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INDIA AND THE POST-UKRAINE WORLD

- Dr. Sanjaya Baru, Distinguished Fellow, United Service Institution of India who served as Prime Minister Dr Manmohan Singh's media advisor and Chief Spokesperson (Prime Minister's Office) delivered a lecture on the topic "India and the Post-Ukraine World" organized by RG Kedia College, sponsored by Marwadi Siksha Samithi (MSS).

Dr. Sanjaya Baru spoke on the strategic and policy implications of the ongoing Russia- Ukraine war and the long term effects on India and the rest of the world. He said that there are several lessons to learn from the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine and the stand taken by the Indian Government is appreciable. Russia has always stood by India as a reliable and trustworthy supplier. India must be self-reliant, particularly in the defence sector. There is tremendous pressure on the country to distance itself from Russia but the Government is standing firm on being independent.

The Ukraine war has impacted the Indian economy. Inflation has increased, and fuel, food, energy and commodity prices have increased. Markets have got destabilized and growth has slowed down. India had a series of damaging impacts on economy, including demonetization, COVID and now Russia- Ukraine war. The economic growth rate is 6% or less on an average. As of now the impact of war on India is worse and we do not know how it would unfold in future. Behind every war, there is a geo-political game. Both China and India had remained the biggest economies with more than 50% share. From 1700 to 1950, their growth rate started falling. In the last 300 years, Europe and America have benefited a lot from East-West conflict. Europe conquered most of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and destroyed the economies of those countries during that period.

The 30 member countries - 28 European and two North American, including USA, who are part of the intergovernmental military alliance North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) also called the North Atlantic Alliance, are providing encouragement and support to the Ukrainian Government in the face of Russian invasion. UNO is practically non-committal and has not intervened much in this issue and the war persistently continuing.

However, both China and India are beneficiaries of globalization. India can play a vital global role as West's Russia policy disrupts key bodies like G-20. Hyderabad is one land locked city which has benefited immensely from globalization and has become a global city. The whole world is coming to Hyderabad, a city that is a global market place with an outlook which is traditional, yet modern.

The final resolution of the Ukraine crisis will require both Russia and the west to declare victory of some sort. While geopolitical consequences of this crisis may linger on for decades, the global economic system has to be restored soon to stability. India must build up its defence capabilities and become self-reliant in energy and defence. We must also maintain cordial relationships with our neighboring countries.

The need for economic stability, globalization and geo-political strategy adopted by Shri Narendra Modi Ji, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India will help the economic development and sustenance. In this connection, the promotion of employment and industry will enhance the standard of living of the work force in the country and will be able to achieve the objectives of reaching \$5 Trillion economy and growth.

The best way to deal with the deficit is through economic growth. Tim Kaine,

BUSINESS STANDARD ALL INDIA MBA COLLEGES 'A6' RATING

The Third Eye



Russia – Ukraine war -
Whether Nations are united?

NEED FOR ECONOMIC REJUVENATION AND RAPID GROWTH –Prof Dr DVG KRISHNA, DIRECTOR, MSS



Macroeconomic tremors caused by Corona Virus Covid-19 pandemic and Russia- Ukraine war have slowed economic growth, fuelled inflation and caused widespread hardships for the common man. We are in the midst of an Omicron wave, with high incidence, but milder symptoms. Further, the speed and coverage of our vaccination campaign has helped greatly.

With the accelerated improvement of health infrastructure in the past two years, India is in a strong position to withstand challenges. The overall, sharp rebound and recovery of the economy is reflective of our country's strong resilience. India's economic growth in the current year is estimated to be above 7 to 8%, highest among all large economies.

The Government of India must complement the macro- economic level growth focus with a micro-economic level all- inclusive welfare focus; promote digital economy & financial technology to enable development, energy transition, climate action, and rely on virtuous cycle starting from private investment with public capital investment helping to crowd-in private investment.

The Government has adopted to deal with this great challenge of meeting the peoples' demand for consumer requirements of Below-the-Poverty-Line (BPL) segment of the society. Freebie is "something that is given to you without you having to pay for it, especially as a way of attracting your support for or interest in something". The Government is expected to tax the rich and subsidize the poor. Some subsidies are justified while others are not. The subsidies justified on grounds of welfare and efficacies are not only acceptable but also necessary. These include subsidized or free school education and public health. There are good economic, social and political justifications for such public provisioning. However other freebies such as free kitchenware and television sets are regressive from both an economic and a social perspective. Freebies are electoral bribes that the exchequer cannot afford. There is now urgent need to rejuvenate the flagging economy and restore it on the path of rapid economic growth in order to spur development and employment generation. As the country approaches the next general elections in the year 2024, a lot of money will be pumped into the economy for electioneering which may further fuel inflation without any substantial infrastructure creation. It will be politically more difficult for leaders of all major political parties to work together in dealing with the fiscal challenge facing both the Union and state Governments. There will be an inclination to indulge in political one-upmanship, as a result of which the fiscal situation could further rapidly deteriorate.

In the recent past we have witnessed turmoil in Sri Lanka amid surging inflation, a plummeting currency and an economic crisis that has left the country short of the hard currency it needs to import food and fuel. This is its worst economic crisis in decades. Huge piles of foreign debt, series of lockdowns, soaring inflation, shortage in fuel supply, fall in foreign currency reserves and devaluation of currency has practically halted the country's economic growth.

The main economic sectors of the country are tourism, tea export, apparel, textile, rice production and other agricultural products. In addition to these economic sectors, overseas employment contributes highly in foreign exchange, 90% of expatriate Sri Lankans reside in the Middle East. The Government of Sri Lanka under President Gotabaya Rajapaksa made large tax cuts and offered subsidies that affected government revenue and fiscal policies, causing budget deficits to soar.

AMRIT KAAL – Now that the country is celebrating AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV, the Government's focus should now be on empowerment of citizens, especially the poor and the marginalized. Measures include programmes that provide housing, electricity, cooking gas, and access to water. The Government of India also has programmes for ensuring financial inclusion and direct benefit transfers. Efforts are on to strengthen the abilities of the poor to tap opportunities. The Government should constantly strive to provide the necessary ecosystem for the middle classes – a vast and wide section which is populated across various middle-income brackets – to make use of the opportunities. The Government of India is now seeking to lay the foundation and give a blueprint to steer the economy over the AMRIT KAAL of the next 25 years – from India at 75 to India at 100 following the philosophy of “सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास, सबका प्रयास”

(Everyone's support, everyone's development, everyone's faith, everyone's effort).

