

THE STUDENT PRESS

QUOTE

The way to get started is to quit talking and begin doing



WHY TSP?

DEAR READERS,

TSP SHORT FOR THE STUDENT PRESS NOW YOU MIGHT BE WONDERING WHAT'S THIS? THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE WHEREIN WE BRING YOUR WORDS IN FORM OF ARTICLES TO THE READERS. TSP WORKS WITH THE MOTIVE TO CREATE A PLATFORM FOR ALL THOSE ASPIRING WRITERS AND STUDENTS WHO HOLD A PASSION FOR WORDS. IF YOU FIND WORDS AS A MEDIUM OF VOICING OUT YOUR VIEWS BECAUSE WORDS HOLD THE POWER TO CHANGE THE WAY THE WORLD THINKS TSP PROVIDES YOU THE PLATFORM TO DO SO. WE BELIEVE YOUR WORDS ARE A WAY TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE READERS. WE ALWAYS WELCOME YOUR IDEAS AND REVIEWS TO HELP US IMPROVE. AND DON'T WORRY ABOUT YOUR ARTICLES BEING NOT ENOUGH OR UP TO MARK AFTERALL THE FIRST DRAFT OF EVERYTHING IS NEVER PERFECT IT'S THE PROGRESS THAT WE DO IS WHAT MATTERS.

- SHARVI SAWANT

*CHIEF EDITOR-
SHARVI SAWANT*

*CO-EDITORS-
OMKAR REDKAR,
& TEJASWINI PAWAR*



PRINCIPAL'S WORDS

DEAR STUDENTS,

I AM VERY HAPPY AND GLAD TO ANNOUNCE THAT OUR STUDENTS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF DR. (Smt.) KANCHAN FULMALI HAVE STARTED A MAGAZINE 'THE STUDENT PRESS' A VERY INNOVATIVE PROGRAM WHICH THEY HAVE TAKEN UP WITH THE HELP OF THE STUDENTS. IN THIS PANDEMIC TIMES WITH STUDENTS WORKING THROUGH ONLINE MODE THESE STUDENTS HAVE STARTED THIS E-MAGAZINE WHICH EVERYONE CAN READ ON THE COLLEGE WEBSITE. I WISH THEM ALL THE BEST AND CONGRATULATE THE TEAM LEADER AND THE STUDENT MEMBERS. AND ONCE AGAIN ALL THE BEST FOR YOUR FUTURE SUCCESS.

- DR. DNYANESHWAR. M. DOKE

CO-ORDINATOR'S WORDS

I AM SUPPORTING THE STUDENT PRESS FOR THEIR IDEA THAT THEY HAVE BROUGHT FORWARD BECAUSE EVERYONE HERE IS APPRECIATED FOR THEIR WORK. THE STUDENT PRESS IS A PLACE WHERE STUDENTS CAN WRITE WITH A OPEN MIND AND HEART THROUGH THE MAGAZINE WORDS.. THIS INITIATIVE IS NOT ONLY FOR THE DAHANUKARITES BUT FOR STUDENTS ALL OVER MUMBAI. I ASSURE YOU OF THE QUALITY FROM THE BEGINING AND WOULD PROVIDE WHATEVER YOU REQUIRE.

-DR. KANCHAN FULMALI



EK BAAT GURU KE SAATH

Hey friends and readers today for our December edition we've got our Dahanukar college's Mathematics professor Shri. Narayan M. Pagar sir. So without further ado we'll start with the interview.

How do you think your struggles helped you to reach where you are today?

--> Firstly I would like to start with saying that the struggle is inevitable, my life story isn't any different. Struggle has taught me to be hard working and resilient. The way I see life has changed completely, it has taught me to see each and every scenario with a positive mindset and how this scenario that I am faced with will help to grow as a person and as a professional.

Do you think that integrated system of learning where there are no boundaries of courses and stream is the future of Indian education system?

--> Yes, Fully agree. Through integrated learning a person would be able to pursue his hobby along with profession, say for example finance with minor in music. Through this new education policy everyone would have a chance to prove his mettle, instead of being put through same standardize process which has been conducted upto now.

What was your experience of online teaching?

--> Being a mathematics teacher my personal experience was very bad. To explain maths simply through online mode is not very effective. Board and chalk or marker and white-board is absolutely necessary to teach maths along with in person attendance of students.

There is whole disaster going on on health department examination paper leak. How badly do you think that such instances affect the whole education system?

--> It is really a sad situation that exam papers are being leaked. The one who suffers the most because of this are the hard working students. Even after clearing that exam the candidate will still lack the professional competence and capabilities to perform his attest duties with due care and diligence.

You have seen talking about depression among students. What do you think are the causes of this growing trend?

--> The cause can be pinpointed to certain following issues:

- 1)Rat Race
- 2)Immense Competition
- 3)Superficial Expectation.
- 4)Exam Testing pattern.(i.e. required to mug up simple facts which can be produced through google search)
- 5)Peer Pressure.

What message would you like to give to the students through this interview?

--> Struggle gave this small town boy confidence that nothing is impossible and everything is within grasp through sheer hardwork and dedication. If I can do it, so can anyone who has the zeal to do it. Main thing is that at the end of the day you should enjoy your studies because if you do then there is no stopping you from catapulting towards Success.

- Omkar Redkar & Sharvi Sawant



KAR HAR MAIDAN FATEH

Hey friends and readers. This month in this amazing section, we have Principal of renowned Dnyandeep College Dr Shri Umesh Kumar Bagal

1 Your college is one of the respected institutions in Ratnagiri District. So, how do you think your institute helped the society to be a better place?

First of all, I'll like to thank your press for inviting me to this interview. If overall situation of Konkan is seen, it is blessed with scenic natural beauty but in the prominently rural mountainous areas the educational facilities are also scarce. There are many parents who are first generation learners. Many students after completing their SSC or HSC, tend to migrate to urban areas for job opportunity. In this situation, to provide education to our students and to shape the immense talent in here, Dnyandeep Shikshan Prasarak Mandal has been established. To impart various courses of Commerce, B.S.C(I. T) and more importantly in English medium, this educational institute was established. The main view was to make students compatible with the global competition in the world. The problem we faced with the English medium syllabus is students were not willing to accept this and give exams in English medium. To start with, we tried to reduce this so-called phobia of students. We also started to give knowledge relating to various professional courses like CA, CMA and CS. To the cherry on top, students were also benefited with these. Our first batch student Rashmi Joysar, received a gold medal from Mumbai university. It was the first time a student from rural area became topper in Mumbai University. For this our teachers and mentor took immense of efforts. We have conducted many tests for students. In this venture, your ex-principal Madhavi Pethe ma'am and also your whole staff helped us a lot. To be specific Kanchan Ma'am, Samrat Sir, Rakesh Sir were of great help. Also, the other problem was creating awareness for girl's education. Many parents in our areas are basically farmers or service provider. So basically it created a considerable amount of difficulties. We ran various counselling programs of parents and it was a success. Now the ratio of girls to boys is more. Due to all these accomplishments, our DNYANDEEP COLLEGE is well- respected in whole Ratnagiri district.

