



ACE

Thinking Is The Capital ,
Enterprise Is The Way,
Hard Work Is The Solution.



**Commerce
Department Publication**

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Editor's note



Dear Reader,

In these uncertain times, it is important to decode everything happening around us. Trying to understand the entire world economy at once is a large step. However, the impact of the policies new and old, suggestions, amendments, and all the other small things that make up this big world should be studied. ACE, a journal from the Assam Valley School's Commerce Department, tries to analyze and enquire with a curious mind the workings of the contemporary world.

In this edition, we speak about the economic impact of the COVID-19 and discuss various government policies.

I hope, as you read this the intellect in you also begins to ponder upon various aspects of our daily life. With this, I would like to welcome you to the first edition of ACE. I would also like to express my gratitude towards my teacher-in-charge, Mrs. Rupali Borah, and every team member who has put in the effort to make this edition of the publication possible. Time constraints and other barriers did not stop anyone of us from performing our best. I hope the tiny details of this journal bring the same smile to your face as it did to mine!

Shripriya Kajaria

Class XI



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Ambition- A double edged sword

Written by Shashank Agarwal
Class XII



Ambition has never ceased to take a take person to their euphoria, be it in the field of business, sports, cooking or any other profession. But what happens when that ambition takes a turn that our euphoria will in no time become our debacle. To move forward we need a pull from the nature and one that is from within ourselves. The pull motivates us to be a better version of ourselves yet when power and money knock our door it becomes the reason for the downward pull. Is it demonic and selfish to push ourselves to a point where the ambition can be deteriorating?

With the backing of ambition, we have many successful people and it all began with Alexander the Great, Napoleon, Pablo Picasso, Mahatma Gandhi, Vijay Mallya and the list goes on. The king of his times and the business tycoon Vijay Vittal Mallya was met with the same fate. One where he did not know how to put a stop to his undying ambition. Mallya had made a name for himself with his ambition and his great way of dealing with the business industry, he owned the IPL team – the Royal Challengers Bengaluru and the very well owner of Kingfisher. To be a businessman and for evaluation of the same, one has to have a vast empire and know how it is to be dealt with. Having tried his hand in wine industry, sports and many more, Mallya let his ambition take over him, he was possessed by the overriding need to expand his business beyond the limit. The former owner of the very well-known aviation- the Kingfisher, Mallya is now in debt to his country and his employees. Kingfisher in the aviation industry undoubtedly set standards that were high and demanded a high maintenance. There aren't many celebrities, bankers, politicians and even journalists who have not, at least once, attended Mallya's Kingfisher Airline parties. Bankers used to queue up before Mallya to give him loans even though his airline wasn't doing well financially, but was it his fate or his ambition that made him a part of the group that owed debt to people. With a maintenance so high and the standards sky rocketing Mallya forgot to keep within his boundaries and invaded a territory he should not have. The employees remained without a salary and Mallya with hope. A hope that his airline will reach beyond the sky and he would again have a life he had wished for. But as time kept ticking, hope kept slipping by just like the airline licence Mallya once owned. Once the most well-known airline in India was now at the brink of its death, but one could only wonder was it the ambition of Mallya that led him to this?

Ambition is a thing that is needed in life to keep us going. Mallya remained optimistic but his optimism was a baseless one. It was like a student praying to pass in an exam with flying colours without working hard. The ambition Mallya once carried paved a way for him to be one of the most well-known businessman, yet the same ambition has now led him to be a fleeing citizen.



STOCK MARKET: TRADE BRAINS

*Written by Kashish Mehta
Class XI*

A premonition which could not be adroitly sensed yet it was inevitable, the COVID-19 brought rather a sulky spirit in the stock market globally. It eradicated the economy but the fissures let the light penetrate and the rays lessoned us about optimism. The havoc will teach us about the obscure flavors of life.

