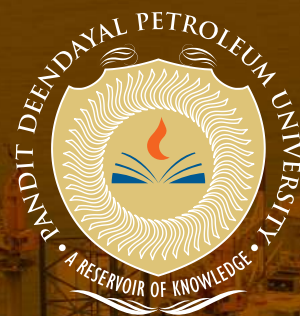


SPM MIRROR



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Dr. Pramod Paliwal
Professor and Dean
School of
Petroleum Management

FROM THE EDITORIAL ADVISOR'S DESK

As Benjamin Franklin quoted "An investment in knowledge pays the best interest". This quote gives us so much strength in dealing with the current pandemic- Covid19 which has grappled the entire world. At a time, when the mind can go so chaotic, as an educational institute we are fulfilling our duties to spread awareness and knowledge. With the help of our Alumni Relations Committee, we were able to seek help from alumni professionals who were willing to share their industry experience with the MBA students as a part of the Alumni online session series. Guest Lecture Committee was able to bring some industry professionals, who delivered webinars on the future impact of this pandemic. The students and faculties adapted suitably to the digital educational tools for learning.

PDPU Innovation and Incubation Centre live-streamed panel discussion on "Opportunities in COVID- 19 Scenario". It's so good to see the mindset of people who bring hope so that we can continue to be progressive.

Various student-led committees organized the annual fest of SPM, "Pratibimb" with fun-filled activities for the students who saw sports activities, mentally challenging tasks, and "fashion show" for recreation. Yet another academic year has come to an end with the graduating PGP 2018-2020 batch and I wish them all the best in their future endeavors.

This issue covers the views of students about the current scenario, economy, and how all of it is affecting various sectors. The magazine tries to cover invaluable knowledge gained by students through various online sessions taken by eminent speakers. SPM Mirror team is thankful to its readers for their continuous support and interest.

I hope you all have a wonderful time going through the pages of this issue.

Regards

WELCOMING OUR NEW DIRECTOR GENERAL DR. S. SUNDAR MANOHARAN



Dr. S. Sundar Manoharan
Director General
Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University

It is a matter of great pleasure and honor for the School of Petroleum Management to welcome Dr. S. Sundar Manoharan, the new Director General of Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University (PDPU). Dr. Manoharan, a renowned Educationist, Scientist, and an Administrator, obtained his doctoral degree from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in the year 1991 and after his post-doctoral fellowship, he served at the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur as Professor between 1996 to 2014 and as the Vice-Chancellor of Karunya University, Coimbatore, Periyar Maniammai University and at Sathyabama University between Feb 2014 till Feb 2020. He has over 30 years of extensive experience in teaching and research in the area of Material science and Nanotechnology. He served as a visiting professor in internationally reputed institutions including NUS Singapore, University of California-Berkeley, Max Planck Institute-Germany, Imperial College-London, and the University of Maryland-USA. For his immense contribution, he was awarded Innovation Gold Medal by the Department of Science and Technology and Lockheed Martin, USA. He is a recipient of the Global Indus Techno-Innovators Award for his research contributions on Nanomaterials and Devices, by Massachusetts Institute

of Technology, USA, and has received Innovation awards instituted by Intellectual Ventures, USA. Furthermore, as a faculty Entrepreneur at IITK, he has set up an incubating startup company at SIDBI -IIT Kanpur in the year 2009. He has more than 120 research publications and has supervised 13 PhD, 27 Master Project thesis, 2 M. Tech thesis. He has been successful in converting ideas to reality, having 19 patents to his credit, six of which are granted USA Patents. Recently he scouted Defense India Startup projects, AI, and IoT based health monitoring devices.

Soon after taking office, Dr. Manoharan delivered several lecture sessions and webinars for the students of PDPU, covering a wide array of topics. The students were of high praise and respect for the new Director General and found him to be a very bold and brave man with great ideology, determinism, and vision. We, at School of Petroleum Management, are optimistic that our university achieves greater excellence with his energy, enthusiasm, and focus on education and learning. Under his leadership and guidance, may PDPU reach the next levels of glory.

STUDENTS' CORNER

IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON A STUDENT'S CAREER



Parthvi Bhatt - PGP 19
(General Management)

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent one, but the one most responsive to change.

Students of the COVID-19 generation will use this quote by Charles Darwin, every time they are told to narrate scars of the pandemic to their grandchildren. They will tag themselves as the chosen ones to save the cascading economy, in the midst of uncertainty clouds. The closedown of educational institutes has affected 600 million chosen ones across the world.

Initially, it was a wish that came true for all the students because they could live the dream of binge watching all the shows and movies in their Netflix and Prime watchlists, but slowly reality started hitting them hard. All those with summer internships were expecting work from home, but their hopes and opportunities were revoked. The final year students didn't get a chance to experience the joy and tears of their graduation ceremony and had to settle with a virtual set up. According to a survey by Money Control, new hiring are frozen and some job offers are being rescinded so they are directly approaching the human resources directory for other opportunities. But there is light at the end of the tunnel for the placed students in Google, Godrej, Cisco, Cognizant etc. will be hired in spite of the current conditions. Freshers are cancelling their admissions because they are not sure whether their chosen careers will yield the fruits of their hard work. Many of them took education loans and the interests have been thrown at them, but their learnings are stalled. The Indian government has taken precautionary steps by increasing the EMI moratorium till 31st August, but there is still no guarantee that the students will be in a position to pay the loan amount. They were hoping to pay it off with their part-time jobs, but there are minimal options now, and they are running out of savings for basic

necessities. On the other hand, the Canadian government has announced financial aid of \$9Bn for students who have jobs but are making less than \$1000/month. The flow will begin from May through August where they will get \$1250 per month.

