

THE FINANCE SOCIETY
DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAYA COLLEGE

FINZINE

Vol. 5

April 2023



What's Inside?

Budgeting for Students | Rise in Financial literacy



The Finance Club of DDUC was established in 2012 with the objective of inculcating Financial Acumen amongst its members and the students of the college, One of the most popular societies in the University of Delhi, it provides a stimulus to knowledge sharing and learning by organising interactive discussions, seminars, competitions and other activities in the area of Finance. We at Fin-S believe that Finance is all about evolution and exchange not just of money but more importantly of ideas and strategies. Our endeavor is to equip students with the financial acumen required to succeed in business by providing them with insights into various aspects of Banking, Insurance, Credit Rating, Financial Services, Portfolio Management and Derivatives.

Fin-S also aims to improve students' understanding of financial aspects of management; to help develop practical knowledge and apply it to the markets and to create superior access to career opportunities available in the financial marketplace. Problems can become opportunities when the right people come together. Hence, the current team of Fin-S is on the path of scaling great heights and imparting financial literacy and bringing many laurels for DDUC for years to come.

DDUC

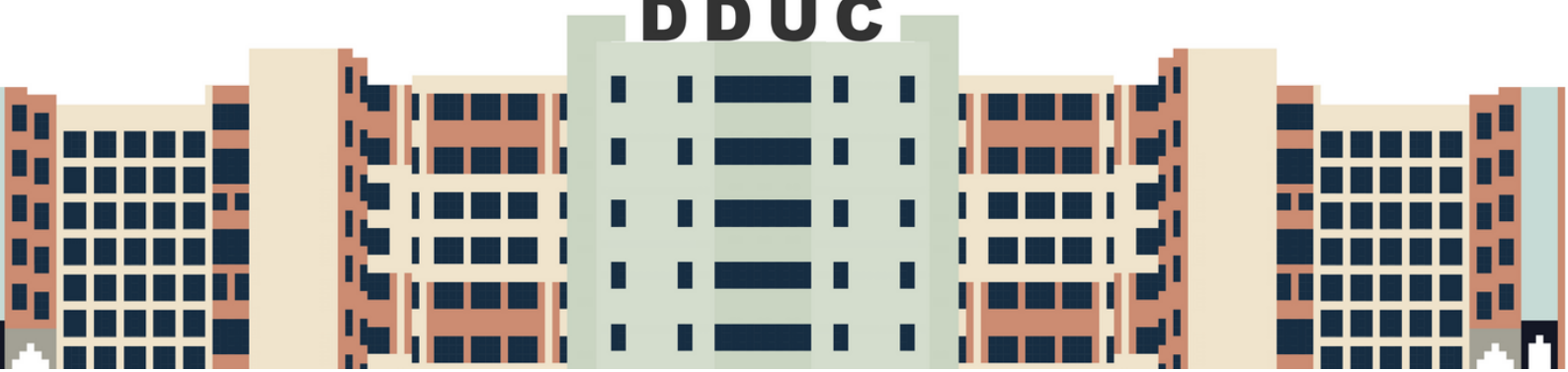


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From the Principal's Desk



I take immense pleasure and pride in introducing you to one of the most dedicated and premiere societies of our college. In this era of cut-throat competition, it is of paramount importance to impart integrated education to future generations. Over the past years, this society has been empowering minds through a perfect blend of classroom knowledge and the practical approach to utilize it.



This society has been fruitful in empowering the students with all the knowledge and guidance that they need to become worthy finance professionals, grooming them to become truly and globally well-equipped to deal with the modern world and its challenges, and being conscious of their societal responsibilities. The society has dedicated and hardworking office bearers who have effectively conducted events, competitions, and seminars to enrich the students with financial wisdom and have successfully established their name in the Delhi University circuit. We are happy to bring out the fourth edition of the Finzine, which encompasses all the activities that help in the holistic development of students retaining their beauty and, intellect. The magazine covers the following topics:

From the Convener



Learning gives creativity, creativity leads to thinking, thinking leads To knowledge, and knowledge make you competent. It is a matter of delight to be a part of the Finance society of Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College that contains myriads of wonders.

Through Finzine, we instigate the ever-evolving process of learning. This conversant magazine will facilitate students with intellectual growth and at the same time expose them to the declined World of Finance and Economics. With zeal, the probing minds have left no stone unturned in moulding mindsets and taking un-swerving cognizance of their responsibilities. We aim to empower students to nurture & broaden the horizons of their knowledge, to inspire the young mindsets and bolster their understanding.



