



Editorial...

I am pleased to express that the department has made sincere efforts to provide quality articles by promoting the writing skills of students and staff members, also aims at inculcating research habits among students. With this intention, the department has been bringing out the News letter from the past 10 years. This is the Eighteenth issue of **Kautilya** getting released at the weekly assembly. Publication of the articles and other features in the Newsletter is one of the regular academic exercises which the department is intended to do on regular basis.

At the outset, am thankful for the opportunity to continue as an editor for the Dept. News Letter **Kautilya**, and am happy to state that the very purpose of this Newsletter is to provide updated information about the ongoing changes and current economic events taking place in the Indian economy to the targeted audience of the college.

This issue contains articles on current Economic topics and problems as a regular feature and consists of articles like, Mysore in the Global Market: GI tags, Helicopter Parenting also includes the Reports on Visit to Rail Museum- Mysuru, Study visit to IISc, Bengaluru and Photos of National Level Seminar as a highlighting feature, organized jointly by the Departments of History, Economics and Geography in association with IQAC, SBRR, Mahajana First Grade College

The main aim of the Newsletter is to provide a platform to both staff and students to exhibit their views on current economic issues through their creative writings in the form of articles and write ups. The Readers are free to express their opinions and suggestions with respect to the quality of the reports and articles contributed by the students of Economics.

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Visit to Rail Museum- Mysuru

The Department of Economics had arranged a field visit on 21.02.2024 to Rail museum, Mysuru. where all the students reached the venue around 3.10 pm. it was very fascinating with our friends and teachers to know about our railway system. It was very interesting to know that the Indian Railways came into existence long back in 1853 on 16th April. It's first passenger train ran between Mumbai's Bosi Bandar to Thane covering 34 kilometres. The train was operated by three locomotives.

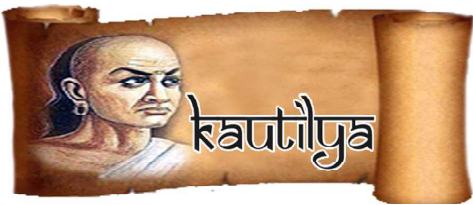
The Railway has its 'Subhankar' named Bholu' an elephant dressed as a railway guard which was created in 2022 by the National Institution of Design on the eve of 150th Anniversary of railways. Railways officially accepted the cheerful, ethical, responsible sincere and stable elephant artwork as its Mascot in 2003.

Museum has a canteen to serve the people with variety of dishes and looked like a train by inside but it was a cafe. Besides, we came across that the first railway workshop of the British government was established at Jabalpur near Bihar. It was established before Indian Independence in 1862. The place gradually turned into one of the India's important Central Industrial units, with Icon and stool rolling mills and more. It created a great opportunity to collect all needy and useful information along with my classmates.

The miniature rail road model depicting replica of Mysuru railway station and twin girder bridges of river Kaveri at Srirangapatna appeared to be quite fascinating. There was also a rosewood pillar which was collected from Srirangapatna, old railway station, it was more than 100 years old. It is said that Mysuru railway Museum was setup in the year 1979. The restoration and expansion of the museum has been done with passion and pride by team of Mysuru Railway Division.

The museum has something for all ages be it rail enthusiast, an eager harmer or a wide eyed child. Attempting to give visitors an immersive experience. In addition, it contains, among other things, real exhibits of steam ear, inspection coaches, Maharani salon, watch tower, track and signal gallery rare collection of photographs, reference library and a toy train is the added attraction for the visitors.

The Mysuru rail museum is Indian Railways contribution to the glorious city of Mysuru and is dedicated to its people and all those who flock to visit it. We thoroughly enjoyed and carried a bag full of experience with everlasting memories. We were also informed and guided about the reason why Rail Museum has a historical perspective and come into existence in October 1979. It is none other than the president of India Shri V.V.Giri, while laying the foundation for National Rail transport museum in Delhi said decided to launch this in mysuru.



The most interesting part was to know about the evolution of Indian Railways Logo. The Logo symbolises the rich history of Indian Railways in the heritage city of Mysuru. The meter gauge steam loco chugging onwards from the iconic clock tower to the Mysuru railway station, which was built in the Indo saracenic style, evokes warm sense of Nostalgia.

