



SRMS
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Master of Business Administration

LATEST UPDATE

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As corona virus spread, economy lost 701,000 jobs in March, breaking 10-year string of gains

The U.S. lost 701,000 jobs in March, breaking a remarkable string of uninterrupted payrolls gains the past decade and revealing just the leading edge of the corona virus-triggered hurricane that's upending America's economy and labor market.

The unemployment rate jumped from a 50-year low of 3.5% to 4.4%, highest since August 2017, the Labor Department said Friday. That's also the sharpest monthly rise in unemployment since January 1975, according to TD Economics.

The report reflects employers' jitters early in the month over the unprecedented economic fallout from the pandemic. But it doesn't capture the nearly 10 million laid-off and furloughed Americans who filed initial jobless claims the past two weeks as much of the nation's economy was shut down to contain the spread of the virus.

That's because Labor's survey was conducted the week ending March 14, before most states ordered residents to stay at home and nonessential businesses -- such as restaurants, movie theaters and most stores -- to close.

The world is coming together to fight corona virus. It can do the same for the climate crisis: An Analysis by CNN

(CNN)While the Corona Virus and climate change are inherently different issues, they share two important characteristics: both are global crises that threaten the lives of millions of people.

Yet only one crisis has inspired widespread, drastic action from countries across the globe.

As Covid-19, the disease caused by the virus, governments, businesses and individuals the world have undertaken unprecedented measures akin to wartime efforts.

Countries have been put into lockdown, schools closed, events canceled, factories shuttered, millions told to work from home and emergency funds released. No economic cost has been too big to stem the spread of the disease.

Corona virus is proving that it is possible to make dramatic changes and economic sacrifices to save lives.

For decades, scientists have been demanding that climate crisis be taken this seriously. But despite numerous international agreements, governments have been slow to take action to reduce carbon emissions.

Heat-trapping emissions from human activity keep rising, air pollution continues to choke cities, and the world is on track to warm by 3°C above pre-industrial levels.

So why haven't governments done more to protect their citizens from the impact of climate change?

Climate change is a global health crisis

The impact of the virus has been sudden and dramatic. The toll of climate change is slow and steady -- but no less deadly. Part of the difference in the response to the two crises is that, for many people, the virus is more of an immediate, tangible threat. The virus is infecting people now and is the undisputed source of their illness.

Climate crisis is not a virus. The illnesses it causes and dangers it poses come through a third party -- pollution, a flood, a drought -- giving climate crisis deniers an opportunity to argue they were caused by other factors.

That lesson of preparedness applies to the climate crisis. Countries need to act quickly against future worst-case climate scenarios, rather than waiting for the disaster to peak before acting. They can do this by reducing emissions, developing green technology and implementing effective climate policies.

Just as in some places, people have been slow to adopt the social distancing doctors are advising to fight the spread of the virus, not enough countries, especially those that produce the most heat-trapping gases, are taking significant action to slash emissions.



College Update

SRMS Trust gets the letter of Intent and proceeds towards its path of providing Higher Education

The Department Of Higher Education , Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued the letter of Intent to SRMS Trust which is a step forward towards the dream of becoming a University.

The Letter of Intent was received by the Shri Dev Murti Ji (Chairman, SRMS Trust)



Digital Classes and E Learning adopted at the college level.

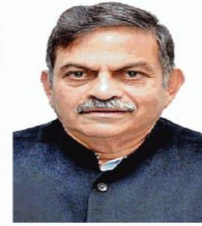
As per the instructions received from AKTU, Lucknow the college administration has ensured that the students are provided with the content and the online lectures so as to keep them connected with the academics. The college has ensured that the students do not suffer due to the current lockdown situation. The faculty is ensuring that the doubts of the students are cleared and the concepts can be strengthened by taking effective measures

Bangladeshi counterpart Sheikh Hasina. "Without the support of India, the liberation of Bangladesh would never have been possible; our relationship is historic", said Shri Mahmud in his inaugural address.

Shri Dev Murti Ji (Chairman, SRMS Trust) asked the Citizens to be alert and conscious rather than getting worried.