Mr. Rakesh Kumar
Convener

Executive Council



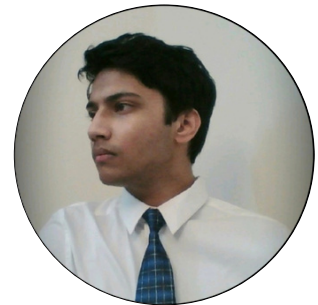
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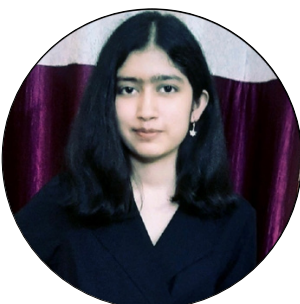
Yash Gupta
Joint Secretary



Isha Gola
Joint Secretary



Ansh Gupta
Technical Head



Isha Shukla
PR Head

BUDGETING

Money Matters: a guide for undergraduate students

The art of balancing your income and expenses like a master juggler, using financial planning as your invisible hand. Budgeting is an important skill for any college student, but it is especially crucial for undergraduate students who are often balancing limited financial resources with the high costs of tuition, housing, and other expenses. To create a budget, start by calculating how much you spend on your "needs" and "wants."

Students find it difficult to start with budgeting, let me help you with this

1. **Determine income:** Identify all sources of income such as part-time jobs, allowances, and scholarships.
2. **list expenses:** Make a list of all the expenses for the month. These expenses may include rent, utilities, transportation, food, books, and entertainment.
3. **Categorize expenses:** Categorize expenses into essential and non-essential categories. Essential expenses include rent, utilities, food, and transportation. Non-essential expenses include entertainment, eating out, and shopping.
4. **Set priorities:** Prioritize essential expenses and allocate an amount of money for each category. Consider what is crucial and what can be cut back on.
5. **Track spending:** Keep track of all expenses and compare them to the budgeted amounts. This will help identify areas where adjustments can be made. It's the same as we studied in the controlling chapter in business studies. Keep track of the deviations and take possible actions to rectify them.
6. **Use technology:** Use budgeting apps or software to make the process easier and more convenient.



Students can use budgeting apps and tools like Excel and Mint to manage their finances. They are free and easy to use.

Budgeting apps often will sync with your financial accounts to give you an overview in real-time when finances change.

Budgeting allows students to plan for future expenses, such as study abroad programs, graduate school, or living expenses after graduation. By setting financial goals and making a plan to achieve them, students can feel more confident about their future.



BROKE NO MORE: SAVING STRATEGIES FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT

- Many universities offer free or low-cost resources to students, such as fitness centers, health clinics, and counseling services. Students should take advantage of these resources to save money

- Use public transportation: If you live in a city with good public transportation, consider using it instead of owning a car. This can save you money on gas, maintenance, and parking fees.
- Use student discounts: Many retailers, restaurants, and entertainment venues offer discounts to students. Make sure to take advantage of these discounts to save money.
- Budgeting is a crucial skill that every undergraduate student should develop to ensure financial stability and reduce stress.
- Remember to set realistic goals, prioritize your needs and keep an eye on your finances.
- Stay budgeting today and enjoy a more financially secure future.

Budgeting is a crucial skill that every undergraduate student should develop to ensure financial stability and reduce stress.

Remember to set realistic goals, prioritize your needs and keep an eye on your finances.

Stay budgeting today and enjoy a more financially secure future.

EDUCATIONAL LOAN

Financing your education: A comprehensive guide to applying for educational loan

In the actual game of life, the classic board game, the very first decision the players make is whether or not to go to college. To pay for it you have to take out a loan, but it's fine.

Need financial assistance to pursue higher education?

If yes, then you're at the right place.

Educational loans can be thought of as a magic carpet that can take you on a journey towards your dreams and goals. This carpet can help you soar to new heights, whether that means attending a prestigious university, pursuing advanced degrees, or learning a new skill.

HOW TO APPLY

Research your options: Before applying for an educational loan, research the various options available to you and compare their interest rates, repayment terms, and fees.

Borrow only what you need: While it may be tempting to borrow more than you need, it's important to borrow only what you need to avoid accumulating unnecessary debt.

Read the terms and conditions carefully: Make sure you read the terms and conditions of the loan carefully to avoid any surprises later on.

Plan your repayment: Before taking an educational loan, plan your repayment strategy and make sure you have a steady source of income to repay the loan.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Check the lender's eligibility criteria to ensure that you meet all the requirements before applying for a loan. This may include factors such as academic qualifications, income level and credit score.

INTEREST RATE

The interest rate on your educational loan can have a significant impact on your overall borrowing cost. Therefore, it's important to compare the interest rates offered by different lenders and choose one that offers the most competitive rate.

CO-SIGNERS REQUIREMENT

Some lenders may require a co-signer to secure the loan, especially for higher loan amounts. If you don't have a co-signer, look for lenders that offer unsecured loans or have more flexible co-signer requirements.

CO-SIGNERS REQUIREMENT

- KYC documents
- Mark sheets of 10th, 12th, graduation and entrance exams
- Admission letter
- Fee structure
- Co-applicant KYC and income proof in some cases
- Additional documents may be requested in some cases.



DON'T KNOW HOW TO CALCULATE EMIS?

Check the lender's eligibility criteria to ensure that you meet all the requirements before applying for a loan. This may include factors such as academic qualifications, income level and credit score.

