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UNDERSTANDING INDIAN ELECTIONS



A DEMOCRATIC SPECTACLE



EDITORIAL



"A little more persistence, a little more effort, and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success."

-Elbert Hubbard

Dear Friends,

One essential factor that molds our life and determines our accomplishments is effort. It is the motivation that keeps us going forward in the face of difficulty. Realizing the value of work can change the way we approach problems, make goals, and live our lives in general.

The constant and sincere application of energy toward the accomplishment of a goal is called effort. It is the perspiration, tenacity, and resolve we put into our pursuits. Although brilliance and talent are frequently praised, work is what closes the achievement gap between potential and ability. Even the most talented people might not realize their full potential without work.

It builds resilience. Every time we overcome a challenging task, we get stronger and more equipped to handle problems in the future. When things get hard, perseverance—fueled by effort—enable us to press on. Skills are developed by constant practice and effort; they are not innate. The foundation of skill growth is effort, whether it be in playing a musical instrument, picking up a new language, or being the best at a sport. Putting in effort and seeing progress boosts our confidence. It reassures us that we are capable of overcoming obstacles and achieving our goals, fostering a positive self-image. The power of effort lies in its ability to transform potential into reality. It is the strength that drives us to achieve our dreams and improve our lives. By understanding and harnessing the power of effort, we can unlock a life of purpose, resilience, and fulfillment. Effort is not just a means to an end; it is the strength for life itself.

Best Wishes!

Arun Kumar

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UNDERSTANDING INDIAN ELECTIONS A DEMOCRATIC SPECTACLE



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India, the world's largest democracy, stands as a testament to the power of the ballot. With a vibrant and complex political landscape, Indian elections are not just a political event but a national spectacle that engages millions across its vast expanse. From the bustling streets of metropolitan cities to the remote corners of rural villages, the electoral process in India showcases the nation's commitment to democratic principles, diversity, and inclusivity.

The Electoral System

India follows a first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, similar to the United Kingdom. In each of the 543 Lok Sabha constituencies, voters cast ballots for their preferred candidate. The candidate with the most votes wins the seat, even if they don't secure a majority. This system often leads to a hung parliament, where no single party holds a majority, and coalition governments are formed. The FPTP system often results in a hung parliament, where no single party holds a majority of seats. This leads to the formation of coalition governments, where multiple parties come together to govern. While coalitions can represent a broader range of views, they can also be unstable, as partner parties may have differing agendas. The FPTP system also incentivizes a focus on religious, caste, and regional identities in campaigning, as securing a plurality of votes from a particular group can be enough to win a seat.

To address historic social inequalities, some Lok Sabha seats are reserved for candidates from Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). These communities face significant social and economic challenges, and the reservation system aims to ensure their representation in parliament. The number of reserved seats is proportional to the SC and ST population in each state. Constituency

boundaries are redrawn every few years through a process called delimitation to reflect population changes and ensure roughly equal electorates per seat. Delimitation is overseen by an independent body to prevent gerrymandering, the manipulation of boundaries for political gain.

Voting in India has been conducted using Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) since the 1990s to improve the efficiency and transparency of the process. Voters select their preferred candidate by pressing a button next to their name and symbol. Results are centrally tallied to declare the winner in each constituency. While India's electoral system has delivered regular transitions of power and representation for the world's largest electorate, it faces several challenges. Allegations of EVM tampering have led to calls for a return to paper ballots or the use of Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trails (VVPATs) for verification. The influence of money power and the role of social media in spreading disinformation during campaigns are growing concerns. The system's tendency towards fragmentation and the instability of coalition governments are longstanding issues. Electoral reforms, including a potential switch to a proportional representation system, are periodically debated to address these challenges.

