

ECONSCIENCE

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Economic Forum

Department of Economics



U.S. Imposes New Tariffs



U.S. Imposes New Tariffs: “In December 2025”, the United States announced new tariffs on Indian and Chinese electronics and textiles, which is escalating trade tensions with India and China. This move could disrupt global supply chains and impact international trade.

China on the other hand agreed to reduce tariffs on some of the US goods on response to the Trumps reciprocal tariffs on Chinese products.

Oil Prices stills remain volatile in December 2025



Global oil prices remained highly volatile in December due to Geopolitical tensions and supply uncertainties. Rising crude oil prices increased production and transportation costs across countries.

Energy-importing nations faced higher import bills and inflationary pressures, while oil-exporting countries benefited from increased revenues, creating imbalance in global economic conditions

Oil prices dip as the EIA reports a crude and fuel inventory build
Crude Oil inventories in the United States increased by 0.4 million barrels during the week ending December 19, after holding nearly flat the week prior, according to new EIA data.

India Officially replaced the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) with a new law Vikshit Bharat-Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevik Mission Act 2025.

The new law guarantees 125 days of rural wages employment, up from 100 days under MGNREGA.

MGNREGA was:

- . A legal right to work
- . Demand driven – People asked for work ,govt had to provide it
- . A lifeline during poverty, drought and covid.



The real Question:

Is India moving from “Right to work” to “work when the states decides”?

The answer will shape India’s development path till 2047. Under VB-G RAM G Act, the fear is :

****Is employment still a right? or just a govt programme?***

This matters because : Rural insecurity increases when rights weaken

Infrastructure Boost

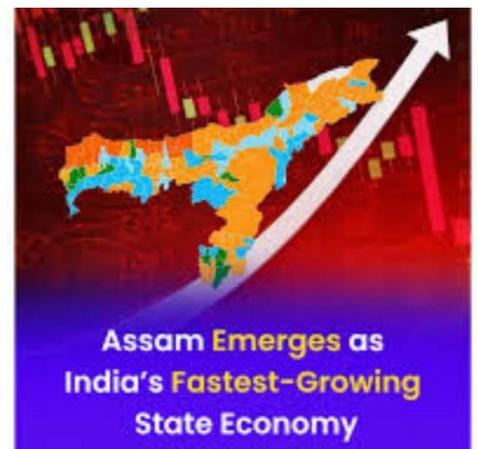
India announced major investments in infrastructure, including new highways and urban development projects aimed at boosting economic growth.



Assam become fastest growing state in economy

Assam emerged as India's fastest-growing state economy over the past five years, highlighting the Northeast's rising contribution to national growth, according to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant prices.

The state's economy expanded 45% between FY20 and FY25, with GSDP rising from Rs 2.4 lakh crore to Rs 3.5 lakh crore, outpacing all other major states and surpassing the national GDP growth rate of 29% over the same period. Agriculture, oil and gas, and robust infrastructure investments across the Northeast drove Assam's growth.



Fertiliser Manufacturing Project Advances Industrial Growth

Assam witnessed major progress in the 10,600 crore fertiliser plant project in Dibrugarh during December 2025. The project aims to reduce fertiliser imports, support agriculture in the Northeast, generate employment, and promote industrialization, thereby strengthening Assam's production base.



New Airport Terminal in Guwahati Boosts Economic Activity



Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati, significantly strengthened Assam's economic prospects. Improved passenger and cargo handling capacity enhanced connectivity, boosted tourism, facilitated trade, and attracted private investment, contributing to long-term regional economic growth.

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