TAX DEDUCTIBLE?

Under section 80E, the borrower can claim a deduction of the entire amount of interest paid on the educational loan during the financial year, which means that the total interest amount paid can be deducted from the taxable income of the borrower.

WHEN TO REPAY?

In the case of education loans, the beneficiaries will be able to start paying off the loan after the completion of the educational course or after successful employment.

There are some common mistakes that borrowers make when applying for educational loans, but one should always try to avoid them.

- Not researching the lender thoroughly
- Not exploring alternative sources of funding
- Borrowing more than needed
- Not understanding the terms and conditions

REMEMBER

When considering taking out student loans, it is important to carefully consider borrowing options and make sure that you can repay your loan promptly. Defaulting on a student loan can have serious consequences, including damage to your credit score and legal action.



Just made my last student loan payment this month.

Interest rates on educational loans in India are typically higher compared to those in the US. In India, the interest rates on educational loans range from 7% to 15%, depending on the lender and the loan amount. In the US, the interest rates on educational loans are generally lower, ranging from 2%-12%

Taking out an educational loan can be a significant investment in your future, but it is important to do so responsibly. Be realistic about your ability to repay the loan and consider your future earning potential.

SCHOLARSHIP

These little rays of financial sunshine are beacons of hope for students around the world. Like rays of sunlight breaking through the clouds, scholarships offer the promise of a brighter future, illuminating the path to educational success.

Just made my last student loan payment this month.



The cost of higher education continues to rise, many undergraduate students are turning to scholarships to help pay for their college education. Scholarships are a great way to reduce the financial burden of college, but finding and applying for scholarships can be a daunting task.

Getting scholarships can be a bit like a scavenger hunt - you need to search high and low, think outside the box, and be persistent in your quest.

There are several ways to find scholarships

Networking with scholarship providers can help you learn about upcoming scholarship opportunities, as well as provide insight into what scholarship committees are looking for in an applicant. This can include attending scholarship fairs, reaching out to scholarship providers on social media, or attending events where scholarship providers will be present.

Follow pages on social media to get more information about international and national scholarships.

There are many scholarship search engines available online, such as Fastweb and Scholarships.com. These websites allow students to search for scholarships based on their interests, qualifications, and background.

There are many scholarships available for students who have unique qualifications or interests, such as scholarships for left-handed students, students with disabilities, or students pursuing a particular major.

The Reaction

You Have

After Learning

You Could Have Earned Scholarships



The Indian government offers scholarships for a wide range of fields, including engineering, medicine, arts, and social sciences. This helps promote diversity in education and encourages students from different backgrounds to pursue their academic interests.

Scholarships are also awarded based on extracurricular activities, such as volunteering, sports, or clubs. Students should highlight their involvement in these activities in their applications.

Some states have agencies that offer grants and scholarships to in-state students.

Many companies offer scholarships to children of employees or for students pursuing degrees related to the company's business.

If you are a high school student, your guidance counsellor may have information on local and national scholarships.

Local businesses, community groups, and nonprofit organizations may also offer scholarships to students in their area.

So, start your scholarship search early, apply to as many scholarships as possible, and be persistent in your efforts. With hard work and determination, you can secure scholarships that can help make your academic dreams a reality.

Different universities have different eligibility criteria.



Rhythm Arora
BCOM(H)'26

RISE OF FINANCIAL LITERACY AND FINFLUENCERS IN INDIA

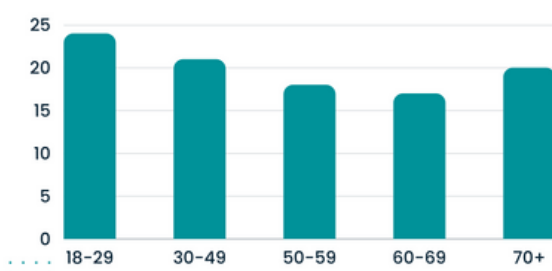
"SATE LILIT"

Financial literacy is the ability to effectively manage a variety of financial skills, such as personal finance management, budgeting, and investing. Financial investments and services have recently become widespread among people of all economic backgrounds. India's financial literacy improved as the awareness and ease of insurance and banking increased.

- Digital payments in India grew 5x - 10.04 billion in 2016-17 to 55.54 billion in 2020-21.
- Fintech transactions is expected to rise at a CAGR of 20% to US\$ 138 billion in 2023 from US\$ 66 billion in 2019.

India's financial literacy rate among its young and adult population has been growing due to factors including the pandemic, the recent advancement in technology and media coverage.

