his magnum opus and the first modern work of economics.

### 2. The Credit Crisis (June 8, 1772)

In the mid-1760s the British Empire had accumulated an enormous amount of wealth through its colonial possessions and trade. This created an aura of over optimism and a period of rapid credit expansion by many British banks. The hype came to an abrupt end on June 8, 1772, when Alexander Fordyce fled to France to escape his debt repayments. The news quickly spread and triggered a banking panic in England before the crisis spread to the rest of Europe.

### 3. Birthday: John Maynard Keynes (June 5 1883)

JM Keynes (5 June 1883 – 21 April 1946) was an early 20th-century British economist, known as founding father of macroeconomics and the father of Keynesian economics. His work, 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money' (1936), became a benchmark for future economic thought. He criticized then prevailing idea that free markets would provide full employment as long as workers were flexible in their wage demands. Keynes proposed demand-side solutions to recessionary periods. He emphasized the intervention of government in economic processes for battling unemployment, underemployment, and low economic demand.

### 4. UN Bretton Woods Conference (July 1 1944 – July 22 1944)

In July 1944 delegates from 44 countries met for the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, USA. The conference aimed to create the framework for post-war international economic cooperation and reconstruction. The intellectual leaders at the conference were JM Keynes, and Harry Dexter White. The conference resulted in the formation of two institutions: the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

### 5. World Bank Established (July 1944)

The World Bank was created at the Bretton Woods Conference. The World Bank is based in Washington DC. The intention behind the formation of the World Bank was to provide temporary loans to low-income countries that could not obtain loans commercially. Its main function is giving financing, advice, and research to developing nations to aid their economic advancement. The bank predominantly acts as an organization that attempts to fight poverty by offering developmental assistance to middle- and low-income countries.

### 6. Formation of International Monetary Fund (July 1944)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international financial institution, headquartered in Washington, D.C., consisting of 190 countries working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world. Formed in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference, it came into formal existence in December 27 1945 with 29 member countries with the goal of reconstructing the international monetary system. It now plays a central role in the management of balance of payments difficulties and international financial crises.

### 7. The Asian Financial Crisis (July 1997)

The Asian financial crisis, also called the "Asian Contagion," was a sequence of currency devaluations and other events that began in the summer of 1997 and spread through many Asian markets. The currency markets first failed in Thailand as the result of the government's decision to no longer peg the local currency to the U.S. dollar. It then spread to the rest of East Asia and its trading partners. In July 1997 the Thai government had to abandon its fixed exchange rate against the U.S.

### 8. United Kingdom European Union membership referendum (June 23 2016)

The United Kingdom European Union membership referendum, commonly referred to as the EU referendum or the Brexit referendum, took place on 23 June 2016 in the United Kingdom and Gibraltar to ask the electorate whether the country should remain a member of, or leave, the European Union. The British voted in a general election to exit the European Union. This action became known as "Brexit," the portmanteau for "Britain's exit" from the European Union.



## EVENT HEADLINES

### QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (QIP)

Vanshika Choudhary (3 B.A. EPS)