PM GATI SHAKTI, a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development, is driven by 7 engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways, and Logistics Infrastructure which will provide traction to the national economy in unison. Complementary roles are envisaged for energy transmission, information technology, telecommunications, bulk water & sewerage, and Infrastructure. The approach is powered by clean, green non- polluting energy generation and utilization with the participation of Government of India, the state governments, and the private sector together leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all, especially the youth.

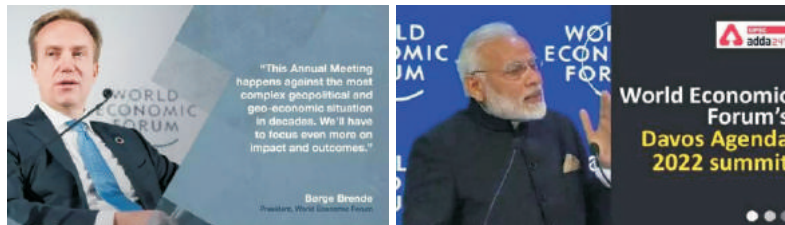


**Economic crisis in Sri Lanka
shows the consequences of
unbridled freebies on the national economy**

**The function of education is to teach one to think intensively and to think critically.
Intelligence plus character - that is the goal of true education. Martin Luther King, Jr.**

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM – DAVOS MEETING

Dr Duvvuri V NAGA PRADEEP,
Faculty, MSS Law College



The WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM, headquartered in Cologny, canton of Geneva, SWITZERLAND, the International independent, impartial not-for-profit foundation for Public-Private Cooperation engages the foremost political, business, cultural and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.

The 2022 meeting was held in May 2022 at DAVOS, an Alpine resort town in Switzerland. Its theme was "HISTORY AT A TURNING POINT: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND BUSINESS STRATEGIES". The summit had over 450 sessions, which brought together 2,500 leaders and experts from around the world, including 300 government leaders and 50 heads of state.

WEF went virtual in January 2021 due to the pandemic. In-person meeting in Singapore later in the year was shelved; the scheduled January 2022 event was postponed due to the spread of the Omicron variant. Discussions at May 2022 session in person included humanity's preparedness for future events with potential announcements on vaccine equity and how best to monitor the potential for future pandemics. It happened at the most consequential geopolitical and geo-economic moment of the past three decades and against the backdrop of a once-in-a-century pandemic.

INDIAN DELEGATION – The Indian delegation included Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India; Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Government of India and Shri Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Minister of Textiles, Government of India.

LAUNCH OF INDIAN CEO ALLIANCE - The Forum launched the India chapter of the Alliance of CEO Climate Action Leaders to encourage India's climate action and decarbonization efforts.

This Alliance is a part of the World Economic Forum's Climate Action Platform. The Alliance will continue efforts to achieve the vision outlined in the white paper released last year, **MISSION 2070: A GREEN NEW DEAL FOR A NET ZERO INDIA**, on India's low-carbon transition by 2070. It will bring together the government, businesses, and other key stakeholders to achieve Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister's ambitious, five-part "PANCHAMRIT" pledge, which includes the country's net-zero by 2070 target.

Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister speaking at the World Economic Forum (WEF), Agenda Summit. Mr. Borge Brende, President of World Economic Forum (WEF), Former: Minister, Norwegian Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Environment;

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR - The meeting resolved that the Russia Ukraine war and the resulting tragedy calls for global moral action. Leaders addressed urgent humanitarian and security challenges as they simultaneously advanced long-standing economic, environmental and societal priorities – all while reinforcing the foundations of a stable global system. Russia was absent at the meeting. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy addressed the event.

CORONA VIRUS COVID-19 - Europe has largely put the pandemic behind. Almost all countries across the continent have opened up and removed most of their COVID-19 restrictions. The resilience of the global economy to weather such an event will also be a hot topic for discussion.

WEF strives to demonstrate entrepreneurship in the global public interest while upholding the highest standards of governance. Moral and intellectual integrity is at the heart of everything it does. WEF activities are shaped by a unique institutional culture founded on the stakeholder theory, which asserts that an organization is accountable to all parts of society.

The institution carefully blends and balances the best of many kinds of organizations, from both the public and private sectors, international organizations and academic institutions.

The Indian Delegation led by Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India



AZADI KA AMRIT MAHOTSAV is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture, Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements. The official journey of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav commenced on 12th March 2021 which started a 75-week countdown to our 75th anniversary of independence and will end post a year on 15th August 2023.

The students of Marwadi Siksha Samithi institutions participated enthusiastically in all the events including Rangoli, Pen a Lori and patriotic songs.



I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious.- Albert Einstein

INFLATION, COST OF LIVING AND MONETARY MEASURES (FREEBIES AND FISCAL PROFLIGACY) - MSS RESEARCH BUREAU

The inflation projection for the current fiscal year has been increased to 6.7%. To check inflation, the six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) voted to increase the benchmark policy rate by 50 basis points thereby taking the REPO (Repurchasing Option aka Repurchase Agreement) rate to 4.90%. Consequently, the Standing Deposit Facility (SDF) rate stands adjusted to 4.65% and the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) rate and the bank rate to 5.15%. This was done to ensure that inflation remains within range while supporting growth.

Inflation is an inference of money supply in the organized sector and money supply normally activates the economy. However the real GDP growth forecast for FY23 has been retained at 7.2%, with Q1 at 16.2%; Q2 at 6.2%; Q3 at 4.1% and Q4 at 4.0%.

One reason for the current inflation is the growing FREEBIE culture, especially in view of the forthcoming general elections which needs institutional checks and balances because the costs of fiscal profligacy can be huge. Freebies are the fig leaf that politicians and political parties use to cover their failures. Actually, they use the taxpayer's money to bribe voters. This shows reckless extravagance or wastefulness in the use of scarce resources. Freebies promised as part of election manifestos are pushing several state governments into deficit and could trigger a fiscal crisis as can be seen from the recent happenings in SRILANKA.

