



Master of Business Administration

Editorial Board

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Vision Statements

V1-To help build India as a world leader in Management Education.

V2-To establish and develop world class Institutions for overall growth in an era of globalization.

V3-To facilitate easy access to professional education to all sections of society.

V4-To develop and provide a professionally qualified management workforce for augmenting the nation's human resources.

Mission Statements

M1-To impart academic excellence in Management Education.

M2-To inculcate high Moral, Ethical and Professional standards among our students and to improve their overall personality.

M3-To enable rational thinking in students for efficient decision making.

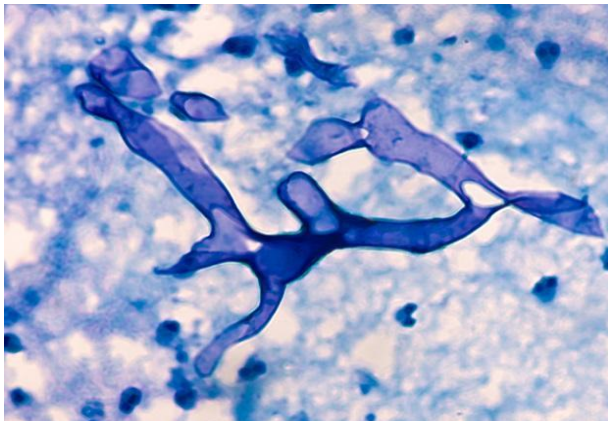
M4-To evolve the Institution to the status of a Deemed University.

LATEST UPDATE

Black Fungus in Covid-19 patients Indian scenario

Many people recovering from COVID-19 have of late been afflicted by black fungus – or mucormycosis – disease. The fungus invades the sinus and makes its way into the intraorbital and intracranial regions. If its progression is not checked early, 50-80% of patients could die.

Both authors are plant biologists interested in fungi. When we first heard of mucormycosis sometime last year, from reports from Europe, it rang a bell.



People experience fungi most often in their kitchens, when fruits rot or the bread turns moldy. Fungi evolved 400 million years ago and play an important role on Earth. They have helped plants move from

their aquatic habitats to land, and still help them obtain minerals from the soil. Fungi decompose organic litter and recycle the nutrients locked up in the leaves and wood.

Some of them have also evolved to become plant pathogens: they infect plants, multiply and disperse to other plants, leaving destruction in their wake. The great Irish famine of 1845 that left a million people dead was the work of the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*, which wiped out the country's staple potato crop.

While fungal diseases are common among plants, only a very small fraction of them assail humans. One reason is that animals, including humans, have evolved intricate immune systems.

However, when the immune system has been breached by another illness, fungi that are otherwise harmless take advantage and invade human tissues. These are called opportunistic infections. Even so, unlike their pathogenic bacterial counterparts, fungi rarely cause life-threatening diseases. A few fungi, like the *Candida* yeast, can sometimes kick off a serious

infection. *Candida* lives on the skin and inside the mouth, throat and vagina of healthy persons without causing any problems. But if the host's body has been weakened by another disease or drugs, it can cause oral thrush, diaper rash and vaginal infections.

The Mucoralean fungi are even less problematic. They include the genera of *Mucor* and *Rhizopus*. These are ubiquitous molds occurring in the soil, compost, animal dung, rotting wood and plant material. You may have seen them as the black growth on old fruits and bread. Mucoralean fungi are generally the first colonisers of dead or decaying plant material. They rapidly utilise the limited amount of simple carbohydrates available before other fungi show up for the more complex carbohydrates, such as cellulose.

Like most fungi, *Mucor* produces millions of microscopic spherical, dark-hued structures called spores, which are dispersed in air. When the spores land on moist surfaces, like soil or plant material, they begin to germinate and produce thread like structures called mycelia. The mycelia branch out and feed on sugars in their surroundings and grow.