फिक्र करने की नहीं, सतर्क रहने की जरूरत : देवमूर्ति

चे सा पहले कभी नहीं हुआ, जो अब हो रहा है। मुझे तो लगता है कि बीते दिन जो कर्फ्यू जीवन को बाद-दोड़ में पीछे छूट गए थे, अब वापस आ गए हैं। टीवी पर समाचार का प्रसारण होने जा रहा है। परिवार में सब साथ मिलकर खाना खाते हैं, एक-दूसरे के साथ जगत बिताते हैं। इसलिए लोकड़ाउन को कर्म्म से नहीं जोड़ना चाहिए। वह तो बीमारी को रोकने के लिए अपने घरों, जिले और प्रदेश के दरवाजे बंद किए गए हैं। वह भी आपकी अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए। वह कहना है श्रीराम मूर्ति स्मारक ट्रस्ट के चेवमन देवमूर्ति का।



परसआर्य परसट्र के चेवमन देवमूर्ति जावरण

1000 घरों में 21 दिन का राशन पहुंचाने का निर्णय मरीची रेखा से नीचे जीवन वाहन करने वाले एक हजार परिवारों को विहित किया। उन्हें 21 दिन का राशन पहुंचाने का निर्णय लिया। गृहसूची की छोटी से छोटी वस्तुएं या खाद्य सामग्री पहुंचाई जा रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि बाक्सि से परिवार, परिवार से घर, घरों से समाज और समाज से शहर बनता है। व्यक्ति को पहचान देने सेहत होता है। मेरा मानना है कि डिजिमी में अंतर कुछ कमया है तो उसे लोगों में बांट जा सकता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि लोगों को फिक्र करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब तो प्रशासन घरों तक सामान पहुंचा कर रहा है। घर तक ताजी सब्जियां-फल पहुंच रहे हैं। गलियां में परचून को दुकानें खुली हैं जहां से जरूरत का सामान खरीदा जा सकता है। ऐसे में घर में पीछे छूटा खाना बनाएं और परिवार के साथ खूब मस्ती करें। हां, पहचान के तौर पर सतर्कता बनाएं, खड़ी। लोगों से दूरी बनाएं रखें, बाहर-बाहर हाथ साफ काले रूई और खान-पान का विशेष ध्यान रखें। लोकड़ाउन इससे निजात मिल सकती है।

'सेल्फ कर्म्म' है। जिस तरह सामान्य दिनों में भी सेना में तैयारियों की जाती रहती है, वैसे ही इंसान को भी हर मुश्किल का सामना करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। वह ऐसी मुश्किल है, जिससे हम लड़कर नहीं केवल बचकर ही जीत हासिल कर सकते हैं। बिना घबराए, लोग सरकार द्वारा बताई जा रही सावधानियां बरतें, तभी इससे निजात मिल सकती है।

देवमूर्ति कहते हैं कि लोकड़ाउन को शुरूआत होते ही सबसे पहले वंचित लोगों को भोजन पहुंचाने का निर्णय लिया। रोज दो बार भोजन बंटवाया रहा। जिला प्रशासन के सहयोग से सुबह 100 पैकेट और शाम को 150 पैकेट भोजन बंटवाया गया। अब इसे बढ़ाकर 300-300 पैकेट कर दिया गया है। लोकड़ाउन होने तक वह व्यवस्था सुचारु रूप से चलती रहनी।



DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

CORPORATE QUIZ

Date: 5TH March, 2020

Time: 2:10pm – 4:00pm

Venue: MBA Seminar Hall, Shri Ram Murti Smarak College of Engineering and Technology, Bareilly

Shri Ram Murti Smarak College of Engineering and Technology, faculty of management sciences organized a Corporate Quiz Competition as a part of Management Club Activity for the students of MBA final and pre final year. Participants were in a team of 2 members and there were total 22 teams who took part in the competition. The quiz was conducted in a very interactive way and the teams participated with great enthusiasm.