The museum also had environmental friendly features. The museum is spread over 3.1 acres of land in which 0.285 acres is built up area and 2.815 acres is left for open space.

The museum is built with interesting contemporary spatial design to highlight the beautiful collection of vintage exhibits. Sriranga pavilion is designed with a triangular projection which not only adds to the aesthetic value also allows sufficient natural light.

The museum also has smart and green initiatives and has 90.8% green cover. There are 190 trees and 1.08 acres of lawn. The large parts of the building have been laid with 'Athangudi' handmade hits to promote and nurture local small scale industries. There was also a tower built for aerial views of Mysuru City and Museum.

There was also a toy train which was major attraction for all the visitors. It travels in a circular path with a clear visibility of all outdoor exhibits. It runs through a green tunnel and has a level crossing in its way. It is run by a diesel engine and had four coaches, all of us travelled and had great time in train. There was also a Audio Visual Theatre which displayed videos of history of Indian railways, it was also liked by many of us.

- Sindushree P K
II Sem. BA (ES)

HELICOPTER PARENTING

'Helicopter parenting,' or 'cosseting parenting,' is the term often used in the media to describe a form of hyper-parenting, where parents discourage a child's independence by being too involved and paying extremely close attention to their life. A Helicopter parent is a parent who pays extremely close attention to a child's or children's experiences and problems, particularly at educational institutions. Helicopter parents are so named because, like helicopters, they "hover overhead", overseeing every aspect of their child's life constantly. A helicopter parent is also known to strictly supervise their children in all aspects of their lives, including in social interactions.

The effects of helicopter parenting have become a subject of fascination for scientists and parents alike. While there are no doubt benefits to being one hundred percent focused on your child, more and more research is proving the negative effects of helicopter parenting, and it's not hard to see why. Helicopter parents hinder their child's chances of being independent by continuously trying to solve their child's problems for them, causing their children end up incapable of making the decisions for themselves. The sad part is that

helicopter parents may not be aware of how they deprive their child of valuable life lessons, nor how they are hindering their growth?

Research has found that kids raised by intrusive helicopter parents tend to be a meaner or hostile towards other kids. As a response to extreme parental control, kids act out and assert their dominance to regain power over their lives. As such, they tend to become irritable and less patient when faced with having to relate well with peers. Though, the negative effects of helicopter parenting go far beyond behavior, they affect brain development to the prefrontal cortex which is the part of our brain that makes decisions, controls the brain's amygdala or 'fight or flight response.' When kids feel anxiety, their amygdalae are in control making them feel helpless and overwhelmed. These such responses are what prevent kids from wanting to figure things out on their own.

Even a child well into their teen years could be hindered in their ability to develop problem-solving and decision-making skills because of helicopter parenting. 'It's a learning time. You have to learn from



experience,' explains Frances Jensen, co-author of *The Teenage Brain*, told the Huffington Post. 'I think parents should make sure they stay out of the day-to-day trial and error, because your kid is going to need to use that experience to learn when to take a risk and when not to take a risk.'

Having obstacles to overcome is what helps children to build resilience, to develop coping skills to deal with things that are difficult. As they get older, they're able to say, when facing a challenge, "Well I got through that so I can probably get through this." Children need to learn through trial and error i.e., this worked, and this didn't work. Though this is sometimes difficult for parents to deal with, because, of course they don't want to see their children suffer at all, with no suffering, you build no skills.

Eventually an overprotected child will grow into an adult and face adult problems: "I'm having trouble getting a job." "I didn't get accepted to that program I wanted." "That guy didn't ask me to marry him." Whatever it is, if you have no ideas for coping with disappointment, for struggling and persevering, then you're in trouble. I believe that kind of lack of resilience, which is the feeling of being overwhelmed as an adult and unable to cope, often ends in depression.