WOMENS' EMPOWERMENT -Smt SEEMA SHEELKUMAR JAIN, Director, Mahavir International (Apex),Jaipur



MARWADI SIKSHA SAMITHI (MSS) organized a lecture at RG Kedia College on 04 June 2022 on "WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT" by Smt. SEEMA SHEELKUMAR JAIN, Director, Mahavir International (Apex), Jaipur – A Social Service Organization. This lecture is part of Gareema project and provides legal awareness to women and literacy to girl child. Smt. Seema Sheelkumar Jain discussed about health problems of women and intricate problems and eco- friendly development. She interacted with staff and students and assured that she would associate as advisor for empowerment of women. Prof Dr DVG Krishna, Director, MSS and Prof Dr. Y Vishnu Priya, Principal, MSS Law College also spoke on the occasion and stressed the need for empowerment of women and lauded the services of Mahavir International (Apex), Jaipur represented by Smt. Seema Sheelkumar Jain. The staff and students of MSS felicitated Smt. Seema Sheelkumar Jain.

BUSINESS STANDARD ALL INDIA MBA COLLEGES RATING 'A6' RATING

RG KEDIA PG COLLEGE, run by MARWARI SIKHSHA SAMITHI – MSS, MBA Department is rated as 'A6' College in the All India Ratings conducted by BUSINESS STANDARD, financial newspaper for the best B-schools and colleges.

This is a very praiseworthy rating of B-schools for MBA professional colleges. MBA course in this college is 21 years old academic program with academic excellence.

These ratings are on the basis of academic excellence all over the country, result of many leadership programs, national seminars, webinars etc. conducted by this college. The lead faculty, students, alumni and persuasion of the management played a notable role.

RG Kedia College sponsored by Marwari Siksha Samithi (MSS) has achieved many such laurels in the past championing the cause of education during the past 97 years of its existence.

Business School SPECIAL			
FEBRUARY 2022 Business Standard			
A6			
NAME OF INSTITUTE	TOTAL PERCENTILE	AUDIT PERCENTILE	PERCEPTION PERCENTILE
MS RAMAIAH INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT, BENGALURU	55	55	55
RG KEDIA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (RGKCC), HYDERABAD	55	55	80
KV INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION STUDIES, HYDERABAD	55	60	50
DR GAUR HARI SINGHANIA			

BEST B-SCHOOL ACCREDITATION ALL INDIA B-SCHOOLS RATING 'A6'

DR SANJAYA BARU INAUGURATED THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE MSS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Dr Sanjaya Baru inaugurated the Programme of Action of the MSS RESEARCH INSTITUTE. MARWADI SIKSHA SAMITHI (MSS) RESEARCH COUNCIL was originally initiated during the time of Late Shri Satyanarayana Gupta Ji, Past President, MSS and the Research activity has been going on since then.

MSS is instrumental in generating 2 Ph.D.'s Dr. J Madhavi, and Dr. K. Kiran Kumar. Two more Ph.D.'s are in the pipeline, viz. Mr K Sreehari and Ms. G Radhika.

Late Prof Kishan Rao, Distinguished Economist was actively associated with Research activities. Several recognized and reputed institutes e.g. National Academy of Development (NAD) are associating with Business Waves. Several other distinguished academicians are also associated:

Hon. Director Dr Indrakanth, RBI Chair Professor, COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, Southern Regional Centre

Prof Linga Murthy, Former Vice-Chancellor, Kakatiya University
Prof P Ramaiah, Former Pro Vice Chancellor, Dr. BR Ambedkar Open University

Prof Manohar Rao, Formerly University of Hyderabad

Prof Dr Y Vishnu Priya, Principal, MSS Law College

Dr. Upendra Sastry, Hindi Maha Vidyalaya

Prof Dr DVG KRISHNA, Director, MSS and several others of MSS Institutions

**To educate a man in mind and not in morals is to educate a menace to society.
Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States**

INDIA'S ROLE IN GLOBAL PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY – SAVING LIVES, ALLEVIATING PAINS

--Kuldip Rai,
Associate Professor, MBA



The pharmaceutical industry is concerned with discovery, development, production and marketing of medicines, treatments, drugs in various forms such as tablets, capsules, syrups, injections etc. as medications to be administered to patients in hospitals, healthcare institutions, clinics and sometimes self-administered, for curing, vaccinating, or alleviating symptoms. Pharmaceutical companies deal in generic and branded medications and medical devices. The industry is heavily regulated through a variety of laws and regulations that govern patenting, testing, safety, efficacy using drug testing and marketing of drugs. Pharmaceutical companies internationally marketed produced treatments worth \$1,228.45 Billion in 2020 and showed a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 1.8%.

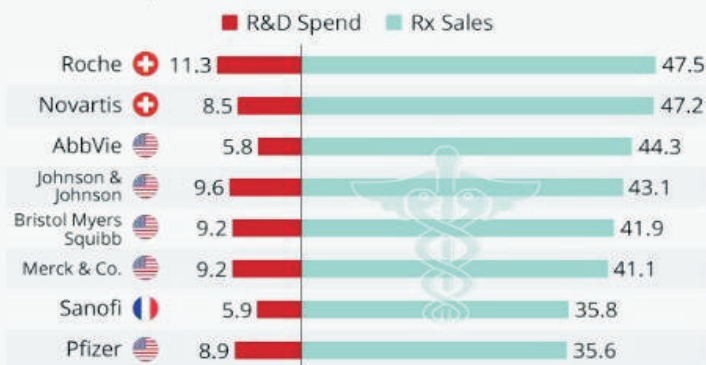
DEVELOPMENTAL PHASES: The major developments in the pharmaceutical industry took place in the following phases: Mid-1800s – 1945: From botanicals to the first synthetic drugs, epinephrine (Adrenaline), Norepinephrine, also called noradrenaline, and Amphetamine, a central nervous system stimulant; Discovery and development of the barbiturates, Insulin; Early anti-infective research: Prontosil, an antibacterial drug of the sulfonamide group, Penicillin and vaccines. The post-war years, 1945–1970: advances in anti-infective research, Development and marketing of antihypertensive drugs, Oral Contraceptives; 1970–1980s: Statins.

THE TOP PHARMA COMPANIES: The top five biggest pharmaceutical companies in the world by market capitalization:

1. Johnson & Johnson - worth \$428.7 billion in market cap. They developed the third vaccine authorized for use in the U.S. and were named among the TIME 100 Most Influential Companies List in 2021.
2. Roche - The Swiss pharmaceutical giant is at the forefront of oncology, immunology, infectious diseases, ophthalmology, and neuroscience. In 2019, Roche's pharma segment sales rose by a healthy 16% to \$53 billion.
3. Pfizer - The leading COVID-19 vaccine manufacturer in North America, Pfizer slid in the rankings to third place. The company has recently gained momentum, especially in the past quarter, with Q2'2021 revenues of \$19.0 billion, reflecting a 86% operational growth from 2020.
4. Eli Lilly - Having a market cap value of \$125 billion in 2019, Eli Lilly has jumped to a current value of \$214.9 billion, a significant growth of 72%.