The Election Commission

The Election Commission of India (ECI) is a constitutional body entrusted with the monumental task of conducting free and fair elections in the world's largest democracy. Established in 1950, the ECI plays a vital role in ensuring the integrity of India's electoral process. Here's an in-depth look at the structure, powers, and challenges of this crucial institution. The ECI's independence and



autonomy are enshrined in Articles 324 to 329 of the Indian Constitution. The Constitution grants the ECI the power to supervise and direct the conduct of elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice President. This constitutional basis protects the ECI from political interference and allows it to act impartially.

The ECI is headed by a Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and currently has two Election Commissioners. The CEC and ECs are appointed by the President of India for a six-year term, and the CEC can only be removed through a process similar to the impeachment of a Supreme Court judge. This ensures their independence from the government of the day. At the state level, the ECI appoints a Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) to oversee election administration.

The ECI's powers are sweeping to ensure the conduct of free and fair elections. It prepares and maintains electoral rolls, determines the electoral schedule, and notifies elections. The ECI sets limits on campaign expenditure and enforces a model code of conduct to regulate political parties' behavior during elections. It has the authority to countermand polls if it deems that the electoral process has been vitiated by malpractice. The ECI is responsible for enforcing election laws, including the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961. It investigates electoral offences like bribery, personation, and undue influence, and can disqualify candidates for legal violations. The ECI also regulates political party registration and issues party symbols.

Despite its best efforts, the ECI faces several challenges in conducting elections in a vast and diverse country like India. Ensuring the security of polls, preventing voter bribery and booth capturing, and addressing the growing role of money power and social media in elections are ongoing concerns. The ECI must also balance its commitment to free speech with the need to regulate hate speech and divisive rhetoric during campaigns.

Political Landscape

India's political landscape is characterized by its remarkable diversity and complexity. The country is home to numerous national and

regional parties, each with its own distinct ideology, base, and influence. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress are the two main national parties that have dominated politics at the central level. The BJP, with its Hindu nationalist ideology, has been the ruling party since 2014 and has made significant gains in many states. Congress, which led the freedom struggle and governed India for much of its early independence, has seen its fortunes decline in recent years but remains a major force. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) has a strong presence in Kerala and West Bengal, and the Bahujan Samaj Party and Samajwadi Party are important players in Uttar Pradesh.

Regional parties wield substantial power in their respective states and often play a crucial role in national coalition governments. These outfits focus on the specific issues and identities of their region. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam are powerful in Tamil Nadu, the Telangana Rashtra Samiti in Telangana, the Biju Janata Dal in Odisha, and the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. Caste and religion play a major role in party alignments, with various groups supporting particular parties. The political landscape is also shaped by ideologies like secularism, socialism, and Hindutva. Economic development, corruption, national security, and communal relations are key issues that feature prominently in election campaigns. The rise of the BJP has led to a shift in the political discourse, with a greater emphasis on Hindutva and a challenge to the secular consensus that has defined India since independence. Despite the challenges, India's political landscape remains vibrant, with a strong multiparty system and regular rotations of power through the ballot box.

Challenges and Reform

Despite the remarkable success of India's electoral democracy, the country's elections face several challenges that threaten the integrity of the process. Ensuring the security and fairness of polls in a vast and diverse nation is an enormous logistical task. Voter bribery, booth capturing, and violence remain concerns, particularly in certain regions. The growing role of money power in elections is a significant issue, with parties and candidates spending vast sums to influence voters. The Election Commission's limits on campaign



expenditure are often circumvented, and the sources of funding for elections remain opaque. The increasing use of social media and other digital technologies during campaigns has brought new challenges. Political parties use these platforms to spread disinformation, hate speech, and divisive content to polarize voters along religious and caste lines. The Election Commission struggles to regulate this online propaganda effectively. Allegations of tampering with Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) have led to a loss of trust in the voting system among some opposition parties and citizens. These challenges, if not addressed, could erode faith in the electoral process and the legitimacy of the outcomes.