The COVID-19 strikes, markets loom under as uncertainty prevails. While the planet has witnessed many financial crises within the past, the rearmost being the worldwide recession of 2008, the existing coronavirus crisis can be distinct from the past fallouts. The damage encountered by the unified market cap staggering 27.31 percent from the inception of the year. The sentiments reflected by the stock exchange this pandemic unleashed upon investors, foreign and domestic alike. The Reserved bank of India and the Government of India have instigated slew reforms like reductions of repo rate, regularity relaxations by extending moratorium and numerous other measures to spice up liquidity within the system however, the pandemic has impacted the premised of the company sector.

The well-built correlation with the indices and trends of the global market as BSE Sensex and Nifty-fifty dropped by 38 percent Companies have scaled back; layoffs have increased exponentially and employee compensations are highly influenced, ergo resulting in negligible growth within the past few months. In light of the massive impacts of the coronavirus on the public physical and psychological health, economic and financial impacts may seem secondary. However, the economic effects are potentially going to be of first-order importance.

Gold costs born when the Dow Jones Industrials hit new record highs. Costs of gold and silver born vaccine optimism, that may permit the worldwide economy to come to traditional later next year. However, gold is probably going to receive reinforce from the covid pandemic and peaceful financial organisation policies. Central bankcard contrasting to alter their accommodative stance within the just about medium term.

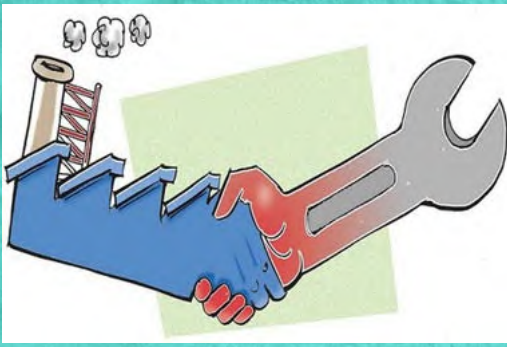
Gold costs are seemingly to seek out reinforce around USD one,844 and USD one,812. Meanwhile, consequential resistance is seen close to USD one,931-\$2,007 levels. Optimism over a coronavirus vaccine was chargeable for a pointy visit costs however international economic process considerations, because of the rising variety of COVID cases is presumably going to stay gold costs supported at lower levels.

It is however arduous to predict the impact of the coronavirus on the economy, but it has been proven time and again that corrections are ephemeral, but growth is perpetual. After recuperation of the virus, normalcy returning to economy, the stock market's course will approach a sanguine prospect. A prompt re-establishment will be witnessed. The bitterness of this plight is going to be the condiment that will give the future a saccharine flavor.



FACT FILE

Written by *Abhiskrita Baruah*
Class IX



The Industrial Relation Code 2020 is an act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Trade Unions, conditions of employment in industrial establishment or undertaking, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Industrial Relations Code combines the features of three erstwhile laws — the Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It defines 'workers' to include, besides all persons employed in a skilled or unskilled, manual, technical, operational and clerical capacity, supervisory staff drawing up to

₹18,000 a month as salary. It introduces 'fixed term employment', giving employers the flexibility to hire workers based on requirement through a written contract. Fixed term employees should be treated on a par with permanent workers in terms of hours of work, wages, allowances and other benefits, including statutory benefits such as gratuity. The proposed legislation provides for a broader framework to protect the rights of workers to form unions, to minimise the friction between the employers and workers and to provide provisions for investigation and settlement of industrial disputes. Industrial Relations Code, amends the definition of "strike" to "mass casual leave". If over 50 percent of a company's workers take concerted casual leave, it will be treated as a strike. However, workers cannot go on strike without a 60 days' notice. The Lok Sabha passed the bill on 22 September 2020 and The Rajya Sabha passed it on 23 September 2020. It was assigned to by the President on 28 September 2020, but the date of coming into force is yet to be notified.