They skillfully answered the questions asked. Though some of the questions were very tricky, the teams tried to answer them with confidence. The questions put forth to the teams were intriguing the exciting. The audience also got the chance to participate.

Quiz was very informative and knowledge enriching for the participants as well as for the audience. The students displayed ecstatic spirit and enjoyed the quiz to the fullest.

Winners ---

1ST : Garima Singhal and Pragya Saxena (MBA 2nd semester)

2ND : Shubham Kumar and Lavy Khandalwal (MBA 4th semester)

3RD : Vardan Jhingran and Medha Saraswat (MBA 2nd semester)



STUDENTS CORNER

Need for re-orientation



Out of about a thousand higher education institutions (HEIs) that are authorized to award degrees in India, about 400 are state public universities that produce over 90% of our graduates (including those from the colleges affiliated to them) and contribute to about one-third of the research publications from this country. That their quality and performance is poor in most cases is accepted as a given today. It is evidenced by their poor performance in institutional rankings, the poor employment status of their students, rather poor quality of their publications, negligible presence in national-level policy/decision-making bodies, poor track record in receiving national awards and recognition, poor share in research funding and so on.

Commonly stated reasons for these observations include government/political interference in the management of the university, lack of autonomy, poor governance structures, corruption, poor quality of teachers, outdated curricula, plagiarism, poor infrastructure and facilities, overcrowding, evils of the “affiliation” system and poor linkages with alumni and industry.

While many of these observations are no doubt valid, they appear to be only the symptoms and consequences of some deeper malaise and not the underlying cause. For example, it is often said that you cannot expect much quality from these universities as they are run by the government.

This is a fallacious statement since many of the HEIs like the IITs are doing relatively better than other institutions even though they are government institutions. Lack of a proper diagnosis of the problem has led to fragmented and ineffective approaches to improving the performance of state universities.

Central government HEIs are valuable and should be supported in all ways. That they have hardly ever been short of funding and patronage has been ensured by the Central government and its arms; national-level parties, industries and businesses; and the national elite and the intelligentsia. It is the existence of such an unwritten contract at the national level that appears to be the key factor for the performance of these Central government institutions.

However, a similar consensus and contract has never been built between the State universities and State governments, State-level political parties and organizations, industry and businesses; and the elite and the intelligentsia. It is as though State-level players do not have much stake in the stability and performance of the State university system.

One reason why State-level players do not feel compelled to back the State university system more strongly could be that the latter does not commit itself to anything that may be of particular interest and value to the State where the university is located. The aims, goals, methods and priorities of these institutions are pretty much the same as those of the Central institutions. The only real value add that the State universities are doing for the State and its people seems to be that of enabling a few lakhs to become graduates every year.

SATYAM KUMAR
MBA 2ND SEMESTER

ECONOMIC UNCERTAINTY RISES

Stock markets globally have declined. People are reacting to the expected slowdown in the world economy due to the rapid spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus to more than 100 countries. Crude oil prices also began dropping due to fears of global recession and drop in demand for energy. With increasing uncertainty, there is even a possibility now that the Olympics to be held in Japan this summer may be postponed. Travel and trade have been severely affected in large parts of the world, with restrictions on movement and cancellations of visa, etc.

In recent times, China, the epicenter of the outbreak and the largest supplier of many basic and intermediate goods, has come to dominate the supply chain of production of a large number of final goods. So, multiple industries have been impacted due to the spread of the virus. For instance, India has come to depend on China for supply of inputs in the areas of electronics, medicines, automobile parts and components used by small and cottage sectors. China produces multiple items cheaply on a scale that other countries cannot match. Despite the low wages in India and the additional transport costs of getting these items from China, the Chinese goods have displaced a big portion of Indian manufacturing.

How far can domestic production help?

The current supply chain disruption requires that either Indian production is ramped up where possible or alternative sources of supply abroad are found. But, given the fact that much of the alternative production possibilities have been disrupted in the last 20 years by cheap Chinese goods, finding producers who can quickly ramp up production is not easy. Even if alternative sources of supply are found within India, their prices will be higher, so inflation will go up. This inflationary tendency will be countered by the global decline in demand and a fall in commodity prices, similar to what is being witnessed in the case of energy.