The World's Biggest Players in Pharma

World's biggest biopharma companies ranked by Rx sales and R&D spend in 2020* (in billion U.S. dollars)



* Rx sales = prescription drug sales, R&D = research and development

Source: Pharmaceutical Executive

5. Novartis - The second-biggest pharmaceutical company out of Switzerland; the face of the pharma industry for about 25 years. The primary manufacturer for the most recognizable drugs on the market pulled in revenue of over \$48 billion in 2020, a 3% increase compared to 2019.

COVID-19 RESPONSE: During the corona virus, Covid-19 pandemic several pharmaceutical companies the world over announced successful development and trials of COVID-19 vaccines, with efficacy of 90 to 95% in preventing infection. The Wall Street Journal ran an editorial to call for this achievement to be recognized with a Nobel Peace Prize.

Doctors Without Borders an international humanitarian medical non-governmental organization of French origin best known for its projects in conflict zones and in countries affected by endemic diseases

warned that high prices and monopolies on medicines, tests, and vaccines would prolong the pandemic and cost lives. They urged governments to prevent profiteering, using compulsory licenses as needed, as had already been done by Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Germany, and Israel. US lawmakers called for the US government not to grant monopoly rights when giving out taxpayer development money for any coronavirus vaccines and treatments, to avoid giving exclusive control of prices and availability to private manufacturers.

PATENTS - Patents in pharmaceutical industry have always been criticized in the developing world, as they are thought to prevent or reduce access to existing medicines. Reconciling patents and universal access to medicine would require an efficient international policy of price discrimination. Under the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization, all the countries must allow pharmaceutical products to be patented. In 2001 WTO Doha Declaration indicated that the TRIPS agreement should be read with the goals of public health in mind, and allows some methods for circumventing pharmaceutical monopolies: via compulsory licensing or parallel imports even before patent expiration.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING - Advertising in healthcare journals as well as through more mainstream media routes is common. In USA, pharmaceutical companies are allowed to advertise directly to the general public. Pharmaceutical companies also employ salespeople (often called medical representatives in India) to market directly and personally to physicians, clinics, dispensaries and other healthcare providers. Pharmaceutical companies also employ lobbyists to influence politicians.



BIGGEST PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire.
William Butler Yeats, Irish poet, dramatist, writer

ONLINE SHOPPING AND “MAKE IN INDIA”

**-DR N SRINIVAS KUMAR, Professor and
In-Charge Principal, MBA DEPT.**



Business in India has undergone through a plethora of changes in recent times. The evolution began with the production concept and has come as far as the societal concept to date. The transformations have occurred because of a series of factors associated with it such as the economic, political, environmental, and other factors.

Earlier the focus was on maximizing production while lowering the expenses of manufacturing goods. However, as per the current trends, the concern is towards maximizing the wealth of all the stakeholders of the business and at the same time nurturing the environment by incorporating sustainable practices. The current best practices in the industries are prevailing because the business managers are focused on devising new strategies and action plans which could align with the accepted norms. Figuring out which strategy would best fit the situation while at the same time optimizing the resources to maximize the profits; marketers have found a tremendously useful channel to market the products. E-commerce platforms have made the job easy and hassle-free for business managers (Pant & Gupta, 2016). Online marketing is not just a space for buyers and sellers to make transactions, but it is a medium where different strategies can be devised to understand the mechanism of the internet and use it for the benefit of all stakeholders.

INTERNET MARKETING - Internet marketing makes use of search engine optimization (SEO), copyrighting, marketing through social media and other platforms, email marketing, promotions of products and services, and so on. The new online shopping techniques are the current style. The comfort of purchasing with a few clicks and not having to get out in uncomfortable weather is pleasing the millennials. It is not only beneficial for the buyers but the sellers as well. The local marketplaces are limited to promoting the products and selling them to people nearby.

Online shopping spaces are huge and give the opportunity to reach out to innumerable people and places at any instant (Kumar & Maan, 2014). The technology has proved to be a boon for local manufacturers and sellers as they now have a wider reach and can earn handsomely.



**MAKE IN INDIA by the Department for Promotion
of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of
Commerce and Industry, Government of India.**



**HAPPY SUPERANNUATION
Prof Dr. (Mrs) PRASHANTA ATHMA, Professor in
Commerce, Dept. of Commerce, and
Prof Dr. K.MALLIKARJUNA REDDY,
Department of Business Management,
Osmania University were felicitated
by the staff from RG Kedia College.**

In the Indian context, selling products globally despite having online channels has been a problem lately. This was a problem faced by manufacturers because they tend to have lesser resources as compared to other global competitors. In this case, the government intervention was necessary to help the domestic manufacturers with the resources as well as the opportunity to take their brands to an international level. This has given rise to the “MAKE IN INDIA” initiative that is consistently helping manufacturers to leverage the resources provided by the government and makes use of the supply chain to cater to Indian and International markets. The “Make in India” initiative is advantageous not only to the Indian manufacturers but also strengthens the economy of the nation. Among other initiatives to strengthen the economy and empower the local manufacturers, “Make in India” has gone a long way. Indian e-commerce business is expanding at a tremendous rate, and it is one of the fastest-rising businesses around the globe.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN E-COMMERCE - ASSOCHAM has released a survey report which states that the Indian e-commerce business has grown up to 51% annually from 21 billion dollars in the year 2018. It is potentially growing to increase more than eight folds in the coming eight years. The Indian online business is said to rise because of the advancements made in the Internet speed and quality, technological enhancements, innovative techniques, modern payment methods, and other such reasons. The Foreign Direct Investment policies had been amended by the government to create a level playing field for the online and offline sellers. However, despite those amendments, the online shopping business has seen an increase in its sales. The electronics and related accessories in India have reached an overall sale of 40% whereas the apparel category has achieved a sales figure of 25%. The rest consists of home and living articles, food, and grocery. The major e-commerce platforms in India are Amazon and Flipkart.

The transformations that have taken place in the Indian e-commerce business have brought in a ray of hope for the local manufacturers especially because of the “Make in India” initiative. The penetration of the “Digital India” initiative also has triggered the way business transactions are done.

**Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth...
these are one and the same fight. Ban Ki-moon, former UN Secretary General**

GO-111 AND BOOM IN REAL ESTATE MARKET -Dr. TV RAO, PRINCIPAL, SNP PG COLLEGE OF COMMERCE



THE ORIGINAL ORDER GO-111 was initially promulgated in order to protect the Osmansagar & Himayatsagar lakes and their catchments which are drinking water sources for Hyderabad, especially the Old City.

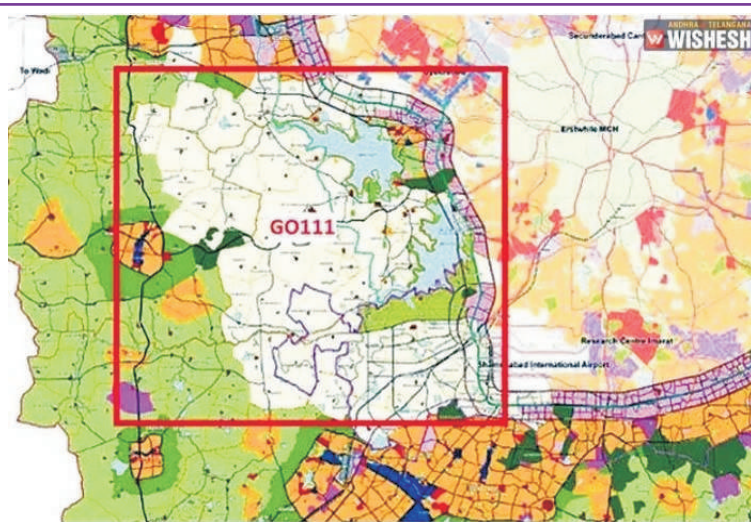
The total Catchment area of the two lakes is about 584 sq km i.e., 58400 hectares or 144248 acres. The order prohibits setting up of Industries, major hotels, residential colonies, and other establishments that generate pollution in the catchment area of the two lakes up to 10 km from the FTL. It permits only existing residential colonies in the existing residential use zone. Its guideline basically meant for the Master Plan Land Use Allocation. It defines that 90 % of the overall area should be classified as Conservation Use and Recreation Use wherein only agriculture, farming, and gardening activities only would be allowed.

To prevent acidification of the 2 lakes, no industries shall be allowed within 10 km of both upstream and downstream of the 2 lakes. It signifies that no more than 10 % may be classified as Residential Use zone in the Master Plan. It clarifies that in this 10 % permissible Residential Use zone, the following restrictions should be ensured: 60 % of the layouts as open spaces and roads and in the building plots, the FSI to be restricted to 0.5. It covers 84 Villages in Shamsabad, Moinabad, Chevella, Rajendernagar, Mandals mainly.

REVOCATION OF THE ORDER - By revoking a 26-year-old government order (GO-111) that prevented big constructions and industries in the 10-km radius of two Nizam-era water reservoirs, Osman Sagar and Himayat Sagar, and its catchment on the city's outskirts, the Telangana government has unlocked as much as 1.32 lakh acres across 84 villages adjoining Hyderabad for development. This translates to 538 sq. km of land close to an ever-expanding Greater Hyderabad urban agglomeration which in itself is presently spread across 650 sq. km. Emerging from the hiatus caused by the Covid pandemic and rising input costs, realtors and developers in Hyderabad are not only confident of an upward market trend but see a big boost for the sector in the coming days. They believe a planned approach has been set to change the face of Hyderabad.

OBJECTIVES OF REVOCATION - Lifting of GO-111 is going to change the lifestyle of people of Hyderabad. There has been a growing demand for high rise buildings but since such vast land is now available, people may now opt for villas or G+5 (five-storied) buildings. An entirely new and environmentally friendly city could be developed here taking the ecological balance into consideration and showcased before the world.

These lands are commercially not very viable lands but a valuable addition to the present Hyderabad. While protecting the environment, villas, resorts, holiday homes, recreational facilities and luxury housing with certain restrictions could be built.



**An illustrative map
showing the areas covered by GO-111**

There were regular requests from politicians, farmers, landholders located within the said prohibitory zone of the GO-111 to amend this Order so that environment and pressure of development are balanced.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS – Hyderabad is fast turning into a concrete jungle. There is need to conserve the water resources. Environmental activists are wary of uncontrolled urbanization and hence opposed to the repeal of GO-111, considering the ecological balance of the region and the reservoirs' role in the flood mitigation mechanism of the city.

As per the Environment Protection Training & Research Institute (EPTRI) study report, the inflows into the lakes are dwindling and many a time both lakes have dried up (reduced to their 'dead storage levels') due to massive intervention by way of obstructions and diversions of inflows due to construction of Check dams/ Water Harvesting Structures (more than 28000 in number for the 2 lakes) in the entire Catchments. Since the past two decades, the 2 lakes have never reached their Full Tank Level (FTL).

Therefore there is a need for implementing strictly the lakes restoration provisions, viz. increasing the inflows by removing the obstructions like the check dams, desilting the water bodies and channels, removing encroachments in the water spread, and increasing the green cover by taking up massive block forestation in the vicinity.

NEED FOR REVOCATION - Enormous need for housing is likely to emerge from employment created by multinational companies setting up large campuses in Hyderabad. Recently, Google announced the establishment of its 3.3 million sq ft campus in Hyderabad, its largest campus outside of the US. E-commerce giant Amazon has already opened a 3 million sq ft campus in Hyderabad. Microsoft and Amazon are setting up their data centres here.

The government has also begun works on the establishment of pharma city, industrial parks, and electronics manufacturing cluster (EMC), logistics parks and also the new IT parks in tier-2 cities. There is a huge market with plenty of demand for housing.

At least 4 lakh jobs are being created with the setting up of the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) and this means there is a need for so many houses. There is already good demand for three-bedroom houses.

**CHALLENGES FOR HEALTH -
INDIA FIGHTS COVID-19
FOURTH WAVE –
PROF. (Dr.) VISHNUPRIYA YADLAPALLI,
Former Dean, Faculty of Law,
Osmania University,
presently Principal, MSS LAW COLLEGE.**



**Shri Mansukh Laxmanbhai Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister
of Health and Family Welfare and Chemical and
Fertilizers, Government of India, with Bill Gates**

Every major Covid-19 wave has been associated with a certain variant. The original Alpha variant, the Delta, and then the Omicron variants caused a sharp increase in the case load. Omicron is extremely transmissible. Most people, who are eligible for vaccination, have hybrid immunity. Either they are vaccinated, partially or fully, and/or have contracted the infection. If they do not have co-morbidities, the symptoms are likely to be similar to that of the common flu. While it is always preferable to be cautious and avoid the infection altogether, the consequences of getting infected have reduced substantially. It is unlikely that the current scenario will lead to a wave as deadly as the one caused by the Delta variant during April to June 2021. The viruses that are causing the infections now are not fundamentally different from Omicron, which has already caused a lot of infections in the country. Even the XE variant is not more severe than Omicron. Recent rise in cases could mainly be the result of waning vaccine immunity and the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions in most parts of the country.