Sectors like oil and gas, automobiles, agriculture, aviation and retail have been disrupted and their future has turned into a massive void. As matters escalated quickly, the numbers were bursting the bubbles of all those who had some hope from their employers. According to a survey by CMIE, the unemployment rate rose to 23.5% in April 2020 compared to the previous month, which was 8.2%.

Experts have predicted that sectors will be divided into bases of winners and losers. Entertainments, restaurants, hospitality and travel industries will take years to recover from the slough effect. Gaming, online commerce, e-learning platforms, transportation, healthcare will come out stronger than ever as winners. Hence, students have pivoted their dream careers to different industries, where there is an ample amount of scope for their future.

Educators, parents and students have moved towards critical thinking, problem solving, collaboration and agility. Institutes have begun building only class infrastructure to ensure learning is not hindered. Many software are becoming a daily part of their lives like Microsoft teams, Flipgrid and Padlet. Beyond the virtual connection, the student community is connecting emotionally with each other. Many of them are struggling with anxiety due to fear of being stuck in isolation for a long time. They need to understand that a student's experience is currently on

hold, not career development. The digital world out there has a broad range of opportunities for everyone and famous learning platforms like Coursera have given free access to relevant courses. They are leveraging platforms like LinkedIn to find jobs, internships, attend webinars and learn skills with tags like helping hands. Taking ownership will be the key attribute for students while learning, understanding and finding the proactive support they need. They should look beyond the traditional avenue and explore the startup ecosystem. This is a golden time to hone additional skills, learn foreign languages, take up freelance assignments and sign up for internships to gain an edge over others.

It does not have to be a productivity contest because while exploring other opportunities they can enjoy as well. This was displayed by the students of XLRI who made a game

called Bhag Corona, where our honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi shoots vaccines to kill the virus. Students will keep themselves prepared for the worst and learn to create opportunities for themselves, because those who develop during a crisis survive the deepest fall. Self-employment can be chosen over entrepreneurship for now and young leaders can produce employment opportunities with jobs to help the community recover from the crisis. At the same time the government needs to take regulatory steps with a concrete plan to support the students and their growth mindset. It all comes down to the ultimate weapon for students to follow the VUCA principle of Warren Bennis and Burton B. Burt Nanus to cultivate courage, kindness and wisdom virtues.

STUDENTS' CORNER

COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

An Opportunity for under-developed states of India



Vivek Trivedi - PGP19
(E&I Management)

The Ongoing Pandemic is causing massive job loss & migration of the workers to their home towns across the country. These migrants mostly belong to the underdeveloped states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Odisha, Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand.

Currently, these migrants are caught up in a grim situation and are causing extra burden to these states. But if we look at the brighter side (can't use positive as it is the most negative word nowadays), there are plenty of opportunities which have been created in these states due to migration of workers if capitalized properly can change the fate of these states. Many business opportunities can be created in these states with the help of these workers.

The major component/problem for any industry is manpower and due to this mass migration, these states now have cheap skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled workforce. Currently, these workers are facing the unemployment issue and due to this, they are registering themselves to government employment guarantee schemes like MNREGA which is causing a financial burden to the state and center government. So, if these states encourage the investor to invest there, they can utilize this immense workforce as well as can reduce the burden on the government. But the most challenging component is an investment-friendly environment; here the problem arises as most of these states are previously known for being investor inhospitable states due to various incidents for e.g. Tata Nano case in West Bengal. To create an investment-friendly environment these states, need to come up with a more investor-friendly policy, loosen the regulations, and speed up the decision-making process as the global business scenario is changing and companies are looking for new alternative places outside China to set up their operation. To grab this opportunity center and state government need to attract these investors by providing them a better environment as labor is not a problem for these states now.

Apart from investments from outsiders, these states can also provide the workers a platform & support to start small & medium scale industry as many of them are skilled and semi-skilled workers and if given proper financial and policy support, they can create further employment opportunity with-in the state. Also, these states can encourage Indian industrialists to open factories in these states by providing them policy relaxation which can be used as the base for attracting foreign investors.

In conclusion, there is an immense opportunity that can be created in these underdeveloped states if looked from an optimistic view. Now it depends on these respective states how they look at this issue 'as an opportunity' or 'burden'. And the chosen response by the states will decide the fate of these states and its citizens. Thus, we can hope that these states will try to find out opportunities in this trying time and will convert the issue into the opportunity.

STUDENTS' CORNER

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FALL, BUT PAVES WAY FOR MAKE IN INDIA 2.0



Sneha Suman - PGP19
(General Management)

It's been halfway into May, with industries opening up since April 20. Although, there is an increase in the labour participation rate, which has bounced back from 35.4% for the week ended April 26 to 38.8% now, the unemployment rate in India continues to be high at 24% for the week ended May 17.

But the rays of hope are still there, with the announcement of Atma-Nirbhar Abhiyan Package worth almost ₹21 lakh crore, is an opportunity to kick start Make in India 2.0. The aim of the stimulus package is two-fold. First, it addresses the immediate financing and liquidity problems that firms, businesses, and utilities are facing due to the lockdown.

Second, the package, apart from a sizeable enhancement of government safety nets, lays down reforms that could prompt a manufacturing movement for India in the longer term.