GST is known as the Goods and Services Tax. It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, services tax, etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 and came into effect on 1st July 2017. In other words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied on the supply of goods and services. Goods and Services Tax Law in India is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every



value addition. GST is a single domestic indirect tax law for the entire country. Goods and services are divided into five different tax slabs for collection of tax. However, petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, and electricity are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax system. There is a special rate on rough precious and semi-precious stones and gold. In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on few items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products. There are certain goods and services which are exempted from GST like foods like vegetables, fruits and cereals, raw materials like khadi, tools like agricultural tools and miscellaneous items like books and newspapers. Services which are related to agriculture including harvesting, cultivation, supply, packaging, warehouse, renting or leasing of machinery, etc. are also exempted from GST. The tax came into effect from 1 July 2017. The GST replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and state governments. The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the GST Council which consists of the finance ministers of the central government and all the states. The GST is meant to replace a slew of indirect taxes with a federated tax and is therefore expected to reshape the country's 2.4 trillion dollar economy, but its implementation has received criticism. Positive outcomes of the GST includes the travel time in interstate movement, which dropped by 20%, because of disbanding of interstate check posts.

ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AND COVID-19

Written By Pranjit N. Goswami
ISC BATCH 2019-20



Economic inequalities are one of the most major and precarious challenges that almost all the nations around the world face. Briefly, economic inequalities mean the unequal distribution of income and opportunity between different groups in society.

Economists have found a major cause for this inequality in economics as poverty. People from the financially weak backgrounds find it tough to cope with the opportunities that the governments provide since they have to compete with the people of more privileged backgrounds. In many such instances we see that people out of poverty face difficulty in education, finding jobs, acquiring a reasonable pay and taking other opportunities.

In the recent times the, Covid-19 pandemic has acted as a major reason for increase in the economic disparities across the world Economists see this pandemic as the furtherer of these inequalities as the governments all across the globe are imposing travel restrictions, nationwide lockdowns, economic curbs and the virus itself affect people within and across nations in widely varying ways.

Most jobs of temporary nature and low earnings, e.g. construction workers, taxi drivers, housekeeping and maintenance staff, factory workers etc. All economic activities had come to a halt leaving all the major economic factors in a state of quandary. The correlation between economic inequalities and Covid-19 is massive, this pandemic is likely to have lasting economic and social impacts on employment, income, and working conditions in labor markets around the world. In India during the initial days of the Covid-19 pandemic we saw various economic changes and other activities which indirectly affected the economy. To name a few we witnessed thousands of migrant workers returning home from workplaces due to the lockdown and many remaining stranded in various cities and towns. According to the economic times 41 lakh youths lost their job due to the Covid-19 pandemic and in majority belong to the economically weaker background. The industries were closing down which also indirectly affects the poor, there were lack of workers, loss of employment, the daily wage workers were having no source of income, employees being laid off and many other factors which caused the Indian economy to have a recession of 3.1 % and recently the worst nearly 25 %. 'A nation will not serve morally or economically when so few have so much, while so many have so little.' Very rightly said by American senator Bernie Sanders and indeed economic equality is one of the biggest concern that an economy is prevented from developing and I personally feel that all the nations should join hands and work together to minimize it. Aftermath of the Covid-19 will be massive and it will take efforts from the government as well as the public to get back the economy to normal. Governments have to come up with schemes to support the unemployed and the ones who lost their jobs due to the pandemic. The debt ratio, stock markets, demand and supply chain, investments, trade relations and almost all industries will witness a major change. People's reaction in economy will drastically change and consumer behavior will be an instrumental factor to shape the economy bridge the gap between the rich and poor.



AGRICULTURAL ACTS AND UNHEARD

VOICE OF THE FARMERS

*Written by Shripriya Kajaria
Class XI*



The state of India's agrarian economy implores drastic changes in the sector. The current government announced three new agricultural acts on 17th September 2020. The acts aimed for the betterment of agricultural produce and an increase in the income of Indian farmers. Despite the intention, the bills have caused havoc in several states such as Punjab and Haryana. The three farm bills - Farmer's Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act 2020, The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act 2020, and The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act 2020 - are making the farmers more financially insecure. The demand of the farmers for centralizing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) has remained unheard for more than a decade. It is widely believed that universal MSP would provide some financial security to farmers because a minimum income on their produce would be guaranteed. Without the support of the central government and guaranteed demand for agricultural produce at a fixed rate, the Indian farmers are more vulnerable to financial insecurity.