2 With limited resources in rural areas, how do you manage to conduct education and learning process, in this Covid times?

*Firstly, the main difficulty we faced is the unavailability of laptop and mobile with students. Even if it was available, the network connectivity also posed and therefore we faced a considerable difficulty before us. To make available these resources, we appealed many social institution, private firms, some of our parents, many local mobile shops and arranged some second hand mobiles for students. In this we were able to distribute mobile to students. Jio network helped in this regard a lot as it is affordable and its connectivity was also great. So it helped a lot. But there were also many areas where connectivity was loose and this hindered learning to some scale. We made some groups of students who resides in same locality and provided them a single laptop, so they were able to continue their learning process. We also some time send our teachers to area once in a week where network is impossible to get. It also helped in doubt solving of the students. We also provided the students with the notes. So we eliminated the problem of connectivity to a greater extent. Most importantly, during exams we also allowed students who doesn't have computers to come to college and give exams. We conducted exams smoothly in spite of having many difficulties. In this way we were able to continue learning of students.

3 Recent Data showed around 3.6 lakh students appeared for MPSC State service exam and around 6250 make it to the last stage. So what do you think are the ways that students can prepare for this type of competitive exams.

These civil services exams like UPSC, MPSC, or IRS requires a great sense of awareness. It is observed that more prominently in Konkan and in Maharashtra that students lack the awareness to deal with these exams. It is seen that many students from North Indian states were able to pass these exams in greater numbers. First of all, it is important to create awareness among students about these exams. The student is eligible to give these exams after graduation. But there are also many Government exams that a student can give even after passing his or her H.S.C. This will help the individual to get the experience of this kind of exams. After H.S.C, a student during his graduation years shall persistently work towards getting prepared. Talking about our institution, after the HSC examination free lectures to students is provided in this regard. Even during this pandemic time, we organized lectures of IPS officer to give guidance to students in this respect. This series telecasted every Sunday and till now almost 50 episodes were done. All these episodes were conducted by IPS officer to students without any fees. Even now if any student wants to see these episodes can stream them on our DNYANDEEP COLLEGE's YouTube channel. These episodes are greatly informative and all the information regarding how to study, what is their syllabus are shared with the students. It is not like that these exams are like rocket science. If a student has done his studies from Maharashtra board (5TH standard) he will be able to crack these exams with more ease. Knowledge of current affairs and reading of newspaper is very crucial. It is not like that only coaching classes students or student from bigger cities can pass these exams. Anyone can pass these exams if he gets his process right with (hard work +smart work). Planning is also of utmost importance. Nowadays many mediums are there from which a student can get ready for these exams. Also solving of past exams papers will help. Because it is seen that the examination bodies have limited material to ask question from. Time management along with above factors can help a student to crack these exams with ease.

4 Students from rural areas are presumed to have less access to digital learning and they are assumed that they are more vulnerable to global competition. So what are your opinion on this?

There is no point to discriminate students on the basis of urban and rural. Rural students can also achieve success with their hard work and can be successful on the global level. It may be possible that the rural student lacks the digital tools to achieve global knowledge. But nowadays with the availability of mobile and internet the approach which was previously missing among the rural students is now available. It is impossible that in today's time that an individual doesn't have a mobile phone with a internet. So it is totally futile to discriminate the students on this bases. What matters is the hard work along with the will power to achieve the goal. it is seen even a farmer's son or girl is able to crack state services exams on the sheer willpower. Hard work, willingness and to achieve something along with faith on our teachers is what matters.

5 What piece of advice would you like to give students who are now engrossed into fake social life, through this interview?

First of all, I would like to Thank your Student Press Magazine for giving me this platform to connect with the students. Also I would like to praise your college, your coordinator to run this excellent program where you are trying to create awareness about the questions faced by rural areas. The message I would like to give to students is that there are ample of resources available and we India is seen as the population of great young minds. So there are many employment opportunities all over the world. What is important is to learn the latest technology, adapt to new situations, and willingness to survive in global competition wherever you go. If this is achieved, the employment problems that we are facing will be abolished. Secondly, Skill Development is very important. Students must try to learn technical knowledge. This will help to get industry oriented preparations done. Government also starting many Start- up Programs. Student must try to conceive new business ideas and create employment in India. Along with these students must also be



Merry Christmas



Christmas which means “the mass of Christ”. Christmas is a Christian festival used to celebrate the birth of lord Jesus Christ. Christmas is celebrated every year on 25th December . It is one of the most important days of the year for Christians, along with Easter when the death and resurrection of Jesus are celebrated. The season of preparing for Christmas is called Advent and begins on a Sunday about four weeks before Christmas. The Christmas Season (called Christmastide) ends 6 January or the Twelfth Day of Christmas, in which Epiphany is remembered. Christmas is celebrated all over the world, as a religious holiday or as a time of celebration by Christians and non-Christians alike. The celebratory customs associated in various countries with Christmas have a mix of pre-Christian, Christian, and secular themes and origins. Popular modern customs of the holiday include gift giving; completing an Advent calendar or Advent wreath; Christmas music and caroling; viewing a Nativity play; an exchange of Christmas cards; church services; a special meal; and the display of various Christmas decorations, including Christmas trees, Christmas lights, nativity scenes, garlands, wreaths, mistletoe, and holly. In addition, several closely related and often interchangeable figures, known as Santa Claus, Father Christmas, Saint Nicholas, and Christ kind, are associated with bringing gifts to children during the Christmas season and have their own body of traditions and lore. Because gift-giving and many other aspects of the Christmas festival involve heightened economic activity, the holiday has become a significant event.

Christmastide, as it is often called, is in the winter of the Northern Hemisphere, at a time when there were already ancient festivals. Some of the traditions that are used for Christmas are older than Christmas, or come from other non-Christian traditions such as Yule.

People wear matching clothes, go outside with their families and friends. They go to church and pray for their happy life. Christmas is also known as a light of happiness over devil's. From two years people were not able to celebrate Christmas like they always celebrate because of corona virus. But this year people were allowed to celebrate Christmas with full of precautions. The views of Christmas celebration are really heart touching. Everywhere on Christmas there is different decoration on the different places. People love to celebrate the festival of Christmas.