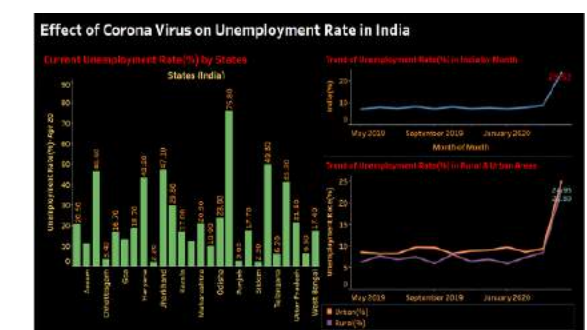
Talking about MSMEs precisely, this sector employs 11 crore people, comprises 45 percent of the country's manufacturing output, 40 percent of exports, and almost 30 percent of the GDP. This sector has been hit hard by the lockdown due to the coronavirus pandemic. With millions of units staring at the prospect of closure and the threat of jobless. Under this situation, Government has unveiled a major booster dose entailing a series of initiatives for micro, small and medium enterprises, including ₹3 lakh crore worth of collateral-free automatic loans for businesses. Along with this, the government will also facilitate a provision of ₹20,000 crore as subordinate debt for functioning MSMEs which have turned into non-performing assets or are stressed, this move is expected to benefit two lakh units.

This scheme will provide relief for MSMEs that need immediate succor for their survival as well as help those enterprises that need a fillip to grow.

To conclude this: Make in India 2.0 should lay the foundation for a robust manufacturing base. It has taken us a pandemic to realize the need to assemble our manufacturing units and we must not give up on it. A lot more still needs to be done.

Here is the visualization of increase in rate of unemployment in India

1. State Wise
2. Trend by Month
3. Analysis of Rural & Urban areas.



Restarting the economy after lifting the lockdown would therefore be a big challenge.

Source of data for visualization: <https://www.cmie.com/>

STUDENTS' CORNER

COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

An Opportunity for under-developed states of India



Monish Thakkar - PGP19
(E&I Management)

There is a lot to learn for our nation out of this Pandemic crisis:

1) SOCIAL SECURITY

For Importance of Social security, it is said that there can be no social distancing without social security.

India roughly spends about 1.2% of GDP on the Health sector. Also WHO report says that 68% of the health expenditure of the people is out of pocket Health expenditure. Hence because of this nearly 55 million people have been pushed to BPL since 2011. As per the statistics

- Only 11% of the workers have any pension schemes
- Only 20% citizens have life insurance
- Only 4% citizens have accident insurance

Hence, we should ramp up the social security coverage in India.

2) HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

Whether it is hospitals, equipment, research, development of vaccines, doctors, frontline healthcare workers. There is a need to revamp all of this.

As per the statistics South Korea has the best statistic over per thousand persons they have 11.4 of hospital bed and 2.4 of physicians compared to India has 0.7 hospital beds/1000 persons and 0.8 physicians/1000 persons which is extremely alarming.

So, we need to increase no. of hospitals in the country and also the medical education in the country to be able to produce good doctors and in more numbers.

3) VULNERABLE SECTIONS

They could be migrants, sanitation workers which sanitize the society, the community taps and building, they themselves do not have masks and they are try to clean. Hence non-of us are infected

So, they are the vulnerable section and they need to be taken care of.

4) IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENT

There have been many videos that have circulated which shows that the corona-virus has not had an impact on the wildlife like it had an impact on the human life. But because of corona virus we must have seen in our neighborhood the kind of birds we see around which we must have never seen before.

Also, Karnataka state Pollution Control Board has said that the Cauvery and tributaries are now less polluted as many industries were not working and not many people emptying their garbage in the rivers.

So, this shows that somewhere we have really degraded that environment and hence that much importance to environment is definitely needed. It probably because what we are doing to the environment that this kind of viruses are being generated.

5) TECHNOLOGY AS AID

In a big way technology is being used everywhere. So technology is an aid for disaster management that needs to be exploited more and more in the future with coming up with AI and ML.

6) INTERCONNECTED WORLD

We all living in an interconnected world, so we better co-operate with each other and co-operate in eliminating any such global crisis. Either we live or we die but we do it together.

7) BRIDGE INEQUALITY

There's always Rich vs Poor. Poor feels the Rich have brought this virus and hence we migrants have to suffer.

8) RELEVANCE OF GANDHIJI

Many articles in newspaper showed that they lied that they had no travel history. But they had a travel history. They even took paracetamol to hide that they actually had developed some feverish symptoms. They have manipulated and have also escaped the screening at the airports.

Hence, all of these shows that why it is very important to tell the truth because that can save 100's of lives.

STUDENTS' CORNER

PHIR MUSKURAYEGA INDIA

Government's steps to revive economy post covid-19



Jayrudraraj Rahevar - PGP19
(General Management)

Coronavirus had made the entire world at a standstill. The spread of the virus is too high that the only simple solution to this pandemic is social distance. The Government of the world forced citizens to go for complete lockdown. With social distance and lockdown implementation across the globe, the world economy had started showing downward indication. The consumption and demand rate of the economy had gone lowest as of the 2008 recession. People are afraid of buying goods, or they are saving liquidity so that it could be helpful for an upcoming recession. To come out of this fear government of India had come out with Atma-nirbhar Bharat Package to revive the economy post lockdown. The Government of India not only took an economic approach but also non-economic was to restore.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On 12th May 2020, the Prime Minister (PM) Narendra Modi announces the economic package of ₹ 20 Trillion (Which is approximately 10% of country total GDP). The package is for fighting against the current pandemic situation and could be a helping hand for the economy to become healthy.