AGE WISE FINANCIAL LITERACY



Importance of Financial Literacy in India

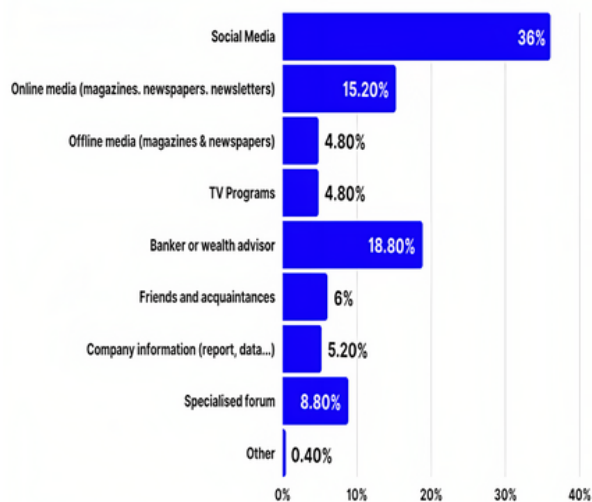
- **Development of rural areas:** Reaching out to rural sections and working on their development can be achieved through financial literacy. This can be achieved by making people more aware about the available resources and right way of utilizing them.
- **Ease in borrowing:** Based on an RBI study, 42.9% of population borrowed money from informal sources and pay higher interests. A strong financial education can help small traders make informed decisions and make the best use of available resources.
- **Ease in doing business transactions:** The launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has led to an addition of 280 million new bank accounts. These accounts have led to an ease in doing business and has also promoted cashless transactions to a great extent.
- **Growth of MSMEs:** MSMEs contribute to 29% of India's GDP with 50% of the exports coming from this sector. It helps small businesses grow and even bring new businesses to the market.

“Finfluencers are filling the vacuum of financial literacy.”

Pranjal Kamra (5.11 million subscribers YouTube)

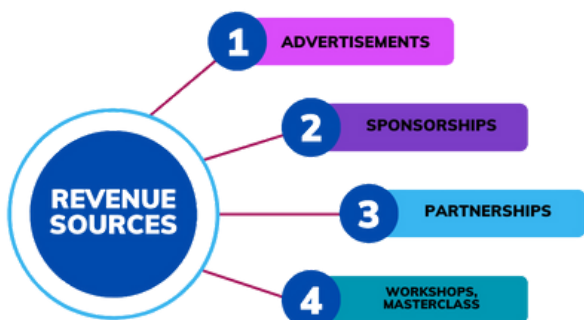
The lockdown last year gave people more time to look at their finances and financial planning in particular. Job losses and salary cuts were rampant and people started looking at other sources of income, which brought them to YouTube and social media for informative content.

What's your main source of financial information?



RISE AND REVENUE

The popularity of India's top finfluencers is clear from the fact that they have more YouTube subscribers than new-age broking firms like Zerodha, Groww, Upstox and 5Paisa as well as traditional ones like IIFL, Kotak Securities, ICICI Direct and Angel Broking. The high subscriber count has resulted in a financial windfall for Indian finfluencers, especially the ones with million-plus followers. While their videos are free to view, a financial influencer, like those in other categories, has multiple streams of income like Google advertisements, collaborations and partnerships. All these streams can add up to lakhs in earnings. One estimate pegs the figure at upwards of Rs 15 lakh a month.



Credibility

An overwhelming 46.51% of respondents claimed that financial influencers' help had a positive impact on investment decisions, while 42.44% say they helped their financial mindset. Other than the sense of feeling fake or false, users have virtually no reason to lose trust in the finance influencers they follow.

78.49% of people say that financial influencers have convinced them to buy an asset.

In finance, people trust specialists to be trustworthy, give a personalized service, and be transparent, more than they do influencers. Most users feel that the cost of wealth specialists (49.12%) and their ease of access (22.06%) are the main blockers that stop them from reaching out to them.

CONTENT IS KING

The quality of the supply is of paramount importance. The rules for good content aren't too different from those for good journalism: it has to be informative, easy to understand and unbiased. This combination, say influencers, will lead to views and likes and ultimately translate into subscribers. Most finfluencers play it safe by focusing more on the concepts and fundamentals of stock market investing and financial planning instead of giving advice on what to buy or sell. Some are also registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as Registered Investment Advisors. In most cases, they even suggest that investors consult their financial advisor before taking the plunge.

“Pandemic was a strong catalyst for the rise of finfluencers.”

Rachna Ranade (4.36 million subscribers on YouTube)



Anmol Mishra
BMS'25

“INDIAN WOMEN, FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BUT NOT FINANCIALLY LITERATE ”



The topic we are about to discuss may seem to be of least importance or not worth your time but its implications sure are.

Introduction to financial independence

Financial independence is the status of having enough income or wealth, sufficient to pay one's living expenses for the rest of one's life without having to be employed or dependent on others. By means of this definition and if we break it in simpler terms, it clearly states that anybody who earns well for themselves and isn't dependent for their finances on others, is financially independent. In India, it is an important concept from several points of view. Talking about women, according to a study only about 50 % of the women are financially independent. Some find cost of living as a barrier while the majority finds lack of support from family as well as society or lack of guidance as a barrier to achieving financial independence.

