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*One Earth, One Family,
One Future*



*Bhaiva Kutumbakam
(The Earth is a Family)*



IN THIS ISSUE:

- Editorial
- A Shared G20 Vision for the Ocean Commons
- India's G20 Presidency
- Lessons from India's Education Journey for its G20 Presidency
- How G20 Works
- 20 Summit 2022: Challenges and Opportunities for India
- Jagriti-Ek Nai Soch
- Interclass Sports Tournament
- Horizon - 2023: The Management Fest
- Simulation: 2023
- Workshops
- Guest Lectures

NEXT ISSUE:

Handling Layoffs : Best Practices



Dr. Jimmy M Kapadia
Prof. & Director
S. R. Luthra Institute of Management

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom, and the United States make up 19 of the Group of Twenty (G20), along with the European Union. The G20 members account for nearly two-thirds of the world's population, over 75% of global trade, and 85% of the world's GDP. The G20 Summit is conducted yearly under a rotating Presidency and India will serve as the G20's Presidency from the first day of December 2022 to the last day of November 2023.

The G20 is important in strengthening the global governance and infrastructure for all the major global economic issues. It sends a resounding message in favour of harmony and peace. The theme of India's G20 Presidency, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," or "One Earth, One Family, One Future," which was announced by honourable Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been taken from the historic Sanskrit text of the Maha Upanishad and it effectively encapsulates all these priorities.

Multilateral institutions for the twenty-first century, women-led development, accelerated, inclusive, and resilient growth, as well as green development, climate finance, and Life (Lifestyle for Environment) are noteworthy priorities set by India serving as the G20 Presidency.

As we navigate these challenging times in a sustainable, comprehensive, responsible, and inclusive way, the logo and the theme together deliver a potent message of India's G20 Presidency. It is a message of striving for just and equitable progress for all people on the globe. They exemplify an approach to our G20 Presidency that is distinctly Indian: living in tune with the local ecosystem. Multilateral institutions for the twenty-first century, women-led development, accelerated, inclusive, and resilient growth, as well as green development, climate finance, and LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) are noteworthy priorities set by India serving as the G20 Presidency.

As we navigate these challenging times in a sustainable, comprehensive, responsible, and inclusive way, the logo and the theme together deliver a potent message of India's G20 Presidency. It is a message of striving for just and equitable progress for all people on the globe. They exemplify an approach to our G20 Presidency that is distinctly Indian: living in tune with the local ecosystem. For India, the G20 Presidency also heralds the start of "Amritkaal," the 25-year period starting from the country's 75th anniversary of independence on 15 August 2022 and ending with its 100th anniversary of independence. During this time, India will work to create a futuristic, prosperous, inclusive, and developed society that is characterised by a human-centric approach at its core.



A SHARED G20 VISION FOR THE OCEAN COMMONS



**By Dr. Shailesh Naik, National
Institute of Advanced Studies,
Bengaluru**

The oceans hold untrammelled opportunities for the prosperity of our planet. It is therefore not surprising that the most prosperous cities and countries are endowed with a coast. The G20 countries together account for around 45% of the world's coastlines and over 21% of the exclusive economic zones (EEZs). The oceans are reservoirs of global biodiversity, critical regulators of the global weather and climate, and support the economic well-being of billions of people in coastal areas. The term 'blue economy' includes not only ocean-dependent economic development, but also inclusive social development and environmental and ecological security. Recognising the contribution of the ocean economy for sustainable development, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said, "To me, the blue chakra in India's flag represents the potential of the... ocean economy."

The Government of India has launched bold initiatives to promote the development of a blue economy. The initiatives are-

- The Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy encourages domestic ship-building.
- The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is actively engendering a 'blue revolution' through sustainable and responsible development of the fisheries sector.
- The Sagar Manthan dashboard tracks vessels in real-time.
- The Deep Ocean Mission explores deep-sea resources in the EEZ and continental shelf as well as development of technology for harnessing them.
- India adopted the Coastal Regulation Zone notification to classify and better manage coastal regions and conserve ecologically sensitive coastal and marine areas including ecosystems.
- As the host of the World Environment Day in 2018, India gave a clarion call to eliminate single-use plastic.