Nidhi Sharma
FYbcom/ E

RESEARCH WORLD

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ROLE OF ADVERTISING IN CHANGING MINDSET ABOUT BODY IMAGE OF INDIAN URBAN WOMEN

Abstract:

Women have been stereotyped over the years which have led to formation of certain notions and ideals among women. There are many factors contributing in attaching these labels in the society. Amidst all these factors the objective of the study is find the impact of advertising in changing mindset of Indian urban women. The study finds the relationship between advertising, body image and self worth as well as understands its influence on one another. It also highlights the key reasons affecting the body image and suggests recommendations for the same. The research methodology used is survey research method of 150 female respondents between the age group of 18-25 years. The data gathered is qualitative which is based on perceptions which cannot be absolute for everyone making it a research problem. One of the major findings of the study is that advertising affects the mind set of women in a negative and mainly in a covert way. The study also analyses the association between conditioning caused by advertisements and its effects on individual self confidence and have used certain references to deduce conclusions. Discussions on various aspect of body image including dressing styles, eating habits, peer influences etc are discussed in brief to identify and highlight their roles in opinion formation about body image. An attempt is made to study a holistic and dynamic perspective about contribution of advertising in affecting body image and suggest corrective measures therein.

INTRODUCTION:

Today, we live in a fast paced and competitive world where people lead a busy life. It is very difficult to break the monotony of one's routine and attract them towards something. This has led to complexities in advertising since the primary intention of advertising is to attract the customer, create awareness and communicate a message about a product, service or an idea. We are exposed to numerous advertisements throughout the day, so much that we tend to subconsciously connect to these advertisements. Since advertising is proactive process of making people aware about products, services and ideas, it tends to have an impact on individuals' choices and purchase decisions. Today advertising acts as an important catalyst in influencing or shaping the thought process of an individual which either leads to a positive change or a situation of despair especially when the advertisements are misleading. One such case where advertising is believed to have an acute impact is the one on body image. Body image refers to how we perceive our body and its physical attributes. It is believed to be affected by cultural images, family, peers, advertising, social media etc. A positive body image leads to high self esteem and confidence. However distortion in our thinking about our body leads to negative body image which is detrimental for positive self worth and confidence. Self esteem is all about how much you value yourself and the pride you take in being yourself. This is the primary factor which causes individualism in a woman. If the same is tampered for any reason then a woman tends to lose the belief she should have in her own self.

Among many factors that affect body image, advertising tends to be largely influential and thus focus has to be given on the same.

With the advent of technology and a revolution in mass media there has been a rise in how we look thereby making people conscious and sometimes obsessive towards looking good all the time. Advertising and allied tools contributed largely in redefining ideal standards for a woman's body shape. It has also contributed in altering their perceptions about beauty and has given rise to problems like body shaming. Body shaming is humiliating someone by being extremely critical about their body shape and size. The social media takes a jibe on celebrities on account of body sizes. Even advertisements have models that are slim and well-toned. These elements along with affective conditioning and persuasion involved in advertising have made new reinforcements in women. Women alter their lifestyle to fit into these ideal standards. This also tends to take a toll on their health, making them susceptible to chronic illnesses due eating disorders. Hence these issues need to addressed with immediate effect because woman, especially the ones between 18-25 years are largely affected as this age group can be extremely influenced due to the constant physical and mental changes they witness. This study therefore intends to find the impacts of advertising on women's body image, the change in their perceptions and thereby the consequences of the same. It also intends to throw light upon the corrective measures that should be taken to combat this problem.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

- 1.To find the impact of advertising on a women's body image.
- 2.To understand the relationship between body image and self-confidence.
- 3.To analyse the change in thought process of a women on account of advertisements.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

- 1.The research is aimed towards being an exploratory one to get more insights about the role of advertising in influencing the mindset of Indian urban women.
- 2.Primary data is collected in form of a questionnaire from women aged 18-25. The sample size is 150. Chi-square test is used to test the hypothesis. The level of significance is 5%.
- 3.The sampling method used is simple random sampling.
- 4.Secondary data is also collected through the e-journals, articles, newspapers etc.

HYPOTHESIS

1.H0: Advertising does not have an impact in changing the mindset of Indian urban woman between the age group 18-25 years.

H1: Advertising has an impact in changing the mindset of Indian urban woman between the age group 18-25 years.

OBSERVATIONS AND ANALYSIS:

Ø Observations:

·Approximately 10% of the women believe that '36-24-36' is an ideal body shape. However 90% of the sample population believes the contrary.

·Most of the women feel that they have an ideal body. This gives a very positive insight about the fact that these women are considerably happy with their existing bodies.

·58% of these women are conscious about their body and their appearance and they also tend to feel inferior among people whom they believe to have a good body. A strong reason for the same is that these women tend to compare themselves subconsciously with the others amidst these groups which lead to them towards feeling less about themselves. Hormonal changes cause variations in the body shape of a woman between 18-25 years and this too acts as a catalyst in making them feel inferior about their body.

Two third of the women do not compromise on their food intake to maintain a good body. Rather they prefer working out to maintain fitness levels.

·Approximately 50% of the women believe that they tend to compromise on dressing well on certain occasions because of their body shape. Amongst all the occasions dressing for internships, interviews and formal occasions are the ones wherein most of them feel the pinch of being unsatisfactorily dressed.

· Over 50% of these women find faults in their bodies when they look into the mirror. This is because they have unknowingly set standards of ideals for their bodies which when not met make them find faults in their bodies.

· Most of these women feel that body shape doesn't affect their self confidence and self esteem.

·50% of the women feel that peers and contemporaries reinforce their beliefs about their body.

This shows that the role of peers in opinion formation about their body is very strong.

·More than 50% of the women tend to compare themselves with television models and celebrities who are believed to have an ideal body. This highlights the one of the causes which has an impact on body image.

·More than two third women wish to have a body like these television models and celebrities. Since they have set these standards for themselves, they tend to feel discontent about their own bodies.

·75% of the women feel that advertising has an impact on their thoughts about an ideal body. They believe that advertising has a positive as well as a negative influence on their body.

Analysis:

·The chi-square calculated value is 27.04 which is greater than the chi-square critical value which is 5.991. As a result of this the null hypothesis stands to be rejected. This inturn means that Advertising has an impact in changing the mindset of the Indian urban women between the age group 18-25 years.