UNDERSTANDING IT

Now one needs to understand this statement and not just confuse it into stats. In a stage where inflation is on rise and living expenses questionable, only half of our women are either earning or have enough to sustain their expenses. Rest of the population is dependent on their male counterparts and their finite financial resources. This poses a problem of development. On the other hand, lack of societal and family support is also a major concern. Even in the 21st century and after 75 years of independence, working women are seen as a taboo in society and they are often discouraged to take up any professional roles. There is constant discrimination against women at workplaces which is in addition to burden from family. Let me walk you all through an example for this. In a family, there is a continued tradition that no daughter works professionally, or earns any money. They will say statements like take “salary” from us but you won't be “allowed” to work. Family duties and responsibilities are neglected and we won't be having food from our daughter's income. It is against our pride. I am very sure that most of you would have heard such statements around you. Now let's move onto Financial Literacy, the whole reason why I took this topic up for discussion.

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL LITERACY

Financial literacy is the ability to understand and effectively use various financial skills, including personal financial management, budgeting, and investing. When you are financially literate, you have the foundation of a relationship with money, and it is a lifelong journey of learning. Putting this into even simpler terms, the way you spend, save and grow your money is what financial literacy is all about. Now think of a scenario where you have no idea of how much to spend and how much to save from your earnings, or you just keep your surpluses in a bank account as a means of savings. This may sound too odd to all of us, but this is the reality of most of the so-called “financially independent” women in India.



UNDERSTANDING IT

Women mostly don't have any idea about how much they are spending or if they are conscious about such stuff, they usually don't go for any investments on their surplus funds. For most of them, investment and savings start from a Bank Fixed Deposit and ends at opening recurring deposits. To go further, they might in a while invest FD Maturity amount into some gold ornaments. But that is it. They don't go overboard and try to explore stock markets, crypto or any other usual field of investment, simply because they are too afraid of something going wrong.

They never had any prerequisite knowledge in such fields and hence they are keen on playing safe. They don't want to be even a little off board as it will just trigger all the male counterparts in their life who think it is their duty to guide and instruct women on how to go about things in life. Moving on from such discussions, let us try and think about reasons as to why Indian women, even though earning, are yet not exploring into investment avenues or taking responsibilities of handling their own expenses. Not to point at somebody, but I still see several examples of this around me also. To start with, my mother, whom I really adore, has been a teacher for the past 15 years now and yet most of the times, she invests all her surplus into a recurring deposit or a FD, which is fine but even after constantly informing her about other avenues, she is not very much keen or interested in changing her regular course of investment and also she is too afraid to take any wrong decisions.



REASONS

The cultural stereotypes that have prevailed in India have traditionally relegated women to the role of homemakers. In turn, it has rendered them generally indifferent to matters of finance. Many Indian women face a number of cultural, economic, psychological, and physical restrictions that make it difficult for them to become financially literate, despite the fact that it is crucial that women be given equal power to conduct financial decisions as men.

The root of the issue is that women are not granted equal financial independence with males. The family as a whole is always taken into account when making important financial investment decisions. Women sacrifice their financial independence to keep the peace in their homes and often spend only a small fraction of their money on their own needs and wants. This statement however, seems to be very problematic but is deeply embedded into our system. Traditional gender roles see men handling finances and women caring for children and the home. A lack of understanding is a barrier to learning how to manage one's money effectively. Their inability to become financially self-sufficient is hampered by their reliance on their spouse or other family members for assistance with investing and financial planning. The literacy rate of Indian women is significantly lower than that of men. Many cultures and communities do not support women seeking or pursuing higher education. Working women, on average, made 15% less than men. If this doesn't explain the plight of women in this so called 'modern' world.



WHAT'S THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL LITERACY OF WOMEN?

Gaining control over one's own finances not only boosts self-esteem, but also provides women equal standing in family and community decision-making.

This is important not just for women in low-income areas, but also for those who come from wealthy backgrounds where women's economic independence is not a top priority. Financial literacy of women is one of the most important factors in achieving the purpose of development, which is to assess growth assumptions with the aid of policies, programmes, and projects developed by various institutions. Women have a crucial role in the transfer of financial habits and abilities to their children, as they bear the primary responsibility for raising children, as well as making essential and daily decisions on the allocation of household resources.

AIDS PROVIDED

Various government schemes focus on supporting women to overcome societal challenges. Self-help groups, and development programmes, such as FLCC (Financial Literacy and Credit Counseling Centres), National Center for Financial Education (NCFE), etc., continue to develop and disseminate financial literacy resources through relevant projects and campaigns. In addition, initiatives such as Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan, and 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' have added to the effectiveness of welfare programmes.



Bhavya Mahajan
B Com (H) '26

ELON MUSK-TWITTER SAGA

The Elon Musk Twitter takeover was one of the hottest and spotlight-bearing events that took place in the year 2022. No brownie points to guess that it involved numerous differences of opinions, legal battles, trolling, financial obligations, lay offs, and back and forth throughout because what Elon Musk touches disputes too. Elon Musk's initial idea was to make Twitter a "free bird" and inculcate free speech on the platform but the irony is after all the funds, power, and influence he at the end of this "not-so-fairy tale" saga had to buy Twitter due to legal obligations. Let us dive deep into this 10-month battle between the two parties.