The total package of ₹20 trillion distributed as, approx 2 trillion straight into the beneficiary of the affected poor because of lockdown through direct transfer in their Jan-Dhan account. The amount is given to 60% of the poorest of the poor Indian through cash transfer or MANREGA scheme. Where the poor will be given guaranteed minimum 100 days of employment. The rest of the money is distributed through liquidity enhancement measures and credit support & credit guarantees from the various Government institutions. The major part of this enhancement scheme is to boost agriculture and MSMEs sectors that need working capital for the businesses to sustain.

The Government of India has chosen a credit enhancement route instead of spending package money in the form of helicopter money.

DECODING GOVERNMENT'S ₹20 TRILLION ECONOMIC PACKAGE

There were lots of criticisms about this Atma-nirbhar Package. That how it could help in reviving the economy. Even experts were comparing it with the other country's economy package. Here are some take away that why credit enhancement route is best for India.

- Countries like Japan, the USA, and Europe have contributed 10-20% of their total GDP to revive their economy. Including 80% to the direct private-sector wage bill such as Benefiting direct cash transfer to a salaried employee. Why India less than 10% of its economy?

India is in the top ten countries when we are compared through GDP, but when compared to Per capita income, we are far behind than many underdeveloped countries. We have 2000\$ Per capita income compared to the US, Japan, and Europe as 45000\$ to 60000\$. They are approx. 25 times larger in terms of individual income. It means lots of differences between the wealth it has to deal with the crisis.

- Indian Rupee is not the reserve currency like dollar or Euro. Other countries do not purchase Rupees to make Demand shorter. So, if the Government starts printing lots of money to increase liquidity, it will lead to hyperinflation. Printing money becomes the last option for the economy to sustain. Otherwise, we have seen the example of Zimbabwe and Venezuela.

- Spending through direct cash transfer like other countries can increase India's fiscal deficit to 10-12%. More is the debt more is the instability of the economy. The Government is trying their hard to minimize the budgetary deficit and lower than 3.2%. If we find a sudden increase in the fiscal deficit, it will increase government expenditure to pay for that deficit's substantial interest.

Also, we are an emerging economy. We need a high foreign flow of investment in terms of FII and FDI. Hence through this instability, it will be difficult for the economy to attract foreign investors.

- Poor's do not need direct money they only need is the essentials to survive. Middle-class direct funding is also not that feasible because we know that the Indian Household saving rate is 17%. Much higher than the US and European countries where nearly every citizen is highly leveraged. Hence, middle-class Indians would have enough to spend or to survive without direct government benefit.

NON-ECONOMIC MEASURES

It was very well said by David McCord Wright that,

"The fundamental factors making for economic growth are non-economic and non-materialistic in character. It is the spirit itself that builds the body."

In his speech on 12th May 2020, prime minister Narendra Modi came with the concept of Vocal to Local. The PM focused on the approach of Demand-based economy and making every Indian follow the step of Self-producing and self-consuming. PM also encourage citizens through implementing five pillars to become self-reliant India. The five components are the economy, infrastructure, system, vibrant demographic, and Demand. Through this message, PM develops the spirit of the citizen on self-reliant India.

Let's hope, the above measure of the Government could bring a drastic change in people to approach towards reviving the country from the damages that covid-19 had made.

STUDENTS' CORNER

OIL PRICE WAR: THE FLOOD IN THE GLOBAL OIL MARKET



Shailender Singh - PGP19
(E&I Management)

The price war between Russia and Saudi Arabia is hindering the world energy market amid the low demand due to Covid-19 and if this war continues it would lead to surplus of crude in the market which would be the reason for another sharp fall in the oil prices.

The lock-down implemented by many governments to take preventive action against the outbreak is adversely affecting the demand of oil fuel. According to US Energy Information Administration (EIA) world crude consumption is around 100 million barrels per day. If we count the hit on the demand as much as 20% as per oilprice.com then it would create 20 million barrels per day of surplus crude in the global market which goes into the inventory.

As per reuters.com quoting Goldman Sachs see over 1 billion barrels of unused crude inventory space around the world. This provides a roughly figure of 50 days to fill the whole inventory. If Russia and Saudi don't come back to negotiating table then the oil prices may plunge further and give more space to rumours which claim to have negative prices of oil.

Russia fears that if they cut its production US shale oil might capture that market share at the higher prices while Russia seems to be comfortable at lower prices the other oil-based economies are facing bigger challenges amid the outbreak of novel corona pandemic which affected the oil demand globally. The US shale oil producing firms are burning their cash to survive and to continue their production; they are laying off many jobs to cut down their expenses. The Saudi Arabia as one of the biggest producers of crude can also survive at lower prices but the loss for the Monarchy is soaring and much as the revenue from oil has a huge share in its GDP as compare to Russia which provides edge to the latter one. Saudi is facing a budget deficit and so it is planning to cut down its expenses to balance the revenue loss from lower oil prices. Russia also facing the deficit in their estimated budget for 2020 due to lower prices but President Putin is comfortable as he is killing many birds with a single stone and he has done all this with a proper strategy and planning by taking the Chairman Gerhard Schroder & CEO Igor Sechin of Rosneft in confidence.