In 2022, the global community rallied together for a multilateral treaty on addressing plastic pollution.

- The same year, India introduced an amendment to the Plastic Waste Management Rules banning select single-use plastic items and introduced policies for extended producer responsibility in waste management in order to combat plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

Efforts taken as G20 President:

- From this position of strength, as part of India's G20 Presidency, the blue economy is articulated as a key priority area under the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group.
- The aim is to promote adoption of high-level principles that guide sustainable and equitable economic development through the ocean and its resources, while simultaneously addressing climate change and other environmental challenges.
- Over the last decade, the G20 forum has discussed some specific ocean-related issues. These include the G20 Action Plan on Marine Litter, the Osaka Blue Ocean Vision, and the Coral Research and Development Accelerator Platform.
- Last year, holistic discussions on the blue economy were initiated at the Ocean 20 launch in Bali

The climate change angle

- We must also recognise, however, that the ambitious efforts by countries to expand their blue economies are being threatened by intensifying extreme weather events, ocean acidification, and sea level rise.
- Growing marine pollution, over-extraction of resources, and unplanned urbanisation also pose significant threats to the ocean, coastal and marine ecosystems, and biodiversity.
- The inherent inter-connectedness of oceans implies that activities occurring in one part of the world could have ripple effects across the globe.
- Therefore, the responsibility of their protection, conservation and sustainable utilisation lies with all nations.
- Since the blue economy involves a range of stakeholders and affects several other sectors of the national economy, effective and efficient ocean and blue economy governance also presents a significant challenge.

The G20 Opportunity:

- In this context, India's G20 presidency would play an important role in promoting individual and collective actions to facilitate the transition towards a sustainable blue economy.
- This forum presents an excellent opportunity to build effective communication with all stakeholders to share best practices, foster collaborations for advancements in science and technology, promote public-private partnerships, and create novel blue finance mechanisms.

The outcomes of this forum must further inform other international negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, etc., that are closely interlinked.

Way Forward:

- India's commitment to prioritising oceans and the blue economy under its presidency would ensure continued discussions on this crucial subject and pave the way for future G20 presidencies.
- The stewardship of oceans is an investment that will sustain future generations. The spirit of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future' must unite the global community for the well-being of our ocean commons.

India assumed the G20 Presidency from the 1st of December 2022 from Indonesia and will convene the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time as 43 Heads of Delegations- the largest ever in the G20-will participate in the final New Delhi Summit in September this year. A nation deeply committed to democracy and multilateralism, India's G20 Presidency would be a watershed moment in her history as it seeks to play an important role by finding pragmatic global solutions for the wellbeing of all, and in doing so, manifest the true spirit of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'one world one family'.

The G20 group of 19 countries and the EU was established in 1999 as a platform for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss international economic and financial issues. Together, the G20 countries account for almost two-thirds of the global population, 75% of global trade, and 85% of the world's GDP. In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis of 2007, the G20 was elevated to the level of Heads of State/Government and was named the "premier forum for international economic cooperation."

The G20 has two main tracks of engagement: the Finance Track for finance ministers and central bank governors and the Sherpa Track. The G20's proceedings are led by the Sherpas, who are appointed as personal envoys of the leaders of member nations. The Sherpas are responsible for overseeing the negotiations that occur throughout the year, deliberating on the agenda for the summit and coordinating the substantive work of the G20. Both tracks have working groups to address specific themes with representatives from relevant parties.