31st January 2022, was the day when Elon Musk bought his stakes in twitter for the very first time. For the next couple of months he kept on increasing his stake in twitter. Till this point Musk being a stakeholder in twitter was a secret to the general public until 14th march 2022 when Musk's stake crossed the mark of 5%. According to America's securities board commission if a stake holder holds 5% or more the commission has to disclose this to the public. This commission spares a 10 day deadline for the revelation which was crossed by Musk. On 24th march Musk used twitter to criticize that very platform for their anti free speech principles. By this time he had also started to discuss his ideas with former Twitter CEO Jack Dorsey who also resonated with his ideas. On 3rd april Musk proposed his idea to Parag Aggarwal the CEO of twitter. He believed that they should either privatize twitter or he would come up with a rival platform.



On 14th April 2022, Elon Musk shocked everyone by announcing his offer to buy twitter for \$43 Billion. The reason being he wanted to take over full control of the platform, so that he could shape Twitter as he wants to. And making the Company private is an extension of this. On 20th April, 2022, Elon Musk disclosed his financial sources for buying Twitter.

The sources are as follow

\$7 billion was to come from senior secured bank loans that include Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, \$6 billion were to come from subordinated debt, \$6.25 billion from personal bank loans to Elon Musk, \$20 billion would be in cash equity of Elon Musk, that would be in exchange for Tesla stock, and \$7.1 billion would be in the form of equity from 19 independent investors. On 25th April 2022, Twitter's Board accepted the offer for \$44 Billion.

However, with some conditions.

- Elon Musk couldn't say anything negative about Twitter or Twitter employees publicly, till the deal was being processed.
- If he couldn't secure the deal, a \$1 billion termination fee would be charged to him.
- In a filing more than two weeks ago, Twitter estimated that fake accounts accounted for fewer than 5% of its daily active users during the first three months of this year.
- The number of spam bots on the service is a key statistic, as a higher than expected figure could hurt the ability to grow advertising revenue or paid-for subscriptions

but There will also be questions raised over whether fake accounts are the real reason behind this delaying tactic, given that promoting free speech rather than focusing on wealth creation appeared to be his primary motivation for the takeover.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Musk's lawyers have written to Twitter accusing it of refusing to provide sufficient information about the number of false users on the service, as part of a simmering dispute over the number of spam and fake accounts that populate the platform. It said Twitter's methods for testing fake accounts were "lax" and that Musk needed data from the company to conduct his own analysis, as well as to help him secure debt financing for the deal. It added that the company's refusal to cooperate indicated a concern for what Musk's analysis might uncover.

COURT CASE KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Having mounted a public spectacle to put Twitter in play, and having proposed and then signed a seller-friendly merger agreement, Musk apparently believes that he-unlike every other party subject to Delaware contract law-is free to change his mind, trash the company, disrupt its operations, destroy stockholder value, and walk away.

Twitter brings this action to enjoin Musk from further breaches, to compel Musk to fulfil his legal obligations, and to compel consummation of the merger upon satisfaction of the few outstanding conditions.

That price, presented by Musk on a take-it-or-leave-it basis in an unsolicited public offer, represented a 38% premium over Twitter's unaffected share price. The deal is backed by airtight debt and equity commitments. Musk has personally committed \$33.5 billion.

On 23rd August 2022, Petter Mudge Zatkan gave the Whistleblower report, accusing that Twitter falsely claimed it had a solid security plan and that he had wanted colleagues that half the company's reserves were running out of date and vulnerable software.

On 6th July 2022, After teaming up with a non-profit-organization, Zatkan lodged against Twitter with the US Justice department of Federal Trading Commission. In this they claimed that Twitter used unethical safety practices and their content moderation policies do not align with the laws of the country. Twitter responded to it by saying that Zatkan was trying to create a false narrative by making false accusation against them. Elon Musk saw the opportunity and sent the second termination letter to Twitter.

He said that in addition to the first termination letter that he sent before, was this letter with the reason being the allegations made by Zatkan. Due to this he didn't want to go through the deal. But then on 3rd October 2022, Elon Musk's legal team informed him that it was difficult for them to contest the case and that they didn't have any concrete reason to reject the deal. And so on 4th October 2022, Elon Musk informed that the \$44 billion offer for buying twitter was still applicable.

On 20th October 2022, the employees working at Twitter listed out their worries. The Washington Post reported that 75% of the employees working at Twitter might be fired by Elon Musk. But these employees claimed that before Elon Musk, the Board Members anyhow wanted to fire 25% of the employees by the end of 2023. So they didn't object to selling the company to Elon Musk. Twitter's employees wrote an open letter protesting Elon Musk's takeover of Twitter. They show their disagreement by claiming that it wouldn't help Twitter in the future.