VACCINATION CONTINUES - With India's 88% of the adult population vaccinated against Covid-19, Microsoft co-founder Bill Gates lauded the country's vaccination drive at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Switzerland's Davos. In a conversation with Shri Mansukh Laxmanbhai Mandaviya, Hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Chemical and Fertilizers, Government of India, Bill Gates said, "India's success with the vaccination drive and the use of technology to drive health outcomes at scale offers many lessons for the world". He appreciated India's success in Covid19 management and mammoth vaccination efforts.

Public health surveillance testing, which the Centres for Disease Control define as ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health-related data essential to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice must be continued. The country should be doing random surveillance testing (from random districts with symptoms), syndromic surveillance (clusters of cases), and wastewater surveillance, which will be a good indication of when cases might increase in the future. While an increase may be recorded, unless India starts seeing a substantial increase in hospitalization and serious disease, things are likely to remain under control. No one knows what new variants will emerge in the future, but it is known that immunity wanes with time.

FINANCIAL MARKETS SURGE: Investors took inspiration from China easing Covid curbs. China has relaxed Covid curbs: Asian equities are now trading higher after China eased Covid restrictions in Shanghai and Beijing and offered a slew of economic support measures. Shanghai loosened Covid test requirements for people who enter public places and Beijing loosened mobility curbs in several districts after authorities said its outbreak is under control.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS EASED - The guidelines for international travelers arriving in India have been reviewed & formulated taking a risk-based approach. Government of India has amended the protocols for international travelers as mentioned below:

Submit self-declaration form on the AIR SUVIDHA PORTAL (Air Suvidha Self Declaration Form |

Fill Online (newdelhiaairport.in) Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Upload a negative COVID-19 Real Time Reverse Transcription–Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) report conducted within 72 hours prior to undertaking the journey OR Upload a Certificate of completing *full primary vaccination schedule of COVID-19 vaccination."

Exit the airport or take connecting flights, upon arrival in India. Self-monitor their health for next 14 days of arrival.

2% of passengers per flight will be randomly tested upon arrival. If such passengers found to be symptomatic or tested positive, shall be managed as per laid down standard protocol.

Countries which exempt Indian citizens fully vaccinated with nationally recognized or WHO recognized vaccines are allowed for relaxation under Certificate of completing full primary vaccination schedule of COVID-19 vaccination.

PM CARES FUND – "Prime Minister Cares Fund" helped a lot in preparing hospitals, buying ventilators and setting up oxygen plants during the pandemic. Because of this many lives could be saved. This fund is now being used for children. Children are also being given AYUSHMAN HEALTH CARD through the PM Cares for Children; free facility of treatment up to Rs.5 lakhs will also be available from this.



Mr. M. AMARDEEP CHANDRA, a student of LLM Labour Law, MSS Law College presented a paper titled "Impact of Migration of Workforce Due to Global covid-19" in UGC sponsored National Seminar on the topic "Migrant Workers in Covid-19; Challenges and Opportunities" held in March 2021 at the PG Department of Legal Studies & Research, Acharya Nagarjuna University.

AGRICULTURE AND MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES (MSP)

**Dr K Kiran Kumar,
Associate Professor, MBA**



The agricultural and allied sectors have massive significance for the Indian economy. They contribute almost one-sixth to the Indian national income and provide 50% employment of the workforce. It is fundamental for guaranteeing food security of the country and furthermore impacts the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy through forward and backward supply chain. The performance of agricultural sector enormously impacts accomplishments on many other fronts. Agricultural growth reduces poverty directly, by raising farm incomes, and indirectly, through generating employment and reducing food prices.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought disruptions in the agriculture sector affecting both supply and demand and putting pressure on the livelihoods of millions of farmers and agribusinesses around the world. However, the Indian agriculture sector has shown resilience and performed exceptionally well during the pandemic, which is evident from the significantly higher growth rate than other sectors of the economy. The sector contributing 18.6% of total Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2021-22, has shown buoyant growth in the recent two years.

The sector, which is the largest employer of the workforce, accounts for a sizeable 18.8% (2021-22) in GVA of the country registering a growth of 3.6% in 2020-21 and 3.9% in 2021-22. Growth in allied sectors including livestock, dairy and fisheries has been the major driver of overall growth in the sector.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE - Price support for farmers has been an important instrument of agricultural development and food policy since the mid-1960s.

The main objectives of price policy are:

- (a) to provide incentives to farmers for adopting new technology and maximizing production,
- (b) to safeguard the interests of consumers or users of farm products by maintaining market prices at reasonable levels, and
- (c) to keep the fluctuations in prices within certain limits.

Minimum Support Prices have been the cornerstone of the agricultural price policy since 1965. The MSP serves as the base price and is fixed by the Union Government based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) with the view of a long-term guarantee for farmer's investment decisions, and the assurance that prices of their agricultural commodities would not be permitted to fall below the level fixed by the Government, even in the case of a bumper crops. The goal is to guarantee remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce with a view to encourage higher investment and production and evolve a balanced and integrated price structure in the context of overall needs of the economy while safeguarding the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices.

Towards this end, Government announces MSPs for 22 mandated crops and Fair and Remunerative Prices (FRP) for sugarcane based on the recommendations of CACP after

considering the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments.

The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean (yellow), sunflower seed, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed & mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra. In addition to that, MSP for toria and dehusked coconut are also fixed based on MSPs of rapeseed & mustard, and copra respectively. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, the overall demand-supply situation of various crops in domestic and world markets, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and nonagricultural sectors, likely effect of price policy on rest of the economy and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over the cost of production.

DETERMINANTS OF MSP IN INDIA - It is a typical perception that MSP is fixed by the Government considering the Cost of Production (COP) of crops.

The MSP is determined, taking into consideration the cost incurred as "C2" cost, which includes all actual expenses in cash and kind including rent of leased land, imputed values of the cost of family labour, owned capital assets, depreciation, interest on fixed and variable capital et al. Hence, "cost" is taken into account as a relevant idea for the estimation of MSP.