STUDENTS' CORNER

HOW GOVT. THOUGHT ABOUT PM-CARE RELIEF FUND



Meet Sheth - PGP19
(General Management)

"20 Lakh crore rupees" How do you feel hearing this figure and how did it felt 2 weeks ago on 12th May when for the first time you heard 20 lakh crores from our Honorable PM.

When you heard this figure on TV you also must have thought all problems will be solved. Also, there were hoax on social media that you will be receiving around 15,500/- rupees per person.

But will the relief fund be distributed in this manner? The answer is "NO"

Let's look into a story, how our government got this idea& what this fund is for:

In 1930, America was hit by the biggest economic crisis in history. NPA in banks started increasing, all business and production houses stopped because there was no demand. In 3 years nearly 1.5 crore people lost their job. This time period was known as great depression. Government also didn't know how to get out of this because it was a new type deficiency in economy

One of the economists from Britain named John Maynard Keynes proposed a theory named "The General theory of employment interest and money". He said that we can get out of this crisis only by increasing demand of goods when people will buy goods made in industries.

But how people will buy as they were out of money. So, Keynes proposed, the government to "Give money in hands of people". In which every possible way, either through giving loan or by increasing fiscal deficit. At that time, The President of United States of America Franklin Roosevelt liked Keynes' idea and the theory was implemented and finally in 1939, USA was fully out of economic crisis. After great depression this theory was used worldwide to get out of economic depressions increasing demand giving money in people's hand.

When economic slowdown happened in India during this lockdown, a similar policy was implemented by Government of India through Relief package of 20 lakh crore& this is what the fund is for. It'll not be given to individuals, instead, it'll be used to boost out economy in this slowdown.

STUDENTS' CORNER

ROOFTOP SOLAR INDUSTRY: POTENTIAL, NEEDS AND CHALLENGES



Shailender Singh - PGP19
(E&I Management)

The world has been facing an inevitable enemy, COVID-19 which has been destroying the businesses and crushing the world economy. Almost all major industries from retail to energy has been hit hard and suffering huge demand losses.

This pandemic has brought out the most vulnerable side of humans and globalization but as said by Prime Minister Narendra Modi this pandemic brings a lesson with all these negatives and that is 'to be self-dependent' or sustainable as a country, to avoid the hindrance caused by such global issues that affects the day-to-day life of people and businesses across the globe.

Energy is the primary need for any developing nation for the growth which require a continuous supply of power and energy products for development and hindrance to its supply can affect adversely. India currently produces 1/6 of its energy needs. Rest is imported from all the continents (major Exporter USA, Saudi Arabia, Iraq UAE, Qatar and Russia) but Antarctica. India is very much dependent on import which is more than 84% of energy consumption annually which puts excess burden on our fiscal budget that accounts for 7% of our total spending in a fiscal year. The high dependency on imports put India at a vulnerable situation whenever such global crisis happens. That is why GOI is shifting towards renewable and alternative sources of energy to reduce the energy imports. India is diversifying its energy basket to provide a hedge against such geopolitical issues in the world but this doesn't seem to be easy. It would never be easier to bring such massive changes but it can be achieved by starting with the bottom of the pyramid. GOI has kindled this move by tapping the abundance of renewable potential India has to become self-reliable in one of the most important and crucial sectors for economic growth the energy sector.

The vision of GOI for energy sector clearly reflects the strategic importance of energy Security, Sustainability, Access and Efficiency. All of this can be achieved but require focus and time. India has been blessed with 750 GWp of solar potential based on the study done by National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE) under MNRE based on the available wasteland in the country according to MNRE Annual Report 2019-20. The Western and Southern region receives the most feasible solar irradiation. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission with revised target of 100 GW Solar PV installations by 2022 is the initial step towards sustainability.

However, these targets are very challenging for the solar industry to be achieved by 2022 due to the lukewarm economic caused by low demand in Indian automotive sector the 2nd quarter of 2019-20 witnessed a drastic fall in GDP to 4.5%, even as international bodies like IMF and World Bank cut Indian economic growth and now the current pandemic situation has forced the country into lockdown severely affecting the supply chain.

This 100 GW was segmented into 60:40 ratios for Ground mounted and Rooftop solar. The latter one has shown a frigid response which is not as per the estimates. The share of Rooftop solar is below 7% of the total installed solar capacity and below 6% of their JNNSM targets which is a jaw dropping figure. There are several challenges in solar industry in particular rooftop solar mentioned below where there are some serious issues which need to be resolved to reach at least half the way.

- Lack of guidelines for interconnections in policy framework
- Lack of Single window system and coordination between stakeholders
- Limited funds for incentives and subsidy for 100 GW targets
- Awareness among the end-user and complex processes
- Complex regulatory framework due to involvement of too many agencies
- Non-compliance of regulations in various states

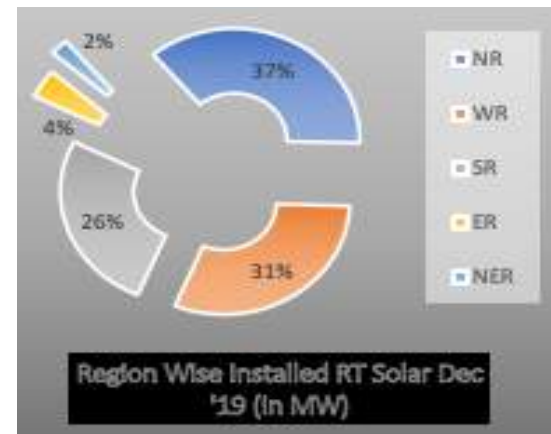
The electricity generation comes under the concurrent list which allows both state and center to regulate the Industry and to make its policy framework. Rooftop solar is aimed to be focused on the end-user which are divided into 3 broad categories Residential, Commercial and Industrial to minimize their electricity requirements from DISCOMs by allowing them to generate clean solar energy through Rooftop solar. Consuming the electricity at generation point will reduce the T&D losses and also put less burden on distributors who invest heavily in transmission infrastructure, But the huge interference of Government agencies and excess of regulations has restricted the end-users to opt for Rooftop system and do savings on their electricity bill.