To address these challenges, there is a growing consensus on the need for comprehensive electoral reforms in India. Strengthening the Election Commission's powers to regulate campaign finance and enforce expenditure limits more effectively is crucial. Greater transparency in political funding, including the use of electoral bonds, is needed. The Election Commission could be granted the power to tag false information on

social media during campaigns. The security and reliability of the voting process could be enhanced by introducing Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trails (VVPATs) along with EVMs. Some experts argue for a shift from the first-past-the-post system to a proportional representation system to reduce the fragmentation of the electorate and the need for coalition governments. Delimitation of constituencies, frozen since 1971, could be resumed to reflect population changes. Implementing these reforms will require a broad political consensus and a commitment to strengthening India's democratic processes. Despite the challenges, the resilience of India's electoral system and the country's commitment to democratic principles provide a strong foundation for conducting free and fair elections.

Indian elections are a fascinating spectacle of democratic participation. While the process is flawed, it remains a testament to India's commitment to democratic principles. As the country continues to evolve, its electoral process will need to address emerging challenges to ensure the world's largest democracy remains vibrant and resilient.



COMMERCE QUIZ

1. The highest Limit for issuing MUDRA loans is
a) 1000000
b) 100000
c) 10000
d) 1000
2. Financial Management is mainly concern with _____
a) All aspects of acquiring and utilizing financial resources for firms Activity
b) Arrangement of funds
c) Efficient Management of every Business
d) Profit Maximisation
3. Bonus Shares are issued to _____
a) Equity Shareholders
b) Secured Creditors
c) Debenture Holders
d) Preference Shareholders
4. Memorandum of Association contains _____
a) Objective Clause
b) Capital Clause
c) Name Clause
d) All of the above
5. Interim Dividend is shown _____
a) In profit & loss A/C
b) In profit & Loss Appropriation A/C
c) On the asset side of the balance sheet
d) On the liability side of the balance Sheet

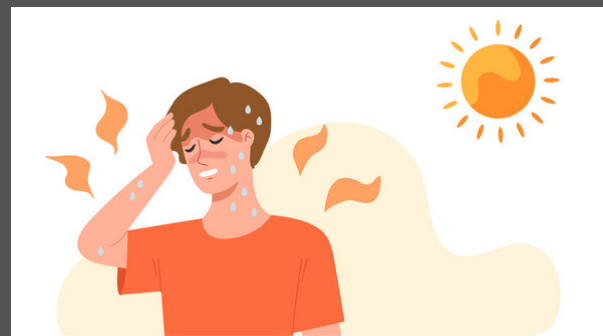
DEHYDRATION

When the body loses more fluids and water than it takes in, dehydration results. Dehydration can include headaches, constipation, lethargy, dizziness, and darker urine. Roughly 75% of the human body is made of water. This water is necessary for its survival. Water is present in blood arteries, between cells, and inside cells. Our thirst mechanism alerts us when we need to increase our fluid intake, and an advanced water management system maintains the equilibrium of our water levels.

Causes include Inadequate Fluid Intake; Simply not drinking enough water is a common cause. This can happen due to busy schedules, lack of access to clean water, or forgetting to drink fluids, Increased Fluid Loss like sweating, illness, diuretics, chronic illness; disease like diabetes, and some environmental factors.

Symptoms of dehydration vary depending on the severity. They are generally categorized into mild, moderate, and severe dehydration. **Mild to Moderate Dehydration symptoms includes** dry mouth and throat, increased thirst, dark yellow urine, fatigue, dizziness or lightheadedness, decreased urine output, dry, cool skin, and headache. **Severe Dehydration symptoms includes** extremely dry skin, sunken eyes, rapid heartbeat and breathing, low blood pressure, fever, delirium or confusion, lack of sweating, unconsciousness. **Treatment for dehydration depends on its severity:**

- **Oral Rehydration:** Drinking water, oral rehydration solutions (ORS), and consuming foods with high water content like fruits and vegetables.
- **Electrolyte Solutions:** Special solutions containing