The MSP based on the cost of production has two significant benefits. Firstly, it guarantees farmers do not suffer any loss and also get a commensurate price on selling their commodities. Furthermore, the cost of production additionally captures the market trend to the extent that it reflects the changes in the labour rate and input prices. Moreover, it likewise includes price parity, demand and supply, cost of living, international price situation, effect on the industrial cost structure, impacts of issue prices and the implication on food subsidy.

The Union Budget for fiscal 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of 1.50 times the cost of production. Accordingly, the Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi, and other Commercial crops with a return of 1.5 times overall weighted average cost of production from the year 2018-19 onwards.

ENSURING REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO FARMERS- The Government of India has taken various initiatives to improve the agricultural marketing system and to ensure remunerative prices to farmers, in addition to existing Schemes for procurement at MSP of paddy, wheat, coarse grains, and jute, a new Umbrella Scheme called as "PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN (PM-AASHA)" comprising of Price Support Scheme (PSS) for pulses, oilseeds and copra, Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS) for oilseeds.

There has been a significant increase in procurement and the number of beneficiary farmers over the years. The number of paddy farmers who benefited from procurement operations has increased significantly from about 73 lakh in 2015-16 to about 1.25 crore in 2020-21.



IMPACT OF COVID 19 AND RECESSION ON THE MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENT IN INDIA

Dr. J. MADHAVI, MBA Department

Traditionally, Indian investors have always preferred investing in real estate, gold, and bank fixed deposits (FDs), but poor inflation-adjusted returns for these asset classes have led to a shift in investor preferences.

Direct equity is still considered difficult by new investors, and most prefer to enter the markets via the mutual fund route. Between March 2020 and October 2021, benchmark equity indices had more than doubled, attracting many new investors to stock markets.

MUTUAL FUNDS: A mutual fund is an investment vehicle where many investors pool their money to earn returns on their capital over a period. This corpus of funds is managed by an investment professional known as a fund manager or portfolio manager. It is his/her job to invest the corpus in different securities such as bonds, stocks, gold and other assets and seek to provide potential returns. The gains (or losses) on the investment are shared collectively by the investors in proportion to their contribution to the fund.

Mutual Fund is one of the most viable investment options for the common man as it offers an opportunity to invest in a diversified, professionally managed basket of securities at a relatively low cost.

ASSET UNDER MANAGEMENT (AUM) - The AUM in India Mutual Fund Industry stands at 24.55 trillion INR as of May 31st, 2020. The AUM in India has grown four fold in a decade (2010 - 2020) and aims at fourfold growth by 2025. Equity AUMs continued to be the major contributor with 42.1% share while debt oriented schemes accounted for 28.8% of AUMs and Liquid/money market accounted for 23.3% in September 2019.

KEY MARKET TRENDS - As of June 2019, 57.4% of individual investors' AUM was into equity-oriented funds, whereas institutional investors mainly preferred the fixed-income segment (debt and liquid/ money market), which constituted 77.2% of their assets.

SYSTEMATIC INVESTMENT PLANS (SIPs) - There are almost 32 Million SIP accounts as of May 2020 through which investors regularly invest in Indian Mutual Fund Schemes. The SIP installment amount could be as small as Rs.500 per month. SIP has been gaining popularity among Indian MF investors, as it helps in Rupee Cost Averaging and also in investing in a disciplined manner without worrying about market volatility and timing the market.

IMPACT OF COVID -19 AND DIGITAL PENETRATION: As a result of lockdowns, the mutual fund industry's SIP collections fell by 4% to Rs.96,000 crore in the 2020-21 fiscal year, resulting in income uncertainty. Government targeting SMART CITIES and increased data speeds are also facilitating the drift of asset share towards smaller cities and towns. Increased retail contribution through SIPs shows the power of digital penetration in India. The total number of accounts (or folios as per mutual fund parlance) as on February 28, 2022 stood at INR12.61 crore (126.1 million).



INDIAN PREMIER LEAGUE – Rising brand value, rising stars

**K SREEHARI, MBA,
RG KEDIA COLLEGE**

The INDIAN PREMIER LEAGUE (IPL) or TATA IPL (for sponsorship reasons) is a professional men's & Twenty 20 cricket league, contested by ten teams based out of seven Indian cities and three Indian states. The brand value of the IPL in 2019 was Rs.47,500 Crores (US\$6.2 Billion).

The 2015 IPL season contributed Rs.1,150 Crores (US\$150 Million) to the GDP of the Indian economy. In 2010, the IPL became the first sporting event in the world to be broadcast live on YouTube. The popularity of IPL has been constantly improving as is evident from the facts that the 2020 IPL season set a massive viewership record with 31.57 million average impressions and with an overall consumption increase of 23% from the 2019 season.

Test cricket, with matches played between national representative teams, was the earlier most popular format of cricket with the longest match duration and is still the game's highest standard. Test matches are played among teams that were granted Test status by the International Cricket Council (ICC). These Tests are long, grueling matches which are mentally and physically exhausting requiring enormous endurance and ability and hence not so popular any more.

On 13 September 2007 after India's victory at the 2007-T20 World Cup, BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA (BCCI) announced a franchise-based Twenty20 cricket competition called Indian Premier League. The event is usually held between March and May of every year and has an exclusive window in the INTERNATIONAL CRICKET COUNCIL (ICC), the world governing body of cricket Future Tours Programme. IPL is the most-attended cricket league in the world and in 2014 was ranked sixth by average attendance among all sports leagues. There have been fifteen seasons of the IPL tournament.

PLAYER ACQUISITION, SQUAD COMPOSITION AND SALARIES - A team can acquire players through annual player auction, trading players with other teams during the trading windows, and signing replacements for unavailable players. Players need to sign up for the auction and also have the privilege to set their base price. They are bought by the franchise that bids the highest for them. Unsold players at the auction are eligible to be signed up as replacement signings. In the trading windows, a player can only be traded with his consent. The franchise which buys the player pays the difference between the old and new contracts. If the new contract is worth more than the older one, the difference is shared between the player and the franchise selling the player.

The squad strength is between 18 and 25 players. The maximum number of overseas players is 8. Salary cap of the entire squad must not exceed Rs.85 Crores (US\$11 Million). as thrown light on youth. Many senior persons and sports lovers in general have realized that the end talent available is not in the international arena and proved that they can justify the future to match with the world standards.