Working groups this year will focus on global priority areas such as green development, climate finance, inclusive growth, digital economy, public infrastructure, technology transformation, and reforms for women empowerment to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and secure a better future for the generations to come. The 200+ events (working group and ministerial meetings) planned throughout the nation between December 2022 to September 2023 in the run up to the final G20 Leaders' Summit will strengthen India's agenda and the six thematic priorities of India's G20 presidency.

About the Theme - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam:

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which translates to "One Earth, One Family, One Future," is the theme of India's G20 presidency. It is inspired from the Maha Upanishad, an old Sanskrit scripture. The theme fundamentally highlights the importance of all life—human, animal, plant, and microorganism—as well as their interdependence on Earth and across the universe. The theme also exemplifies LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment), which highlights the importance of environmentally sustainable and responsible lifestyle choices, both at the individual and national level, in creating a cleaner, greener, and bluer future. The G20 Presidency also heralds for India the start of "Amrit kaal," a 25-year period commencing from the 75th anniversary of its independence on August 15, 2022, leading up to the centenary of its independence.

India's G20 Priorities:

1. **Green Development, Climate Finance & LiFE** - India's focus on climate change, with a particular emphasis on climate finance and technology, as well as ensuring just energy transitions for developing countries. Introduction of the LiFE movement, which promotes environmentally conscious practices and is based on India's sustainable traditions.
2. **Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth** - Focus on areas that have the potential to bring structural transformation, including supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in global trade, promoting labor rights and welfare, addressing the global skills gap, and building inclusive agricultural value chains and food systems.
3. **Accelerating Progress on SDGs** - Recommitment to achieving the targets set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a particular focus on addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. **Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure** - Promotion of a human-centric approach to technology and increased knowledge-sharing in areas such as digital public infrastructure, financial inclusion, and tech-enabled development in sectors such as agriculture and education.
5. **Multilateral Institutions for the 21st century** - Efforts to reform multilateralism and create a more accountable, inclusive, and representative international system that is fit for addressing 21st century challenges.



Dr. Hemlata Agarwal,
Professor,
SRLIM

India will hold the G20 presidency from December 1, 2022, until November 30, 2023. With India taking the Presidency of 2023 G20 summit, it aims to work together with G20 countries to bridge gaps in quality education and skilling. The theme of 2023 G20 summit 'One Earth One Family One Future', resonates with India's ancient belief that the world is one family: in order to find solutions to the common challenges that the planet is facing, we must envision and act together, including in education.

Traditionally, India hasn't been that active in promoting education on the global stage, so countries were struck by the leadership India is showing during its G20 Presidency in advancing the education agenda, encouraging countries to move on from sharing national experiences towards doing things together.

The first is about open digital resources. The G20 countries own most of the world's curriculum content. By combining this with digital tools during the pandemic, we have empowered millions of learners. Yet, these resources have not reached those who need them most – learners in the Global South. This misallocation causes widening global education divides and results in economic, social, and political polarisation. By developing shared standards and scaling these resources, G20 countries can provide accessible, high-quality digital materials to the world, promote equity and inclusion, and facilitating cross-border collaboration. Open educational resources are not a zero-sum game—the more we share, the more everyone gains in the long run.

Second, I commend India's efforts to address global skills imbalances. We can do much better to turn better skills into better jobs and better lives by making education and skills more transferable across borders. Technology and micro-credentials provide us with these tools. The OECD's Survey of Adult Skills shows that Japan has exceptionally high skill levels. But rigidities in the Japanese labour-market leave much of that talent wasted. Meanwhile, the

US effectively turns skills into jobs despite its patchy education system. We need to bring these pieces together. The G20 Skills Strategy aims to align education, social, labour and economic policies.

Fourth, India has put the future of work on the education agenda. Competition in education is no longer between countries but between humans and artificial intelligence. ChatGPT and the likes have shown us that what we can easily teach and can also be easily digitalised.