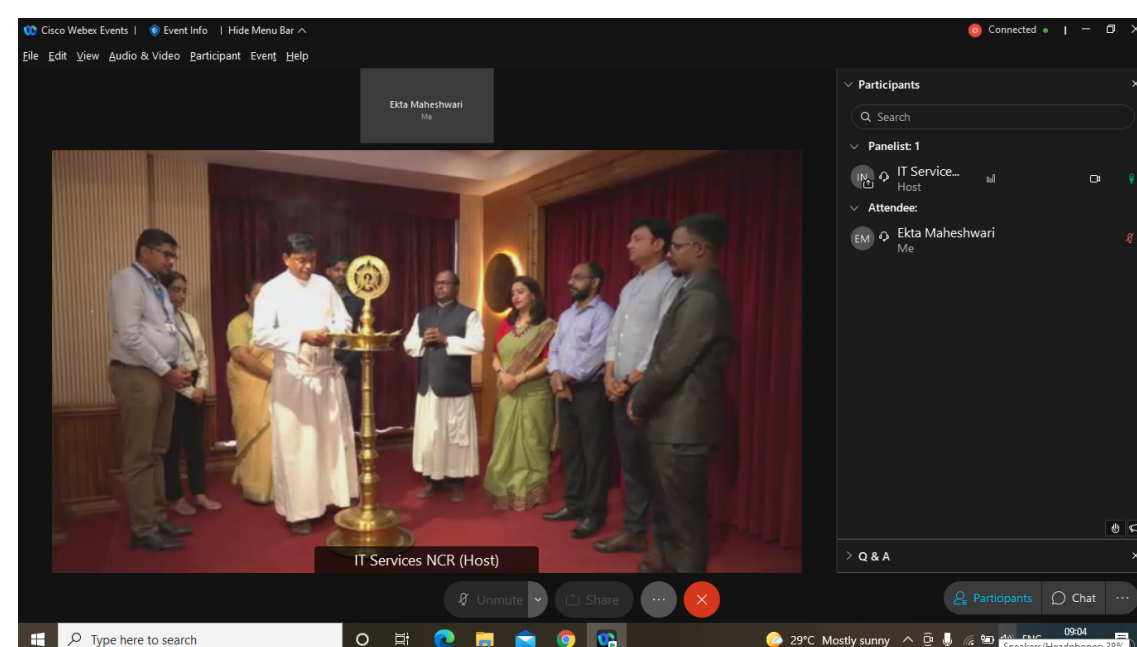
School of Commerce, Finance and Accountancy, Department of Economics and Department of Languages, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Delhi NCR jointly organized Quality Improvement Program (QIP) from 7 June to 13 June, 21. The theme of the program was “Reflections on Revised Bloom Autonomy and Intellectual Property Rights and its Application”. The event was held online through the WebEx platform, and the link for the same was sent to participants beforehand on a priority basis. The main objective of the QIP was to present a broad view of the Revised Bloom Autonomy, its important components, and impart basic knowledge to the participants about the concept of IPR. The statutory procedures prescribed under IPR laws in India and some aspects of Patents and Copyright were also discussed. The session commenced with the opening note of QIP, welcome note, and introduction of the speaker by the respective faculty members. The first speaker of the session, Dr. Anil K. Nayak, Assistant Professor, Department of Languages, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), Delhi NCR explained Revised Bloom autonomy, a model used to express the level of expertise required to achieve each measurable student outcome. The second speaker, Dr. Parvez Kudrolli, Principal Associate, Khurana and Khurana talked about Intellectual Property rights and the importance of their law and application. The last speaker of the event Mr. Govind Sharma, I.P.R. Consultant, and Trainer emphasized Procedures related to patent and their commercialization. There were Question and answer rounds between the speakers and the faculties throughout the days, which made the session more interactive and interesting. The session was finally concluded on the last day of QIP by a vote of thanks by Dr. Anjim Sabiha.



### INAUGURAL SESSION OF ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22

Vanshika Choudhary (3 B.A. EPS)

The inaugural session of the academic year 2021-22 commenced at sharp 9:00 a.m. on July 12, 2021. Attendance was mandatory for all undergraduate and postgraduate students. Everybody was informed about the event two days ahead of time. The event commenced with the lighting of the lamp, followed by a prayer service and the reading of several scriptures from holy books. Succeeding the prayer, Rev. Father Viju addressed the faculty members and all the students. The primary concerns of his deliverance included vaccination, tentative exam dates, and the discussion of the academic calendar. Keeping the pandemic situation in mind, Father advised everyone to get vaccinated as soon as possible. Father emphasized the significance of vaccination, as it will be fairly secure for everybody to return to college we are all if properly vaccinated. Furthermore, Father brought this academic year's theme, into everybody's notice, i.e., Servant Leadership, in which the goal of the leader is to serve, is quite distinct from traditional leadership. During this session, an annual CHRIST magazine was also inaugurated. In addition, Father informed us that the academic coordinators of the Language department and the Economics department are changed. Previous coordinators demonstrated extreme dedication, enthusiasm, and zeal in their work. In his oration, Father enunciated that, just like last year, several programs and events are planned for this year as well. And the authority will try their best and will do everything in their power to organize and initiate all of their lined-up events. A lot used to happen in college when classes were held off-campus. Events, programs, and celebrations, among other things. Our faculties work extremely hard in online classes to provide us with a variety of courses and internships, in preparing lectures and presentations for online classes. The session was concluded by CHRIST anthem. It lifted everyone's spirits and created a sense of jubilation.