The procedure to avail the benefits and incentives along with the application for RT solar need to be made simpler using e-platforms to provide prosumers a better understanding and ease to install the RT solar, unless the end-user gets aware there cannot be a significant capacity addition.

An analysis is done on the rooftop solar installation data provided in the MNRE Annual Report 2019-20 and it observed that a few states mainly Gujarat, Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh are on the right path but need more effort to increase the pace of RT solar installation to cope with their respective RT targets. In the analysis it is observed that 20% of states has more than 60% share of RT installation and 50% of them has less than 5% share. The much concern is that half of the country has been facing serious challenges that need to be resolved so that India can achieve its JNNSM target by 2022 which seems to be very difficult with current situation.

There is uneven distribution of installed RT solar in the country which is obvious due to available solar resource but

the gap is too much. Alone Nation Capital with 109.8 MW installed RT has more installed capacity than the half of the country altogether. Gujarat come the leading state in RT



solar installation with 301.7 MW far ahead of Maharashtra which comes after Gujarat with 216.11 MW followed by Tamil Nadu 155.78 MW.

Gujarat is an outstanding outlier in implementation of RT solar on ground level. This is surely due to the transparent and e-platforms used by GEDA which regulates and control the implementation using the unified portal SURYA-Gujarat. SURYA-Gujarat offers online application for Residential RT solar which eases the process (3-step application process) for prosumers and enhancing consumer experience which is a crucial parameter for the attractiveness of RT solar. It also provides state subsidy under SURYA-Gujarat scheme that rolled out in 2019. GEDA has also working with Aha! Solar a digital platform to provide a single place for installers, DISCOMs and End-user. Aha! Helps in reducing paper works and make application much easier with its online registration where fees can be paid for RT solar as well. Other states also provide single window system but that is not much effective as ground situation is not that impressive.

States need to refocus on their implementation process by introducing e-portals, single platforms for application and effective and fast communication within stakeholders. It is needed to minimize the government interference to provide a smooth installation process. There is a need to overhaul the entire framework to boost the capacity of RT solar using the latest technologies. The motto should be to make each potential user to produce and consume at their own premises which will minimize the T&D losses, if this can be achieved properly at micro level its result would be massive on macro level and definitely reduce the burden on DISCOMs to procure power from conventional sources which also uses imported fuels.

STUDENTS' CORNER

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON EDUCATION SECTOR IN INDIA



Simran Bachani - PGP19
(General Management)

THE PANDEMIC DISRUPTED THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

The corona virus pandemic has hit many sectors in India, including oil and gas, automobile, aviation, agriculture and retail. We cannot ignore the fact that every region has been affected by the crisis. The effect may be more or less. The same is true for the education sector in India. Because of the corona virus pandemic, we know that state governments across the country have temporarily shut down schools and colleges. Given the current situation, there is uncertainty about when schools and colleges will reopen.

The structure of school education, including teaching and assessment methods, was first affected by these closures. Some private schools can adopt online teaching methods. On the other hand, their low-income private and public school colleagues are completely shut down because of the lack of e-learning solutions available. Needless to say, the pandemic has replaced the centuries-old, chalk-talk pedagogy driven by technology. This disruption in the delivery of education will inspire policymakers to determine how to engage e-learning solutions and engage broadly in addressing the digital divide.

However, the main impact of this concern on everyone's mind is the impact on the employment rate. Recent graduates in India fear that they will withdraw job offers from corporates due to current conditions. The Centre, which oversees the Indian economy's expectations of unemployment in mid-March, raised the unemployment rate from 8.4% to 23% and 30.9% in early April.

A MULTIFACETED STRATEGY IS NEEDED TO MANAGE THE CRISIS AND CREATE A LONG-TERM RESILIENT INDIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM.

1. With the rapid growth of mobile internet users in India, which is expected to reach 85% of households by 2024, technology will provide universal access to education and privatization even in remote parts of the country. Many aspirational districts have introduced innovative, mobile-based learning models to provide education effectively, which others can adopt.
2. Rapid and immediate measures are required to ensure continuity of learning in public schools and universities. Teachers should adopt open-source digital learning solutions and learning management software to manage online learning.
3. Global demand-supply trends across the globe require strategies to prepare higher education sectors - particularly those related to the global dynamics of students and faculty and to improve the quality and demand of higher studies in India.
4. Rapid measures are needed to reduce the impact of infections on job offers, internship programs and research projects.
5. In these times of crisis, a well-rounded and effective educational practice is needed to build the capacity of young minds. It will develop the skills that will enhance their employment, productivity, health and wellbeing in the coming decades and will ensure the overall progress of India.

In this time of crisis, we cannot ignore the need for effective educational tools to build the capacity of young minds and imbibe in them a sense of positivity. The central government and the state need to take some steps to ensure the overall progress of the country. Never wait for time, even this difficult time will pass. Until then, stay safe, stay at home!