Since the time of British colonialism, rote-based learning dominated the Indian education system. Today, India is moving away from rote-based learning towards competency-based models, framed by India's 2020 National Education Policy, which orients the country towards a skill-oriented education system. With such a massive and complex democracy such as India implementation won't be easy, nor can we expect it to yield immediate results, but its efforts will surely pay dividends in the long term.

Another important lesson from India's education system comes from Delhi (Happiness Curriculum), where the government has been running a programme that places the mental well-being, mindfulness, social-emotional learning and relationship building at the centre of educational objectives. It is characterised by 45-minute daily lessons aimed at cultivating the above skills and practices with a view to achieving better learning outcomes and creating students that are confident, mindful and happy.

Young people growing up in the world today are living through a period of tremendous uncertainty, instability and change. Climate change is a looming existential crisis that is already affecting the lives of tens of millions of people. Global conflicts, inequality and authoritarianism are on the rise, and trust in institutions, facts and governments are declining. At the same time, the digital transformation is accelerating. Global supply chains are also shifting, reflecting changes in geopolitics, technology and resource demands.

Within this context, we must think about education as providing both a means to build the skills, competencies and knowledge to succeed and to develop the emotional and cognitive skills required to function successfully in society.

Gujarat is testing models where private edtech companies receive government support to offer paid tuition, yet also carry an obligation to provide schooling for underprivileged children. In this way, the private tuition fees of fee-paying students end up subsidising those in greatest need, while offering schooling that is cost effective and high quality.

I am optimistic that India's G20 Presidency will provide the country and the world with a unique opportunity to inspire transformative change in education.

How G20 WORKS



For one year, the G20 Presidency sets the agenda and hosts the Summit.

(1) The Sherpa Track

(2) The Finance Track

are two concurrent tracks that make up the G20. Additionally, there are

(3) Engagement Groups. The function of each is as below:

(1) The Sherpa Track:

Sherpas run the Sherpa Track after the Finance Track, which is led by finance ministers and central bank governors. The Sherpas of the participating nations, who serve as the Leaders' personal envoys, oversee the G20 process from the Sherpa perspective. The following 13 Working Groups and 4 Initiatives will convene via the Sherpa Track during India's Presidency to talk about priorities and provide recommendations. Working Groups, made up of specialists and representatives from relevant ministries, lead in-depth analyses and debates on a variety of globally significant topics in their respective areas of expertise as part of the G20 decision-making process.

(2) The Finance Track:

Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from the member nations oversee the Finance Track. There are

topically focused working groups within the two tracks, in which representatives from the member countries' relevant ministries as well as those from invited/guest nations and numerous international organisations take part.

The Ministry of Finance is primarily in charge of the Finance Track. Throughout the course of each Presidency, these working groups convene frequently. The G20's substantive work is coordinated by the Sherpas, who also discuss Summit agenda items and monitor discussions during the year. Through its meetings of Finance Ministers, Central Bank Governors, their Deputies, and numerous working group meetings, the G20 Finance Track analyses global macroeconomic concerns. The global economic outlook and monitoring of global economic risks, international taxation, financing high-quality infrastructure, sustainable finance, financial inclusion, financial sector reforms, funding for upcoming health emergencies, and investments in pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response are a few of the major issues covered by the finance track. Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI), Common Framework for Debt Treatments Beyond DSSI, G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, two-pillar solution to tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy, G20 principles for quality infrastructure investment, proposal to create a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for pandemic PPR, and others are some of the major accomplishments of the Finance Track, particularly in the post-pandemic phase.

(3) Engagement Groups:

Additionally, there are Engagement Groups that bring together individuals from the G20 countries' civil society organisations, legislatures, think tanks, youth, labour, businesses, and researchers. There is no permanent secretariat for the Group. The past,

present, and incoming presidents—the troika—support the presidency. The troika will consist of Indonesia, India, and Brazil during India's Presidency, accordingly. Non-government representatives from each G20 member make recommendations to the G20 Leaders and help with the formulation of policies through engagement groups.