Along with posing threats to the income of farmers, the act also makes them vulnerable to exploitation by big business and corporates. Around 85% of total farmers are small and marginal farmers who have a landholding of less than 5 hectares. Owing to these small landholdings, investments and loans are difficult to secure. The act allows the farmers to make contracts with wholesalers, agri-businesses, and retailers about future produce and fix the price of their commodities. The assurance of selling produce at a negotiated price and potential of receiving investment in terms of financial or agricultural inputs, is believed to benefit farmers. While this may be true, the act also makes the naive assumption that the deals would be fair. Owing to the lack of unity amongst farmers and without support to farmers the bargaining power of the firms will be greater than that of the farmers. The act renders them vulnerable to exploitation at the hands of big businesses. This further compels one to ponder why big business will be interested in dealing with small farmers? In order to reach the intended goal of the acts, the government must incentivise businesses to invest capital in the agricultural sector and simultaneously create checks to protect farmers from exploitation.





Before the passing of the bill, Indian farmers registered with Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC) and were forced to sell their produce in the APMS mandi only. With the new amendments, the farmers are free to trade in the APMC mandi and outside. The state government will lose the revenue gained through mandi fee and a substantial decrease in the income of the commission agents can also be predicted. In Punjab, the state earns an income of INR 3500 crore as mandi fee (6%) and central procurement fee of about 2.5%. While the bulk of loss is incurred by the state governments, the reduction in the income of state governments ultimately impacts loan distribution to the farmers. The act removes all restrictions from stock holding capacity of the goods. By doing so, the government aims at price stability and the creation of a competitive environment. The fluctuating prices of onions and potatoes depict how big businesses can exploit contracts with farmers. If more products are allowed to be stocked by a handful of wholesales, then manipulation of prices might become more frequent in the market. The amendments to the essential commodity list belies the truth about poverty in India. Food security is used as an index to calculate poverty in India. The change in essential commodities is likely to change the price of the foodgrain basket prescribed by the government. If there is a decrease in the commodities we considered "essential", the price of the foodgrain basket (measurement of food poverty) might also decrease. Consequently, a substantial population of people living below poverty line might come above the poverty line without any change in their nutritional level, healthcare and other living standards. The false pretense of poverty reduction will make no significant difference in the lives of those who struggle to make their ends meet. A careful re-evaluation of the legislations is required at the earliest. The act does not benefit those who it intends to serve. The farmers of India are deep in debt, short of funding and extremely vulnerable. The farmers' voices still remain unheard.



SWITCH TOWARDS CHANGE

WRITTEN BY NIRAJ SARMAH
CLASS XI

The Union Cabinet, chaired by The Hon. Prime Minister- Sri Narendra Modi, approved the National Education Policy 2020 on 29 th July, 2020. The policy was the product of the Draft National Education Policy 2019. The committee was chaired by Dr. K Kasturirangan, former chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). The report was submitted to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) on 15 th December 2018. This change is historic because the achievement is an evolution of 34 years. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes on the present motive of the country, which is "skill development". The changes are provided for universal access to quality education, which is the key to India's continued ascent and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, scientific advantage, national integration and cultural preservation. The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Growth 4 (SDG4), adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030.

The National Education Policy 2020 envisages that the extant 10+2 structure in school education will be modified. The curricular restructuring of school education has been finalized as 5+3+3+4, covering the ages 3-18. The policy emphasises on initiatives for curtailing dropout rates and ensuring universal access to education at all levels.

THE CHANGING
FACE OF INDIA

The policy demands less curriculum content with more experimental learning. This concept of "skill related learning" will increase essential learning and critical thinking. The policy does not only reflect in the favor of students but it also mentions about the teachers. The teachers will have the opportunities to learn about the latest updates in the world through platforms like "Continuous Professional Learning (CPD)". Teachers also require enthusiasm and recognition for their work, "Career Management and Progression (CMP)" will make this progression. The policy emphasizes on higher education as well, which initiates from "Quality University and Colleges". "Institutional Restructuring and Consolidation" will help to eradicate the severely fragmented higher education ecosystem. The new education system in India seems to march towards a more holistic and multidisciplinary education.