STUDENTS' CORNER

WOUNDS



Vivek Trivedi - PGP19
(E&I Management)

There are many wound in the world
If you can become an ointment

Someone is thirsty,
Become their milk,
Someone is hungry,
Become their bread,
Someone is sad sitting alone,
Become their partner for a few moments,

There are many wound in the world
If you can become an ointment

Those who cannot walk by themselves,

Become their sticks,
In the corridor of spikes,
Become their shoes,

There are many wound in the world
If you can become an ointment

If someone walks in the dark,
Become their torch,
If someone seems upset,
Become their partner,

There are many wound in the world
If you can become an ointment

STUDENTS' CORNER

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT AARGYA SETU APP



Urvi Jain - PGP19
(General Management)

Telephone took 75 years to reach to 50 million people, radio took 38 years, television 13 years, internet 4 years, Facebook 19 years, Pokémon Go 19 days and AAROGYA SETU APP in just 13 DAYS. Globally ever-fasting app.

The one thing visible at bottom of every TV series is the advertisement of AAROGYA SETU app. Now, what is this app and what it does is all you need to know. In this epidemic government of India took a great initiative to keep us safe. Staying safe is in our hands, apart from staying at home and staying clean, we can know who are tested positive with COVID-19 n our nearby area. This can be done through the AAROGYA SETU app. Basics first, this app is designed to keep user informed in case she/he has crossed paths with someone who has tested positive. It is available on android as well as on iOS for free download

How to use: There are 5 simple steps to use this

- 1) Once you have installed the app, turn on the Bluetooth & location of phone to always accessible.
- 2) You'll get an OTP; enter it and you are on.
- 3) Enter basic details like name, age, gender etc.
- 4) Enter your travel history of last 1 month. Fill it will utter honesty.
- 5) Next app will detect the nearby by cell phones with the app and show you the positive tested user near to you with use of Bluetooth and location enabled services.

Now, here you can also test yourself for COVID-19. A tool for self-testing asks user certain questions like the symptoms of COVID-19. And if, any user is sensed to have shown some symptoms it will detect it to the government for further care. It won't share it to public. It is fully secure and user will be alerted with the self-isolation instructions.

Now the fun facts of the app:

- 1) Many national leaders & celebrities like Bill Gates, Ravi Shankar Prasad, Amitabh Kant, Nirmala Sitharaman & Ajay Devgan tweeted on the twitter page of the AAROGYA SETU app about its usefulness and the features of it.
- 2) This app reached an audience of 50 million users in just 13 days. This is globally fastest ever.

STUDENTS' CORNER

DID WE KNOW ABOUT CORONA BEFORE IT CAME?



Urvi Jain - PGP19
(General Management)

"HISTORIC RECURRENCE": means repetition of similar events from the history. Well, why at this time we need to learn about such historic recurrence? What's the importance? Well, such historic recurrence shows us what could happen at what time in the future. And the epidemic the world is facing now is also a part of a historic recurrence with a cycle period of 100 years.

A little curious? Well, that's true. This epidemic outbreak of CORONA VIRUS is a part of the 100-year trend of such epidemics. A detailed study would have made it possible to know about it before it even occurred.

How? Let's see.

This event started in 1720 when the outbreak of "GREAT PLAGUE OF MARSEILLE" happened in France which ultimately killed more than 1lakh people on earth. Dramatic steps were taken to prevent the spread like sanitization, health and also better infrastructure. Now doing the math correctly the next epidemic came exactly after 100 years.

In 1820, the CHOLERA pandemic came. It started from Calcutta and had its roots wide till the Middle East, eastern Africa and Mediterranean coast. It swept away hundreds of people including the British army men.

Next with adding more 100 years to it, in 1920, unusually deadly pandemic SPANISH FLU was identified. It infected more than 500 million and took the souls of around 17-50 million of them. The first outbreak was unknown which made it deadly for the world.

And seeing to the history a trend has been made and if we would have given a little attention to it, year 2020 was in the list.

So now think that was it possible to predict the CORONA outbreak? If yes, why didn't anyone noticed? Why didn't anyone take precautions? Was it possible to stop this epidemic from doing such damage?

ACTIVITIES AT SPM

ICEIM 2020

School of Petroleum Management, PDPU organized its 7th Biennial International Conference on Energy and Infrastructure- ICEIM 2020 on 27th& 28th February. The theme of the conference was "Contemporary Issues and Challenges in Energy & Infrastructure". To fulfill the theme, conference was divided into two sections: PARALLEL SESSIONS and PLENARY SESSIONS.

Parallel sessions carried out the presentations from the respective authors on their research paper which were related to the theme. On the other hand, Plenary session was the one which witnessed senior delegates from the industries, who were invited to have an interaction with students and make them aware of the energy condition and the responsibilities they have to protect the climate.

DAY-1

- PLENARY SESSION: On Day-1 we had with us, many delegates to interact on specific topics. They were: Mr. Prafulla Pathak, President of Solar Energy Society of India (SESI). "Solar Energy Sector in India: Challenges and Opportunities ahead", Mr. Kalyan Mukherjee-Dy. General Manager (Corporate Strategy) BPCL, talked about his topic of "Energy Transition and emerging trends in the 2020's" and Dr. R K Mishra, Director, Senior Professor at IPE gave insights about "Energy Diplomacy: How & Why?".
- PARALLEL SESSION: Parallel sessions on day one had all together of 8 presentations of research papers from authors having variety of skills and knowledge. Some of the topics of the research papers from the parallel sessions are: "comparative analysis on the health of private sector banks", "customer satisfactions and future expectations in Indian retail sector", "qualitative study on evolution of electric vehicles in India", and many more.
- The parallel session on the very first day were divided into 2 sets. The other set included the research topics like: "artificial intelligence and machine learning in Oil and Gas industry", "impact of policies on wind and solar power development in India", "target 175 GW" and many more.