Dr. Parinaz Bharucha
Assistant Professor
SRLIM



G20 SUMMIT 2023: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA



DR. Ranjan Sabhaya | Assistant Professor
SRLIM

India has chosen the theme – ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’ or ‘One Earth, One Family, One Future’ for her G20 Presidency representing a holistic approach of growth with sustainability in consideration of all life forms in development process linking with the protection of the planet. Indian Presidency has set G20 priorities with a special focus on macroeconomic implications of food and energy insecurity, climate change, strengthening Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), financing inclusivity, equitable and sustainable growth, digital public infrastructure, and climate financing.

Indian Presidency has to reconsider transboundary challenges to financing needs through MDBs, which constitute a significant hurdle in addressing shared global economic challenges like global inflation, food and energy insecurity and macro-economic implications of climate change. Thus, multilateral financial institutions have to keep a track of the monetary policy changes in the US that have a significant impact across borders in developing countries while managing their fiscal policy. Thus, India has to take a big step forward in bringing governance reforms at the IMF and the World Bank.

Supply of fertilisers and foods, another major policy challenge, is affected due to the Russia-Ukraine war and the following restrictive trade practices and high energy prices cutting off the supplies of Russian and Ukrainian nitrogen and potash from the global fertiliser markets. Russia and Belarus produce about 40 per cent of potash globally, and Russia about 23 per cent of traded ammonium nitrate globally, but the war has restricted their outflow supplies. India and several countries suffered from this to the extent of risking food security and starving the planet. India depends heavily on imports of fertiliser requirement of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash for the country. Then, for the European Union (EU) and India, nitrogen-based fertiliser requires natural gas, which is also predominantly imported, the supply and cost of which is affected by the war. Indian farmers had to be subsidised for fertilisers which put burden on the government budget, which is expected above Rs. 2 lakh crores for 2022-23.

G20 provides a collaborative platform for re-affirming the promises of several multilateral organisations. It also plays a complementary role in implementing the policies for these bodies, for instance, working towards reinforcing the measures for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement in the UN COP27 climate summit held in Egypt in November 2022 to bring the global temperature down to 1.5 degree Celsius. The Sherpa declared that ‘climate change and vast targets for net zero by 2050 is a huge opportunity and not a challenge’. India is offering her rich, ancient and sustainable traditions in favor of environment-friendly practices over market-based consumerism embodied in the concept of LiFE (lifestyle for Environment). Green growth will be promoted through climate finance and technology along with just energy transitions for developing countries. However, it requires a huge capital for the generation of which G20 can coordinate with IMF and World Bank.

JAGRITI-EK NAI SOCH, THE STREET PLAY EVENT

There were a total of 3 teams that participated in the street play event and constituted of 2nd and 4th-semester students. The selected themes for the said event were "Is Social Media Attaching or Detaching with Society", "Anxiety – Ek Katha", and "Dhongi Baba". Overall, the event was enjoyed by all the students, teaching and non-teaching staff of the institute. Students learned about how street play can be an important tool of communication for creating awareness among society and also as the overall development of soft skills and personalities of individuals.



Interclass Sports Tournament



S. R. Luthra Institute of Management had organised an Interclass Sports Tournament for all its students from 13th February, 2023 to 14th February, 2023. There were different games organised in this tournament such as cricket, badminton, chess, table tennis, carrom and volleyball. Both male students as well as female students were actively participated in the said games. The total number of students participated in this tournament was 167. The winner in each game was felicitated with a Gold Medal and each runner up was also felicitated with a Silver Medal by the SRLIM. Moreover, all the participants were awarded with participation certificate.

HORIZON - 2023: THE MANAGEMENT FEST



The institute was filled with colours of youth vibrance, creativity, team work, enjoyment and happiness. The event had lots of management games along with some fun games throughout the day. Students had lots of management lessons to take home along with creating lifetime memories. The event was largely managed by student coordinators and volunteers supported by faculties. The events were Brandsome, Dalal Street, Corporate Roadies, Tug of Words, Food Craft, Creative Collage."