The policy seems to ensure materialistic content of modern education through catalyzing quality academic research in all fields through a new National Research Foundation. The policy talks about a good deal of changes that will help in the headway of the country. The National Education Policy 2020 has the light of addressing the major difficulties in the field of education along with the possible solutions to it. Any amendment or implementation does not work without the contribution from the targeted people. The idea of experimental learning will help the students to learn and apply conveniently. The new internship system seems to be the perfect way to understand our specialty and interest by a younger age. Hope this progress succeeds with maximum participation and makes our education system uniquely vibrant.



YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR FT. TILAK MEHTA

*Written by Kavya Bagrodia
Class XI*

Tilak Mehta, Founder of PapersNparcels, Speaker at Tedx, Forbes Panalist has set the record for the youngest entrepreneur in the Logistics Sector. The 15 year old Mumbai based student has made a Digital Courier Company by providing One Day Parcel Service within the city of Mumbai with the help of Mumbai Dabbawala. He was a typical 8 th grader until an incident occurred, where he wanted a book from the other end of the city and asked his uncle to parcel it, but unfortunately the cost of parceling was more than the cost of the book. This incident shook him and he got the idea to start up a Digital Courier Service. This Courier Service Company with the help of an application, 200 workers and 300 Dabbawalas provides door to door pick and delivery services ranging from a pen to essential documents in just Rs.40. The Application is designed by Tilak in such a manner that it ensures safety, saves time and money and provides extra opportunity to Mumbai Dabbawala. He divided the City of Mumbai in 63 Circles with proper allocation of the workers delivering around 1200 parcels a day. This Courier Service Company also delivers parcels inter-state and inter-country delivering around 1,60,000 till date. Mehta is planning for Rs. 100 crore turnovers by the end of 2020. His vision is to "Make everyone's life easier no matter if they are a delivery partner, a Dabbawala or a loyal customer". Tilak proved that 'Age is just a number'. He is a true inspiration for the Youngsters of India.



Fun Facts

'Bookkeeping' is the only English word to contain three sets of double letters back-to-back!

Money is made in factories called mints

Bubble-gum was invented by an accountant, Walter E. Diemer
Bubble-gum was invented by an accountant, Walter E. Diemer

Germany is the world's largest exporter of chocolate, with a global market share of 18% of global chocolate exports.

The most followed retailer on Instagram is Nike.

The arrow in the Amazon logo represents the message that it sells everything from A to Z.

All iPhone advertisements and promotions have always featured 9.41AM as the time on the clock.

Start with a dollar. Double it everyday. In 48 days you will own every financial asset that exists on the planet, about \$200 trillion