Another problem is that parents often want to enjoy childhood all over again through the eyes of their kids. Again, I'm sympathetic, but when parents blur the boundaries, because it's fun to sort of be a teen again, it can lead to over-identification. Parents want to make it as enjoyable as possible for both of them: so, parents want to ensure that their son or daughter enjoys pleasures they were denied and has successes that they didn't have the first time around. But when parents become invested that way, they over take it, they don't really let their children own their own accomplishments, keeping them all to themselves. So,

the child doesn't end up feeling that whatever they did, they really accomplished. And again, they're

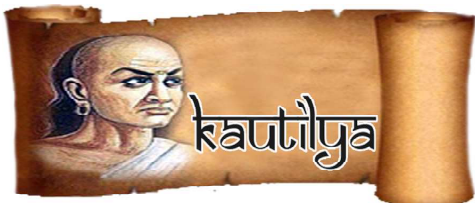
robbed of the feeling that they have the equipment to manage any tasks in the future. Some factors which may play a role in helicopter parenting include the following. Anxiety; parents may be anxious about their children's safety or success. In some parents, this anxiety may be because of a history of childhood trauma.

Parenting style; a 2014 study found that authoritarian parents and those who want their children to conform are more likely to be helicopter parents. Stressful environments and peer pressure; research published in 2014 found a link between dysfunctional family environments and helicopter parenting, parents may also feel pressured to conform to their peers' parenting style based on what parents around them are saying. Identity; some parents derive a sense of identity or purpose from their children's achievements.

This can damage the parent-child relationship and may also cause helicopter parenting. Competitive environments; parents whose children attend competitive schools or who live in neighborhoods that demand high achievement may attempt to help their children succeed through an intrusive, controlling parenting style. Different regions, religions, and other cultural milieus have different parenting norms. Social norms; some cultures encourage a highly involved parenting style.

It's natural as a parent to be tempted to make life easier for kids, however struggling is both necessary and beneficial. Showing their kids that they too struggle, can also teach them valuable lessons about resilience and even set them up for future success. I would like to conclude by saying that as a parent, they should take care of their child as well as let their child socialize with others. They should create an environment for their children in such a way that they could move on with confidence to achieve the desired results.

- Siri
VI Sem BA-ES



Mysore in the Global Market: GI tags.

Mysore, a city known for its rich cultural heritage and historical significance, has made its mark on the global market with the prestigious GI tag.

A GI tag refers to a Geographical Indication. To put it simply, it comprises a sign or even a name of a product or range of products specific to a particular geographical location. The location could be out of a city, region or area, and country. The aim is to preserve the unique identity of the place in relation to the product that has been passing down from one generation to another. In all, 42 products from Karnataka have got the GI tag and of that 18 are from Mysuru. Though 18 products are identified from Mysuru, some of them face extinction including Mysore Mallige and Betel Leaf.

One of the most famous products associated with Mysore is Mysore Silk, which has been granted the GI tag. Mysore Silk is known for its exquisite craftsmanship, fine texture, and intricate designs. The GI tag has not only protected the authenticity of Mysore Silk but has also boosted its global recognition, making it a sought-after fabric in the fashion industry.

Mysore Sandalwood, another product with a GI tag, holds a special place in the global market. The unique fragrance and quality of Mysore Sandalwood have made it highly desirable for perfumes, incense, and skincare products. The GI tag has ensured that only genuine Mysore Sandalwood is used, preserving its exclusivity and market value.

Mysore Mallige, a fragrant jasmine flower, holds a special place in the hearts of people around the world. With its delicate petals and captivating aroma, Mysore Mallige has been bestowed with the GI tag, ensuring its authenticity and protecting its unique characteristics.

Another delectable delight from Mysore is the famous Mysore Pak. This mouthwatering sweet treat,

made from ghee, sugar, and gram flour, has gained popularity not only in India but also in various corners of the globe. The GI tag has provided assurance to consumers that they are savoring the genuine Mysore Pak, crafted with love and care.

Nanjungud Banana, a unique variety of banana cultivated in the region surrounding Mysore, has also received the GI tag. Known for its distinct taste and nutritional properties, Nanjungud Banana has gained popularity both domestically and internationally, with the GI tag ensuring its origin and quality. Mysore Beetal Leaf, traditionally used for chewing purposes, has also been recognized with the GI tag. This vibrant green leaf is known for its refreshing flavor and medicinal properties, making it a high demand commodity in various cultural practices and ceremonies.