Fungal spores measure one thousandth to one hundredth of a millimeter. The density of the spores – the number of spores per cubic metre of atmosphere – varies depending on the fungus, the location (vegetation and exposed earth) and season. In tropical areas like in India, spore counts are generally higher during the summer than during the monsoons. But compared to the 1,000-5,000 spores per cubic meter outdoors, the count inside homes is typically 100-250 only. Five to 10 species account for more than 90% of the total spore density in the air.

As it happens, hospitals are not free from these spores. A study in Tehran in 2014 suggested that hospital air could carry many opportunistic pathogenic fungi like *Candida*, *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Rhizopus*.

When a patient whose immune system has been compromised inhales *Mucor* spores, they may develop mucormycosis. This is a rare, non-contagious disease – but it can be debilitating or fatal if not treated quickly. The frequency of mucormycosis infections has increased in the last decade, principally because of the greater number of organ transplants. People

who have received transplanted organs depend on immunosuppressant drugs to keep their bodies from rejecting the new organs, but in this state they are also predisposed to infection.

People suffering from COVID-19, HIV/AIDS and other viral diseases, congenital bone marrow disease, severe burns, cancers and untreated or irregularly treated diabetes have reduced immunity and are prone to developing mucormycosis. COVID-19 patients who have received steroids are particularly at risk because steroids suppress the immune system. This is why steroids should not be used unless absolutely necessary.

Experiments with rats and rabbits have found that the inhaled spores in healthy animals are quickly killed by white blood cells. But if the host's immune response has been suppressed, the body produces fewer white blood cells. In this condition, the spores germinate and grow rapidly as thin, wire-like tubes that branch out and enter the blood vessels and kill them.

When Mucor attacks the sinuses, it spreads to the lungs, the brain and the central nervous system. Common symptoms of the resulting mucormycosis include fever, headache, reddish and swollen skin near the nose or eyes, facial pain,

cough producing bloody or dark fluids, and shortness of breath. Doctors can diagnose it through a tissue biopsy and an X-ray scan of the lungs.

The two drugs most effective at treating mucormycosis are amphotericin B and posaconazole – provided the infection is found early. However, the latter is hard to do because we don't know of a reliable diagnostic feature of mucormycosis.

Delhi's Sir Ganga Ram Hospital (SGRH) has come across a first-of-its-kind case of new variety White Fungus which causes multiple perforations “throughout the intestine” in a COVID-19 patient “White fungus (Candida) causing multifocal perforations in the food pipe, small bowel and large bowel in COVID-19 infection has not been reported in literature to the best of our knowledge,” Dr Anil Arora, Chairman of the Institute of Liver, Gastroenterology & Pancreaticobiliary Sciences.

Normally the intestine remains in perfect harmony with the fungus called candida. In immunosuppressed states such as diabetes, injudicious use of steroids, overzealous broad-spectrum antibiotics and chemotherapy for an underlying malignancy, there is inward migration of this candida - the white fungus - from the intestinal lumen into the body tissues by disrupting the normal gut barriers.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

May 1st to 20th, 2021 College was closed in lieu of summer vacation for the faculty and students. College conducted online Assessment test for Unit-I from 22nd May onwards for MBA first year and second year students. After the online assessment, the online classes commenced for both the MBA Batch.

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Placement details for the month

May

*Ms.Garima Singhal, M.B.A.-4th Semester selected for the post of Associate Professional in DXC Technology India Private Limited through AKTU Poll Campus Recruitment Drive .

*Ms. Yushi Agarwal, M.B.A.-4th Semester & Ms. Anubhuti Raghav-M.B.A.-4th Semester selected for – Intern Pre Sale – Whitehat Education Technology Private Ltd. (WhiteHat Jr.)

Summer Training Placements

*Mr. Bhavesh Mahlan, Mr. Aman Anand, Ms. Priyanka Yadav and Ms. Aditi Gulati of MBA–2nd Semester were selected by Zee5 channel for the Summer Training Program.

*Ms.Agrima Saxena, s. Aishwarya

Pathak, Mr. Arun Kumar, Mr. Darain Ur Rehman Khan, Ms.Devangana Gaur ,Ms. Komal, Ms.Mantasha Sabir, Ms. Megha Kumari, Mr.Pawan Kumar,Ms. Poonam Dubey and Mr. Rajul Sharma of MBA-2nd Semester selected for the Summer Training Program of NJ Group.