·Advertising over the years have been successful in generating needs. It has built trust and beliefs. Advertising in all of its forms may it be television, radio, billboards has exposed women to new set of thought processes. Most of the advertisements today concentrate more on their brand ambassadors then the product because they want to connect to their target audience through them. These brand ambassadors or models are individuals who have slim bodies with well toned arms, legs and waist. This has created standards for woman to compare themselves to.

Advertisements have hammered the fact that being skinny is healthy. It has also shown prejudice towards obese and over weight women. It has outcasted them as none of the models' body shapes coincides with theirs. This makes them feel inferior and insecure.

·Advertisements particularly for fairness creams, match making portals, cosmetics and related products depict that the success of a woman lies in her fairness. They also tend to associate dark skin to particular strata which is very discriminatory. It also reinforces negative social stereotyping on the basis of skin colour which is extremely derogatory. These advertisements also makes a women believe that 'Being beautiful is being acceptable'. Here beauty is associated only to physical attributes based on stereotypes. Women now tend to compare themselves with these incorrect and biased standards and find flaws with their bodies.

·Advertisements propagate unrealistic images of woman and also lead to objectification. As a result of this, women strive for appearing sexy, attractive and thin. These set norms for an ideal body also causes bulimia, anorexia and over exertion at gym to attain this perfectly sculpted body. Woman either compromise on eating or work out vigorously at the gym which leads to certain deficiencies in their bodies.

·When these embedded physical ideals are unmatched by a woman, acute discontent is etched in the women's mind about herself. Intolerance about body diversity leads to disbelief in a woman about her uniqueness as an individual. This is more visible among the age group 18-25 years. At this age a woman's body is undergoing hormonal changes which lead to changes in her body shape. This affects her body image. Women tend to feel uncomfortable about their bodies since they cannot dress the way they want. They also start feeling that they cannot sport a style because of their body shape. This makes them feel inferior and helpless especially in today's era of social media which makes a huge hue and cry about fashion.

·However advertising also tends to affect women positively. Certain advertisements like the ones by Dove and Pantene have broken these stereotypes and have redefined beauty concepts for the better. It tells women to embrace themselves for who they are and detach themselves from any labels society puts on them.

They have also helped to impart a lesson of acknowledging uniqueness each one has and taking pride in who you are irrespective of what the world has to say.

·The fundamental thing noticed in the entire study is the fact that advertising has a covert impact rather than an overt impact in changing the mindset of the women. It has successfully managed to influence the thought process of women or any individual for that matter at a subconscious level. The traditional way of advertising has been alternated by marketing communications which are unobtrusive. This helps us to conclude that advertising irrespective of its type has a dominant impact in affecting mindset of women.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We cannot always control our exposure to advertising since advertising today is fierce and aggressive. It is therefore important to have strategies to keep yourself contented irrespective of the constant bombarding by advertisements. As woman we primarily need to stop exaggerating about being perfect all the time, accentuate positivity and accept flaws as a part and parcel of our existence. We need to realize women are much more than just physical appearance. Educating and empowering should be the primary agenda for women which will keep them away from unwanted negativities and self doubts. It will make them strive for realistic goals and make realistic comparisons for healthy progress of their own. Women also need to know that there is no correlation between style and body shape. There can be an alignment between good fashion, style and body shape if you know how to dress smart and appropriate. Adopting a holistic and dynamic approach to counter stereotypes, break myths and wipe out classical conditioning is the need of the hour for women today.

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My beautiful memories!!!



Ohh memories!!
You remind of such beautiful memories
It awakens heart like living in it
Feels like breathing those memories
Even If its good or bad it does makes your eyes wet
When you feel from bottom deep of your heart its flashback to
everything you have had in you in that very moment , its magical.

Knowing we wont get there still we sit and glare
It becomes an ambiance that surrounded our memories
see the amazement of God as we stare our memories long gone heads
just appears without any distraction in our heads
And some heart which is attached to the memories feels like going back
to days from where we began
Its imprinted in our heart with seal of love and affection which is
hardly seen in todays creation
Who is just as not good as human just forget their memories and relive
Though good or bad when we look back to time and glitches
We find we all have lost something that we were and now in present
You cannot adopt to be the same human
It teaches lessons for some and changes life of many
We all walk on the face of our past
For some its good and for some its a turn
Some remember and some don't want to
But when we look we can know better who we were !!

Shyma shaikh TYBAF (C)

Coal Supply-Demand Situation and Implications

Coal sector in India has experienced demand-supply mismatches recently, owing to domestic and global factors. Coal being an important input for thermal power and some other important industries, its timely and adequate supply is imperative. With the government's efforts, coal shortage has eased in recent weeks. In the medium to long term, increased transition to green sources of energy will reduce India's dependence on coal and help meet India's commitment made at COP26 in Glasgow.

Coal sector in India in the recent period has grappled with demand-supply imbalances for a variety of reasons: sharp rise in power demand, supply disruptions caused by extended monsoon and reduction in imports on the back of steep rise in international prices. Demand for power increased rapidly with lifting of restrictions and recovery in economic activity, while heavy monsoon rains in September and the early part of October impacted mining of coals.

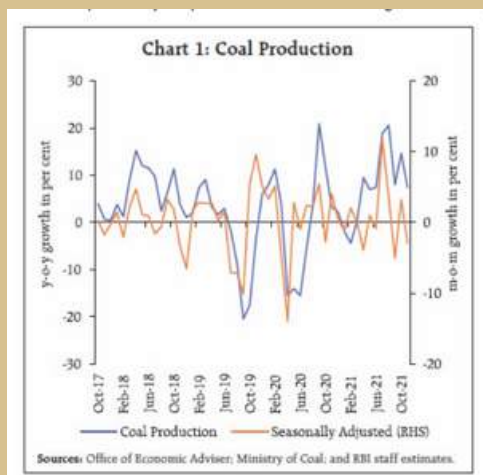
International prices of coal increased sharply during the last few months with surge in global energy consumption leading to demand for coal outpacing its supply. Since coal is also used as a primary input in several industries such as steel, its shortage is bound to have a bearing on production of these industries.

Against this backdrop, this article assesses the coal supply-demand situation and its implications.

The evolving recent trends in domestic coal sector are discussed in Section II, while Section III contains the analysis of global coal consumption and energy. Section IV delineates the trends in connected sectors such as electricity and steel, and implications of coal shortages, if any, for these sectors. The concluding observations are furnished in Section V.