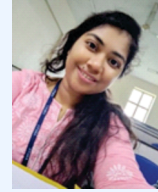
salts and sugars can help replenish lost electrolytes. **Severe Dehydration: Intravenous (IV) Fluids:** Immediate medical attention is required, and IV fluids are administered to quickly restore fluid balance. Preventing dehydration involves adopting healthy hydration habits:

- **Regular Fluid Intake:** Drink water regularly throughout the day, even if you do not feel thirsty.
- **Monitor Fluid Loss:** Be aware of conditions that increase fluid loss, such as exercise and hot weather, and increase fluid intake accordingly.
- **Balanced Diet:** Eat a diet rich in water-containing foods like fruits and vegetables.
- **Limit Diuretics:** Reduce the intake of diuretic substances like caffeine and alcohol.
- **Rehydration during Illness:** Ensure adequate fluid intake during episodes of diarrhea, vomiting, or fever.



GLOBAL WARMING

AN URGENT CALL FOR ACTION



Neha Singh
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Global warming, the gradual increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to human activities, primarily the emission of greenhouse gases, stands as one of the most pressing issues of our time. This phenomenon not only threatens the delicate balance of our natural ecosystems but also has far-reaching impacts on human societies globally.

Understanding Global Warming

Global warming results from the enhanced greenhouse effect, where greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere. This process, essential for maintaining life-supporting temperatures, has been intensified by human activities, leading to an unprecedented rise in global temperatures. The consequences are already apparent: more frequent and severe weather events, rising sea levels, melting glaciers, and disrupted ecosystems.

Government Initiatives and Policies

Governments play a crucial role in addressing global warming by implementing policies and schemes that target emission reductions, promote renewable energy, and enhance resilience to climate impacts. Here are some key government schemes and initiatives aimed at combating global warming:

1. International Agreements

Paris Agreement (2015): This landmark accord, adopted by nearly 200 countries, aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, with efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Countries commit to nationally

determined contributions (NDCs) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and periodically enhance their commitments.

Kyoto Protocol (1997): An earlier international treaty that required industrialized countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions according to specified targets. While it laid the groundwork for global climate action, it has been largely succeeded by the Paris Agreement.

2. National and Regional Policies United States: Clean Power Plan (CPP): Introduced during the Obama administration, the CPP aimed to reduce carbon pollution from power plants, the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. Although its implementation faced legal and political challenges, it set a precedent for future regulations.

- **Inflation Reduction Act (2022):** This act includes provisions for significant investments in clean energy, energy efficiency, and reducing carbon emissions across various sectors.

European Union:

- **European Green Deal:** The EU's comprehensive strategy to become the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. It includes measures to cut greenhouse gas emissions, invest in green technologies, and protect the natural environment.
- **Emissions Trading System (ETS):** A market-based approach that sets a cap on total emissions and allows industries to buy and sell allowances, providing economic incentives for reducing emissions.



India:

- **Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** Launched in 2008, NAPCC outlines eight national missions focused on promoting sustainable development, including solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, and strategic knowledge for climate change.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM):** Aims to promote solar power generation and provide additional income to farmers by installing solar pumps and grid-connected solar power plants.

China:

- **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** China has pledged to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. The government is heavily investing in renewable energy, electric vehicles, and reforestation programs.
- **Renewable Energy and Innovation :** Transitioning to renewable energy sources is central to government strategies for combating global warming. Solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal energy provide cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels. Many governments offer incentives such as tax credits, subsidies, and grants to promote the adoption of renewable energy technologies.
- **Research and Development (R&D):** Investing in R&D for new technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and advanced nuclear reactors, is another critical area. Government funding and public-private partnerships are essential to accelerating innovation and reducing the costs of emerging clean technologies.
- **Climate Adaptation and Resilience :** In addition to mitigation, governments are focusing on adaptation strategies to enhance resilience against the impacts of global warming. This includes:
- **Infrastructure Upgrades:** Building and

retrofitting infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events and rising sea levels.