STUDENTS CORNER

Have Patience to Face Sufferings

Compiled By Satyam Kumar (MBA – 2019) Batch

The Buddha asked disciples to examine their mind so that they can transcend misery, suffering and happiness. This can be done through mindfulness, gaining insight into what truly is. Mindfulness is the ability to be fully aware in each moment. You can develop mindfulness through the meditation practice.

Angmo Deachen, a Buddhist practitioner and teacher, met Buddha dharma at a very young age. She came to celebrate Buddha Purnima with other Buddhist monks recently in New Delhi.



Once she said that the Aummanipadmehum every morning or when I saw the flattering prayers of the flags or when I heard Bonsho, the ringing bell. Now when I look at it; it seems that consciously I was entering into the Buddha dharma.” Dharma teaches her to understand patience through which we can understand sufferings that are transitory. With a regular practice and sadhana, one can eventually have the true realisation like Buddha. But for that you have to be patient and have faith in your guru’s teachings.

Dharma teaches us to understand patience and with patience we can understand sufferings that are transitory. It punctured my ego and made me humble”, she adds. To develop kindness and clarity, one must surrender to dukkha, suffering of life. The Buddha teachings made her committed to suffering at every level that made her more sensitive to other’s sufferings and she promised herself not to harm anyone by any mean on this planet. Everyone wish to be happy and wanted to be elevated from sufferings. She says, “Then I became more generous for others like sharing whatever I know

about dharma, starting teaching to students whatever I have accumulated to know.” With a regular practice and sadhana, one can eventually have the true realisation like Buddha. But for that you have to be patient and have faith in your guru’s teachings.

FACULTY ARENA

* Dr.Mohd Danish Chishti, Assistant Professor, FMS SRMSCET, has Webinar on the topic “Writing impactful articles” organized by Emerald Publishing & Nalanda E-Consortium, AKTU on May17, 2021.



*One of our faculty member Dr.Mohd Danish Chishti, Assistant Professor, FMS SRMSCET, has Webinar on the topic “Discover Emerald Resources and How to apply these tools for your Teaching and Research” organized by Emerald Publishing & Nalanda E-Consortium, AKTU on 21st May 2021

Building an Effective Team

Compiled By Dr.C.P.Somsundaran

Building an effective team has been a tedious task for the business leader as it requires lots of understandings of team dynamics. Sometimes the leaders often ponder on the effects of the performance of individual and its relationships with team members and team work. Performance indicators show that effective teams will almost always outperform people working individually, particularly in high-pressure situations or when multiple skill sets are needed. Building effective teams requires more than an abstract commitment to teamwork; it requires input from managers to foster it with full dedication and sincere efforts. A business leader and a successful manager without team building skills, limiting the productivity of their employees to what each member can do on their own. If they foster team building they can unite the team around a common goal, which will raise productivity as a result. It is rightly said by Andrew Carnegie "Teamwork is the ability to work together toward a common vision. It is the ability to direct individual accomplishments toward organizational objectives. It is the fuel that allows common people to

attain uncommon results." Team building involves the process of turning a group of individual employees into a cohesive team, a group of people organized to work together interdependently and cooperatively to meet the needs of their customers by accomplishing their purpose and goals. It includes the daily interaction that employees engage in when working together to carry out the requirements of their jobs. It can also involve structured activities and exercises that employees can lead. There are following standard steps that could be followed to develop an effective team within the organization.

(Step 01 to 07)

- 1: Establish leadership.
- 2: Establish relationships with each employees.
- 3: Build trust based Relationship between employees.
- 4: Foster teamwork.
- 5: Set ground rules for the team.
- 6: Delegate responsibilities to each member
- 7: Appreciate and recognize the team effort the sustenance of cohesiveness in the group work of a team depends upon open, honest and respectful communication among team members.



Motley