Lastly, Mysore's traditional paintings, known for their intricate designs and vibrant colors, have been granted the GI tag as well. These artistic masterpieces reflect the rich cultural heritage of Mysore and have garnered attention from art enthusiasts worldwide. The GI tag has not only protected Mysore's traditional products but has also opened up new avenues for economic growth and tourism. It has created opportunities for local artisans, farmers, and entrepreneurs to showcase their skills and products on a global platform.

In conclusion, the GI tag has played a pivotal role in placing Mysore's products on the global map. From the enchanting Mysore Mallige to the delectable Mysore Pak, the exquisite Mysore Silk, and the unique Nanjungud Banana, each product carries the essence of Mysore's rich heritage. The GI tag has not only protected their originality but has also opened doors for international recognition.

- Khushi K Samani
IV Sem BA (HE)



Field Visit to IISc, Bangalore

On Saturday, the 24th of February 2024, students from the Department of Science and Economics and Geography of SBRR Mahajana FGC embarked on a captivating field visit to the prestigious Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore. Our journey commenced from Mysore promptly at 7:00 AM, with all three departments eagerly anticipating the enriching experience that awaited us.

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) in Bangalore has around 40 departments spanning various fields of science, engineering, management, and design. These departments cover a wide range of disciplines, including physics, chemistry, biology, computer science, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, aerospace engineering, materials science, management studies, and more. Each department focuses on research, teaching, and innovation in its respective area of expertise.

Arriving at IISc around 11:00 AM, we were greeted with a warm welcome and began our day with a light breakfast, preparing ourselves for an insightful exploration of one of the country's premier institutions. The campus exuded an aura of excellence, and we were excited to delve into the world of cutting-edge research and academia.

Throughout the day, we traversed through various departments, marveling at their state-of-the-art facilities and engaging with knowledgeable faculty members. From the Department of Earth Sciences to Mathematics, Neuroscience, Aerospace, and beyond, each encounter provided us with a deeper understanding of the diverse fields of study housed within IISc. The passion and dedication of the researchers and scholars we met left a profound impression on us,

inspiring us to pursue our academic endeavors with renewed vigor.

As the day progressed, we immersed ourselves in stimulating discussions, gaining valuable insights into the latest advancements and breakthroughs in our respective fields of interest. The interdisciplinary nature of IISc fostered an environment of collaboration and innovation, igniting our curiosity and fueling our aspirations for the future.

After a fulfilling day of exploration, we bid farewell to IISc and commenced our journey back to Mysore at 9:30 PM, reflecting on the myriad experiences and knowledge gained throughout the day. Despite the fatigue, our hearts were full, grateful for the opportunity to witness firsthand the excellence and brilliance that define IISc.

Our visit to IISc, Bangalore, was a truly enlightening and memorable experience. From the state-of-the-art facilities to the passionate faculty and groundbreaking research, every aspect of our visit reinforced our belief in the power of education and exploration. We return to SBRR Mahajana FGC with a renewed sense of purpose and determination, eager to apply the insights gained from our visit to our academic pursuits. We extend our heartfelt gratitude to the faculty and staff of IISc for their hospitality and generosity, and we look forward to future collaborations and endeavors that will further enrich our academic journey.

- Rakshitha J
VI Sem (HE)



India the only Bright spot?

Amid the global crisis and rising inflation, India has managed to achieve a significant decrease in its retail inflation, which dipped to 4.25% in May 2023, the lowest in 25 months, compared to 7.04% in May 2022. This decline is a positive sign for India as it faces lower inflation while many other emerging economies, such as Argentina with 98%, Turkey with 50%, Iran with 42%, and Egypt with 21%, are grappling with much higher inflation rates, making the cost of living relatively high in these countries.

The second indicator, India's factory output measured using the index of industrial output, rebounded from a low of 1.1% in March 2023 to 4.2% in April 2023. This represents a significant increase for India, especially considering it was in a negative growth phase, with a -4% in October 2022. In comparison, China's industrial output increased to 5.6% in April 2023, although market expectations were higher. The pace of China's industrial recovery might not be as fast as expected, but it does present an opportunity for the for other countries specially India with the increasing trajectory of economic growth.