Dhanteras and Its Impact on Economy

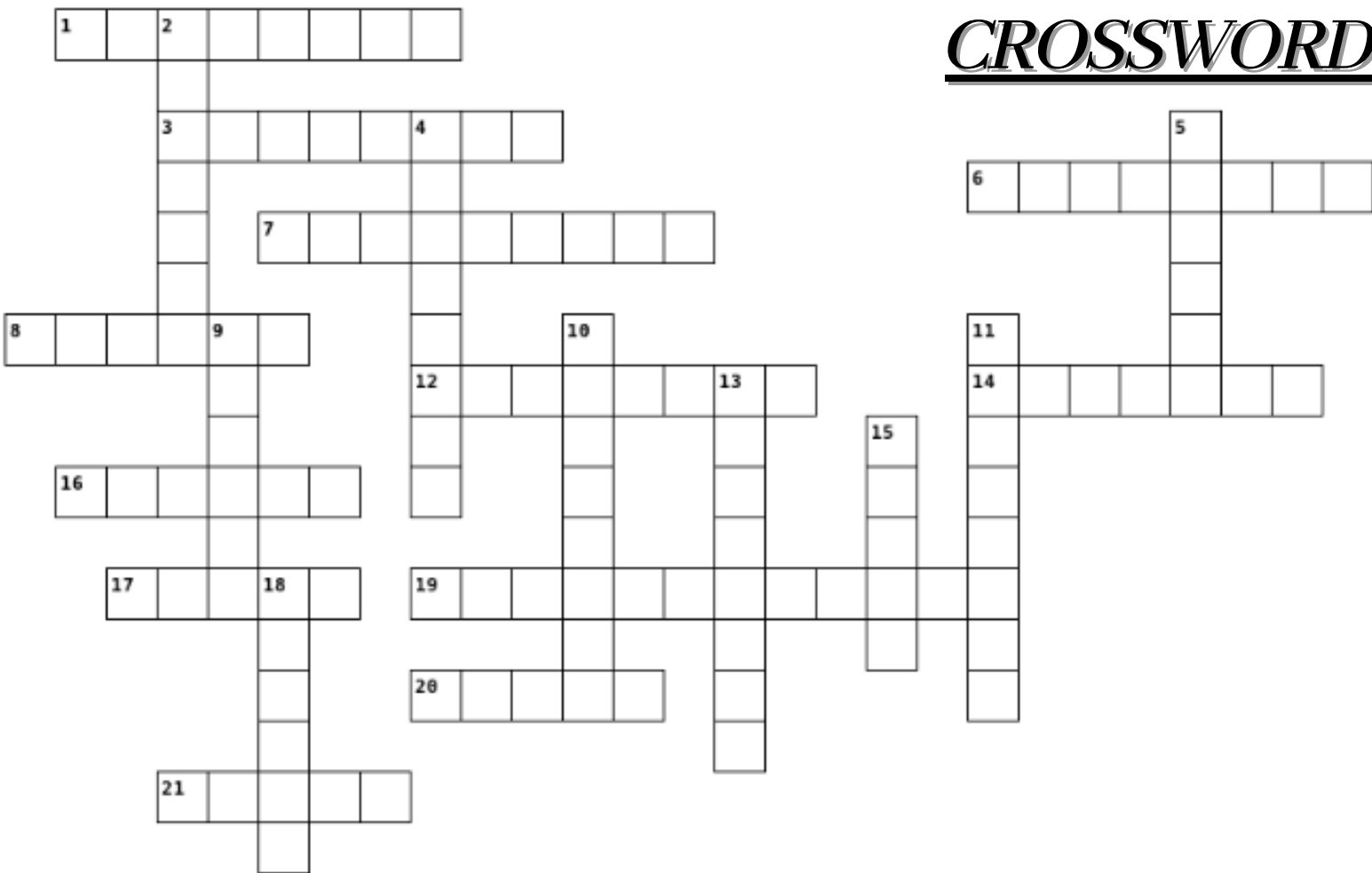
*Written by Satakshi Singh
Class XI*



The definition of economic development is economic growth; is said by Mark Noble. Economic growth leads to increase in the value of national income or GDP. Economic growth will lead to devote more resources to areas like healthcare and education which would lead to economic development. Indian festivals contribute to GDP directly or indirectly. Dhanteras is one of the festivals celebrated in India in which people prefer to buy precious metals like gold and silver. In Madhya Pradesh gold sale rose by 20% in 2019 and it contributed about 2.3% in National Income. According to latest data which has been released shortly it has been observed that about fifty to sixty percent of India's GDP gets a significant boost in Diwali month. But the economy also had to go through many ups and downs as on 8th November 2016 demonetisation took place in India, the study noted that it had lowered the growth rate of economic activity by 2 percentage points and a huge loss was faced by the jewellers and the traders as the sales of gold and silver were dropped by 5%. Similar scenario is expected to occur in 2020 as the impact of corona is huge in India and according to N. Anantha Padmanaban, "people have their savings but they are safeguarding it for the future as they don't know what is in store for the next two three months, so, the fear is holding them back from spending". Dhanteras is considered one of the most important festivals in India and also important from the economic point of view. A festival like Dhanteras creates a number of impacts on the host community such as increased expenditure, creation of employment, increased labour supply etc. And festivals like these signify India's attitude towards wealth creation. Embracing such traditions is important for India to grow more. Therefore celebrating all the festivals is important as it not only provides happiness to people but also has some significance and it contributes to economic growth and economic growth is leading to economic development.



CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Short supply
3. A person who makes or provides goods or provides services
6. A legally binding agreement
7. the branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth
Commerce the exchange of goods and services
8. A increase in liabilities or an decrease in assets
12. Type of market where the seller faces no competition
14. Money required to start a business or investments made for future of your business
16. Send Abroad
17. Things such as food water clothing shelter that are necessary for survival
19. The loss of value in an asset over time
20. Weekly Pay
21. Desires that can't be satisfied by consuming a good or service

DOWN

2. In practical use
4. Someone who purchases goods and services to satisfy needs and wants
5. Financial gain
9. The consumption and saving opportunity gained by an entity within a specified timeframe
10. The buying and selling goods on a large scale or social relations
11. a record or statement of financial expenditure and receipts relating to a particular period or purpose
13. All debts that a company has yet to pay
15. A decrease in liabilities or an increase in assets
18. The desire to buy a commodity backed with sufficient purchasing power and the willingness to spend

ANSWERS

1. **Weekly Pay - Wages**
2. **A legally binding agreement - Contract**
3. **Someone who purchases goods and services to satisfy needs and wants - Consumer**
4. **Send Abroad - Export**
5. **Financial gain - Profit**
6. **Short supply - Scarcity**
7. **In practical use - Applied**
8. **A record or statement of financial expenditure and receipts relating to a particular period or purpose- Accounts**
9. **The branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth - Economics**
10. **The buying and selling goods on a large scale or social relations - Commerce**
11. **Things such as food water clothing shelter that are necessary for survival- Needs**
12. **Desires that can't be satisfied by consuming a good or service- Wants**
13. **A person who makes or provides goods or provides services- Producer**
14. **Type of market where the seller faces no competition - Monopoly**
15. **The desire to buy a commodity backed with sufficient purchasing power and the willingness to spend - Demand**
16. **Money required to start a business or investments made for future of your business - Capital**
17. **The consumption and saving opportunity gained by an entity within a specified timeframe - Income**
18. **A decrease in liabilities or an increase in assets - Debit**
19. **A increase in liabilities or an decrease in assets - Credit**
20. **All debts that a company has yet to pay - Liability**
21. **the loss of value in an asset over time - Depreciation**



Teacher's Note

'Take the first step and the path will appear'

It gives me immense pleasure to introduce the first journal of commerce department, 'ACE'. In spite of all the difficulties due to this pandemic situation, we worked hard and could make our dream a reality. ACE will always focus on encouraging our young minds to think wide and express their views. I would like to thank our respected Head of School, Dr. Vidukesh Dimal, for his encouragement and motivation without which it would have not been possible. I also take the opportunity to thank Mr. Tushar Bhardwaj for all his valuable guidance. Lastly, I thank all the members of my Publishing team and my colleagues for their hard work and constant support. I hope ACE will meet the expectation of everyone and will excel more in future.

Rupali Borah

Teacher-in-Charge

ACE



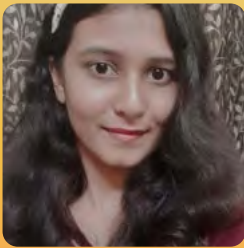
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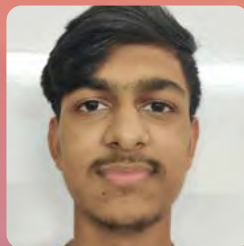


Akankshit Sharma

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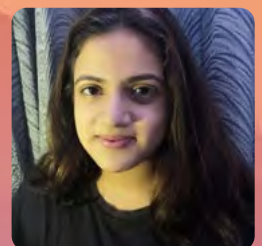
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