PRIZE MONEY - The 2019 season of the IPL offered a total prize money of Rs.50 Crores (US\$6.5 Million), with the winning team netting Rs.20 Crores (US\$2.6 million). The first and second runners up and the fourth placed team received Rs.12.5 Crores (US\$1.6 million), Rs.8.75 Crores (US\$1.1 million), and Rs.8.75 Crores (US\$1.1 million) respectively.



TATA IPL LOGOS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTERS - Star Sports and Disney+Hotstar (Internet) in 2022. The next cycle of IPL media rights begins in 2023. Alongside Disney, companies that have reportedly raised interest in bids for the next contract have included Amazon; a consortium between Sony Pictures Networks and Zee (which are in the process of merging), and a consortium led by RELIANCE INDUSTRIES including its local partner Paramount (formerly Viacom), Comcast, and James Murdoch's Lupa Systems.

The current IPL title holder franchise is GUJARAT TITANS, winning the 2022 season. In IPL 2022, the most promising players who gave outstanding performances were all younger, comparatively less experienced players as evident from the following comparative table:

SI	Player	Matches	Wickets	Dots	Points	4s	6s
1	Jos Buttler	17	0	0	387.5	83	45
2	Hardik Pandya	15	8	76	284.5	49	12
3	Andre Russell	14	17	58	281.0	18	32
4	Prasidh Krishna	17	19	200	273.0	0	0
5	Liam Livingstone	14	6	38	265.5	29	34

Ruturaj Dashrat Gaikwad (Chennai Super Kings) is the leading run-scorer in the 2021 Indian Premier League tournament. Umran Malik is the fastest bowler who plays for IPL franchise Sunrisers Hyderabad (SRH). These young players will attract the highest bid amounts in the future seasons

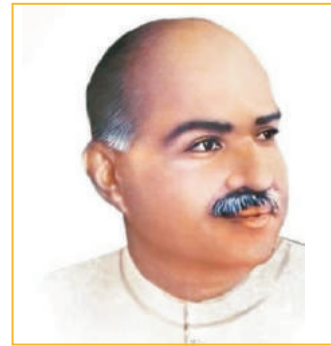


Jos Buttler and Hardik Pandya at IPL 2022

GREAT AND WISE



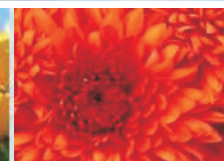
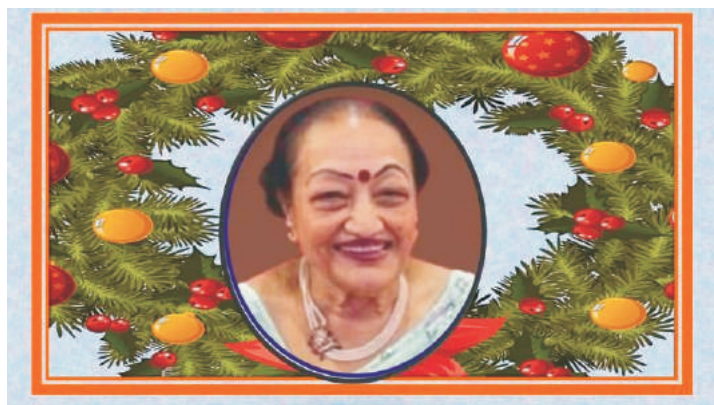
Ms. DROUPADI MURMU Ji, (born 20 June 1958), Her Excellency, the fifteenth President of India the first person belonging to an indigenous, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Earlier, she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department, and then as a teacher



Dr. S. YAMA PRASAD MUKHERJEE Ji (6 July 1901 – 23 June 1953), barrister and academician, served as the Minister for Industry and Supply in the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet. In 1934, at the age of 33, he became the youngest Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta. He protested against the Liaquat-Nehru Pact. His portrait adorns the Parliament.

श्रीमती शशिबाला लूणिया जी
भावभीनी श्रद्धांजलि

**MRS. SHASHIBALA LUNIYA JI
REVERENTIAL HOMAGE**



Bhagavad Gita: Chapter 2, Verse 23
नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः ।
न चैनं क्लेदयन्त्यापो न शोषयति मारुतः ॥

Spectrum - Events at MSS



[1] Mrs. SEEMA SHEELKUMAR JAIN Ji, Director, Mahavir International addressed the students and faculty members [2] Shri Kamal Narayan Agarwal Ji, President, Marwadi Siksha Samithi (MSS) with Dr. Sanjaya Baru, [3] Jain Ratna SHRI SURENDRA LUNIYA Ji, Hon. Secretary, MSS welcoming the Chief Guest at a function [4] Dr. Sanjaya Baru, Media Advisor to the Prime Minister of India (formerly) being felicitated by the Management of MSS [5] CA Dr. Rajkumar Satynarayan Adukia Ji, FCA, Founding Partner, Adukia & Associates and Council Member, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India being felicitated by CA Shri SB Kabra Ji, Jt. Secretary [6] Prof Dr D Chennappa, Department of Commerce, OU addressing [7] Shri Govind Narayan Rathi Ji, Director, AP Mahesh Cooperative Urban Bank Ltd and Prof D Chennappa Ji, Commerce Department, OU being felicitated [8] Prof Dr DVG Krishna Ji, Director, MSS chairing a meeting of NAAC sub-committee [9] Prof Indrakanth Ji, CESS with Prof Dr M Ramulu Ji, Department of Economics, OU and Prof Dr. DVG Krishna Ji at the Budget symposium [10] Prof Dr DVG Krishna Ji, Director, MSS at meeting with Vice-Chancellor, OU, [11] Smt. Seema Sheelkumar Jain being felicitated at our College [12] Placement meet at our College

Institutions run by Marwadi Shiksha Samithi

- | | |
|--|---|
| ❖ Taradevi Girdharilal Sanghi School of Business Management. | ❖ Ramnath Gulzarilal Kedia College of Commerce |
| ❖ Bhagwatibai Jagdish Pershad Agarwal PG college of Computer Applications (MCA). | ❖ RK Saboo College of Science |
| ❖ Surajmal Sharma PG College of Science (Maths) | ❖ DR Jindal Junior College of Commerce |
| ❖ Syo Narayan Ramcharan Patwari Post Graduate College of Commerce | ❖ G. Raghunathmal Singhvi Jain Jr. College of Science |
| ❖ Marwadi Shiksha Samithi Law College | ❖ Marwadi Hindi Vidyalaya |
| ❖ MSS Legal Academy | ❖ Harishchandra Gyankumari Heda Model High School |
| | ❖ Parvathi Devi Ramakrishna Dhoot KG School |

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