But on 27th October 2022, The deal was finally closed. Elon Musk officially bought Twitter. "After months of legal battles, and he has changed his Twitter title to Chief Twit." "Elon Musk carried a kitchen sink into Twitter HQ this week. Tweeting, "Let that Sink in!"

THE AFTERMATH

Experts believe that Elon Musk faced buyer's remorse as he had to pay such a hefty amount which was pretty evident as Elon Musk started charging an of 8 USD for the verification icon which was to the money he put in buying twitter apparently. He many changed the layout of tweets making it more clustered than ever.

He also introduced an edit button to tweets. In a recent interview stated that the platform faced such grave financial difficulties that at amount recover also in

one point it was on the verge of bankruptcy. Elon Musk has put the current value of Twitter at \$20 billion, less than half the \$44 billion he paid for the social media platform just five months ago, according to an internal email seen by American news media.



Utkrisht Rai
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Vanshika Gupta
Bcom(hons)'25

“India vs. USA: Clash of economic titans”

Introduction

India is a developing country and has a dualistic nature of economy i.e., both the public as well as the private sector co-exist in the economy. Indian economy is the 5th largest economy in the world in terms of nominal GDP. The 3 main sectors contributing towards the economy include agriculture, industry, and service. In 2016, the Indian government announced the demonetisation of all 500 and 1000 banknotes. The long

term benefits of this process included reduced corruption, increased flow of financial savings, greater formalisation of economy in terms of higher GDP, better tax compliance and greater tax revenues. However, the shortcomings in the Indian economy includes low per capita income, lower rate of capital formation due to less saving rate. Also, chronic unemployment prevails in India that is mainly structural in nature. Lastly the GDP of India is more than its National Income because of the negative net factor income from abroad.

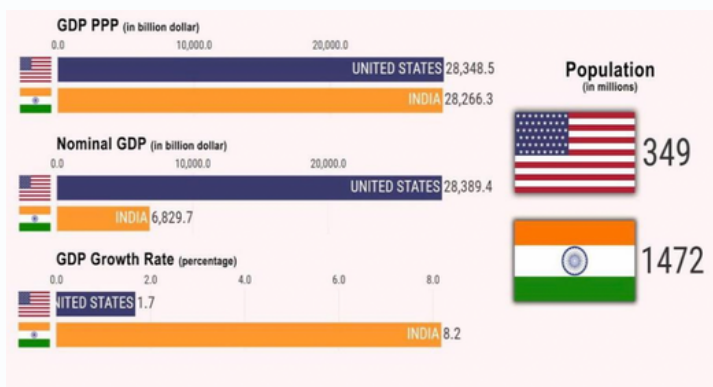
On the other hand, America strongly believes that “A strong economy begins with a strong, well-educated workforce.” It has a very highly developed mixed economy which enjoys the advantages of high productivity, political stability and a very well developed system of passenger and freight transportation infrastructure. It is the world’s largest economy by Nominal GDP and 2nd largest by Purchasing Power Parity. With many of the world largest companies, it has the 7th highest per capita GDP. It is currently struggling for equal wealth distribution among the different sections of society. The global financial crisis of 2007 had adverse effect on the economy of USA. However, the economy continued to grow, despite having the highest income inequalities.

Indian or American economy: Which is better?

Both the Indian and American economies have mixed structure of economy yet India is still developing into an open-market economy whereas USA has the largest and most technologically powerful economy. The comparison of Indian and American economies is as follows-

- GDP- India is ranked 11th in the list of GDPs whereas America is on the 2nd position. The GDP of America has gradually increased because of its competent and educated workforce. India’s GDP lags due to the slowdown in manufacturing sector after the covid pandemic and inflation.
- Basic life amenities- The Indian government provides basic amenities such as medical facilities, ration system for people below the poverty line. But the American government cannot afford to provide these facilities to the people living below the poverty line.
- Population below the poverty line- In America the percentage of people living below the poverty line is approximately 15.1 and in India the percentage is 29.8. A great majority of India’s people are in the world’s poorer half.

- Agriculture- Almost 54.6% of people in India are engaged in agriculture which is 14 times more than the amount of people practising agriculture in America. The extensive fertile plains, rich soil and abundance of cultivable land are some of the reasons why agriculture is so prominent in India and hence contributes 17% to the GDP as compared to 1.2% of America.
- Unemployment rate- The unemployment rate in America is 3.6% whereas in India it is 7.45%. The low unemployment rate in America is partially due to the low labour participation rate. The participation of labour force has been on a downward trend due to the aging population.
- Exports- America is the second biggest exporter in the world whereas India is on the 19th rank. The well-developed infrastructure, highly productive, skilled, and capable workforce and the availability of latest technologies make it possible for America to be the 2nd biggest exporter.
- Expenditure per capita- The per capita expenditure of America is \$10981.93 which is approximately 51 times more than that of India. The standard of living in India is quite reasonable as compared to America. A person not possessing a car is considered poor in America whereas, a person denied of basic facilities such as food, housing is considered poor in India.
- The above comparison evidently brings out that the economy of America is a highly developed one which faces the issues of providing basic amenities to the poor sections of society and has higher cost of living. Moreover, the American economy still needs to overcome the hurdle of income inequalities. On the other hand, the Indian economy has made progress from the past but still has miles to go. India has a highly diversified market which has trade connections with many countries. However, while the economy continues to grow, the wealth distribution, unemployment rate and infrastructure are a matter of concern.