India's economic prospects are closely tied to the actions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Lowering interest rates to make loans cheaper could stimulate economic growth, but the RBI appears hesitant to do so, likely due to the current inflation rate of 4.25%. The RBI's upper tolerance level for inflation is 6%, so it may wait for a sustained dip below 4% before considering interest rate cuts. Additionally, the RBI is monitoring the actions of the US federal Reserve, which is currently hiking interest rates, and this may influence their decisions.

India's low chances of recession, close to 0%, stand in contrast to the situation in developed countries like Germany which had two quarters of negative GDP, the UK with 75% chances of recession, New Zealand with 70% chances, the US, Australia, and Canada, which face varying degrees of recession risk. The present figures are giving the clear picture that the developed world is not out of the woods but India appears to be safe. But how did India buck the global trend? Not one reason can be pointed but it's a combination of many policies.

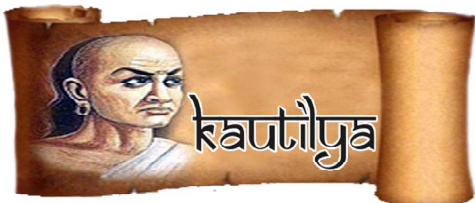
Several factors have contributed to India's resilience in the face of global challenges. These include:

1. Access to affordable crude oil from Russia, which has helped keep energy costs in check.
2. Government policies such as free food distribution and loan concessions that have provided support to the population during the pandemic.
3. Increased investment in various sectors, promoting economic growth.
4. The adoption of a cashless approach, which has been instrumental in controlling inflation and facilitating financial transactions.

In conclusion, India's economic performance amidst the global crisis can be attributed to a combination of factors, including favorable international conditions, government policies, and technological advancements. This unique combination has allowed India to stand out as a bright spot in an uncertain global economy.

- Rakshitha J

VI Sem BA (HE)



Why are the farmers' protesting in India??

The farmers' protest has emerged as a significant movement challenging agricultural policy in India. Importantly this ongoing farmers' protest in Delhi has been making headlines for over a year now. These protests, primarily led by farmers from the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, are centered around the borders of the Indian Capital. Farmers' of these states are against three new agricultural laws passed by the Indian government in September 2020. The farmers have several reviews regarding these new laws. They fear that the laws will destroy the existing agricultural system. One of the main concerns is that the laws will abolish the minimum support price (MSP) system, which guarantees farmers a minimum price for their crops and a protection net for the farming class.

The three controversial laws are as below:

The farmers' produce trade and commerce (Promotion and facilitation) Act:

This law allows farmers to sell their produce outside the Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis.

The farmers (Empowerment and protection) Agreement on price assurance and farm services Act:

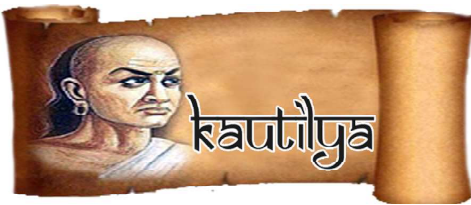
This law allows farmers to enter into contracts with agribusiness firms, processors, wholesalers, exports, large retailers for the sale of future farming produce at a pre-agreed price.

The essential commodities (Amendment) Act:

This law removes certain commodities like cereals, pulses, oil seeds, onions and potatoes from the list of essential commodities. It means that the government can regulate the production, supply and distribution of these commodities only under extraordinary circumstances such as war, famine, inflation and natural calamity.

Since the protests began, farmers have been camping at the borders of Delhi, demanding to the withdrawal of these laws. We can see the participation of farmers from all ages. As the protests continue to spread out, all eyes are on Delhi. The farmers remain very determined to continue their protests until their demands are met. In conclusion, the farmers' protest in Delhi stands as a historic event in India and it will be remembered by many for long years.

- **Harshaa A M**
IV Sem (EG)



One-Day National Level Seminar on "Advanced Research Methods & Approaches" Departments of History, Economics, Geography & Sociology - 6.3.2024