II. Domestic Coal Sector – Recent Trends

Coal production, which has a weightage of 10.33 per cent in index of eight core industries (ECI), posted a decelerated y-o-y growth of 8.0 per cent in September 2021 as compared with 21.0 per cent in the same month of last year and 20.6 per cent in August 2021, partly because strong revival of monsoon affected coal production as well as dispatches from mines. Coal production growth in October 2021 improved to 14.6 per cent before moderating to 7.4 per cent in November 2021 as evidenced by production of two major companies, viz. Coal India Ltd.(CIL), Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) and the captive mines. Accordingly, the growth in coal production as part of ECI is expected to record deceleration in November 2021. On a seasonally adjusted month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, coal production contracted by 5.0 per cent in September but expanded by 3.2 per cent in October before again contracting by 2.9 per cent in November 2021 (Chart 1).



Month	Average (2012 to 2019)	2021
Jun	88.4	84.5
July	82.0	80.4
August	80.2	76.9
September	81.3	77.6
October	95.8	93.5

Note: Seasonal factors are derived using X13 Arima.
Source: RBI staff estimates.

The monsoon season generally has an adverse impact on coal production but the impact was more severe this year as revealed by the comparison of seasonal factors derived using the index of coal within ECI (Table 1).

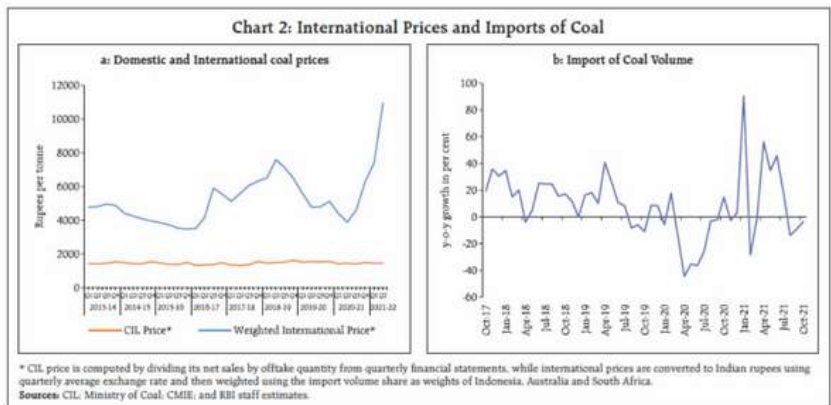
Domestic coal consumption remains consistently above domestic production, needing substantial recourse to imports – around 25 per cent of the domestic consumption during 2018-21 (Chart 2 and Table 2).

Indonesia, Australia and South Africa contribute about 80 per cent of the total coal imports. Prices of coal from these three markets inched up significantly in recent period; concomitantly, imports fell by 13.7 per cent (y-o-y) in August 2021, 9.1 per cent in September and 3.4 per cent in October. As a result, electricity generation in power plants which rely more on imported coal has been adversely impacted. As per the present import policy, consumers can freely import coal considering their needs based on their commercial prudence. The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and other steel manufacturing units are importing coking coal mainly to bridge the gap between the requirement and indigenous availability and to improve the quality, while coal-based power plants, cement plants, captive power plants, sponge iron plants, industrial consumers and coal traders are importing non-coking coal.

Table 2: Coal Production, Imports and Consumption

Period	(Million Tonnes)			
	Production (1)	Dispatches (2)	Imports (3)	Total Consumption (4)=(2)+(3)
FY 2016-17	657.9	646.0	191.0	836.9
FY 2017-18	675.4	690.0	208.2	898.3
FY 2018-19	728.7	732.8	235.3	968.1
FY 2019-20	730.9	707.2	248.5	955.7
FY 2020-21	716.1	690.9	230.3	921.2
2020-21 (Apr-Oct)	338.1	363.0	113.4	476.4
2021-22 (Apr-Oct)	379.6	448.8	130.6	579.4
April 2021	51.6	65.5	21.4	86.9
May 2021	53.3	67.3	20.7	88.0
June 2021	51.0	62.5	19.8	82.3
July 2021	54.4	62.7	17.2	79.9
Aug 2021	53.7	60.3	14.6	74.9
Sept 2021	51.7	59.8	15.6	75.4
Oct 2021*	63.8	70.4	21.5	91.9

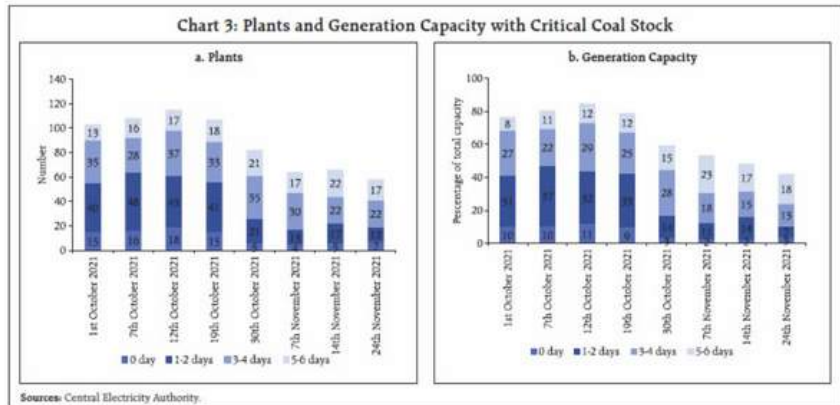
*Coal imports have been estimated by using average share of coal volume in total volume of coal, lignite and coke. Sources: Ministry of Coal, CMIE, and RBI staff estimates.



*CIL price is computed by dividing its net sales by offtake quantity from quarterly financial statements, while international prices are converted to Indian rupees using quarterly average exchange rate and then weighted using the import volume share of Indonesia, Australia and South Africa. Sources: CIL, Ministry of Coal, CMIE, and RBI staff estimates.

As on October 12, 2021, 115 thermal plants contributing about 85 per cent to total thermal power capacity were having coal stocks for up to 6 days; of these, 18 plants with about 11 per cent of total capacity had zero day of coal stock; 43 plants with about 32 per cent of total power capacity had 1-2 days of coal stocks; and 37 plants with about 29 per cent of total capacity had 3-4 days of coal stocks (Chart 3). Subsequently, the situation improved and the number of plants having up to 6 days of coal stocks declined to 82 (contributing about 60 per cent to total thermal power capacity) on October 30 and further to 58 on November 24 (contributing about 41 per cent to total thermal power capacity) (Chart 4). State-wise analysis indicates that as on November 24, the coal stock position in some states such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar appear to be relatively comfortable compared with others such as Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Overdue payments to coal companies have also contributed to low coal stocks in case of some states, as per newspaper reports².