# HUMANS OF CHRIST

## DREAM, DEDICATION & DISCIPLINE

Anoushka Parijat Rudra (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)

Dance enriches and enlightens both the dancer and its connoisseurs. It has the spontaneity and vivacity of a river that can't be captivated in time and space as our dance teacher Mr Nanda's story testifies. As a Keralite, born and raised in Delhi in a cultural atmosphere, Mr Nanda had schooling at the Kerala School, which laid the foundation of a holistic education while nurturing his love for dance. He received his initial training at the Shamak Davar's academy and qualified for the advanced batches, but he chose to discontinue. He said he did not feel satisfied because of the limited scope of individual growth there. Later Mr Nanda trained under Guru Santosh Nair, a disciple of the legendary Uday Shankar. Dance disciplines and broadens our minds to a lifelong dedication while enabling us to embrace what is exotic and distant on par with what is indigenous and local. As a contemporary dancer specialising in & 'Mayur Bhanj Chau', he performed in multiple national and international events, including the coveted French Festival in Scotland. Mr Nanda's family includes his parents, wife and his younger brother, also a Kathak teacher. He is a disciplinarian, yet he is generously appreciative of his disciplined and hardworking student members of 'Natyarpana'. He recounts his first day stating he was awed by the big auditorium and the sprawling campus with the garden. Mr Nanda says the pandemic has limited his approach but continues his pursuit to advance his learning and passion for teaching dance. He acknowledges the support of the teachers and the fathers.



## DREAM BIG FOR A NEW BEGINNING

Aishwa Patnaik (3 B.Sc. Eco. Hons.)

A few days ago, I was very excited and nervous at the same time, having received the honour to interview our inspiring staff member of the Office of Examination, Mr. Lawrence sir. Sir hails from Nagina, a town in Uttar Pradesh. His family consists of his father, mother and his younger sister. On the academic front, sir completed his Bachelors in CME and Master's Degree in Computer Science from CHRIST University. Currently, he is pursuing his PhD from CHRIST. He received a lot of support and motivation from his parents during his long educational venture and also considers them as his best friends in life. Moving from a small town to a metropolitan city, Bengaluru, initially sir faced difficulties in adapting to the significant changes taking place around him but the beautiful campus culture of CHRIST enabled him to explore himself, gain valuable experience and knowledge, and test his limitations. As an enthusiastic Christite, he went on to become the Class Representative, the University Council member and a core committee member of a National Level IT Fest. As a staff member, his aim is to help students and bring about progress in them. He is immensely grateful to Father Viju and Father Sunny for their immeasurable support and guidance. Sir, mentioned that his memorable day at CHRIST was his day of joining the campus. When asked about how the examinations will be conducted in the upcoming months, sir said that there is no clarity as of now but, the mode of examination will depend upon the orders and guidelines of the government. However, the reopening of the college will also depend on the number of students who got vaccinated. While monitoring the students during online exams, he observed the absence of ethics and honesty. Sure, decent marks can fetch us happiness and it can make our parents proud but, wouldn't it be superficial and temporary? Wrongfully scoring marks will lead us nowhere. On the other hand, diligence, morals, and hard work will help us in achieving our goals. There are very few who dare to dream, fewer who dare to complete it and hardly anyone who gets to live it and Lawrence sir, right here and right now is amongst those very few. We hope that this journey of his inspires you all to dare to dream too!