IMPACT OF FINTECH ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

Fintech refers to the application of computers and technology to support and improve the banking and other financial services. Fintech sector has had a significant impact on the American economy in the past years. This sector has made it easier for people to access financial services. People can now access credit through the digital banking apps. Also, the use of blockchain technology has made the process of transactions more quickly and securely. It has made financial services more affordable for the small businesses and low-income households. However, Fintech sector has raised some questions about privacy and security. The use of biometrics for authentications raises questions about the security of personal data. Moreover, the introduction of new technologies into the financial sectors has increased competition in the industry and has put pressure on traditional banks to adapt accordingly. To sum up, the fintech sector had both positive as well as negative impact on the American society. While it made the financial services more accessible to the people and hence contributing to the economy, but it has also disrupted their traditional financial services and raised questions about the privacy of personal data.

Unemployment is so high in India that most of the youth don't use this meme template



IMPACT OF FINTECH SECTOR ON INDIAN ECONOMY

The fintech sector played a crucial role during the pandemic by disbursing credits and loans with the help of digital payments. This sector has helped in transforming the way financial services are delivered and accessed by the people. It has helped in increasing the financial inclusion in India by providing accessible and affordable banking services to the unbanked and underbanked population. Moreover, the products and services provided by this sector is very innovative in nature which has led to increased competition in the sector. Also, this sector requires variety of personnel from software developers to customer service representatives, thus, this helped in creating job opportunities which further contributed to the country's economy. Overall, the fintech sector has had a positive impact on the economy of India since it attracted investments, improved efficiency of financial services and also helped in reducing unemployment.



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BREAKING DOWN THE US BANK CRISIS

As of March 31st, 2023, the United States is currently experiencing a bank crisis that has sent shockwaves throughout the financial industry.

This crisis is marked by a series of bank failures, mergers, and acquisitions that have left many Americans concerned about the stability of the banking system and their personal finances. In this article, we will explore the causes and consequences of this crisis, as well as what steps are being taken to address it.

WHY DID IT HAPPEN?

There is no single cause of the bank crisis in the United States, but rather a combination of factors that have contributed to the current situation. One of the primary drivers of this crisis is the high level of debt held by many banks, particularly in the form of loans to companies and individuals. With interest rates rising, many of these loans are becoming more difficult to service, leading to defaults and bankruptcies.

Another major factor is the increasingly complex and interconnected nature of the financial industry. Many banks have engaged in risky trading practices and made investments in derivatives and other complex financial products, which has left them vulnerable to market volatility and sudden shocks. Additionally, the proliferation of digital currencies and fintech start-ups has disrupted traditional banking models and put pressure on established institutions to adapt or risk becoming obsolete.

AFTERMATH OF THE EVENTS

The bank crisis in the United States has had far-reaching consequences, affecting not only the financial industry but also the broader economy and American society as a whole. One of the most visible effects has been the closure of many banks, which has left customers without access to their funds and has caused widespread panic and anxiety. This has also led to a loss of jobs in the banking sector and a slowdown in economic growth.

Another consequence has been the erosion of public trust in the banking system. Many Americans have lost faith in the ability of banks to safeguard their money and provide reliable financial services, which has further fuelled the crisis and made it more difficult to find solutions. This loss of trust has also had political implications, with some politicians and activists calling for greater regulation of the banking industry and stronger consumer protections.



Address the Crisis

Despite the severity of the bank crisis, there are steps being taken to address the underlying causes and mitigate the damage. One of the most important measures has been increased regulation and oversight of the financial industry, with regulators and policymakers working to identify and address systemic risks. This includes measures such as stress testing, which assesses the ability of banks to withstand adverse economic conditions, and increased capital requirements, which force banks to hold more reserves to protect against losses.

Another important step has been the implementation of new technologies and innovations in the banking sector. This includes the adoption of blockchain and other distributed ledger technologies, which can help to streamline transactions and reduce the risk of fraud and hacking. Fintech startups are also offering new products and services that are more accessible and user-friendly than traditional banking services, which may help to restore public trust in the industry.



What next?

The bank crisis in the United States is a complex and multifaceted issue that has far-reaching consequences for the financial industry and American society. While the causes of the crisis are many and varied, there are steps being taken to address the underlying issues and prevent a further escalation. Ultimately, the key to resolving this crisis will be a combination of regulatory oversight, technological innovation, and public trust- building efforts, which can help to restore confidence in the banking system and ensure a stable and prosperous future for all Americans.



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