SIMULATION: 2023

Every year S. R. Luthra Institute of Management organizes the simulation model of various international and national organizations. It is an educational simulation and extracurricular activity where students can learn about diplomacy, International relations, critical thinking, teamwork, and leadership abilities. It allows students to develop a deeper understanding of current world issues. Previously, SRLIM has organized a simulation model on the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC in 2016), the International Cricket Council (ICC in 2017) and International Court of Justice (ICJ in 2018), The United Nations - the General Assembly (UNGA in 2019), Annual Meetings 2019 WBG, IMF -WDC (AMWBINF- 2020), BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations (2021) and the UN General Assembly General Debate, New York (2022).



ACTIVITIES @ SRLIM



Women Empowerment Cell of S. R. Luthra Institute of Management organized a workshop on self-defense on 9th March, 2023. The workshop was conducted by Mr Vispy Kharadi, 10 times Guinness world record holder, Steel Man of India, MD Athletica Surat and SRLIM alumni batch 2001 to 2003.

A workshop on "Financial Modeling: Forecasting and Valuation" was organized on January 30, 31 and March 4, 2023, delivered by Ms. Aashi Rungta, Executive Ernst & Young, Mumbai. The workshop consisted of approx 9 hours for 3 days.

Women Empowerment Cell of S. R. Luthra Institute of Management conducted a session on "Digital Safety". The session was conducted by Shruti Seth, Co- founder, iVIPANAN Digital Marketing Services, Surat and Reshma Rohida, Manager, Social Media and Creative, iVIPANAN Digital Marketing Services, Surat.



A workshop on the topic "Portfolio Optimization and Risk Management Using Advanced Spreadsheets" was held on 27th and 28th March 2023, delivered by Dr. Janki Mistry, Associate Professor, G. H. Bhakta Management Academy (DBIM), Surat. The workshop was of 6 hours during 2 days.



An online colloquium on "Entrepreneurial Journey of Ms. Swati Vakharia", Founder of Nabhi Sutra was organized by the Women Empowerment Cell of S. R. Luthra Institute of Management on 23rd March 2023.

GUEST LECTURES

Personal Tax Planning

CA Jignesh Sopariwala
Managing Partner and Founder
Jignesh Pankaj Associates| Surat

Financial Leverage

Dr. Ruchi Desai
Faculty
Navyug Commerce College| Surat

Challenges faced by today's HR

Dr. Chandni Desai
Assistant Professor - Head of the Department,
SASCMA College of Business Administration| Surat

Digitalization of Banking

Ms. Hemali Gadhvi
Sr. Privilege Banker
ICICI Bank Ltd.| Surat

Banking Orientation

Mr. Harish Mistry
Executive Trainer
The Surat District Co-Op. Bank Ltd.| Surat

Measurement & Management of Exposures in International Finance

Dr. Munira Habibullah,
Former Professor
G. H. Bhakta Management Academy,
Department of Business & Industrial Management
Surat

Designing Questionnaire

Dr. Mitesh Jayswal,
Professor
Sardar Patel University| Vallabh Vidya Nagar

Entrepreneurial Journey

Mr. Ghanshyam Lukhi,
Managing Director
Tapi Fruit Processing Pvt. Ltd.| Surat

Various ITR forms along with E - Filing of IT Return

CA Kenish Mehta
Chartered Accountant
Kenish Mehta and Co.| Surat

Questionnaire Design

Dr. Aastha Tripathi
Research Associate
IIM Ahmedabad.

Entrepreneurial Journey

Mr. Praful Dhorajiya
Founder
GENMED Shoppes Pvt. Ltd.| Surat

Dividend Policy

CA Pervin Variava
Chartered Accountant| Surat

International Payments

Dr. Nikita Mehta
Assistant Professor
Navrachana University| Vadodara

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