- **Disaster Preparedness:** Developing early warning systems and emergency response plans to minimize the damage from natural disasters.
- **Water Management:** Implementing sustainable water management practices to address droughts and floods, ensuring a stable water supply.
- **Public Awareness and Education :** Educating the public about the causes and consequences of global warming is vital for fostering collective action. Governments run awareness campaigns and integrate climate education into school curriculums to encourage sustainable practices and lifestyle changes among citizens.

The Science Behind Global Warming

The primary driver of global warming is the greenhouse effect, a natural process where certain gases in the Earth's atmosphere trap heat, preventing it from escaping into space and thereby warming the planet. While this process is essential for maintaining temperatures conducive to life, human activities have significantly enhanced this effect. Since the industrial revolution, the burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil, and natural gas has released large amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Deforestation and certain agricultural practices further exacerbate this issue by reducing the Earth's capacity to absorb CO₂.

Observable Impacts

The effects of global warming are already evident and widespread. One of the most visible signs is the increase in global temperatures. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the planet's average surface temperature has risen by about 1.2 degrees Celsius since the late 19th century. This seemingly small increase has led to more frequent and severe heatwaves, altering weather patterns, and contributing to the intensity of natural disasters such as



hurricanes, floods, and wildfires.

Another critical impact is the melting of polar ice caps and glaciers, leading to rising sea levels. This not only threatens coastal communities with flooding but also disrupts marine ecosystems. The loss of ice also means a reduction in the Earth's albedo effect (the reflection of sunlight), which further accelerates warming.

The Socioeconomic Consequences

The repercussions of global warming extend beyond environmental impacts, deeply affecting human societies. Agriculture is highly vulnerable, with changing weather patterns disrupting growing seasons and reducing crop yields. This threatens food security, particularly in developing nations where agriculture is a major part of the economy.

Health impacts are another concern, as heatwaves can cause heat-related illnesses and deaths, while changing climates can expand the range of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Additionally, the economic costs associated with damage to infrastructure and increased disaster response efforts are significant.

Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies

Addressing global warming requires a multifaceted approach, combining mitigation efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with adaptation strategies to cope with the changes already underway.

Mitigation efforts include transitioning to renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydroelectric power. Enhancing energy efficiency in industries, buildings, and transportation also plays a crucial role.

Additionally, protecting and restoring forests can significantly sequester CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Adaptation strategies involve building resilient infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events and rising sea levels. Developing drought-resistant crops and improving water management systems can help secure food and water supplies. Furthermore, public health systems need to be strengthened to deal with the expected increase in climate-related health issues.

The Role of Policy and Global Cooperation

Effective policy measures are critical in the fight against global warming. International agreements like the Paris Agreement aim to unite countries in reducing emissions and limiting global temperature rise. National governments must implement policies that promote clean energy, enforce emissions regulations, and support sustainable practices.

Global cooperation is equally vital, as climate change is a transboundary issue. Developed countries, which have historically contributed the most to greenhouse gas emissions, bear a greater responsibility in providing financial and technological support to developing nations.

Conclusion

Global warming poses a severe threat to our planet and requires immediate, coordinated action. By understanding science, recognizing the impacts, and implementing effective strategies, we can mitigate the damage and adapt to the changes. It is an urgent call for individuals, communities, and nations to act collectively in preserving the Earth for future generations. The time to act is now, and the stakes have never been higher.