The government is ramping up coal supply from domestic sources to ease the situation. To further improve the supplies, the government has allowed power producers using domestic coal to import up to 10 per cent of their coal requirements. The government is also taking measures to augment production of coal over medium to long-term to meet the rapidly increasing demand domestically. In this regard, the government allowed participation of private sector by launching commercial coal mining recently and has also launched the next tranche of auction of coal mines involving 40 new mines.

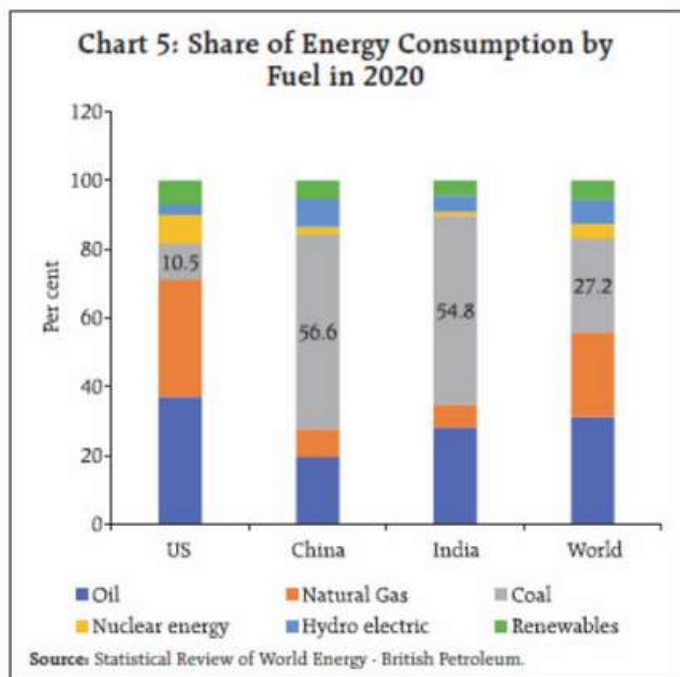


Sources: Central Electricity Authority.

III. Global Consumption of Coal

The energy demand globally dropped sharply in 2020 owing to contraction in economic activity in the face of restrictions imposed by countries to contain the virulent COVID-19 pandemic. As per the International Monetary Fund (IMF), world output declined by 3.1 per cent in 2020 with the output of advanced economies (AEs) and emerging market and developing economics (EMDEs) contracting by 4.5 per cent and 2.1 per cent, respectively. Global economic activity rebounded with ebbing of COVID pandemic, and world output is projected to expand by 5.9 per cent in 2021 –

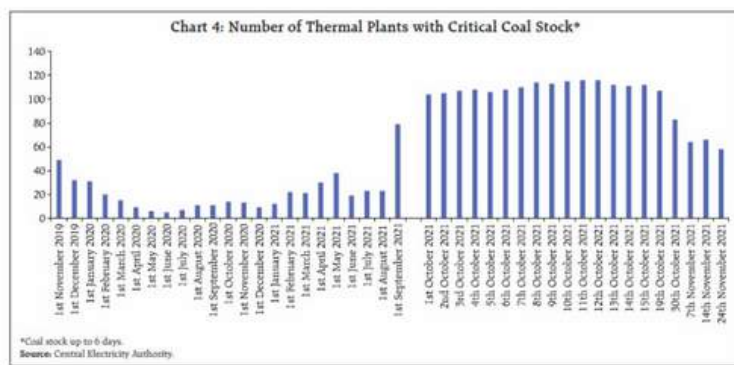
AEs are projected to grow by 5.2 per cent (USA by 6.0 per cent) and EMDEs by 6.4 per cent in 2021 (China by 8.5 per cent)³. Accordingly, world energy demand also soared in 2021 especially in the second half, and International Energy Agency (IEA) projects global energy demand to rebound by 4.0 per cent in 2021, exceeding the pre-COVID levels by 0.5 per cent (IEA, Global Energy Review, 2021). Coal remains one of the major sources of world energy, although global efforts under “Climate Change” are being made to increase the share of green energy (Chart 5).



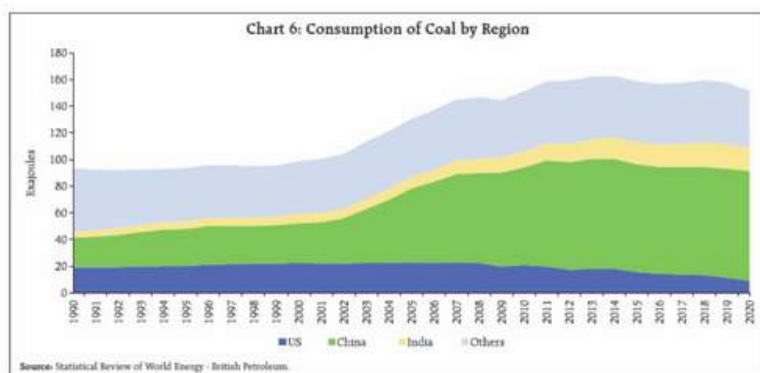
IV. Domestic Coal Use: Electricity and Other Sectors

Electricity

Electricity demand shot up sharply in recent months, mainly driven by pick-up in economic activity. As per the Ministry of Power, power consumption increased from an average of 107 Billion Unit (BU) per month during August-September 2019 (pre-COVID levels) to 124 BU per month in August-September 2021 (a rise of about 16 per cent). Electricity generation from all sources after peaking in August declined in September by 1.7 per cent y-o-y before expanding by 3.1 per cent in October and 1.6 per cent in November (Chart 7). In terms of contribution, hydel accounted for the entire y-o-y increase in total electricity generation in November. On seasonally adjusted m-o-m basis, total generation and thermal generation decreased, respectively, by 10.7 per cent and 12.5 per cent in September before expanding by 3.1 per cent and 0.9 per cent in October



As per IEA, global coal demand dropped by 4.0 per cent in 2020, the biggest drop since World War II, due to economic downturn inflicted by Covid-19 restrictions. With upturn in energy demand, global coal demand surged in 2021 as it constitutes a substantial part of total world energy consumption. IEA expects global coal demand to increase by 4.5 per cent in 2021, exceeding 2019 levels. China has been the largest consumer of coal followed by India and both economies have recovered strongly resulting in a significant jump in coal consumption for energy (Chart 6). Global coal supply is also expected to revive in 2021 but production challenges faced by Indonesia, the world’s biggest exporter of coal used for power generation because of heavy rains and stricter enforcement of domestic market obligations may have a bearing on it. The reports suggest that after a period of slowdown, China is also ramping up production of coal. At the same time, Chinese authorities have tightened regulation on traders and speculators, resulting in a sharp decline in domestic coal prices.