In a recessionary scenario, there is a fall in incomes and reduction in demand in spite of a decline in inflation. Expenditures on health and disease control will rise but not enough to counter the slowdown.

The impact on the small producers is likely to be sharper due to the fact that they have small working capital.

If their units shut down for even a few months, it becomes difficult to bring them back to life. The financial sector is not very much attuned to catering to their demand and, hence, they have to depend on the more expensive source of private funds. Also, as the economy declines, the already substantial non-performing assets (NPAs) of banks and the non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) will increase in India. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already reported falling business and consumer confidence and a decline in capacity utilization in the organized sectors of the economy. These factors are being aggravated by the virus-related impact, further denting investment.

PRAGYA SAXENA
MBA 2ND SEMESTER

Strategic Mindset

Strategic Mindset refers to focus on the strategy and priorities that will be most impactful, and focusing on energy, attention and resources there to shift yourself from reacting to your reality to confidently creating a better one.

Central idea is essentially how to out distance yourself from competitors in terms of how to delight customers and how to capture the customer how to capture the market opportunities and do so in a way that's different and superior to competitors.

The three big questions in strategy or at least if a company has answered these questions then it has a answer to say that why this is our strategy-

What results do we want to create for the society / customers/ shareholders.

- What game the company wants to play in terms of Who are the target customer segments, needs of customers, in what products or services do we want to satisfy the customers?

Why being a part of the global value chain matters for India

- How old are the company is going to play that game to win?

Reasons Why Strategic Mindset is required

- Simplifies Difficulties
- Prompts Customization
- Prepare for Uncertain Tomorrow
- Reduces the Margin of Error
- Increases Operational Efficiency

NIDHI VERMA
MBA 2ND SEMESTER

Win without fighting: Employee Management

Even at their harmonious best, many organizations are often a 'cacophony' of dissenting views and behaviors, which leads to managers having to deal with unmanageable employees. But, the good news is that even such an unruly lot can be made to toe the line with a few simple steps.

As a manager, you have likely encountered unmanageable employees. Egomaniacs. Slackers. Employees, who go AWOL when you need them, miss deadlines, chase away clients, and fracture your team's morale. The list could probably go on forever, because there seems to be no end to the new and creative ways that employees find to become unmanageable.

Yet the very word unmanageable, which is used by so many executives and managers, suggests that these behaviours cannot be managed.

Medha
MBA 2nd sem.

FACULTY ARENA

Anti Social behavior one of the biggest threat to the society

Anti-social behaviours are actions that harm or lack consideration for the well-being of others. It has also been defined as any type of conduct that violates the basic rights of another person and any behaviour that is considered to be disruptive to others in society. This can be carried out in various ways, which includes, but is not limited to, intentional aggression, as well as covert and overt hostility. Anti-social behaviour also develops through social interaction within the family and community. It continuously affects a child's temperament cognitive ability and their involvement with negative peers, dramatically affecting children's problem solving skills. Many people also label behaviour which is deemed contrary to prevailing norms for social conduct as anti-social behaviour.

What causes anti-social behaviour?

Anti-social behaviour has been described as 'a pattern of behaviour that is verbally or physically harmful to other people, animals, or property, including behaviour that severely violates social expectations for a particular environment'.

Anti-social behaviour can stem from a variety of factors such as:

- poor education
- worklessness
- ill health
- poverty and child development
- family problems

How can anti-social behaviour be prevented?

The best way to reduce anti-social behaviour is by providing early intervention services. Early Intervention services can help measure anti-social behaviour and effectively teach children and young adults the positive behaviours that should be adopted which they will carry into adulthood

And provide a positive social impact on their local society. In addition to this, by addressing potential challenges at an earlier stage it gives charities the chance to prevent them from becoming serious issues that could become a strain on society.



Ms,Swapnil Mishra
Dept. Of FMS





Happy Women's Day