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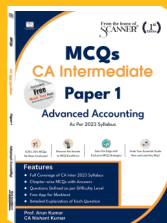
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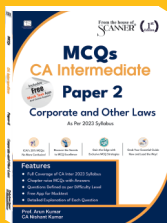
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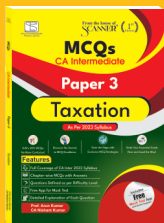
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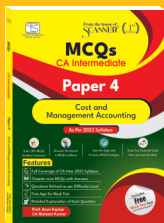
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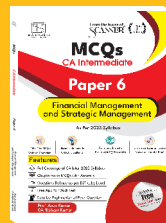
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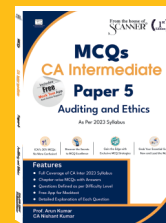
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SOLVE THE PUZZLE

9	5				1			2
6	3					1		
		8		6				7
						5		
	6	1	7		9			
		2		4				8
	9							5
	1			5	6	4	8	
	8			1	7			6

1	2	6	4	3	7	9	5	8
8	9	5	6	2	1	4	7	3
3	7	4	9	8	5	1	2	6
4	5	7	1	9	3	8	6	2
9	8	3	2	4	6	5	1	7
6	1	2	5	7	8	3	9	4
2	6	9	3	1	4	7	8	5
5	4	8	7	6	9	2	3	1
7	3	1	8	5	2	6	4	9

**Answer
of the Previous
puzzle**

Complete the Grid so that every row, column, and every 3 x 3 box contains the digits 1 to 9. Solve the puzzle by logic and reasoning alone, there is no maths involved,

AND

GET THE ANSWER
IN OUR NEXT MONTH EDITION.

INTERESTING FACTS & FIGURES REVEALED BY ECI: LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024

Fact 1: India's first Lok Sabha elections were held from October 25, 1951, to February 21, 1952. There were 489 seats in the Lok Sabha, allotted across 401 constituencies in 25 states. For the 489 Lok Sabha seats, 1,949 candidates competed with each other.

Fact 2: For the first time, a small number of polling locations in a 1982 Kerala by-election for the North Paravur Assembly Constituency used electronic voting machines. EVMs were used in the 1999 state-wide general election for the Goa assembly.

Fact 3: The Indian Constitution's 61st Amendment lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18 for voting in the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies.

Fact 4: The NOTA (None of the above) option was initially made available during assembly elections in 2013 in five states: Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Delhi, and Madhya Pradesh. These states use Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). The logo for it was designed by Ahmedabad's National Institute of Design.

Fact 5: According to official ECI data, there will be 96.8 crore voters overall in the Lok Sabha elections of 2024. There will be 1.8 crore first-time voters in this Lok Sabha election, and 19.47 crore voters between the ages of 20 and 29. More than 85 lakh women who are first-time voters in the Lok Sabha will be exercising their right to vote.

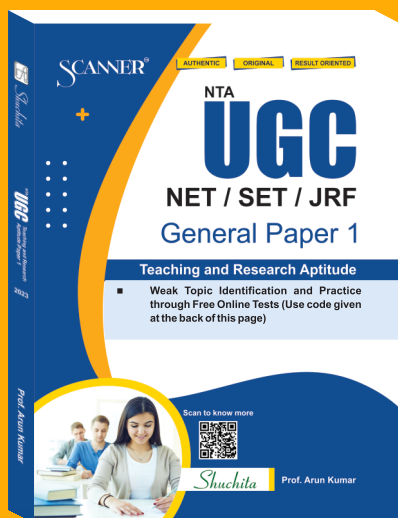
Fact 6: This will be the first general election after landmark events such as the abolition of Article 370, the creation of the Hindu Temple of Lord Ram in Ayodhya and the implementation of the Citizenship Amendment Act.

Fact 7: The Legislative Assembly elections in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha, and Sikkim will be held simultaneously with the general election, along with the by-elections for 35 seats among 16 states.

Fact 8: As announced by the election commissioner of India, in 12 States the ratio of the female voters will be Higher as compared to the male voters in Lok Sabha elections 2024.

Fact 9: Growth in voter categories, with ~82 lakh PwDs, 2.2 lacs 100+, & 48k third-gender voters, reflects ECI's commitment to inclusive rolls.