In November, total generation and thermal generation again contracted by 1.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, thermal power continues to be the major contributor to total power generation, albeit its share declined from about 81 per cent in 2015-16 to about 75 per cent in 2020-21. The share of coal-based thermal generation in total generation also declined to 69 per cent in 2020-21 from 74 per cent in 2015-16 - in October 2021, coal-based thermal generation contributed about 75 per cent share.

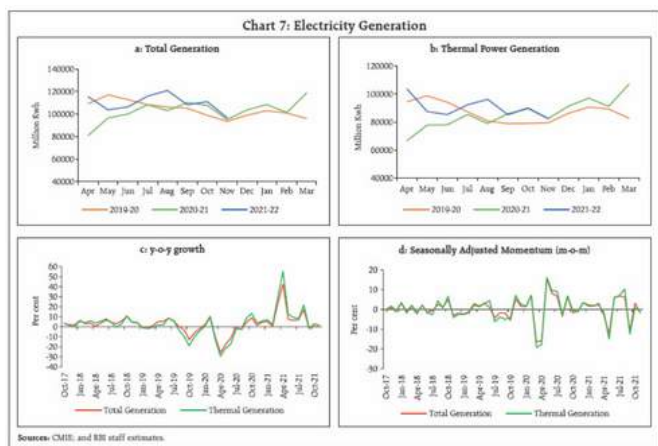


Table 3: Coal Statistics of Thermal Power Plants (In million)

Month	Domestic Receipt		Imports		Total Receipt		Total Consum
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
April	39.1	54.6	3.4	4.3	42.5	58.9	38.0
May	39.6	55.2	4.8	3.7	44.4	58.9	44.9
June	38.5	50.7	2.7	3.3	41.2	53.9	45.1
July	40.6	49.8	3.9	2.1	44.5	51.9	51.3
August	41.8	47.3	3.3	1.9	45.1	49.2	48.0
September	43.6	50.4	4.0	1.1	47.7	51.5	51.9
October	48.4	57.9	4.6	1.8	53.0	59.8	53.6

Source: Central Electricity Authority.

Water logging in coal bearing areas due to heavy rains in the month of September and early October hindered dispatches from coal mines, resulting in lower than normal stock accumulation by the thermal power plants in October.

On top of that, lower coal imports due to surge in international coal prices also contributed to the demand supply mismatch. Imports of coal by thermal power plants dropped considerably by about 73 per cent y-o-y in September 2021 and 61 per cent in October 2021 (Table 3).

Other sectors

Apart from the electricity sector, iron and steel, non-metallic mineral products, and refined petroleum products are amongst the major industries which use coal and lignite as raw materials for their production. According to Supply and Use table, 2015-16, MOSPI5, 'iron and steel' consumes highest proportion of coal as input (Chart 8).

Given the extent of usage as inputs, the coal shortage could have some negative transient impact on coal-intensive industries. Finished steel production witnessed a deceleration in y-o-y growth from 7.7 per cent in July to 6.2 per cent in September and further to 3.9 per cent in October (Chart 9). Steel consumption has also been declining (-3.2 per cent in September and -6.7 per cent in October), partly due to the slowdown in auto production in the face of shortages of semiconductors and chips, while demand for steel in construction activity remains robust.

V. Conclusion

The demand-supply balance of coal especially in the case of thermal power sector has worsened in the last few months, owing to both monsoon-related disruptions in domestic supply and lower imports. At the same time, demand for electricity surged on the back of rebound in economic activity and seasonality. The government is ramping up coal supply to build sufficient stocks at thermal power plants and the situation has eased considerably in recent weeks. The demand-supply balance may, however, remain tight in the near-term due to dwindling imports in view of high import prices and elevated shipment freight rates and can be expected to ease due to waning of power demand in the winter months ahead. Given the large structural dependence on imports, the government is taking measures, including allowing participation of private sector by launching commercial coal mining recently, to augment production of coal over medium to long-term to meet domestic demand along with efforts to increasingly ramp up production of green sources (natural gas, renewables, and nuclear). Increased transition to green sources in the medium to long run will also help India to achieve climate change related targets under the Paris Agreement and recently concluded COP26 global climate summit in Glasgow.

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This article has been prepared by Kashyap Gupta, Bipul Kumar Ghosh, and Sunil Kumar from the Monetary Policy Department (MPD). The views expressed in the article are those of authors and do not represent the views of the organisation they belong to

PICTURE ABHI BAAKI HAI MERE DOST

Sound Of Heaven – The Story Of Balgandharva.



“Sound Of Heaven – The Story Of Balgandharva” directed by Ravi Jadhav, starring Subodh Bhave in and as Balgandharva along with Vibhawari Deshpande and others is a Biographical Film on the life of “Narayan Shripad Rajhans” also known as “Balgandharva” who was an actor on stage best known for his female impersonations. Some Biographical Films only cover a certain phase of the person’s life it is based on, however director Ravi Jadhav has covered each and every phase of the Legends Life. Why Legend? Because Balgandharva is revered by stage artists in India. The film in no way tries to glorify him as it not only shows us the fame and popularity he received in his professional life but also the challenges he faced in his personal life. So we get to see both the sides of his life in this film. The film's cast comprises of some of the best actors the Marathi Entertainment Industry has ever had. Subodh Bhave played Balgandharva with such ease and conviction in the film that the actor will always be remembered for his portrayal of Balgandharva. With his (Subodh Bhave) incredible performance in the film, he paid tribute to the Legend (Balgandharva) himself. Besides Subodh’s performance in the film, if there’s another performance which stays with you, then it’s Vibhawari Deshpande’s performance as Balgandharva’s wife, Laxmi. It is a character you feel sorry for because of everything that she endured. The film released in the year 2011, so it’s been 10 years since the film released and yet even today the amazing soundtrack of this film is what many people go back to. They even re-created some of Balgandharva’s most famous songs in the film. The Film was not only critically acclaimed but was also declared a “Super Hit” at the Box Office. The film also won Three National Awards, one for Best Make-up Artist, the other for Best Costume Design and the last one for Best Male Playback Singer. Sound Of Heaven – The Story Of Balgandharva is streaming on Amazon Prime Video.

Nikhilesh Bendre. FYBAMMC/A.

WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETING RIVALRY "ASHES"



The Ashes is a Test cricket series played between England and Australia. The term originated in a satirical obituary published in a British newspaper, *The Sporting Times*, immediately after Australia's 1882 victory at The Oval, its first Test win on English soil. The obituary stated that English cricket had died, and "the body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia".[1] The mythical ashes immediately became associated with the 1882–83 series played in Australia, before which the English captain Ivo Bligh had vowed to "regain those ashes". The English media therefore dubbed the tour the quest to regain the Ashes.

After England had won two of the three Tests on the tour, a small urn was presented to Bligh by a group of Melbourne women including Florence Morphy, whom Bligh married within a year. [2] The contents of the urn are reputed to be the ashes of a wooden bail, and were humorously described as "the ashes of Australian cricket".[3] It is not clear whether that "tiny silver urn" is the same as the small terracotta urn given to the MCC by Bligh's widow after his death in 1927.

The 2005 ASHES Series is supposedly to be the best series in the history of Ashes. Starting on 21 July 2005, England and Australia played five Tests, with the Ashes held by Australia as the most recent victors. The final result was a 2–1 series win for England, who succeeded (for the first time since 1986–87) in their biennial attempt to win the urn. The BBC reported on the day after the series that it was "hailed as the most thrilling series ever".[5] Individual matches were very closely fought, with one match decided by a two-run margin, one match drawn with only one wicket remaining, and one match won by three wickets. The outcome of the contest was not decided until the last day of the series.

The Ashes 2021 is no exception. Both equally balanced teams with great bowling attack but with so confident batting lineups are against each other. The likes of Joe Root, Ben Stokes, and the Legend James Anderson will be the player to watch out from the English Camp. On the other side, Pat Cummins will be now captaining the Australian side with the Invincible Steven Smith as the Vice Captain of the side. There are whole lot of entertainer on both sides who have ability to turn the game upside down on their own. David Warner would be willing to left behind his previous Ashes tour and make this one count. Joe Root who is having his best form in life would be excited to win the Ashes and be on the elite English captain who won Ashes in Australian backyard

- Omkar Redkar (S.Y Bcom)

WANDERLUST

The Travel Article

Wanderlust' a strong desire or impulse to travel and explore the world. Have you ever felt homesick for a place you have never been too? I have, for places I've never been, places I dream to visit which is why I am writing this travelling article. The world consists of so many intoxicating places one can venture to and these articles contains some of them. Travelling to places doesn't just mean visiting there, travelling is a passion where one finds himself, it's a soul search which we crave. It is when we take a break from our monotonous life and wander to discover the beauty mother Earth has. The treasure she has, to adore and be amazed by the wonders of the earth. They say Travelling leaves you speechless and then turns you into a story teller. And this is my story to tell.

'Journey' it's not just about traveling from one place to another, it's about enjoying the essence the place has. Traveling is all about experiencing the flavours the desi nation possesses something which makes each of us bring back the memories of the place. And what's better than food. It's an experience which captures the soul of the area food captures the whole journey. When we taste the morsel of a single bite we are transported back in time reviving, reliving the warm experience. In this issue we'll be visting such places which capture the people's soul by their absolutely amazing mouth-watering foods which make them a must try in our list. India is filled with places which not only makes us satisfied with its food but fills us with an awe feeling on how much variety it carries from region to region.



1. Gujarat- Khandvi, Dhokla & Jalebi

What screams Gujrati food more than Khandvi, Dhokla & Jalebi? It's the ultimate comfort food. Soft rolls made with gram flour the khandvi is tempered with coconut, mustard seeds and curry leaves similar with Dhoklas meanwhile Jalebi is the sweet delicacy soaked in sugar syrup.

2. Maharashtra- Vada Pav

The list of foods I could write here is unending but the one I would write today would be Mumbai's Vada Pav. This quick food has filled the stomachs of every person rich or poor. They say no person in Mumbai ever goes hungry and the reason 'Vada Pav'. It's similar to a burger but with our own tadka it consists of the Vada (patty) and pav (bread) a spicy mix of spices and salt is sprinkled and garnished with a fried, salted green chilli.

P.s- You also ought to try Konkan's Sol Kadhi (soul comfort food).



3. Goa- Goan Fish Curry

Surrounded by vast sealine Goa is famous for its fish produce and it's no wonder that one of the most popular dish is the famous Goan Fish curry. Loaded with spices and coconut this curry is spicy and tangy due to the use of mango in it. It is best tasted along with white rice.



4. Karnataka- Kundapura Koli Saru

This chicken curry is a mouth watering dish from Karnataka. Chicken pieces are cooked in a tomato gravy with a dash of coconut and other aromatic spices.



5. West Bengal- Sandesh

The one thing Bengalis are most famous for? Sweets!! So in this issue we'll focus on the sweet which practically melts in our mouth. Sandesh. It is made with Khoya which is a variant of condensed milk. This delicacy is one of the must try sweets no matter who you are.

6. Chhattishgarh- Chila

Chila is flat chapati like dish which is prepared with the rice batter mixed with the Urad Daal. The dish is very easy to cook and is very delicious in the taste.



7. Odisha- Chhena Poda-

Chhena Poda, also known to be Lord Jagannath's favourite sweet. This dessert is baked for several hours until it becomes red and the caramelised sugar brings out the distinct flavour of Chhena Poda.

8. Jharkhand- Mitha Khaja

The crispy, flaky, juicy and absolutely delicious Mithi Khaja is a sweet from Jharkhand. This mouthwatering scrumptious Indian sweet is prepared with plain flour, ghee (clarified butter) and cardamom flavored sugar syrup



9. Telangana- Golichina Mamsam

Golichina Mamsam is basically a curry consisting pieces of mutton into a thick gravy that is loaded with locally grown spices and cooked over low flame for hours so the meat can catch the essence of the curry and is usually eaten with chapathis, rice or dosa.

10. Tamil Nadu- Idli & Sambhar

You visit Tamil Nadu and what's the one thing which is a must try? That's correct everyone's favourite Idli Sambhar. Made with ground soaked rice and white lentils Idli is a soft fermented dish best served with Sambhar which is a spicy sweet curry tempered with mustard seeds, curry leaves and hing.



11. Kerala- Idiyappam

Looking similar to everyone's favorite noodles Idiyappam is a rice noodle dish woven into flat disc like shape and steamed often served with a side curry but one of the best curries which goes with it is the Kerala special egg curry.

Food has a special place between us. It's a way of expressing in it's own. It defines a person on what they are and they become. In this issue we saw more such states and their popular foods which travellers must try while they visit a place. There are a lot of delicacies and man would be unable to experience them all but that's what life it. Experinecing the unexperienced! So stay discovering stay wanderlusted & a very Happy new year!

'WANDERLUST'
- Sharvi Sawant

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