Fact 10: The Indian General Elections are one of the biggest elections in the world. It is the world's largest electoral movement of men and material. To perform this mammoth exercise 55 Lakh EVMs will be used.



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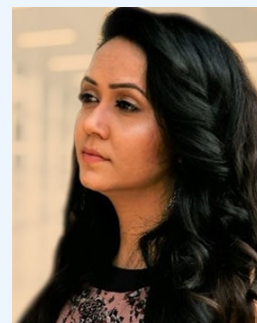


BASUDHA SHRIVASTAV

Basudha Shrivastav is the founder and Managing Director of Express Earth and Empfy. With 11 years of dynamic experience, she believes in drawing an opportunity out of a problem. Starting in 2016, her first venture-Express Earth is B2C Online & curated travel service provider tool. From then, Express Earth has more than 10,000 Retail customer base and 2 Offices at Gurgaon and Ghaziabad. Express Earth takes care of all your travel needs, from hotels, cars, flights, insurance, and more for both B2B and B2C clients. She holds a graduation degree from Delhi University and has experience working in the IT sector. Her Express Earth is recognized as the 'Most Innovative Travel Management Company' by India Travel Award North, featured as one of the most successful startups in NASSCOM 10k programme.

Her 2nd venture called Empfy is a SaaS-

based tool, which manages the travel and expenses of a company and speaks for its robustness. Basudha and her husband are v a n g u a r d s o f knowledge & versatility and have their future plans to endow predictive analysis, augmented reality, Machine Learning and artificial intelligence in her new ventures that saves time as well as money.



Her company has won several awards for being an innovative travel company including the 'Most Innovative Travel Management Company' by India Travel Award North.

THE ASS AND HIS DRIVER

Two men were traveling in company along the road when one of them picked up a well-filled purse.

"How lucky I am!" he said. "I have found a purse. Judging by its weight it must be full of gold."

"Do not say 'I have found a purse,'" said his companion. "Say rather 'we have found a purse' and 'how lucky we are.' Travelers ought to share alike the fortunes or misfortunes of the road."

"No, no," replied the other angrily. "I found it and I am going to keep it."

Just then they heard a shout of "Stop, thief!" and looking around, saw a mob of people armed with clubs coming down the road.

The man who had found the purse fell into a panic.

"We are lost if they find the purse on us," he cried.

"No, no," replied the other, "You would not say 'we' before, so now stick to your 'I'. Say 'I am lost.'"

Moral: We cannot expect anyone to share our misfortunes unless we are willing to share our good fortune



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Editor
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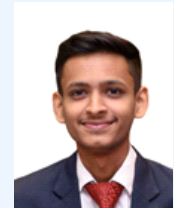
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CYNOSURE OF THE MONTH

CH Chetanya

AIR: 49th (CMA Inter, Feb 2024)
Bhilai, Chattishgarh.



- 1. How do you feel after passing CMA Inter Examination?**
After securing AIR 49, I felt great joy and happiness. It was like a dream come true.
- 2. What all has contributed to this success?**
Consistency and Discipline are the two factors that I would like to highlight and also great support from my teachers and parents.
- 3. What challenges did you face during your preparation?**
The main challenges involves completing the extensive syllabus and preparing summary notes for the revision.
- 4. How could you cope up with them? How did your coaching/teacher(s) help you?**
The teacher's notes for their respective subjects and chapter wise test series helps me a lot.
- 5. Your advice to the aspirant for CMA Inter Examination.**
For CMA Inter aspirants my advice will be
 1. 100% coverage if ICMAI module.
 2. Chapter wise test series are very important.
 3. Solving Scanner (PYQ) and MTP of at least previous two attempts.
- 6. Your view about Scanner?**
Solving scanner boosts confidence and save time as all the previous year questions are compiled chapter wise with solutions so you don't have to wait for completion of your course for solving PYQ. After completion of your chapter you can start solving PYQ. Also for me the compilation of objectives in scanner helps a lot during my exams.