DAY - 2

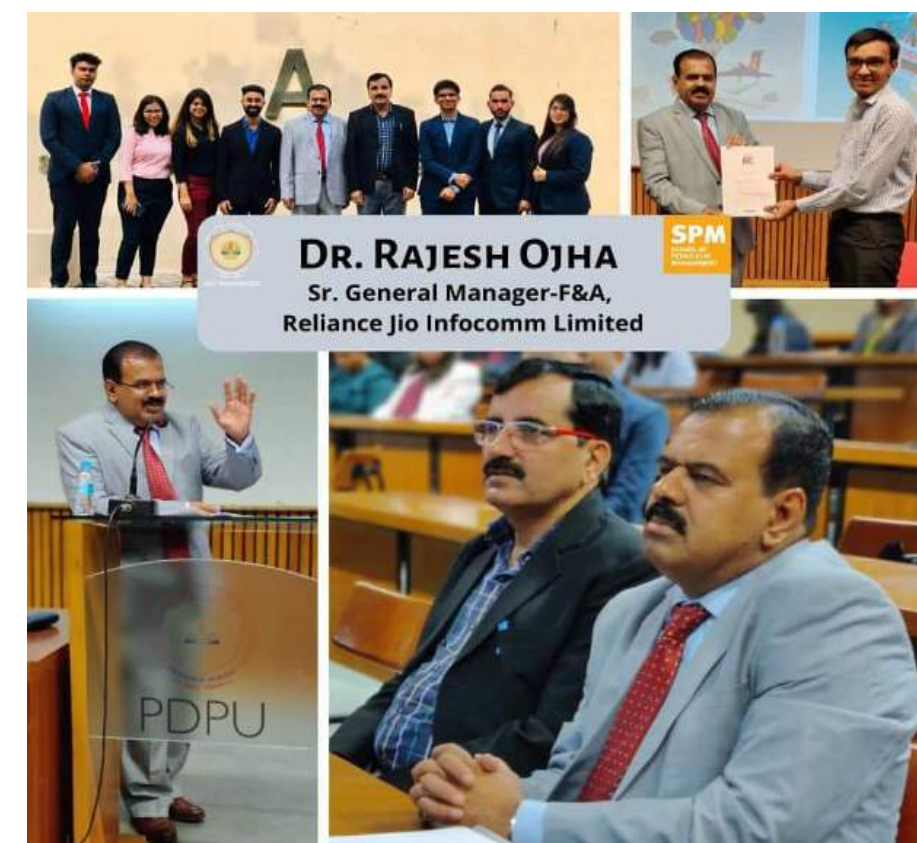
- **PLENARY SESSION:** With so much to take away with from the Day-1, Day-2 started off with Plenary session by: Mr. Prafulla B. Sarolkar Dy. Director General (Retd.), Geological Survey of India. "Geothermal Resources: Energy sources for Ladakh", Dr. Arabinda Tripathy, Founder Director (Institute of Petroleum Management now School of Petroleum Management) on the topic "Institution-Building in Higher Education", Dr. Rakesh Kumar Vij, Advisor at Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. "Asset Management in the Oil & Gas Sector", Mr. Shailesh Tiwari, Chief General Manager (HR), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, "Organizational transformation in IOCL on Talent Management Practices", Dr. Mohan Lal Agarwal from NTPC School of Business, "Policy reforms to achieve Energy Transformation in India" and Mr. Ashok Chaudhari, Vice President and Business Development Expert at Ankur Scientific Energy Technologies Pvt. Limited, Vadodara, India on "Innovation in Biomass/Waste Gasification Solutions for generation of Energy & Biofuels"
- **PARALLEL SESSION:** With ample of take away from the parallel sessions on Day-1 of the conference parallel sessions of Day-2 were all about technicalities. All the presentations of the research paper on Day-2 were adding up to the knowledge, students have acquired, and that knowledge was based on topics like: "Developments of Sustainable Airports", "Rewards and Recognition Impact on Employees", "Landfill Mining" etc.
- Hence, the international conference was able to achieve its objective of learning students about the energy and its usage and the importance it holds and the responsibility a student holds for it. ICEIM 2020 created a high benchmark for the millennials with the help of respected delegates.



SESSION ON INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE BY- MR RAJESH OJHA

Just before the pandemic break, Club Finnacle of SPM PDPU organized a session on Insolvency and bankruptcy code 2016 and Mr. Rajesh Ojha was invited to deliver the session. Mr. Ojha is currently working as Sr. general manager in Reliance Industries Ltd and has over 25 years of experience in finance, compliance and accounts. He explained to students regarding insolvency, bankruptcy and liquidation process and the legal framework for carrying out the proceedings. Insolvency is financial state of a company in which firm is unable to run its business at the current pace and when a company is legally declaring its incapability to pay its liabilities then the firm is said to be bankrupt. He explained the meaning of industrial sickness and the indicators of sickness that includes profitability ratios, earnings before depreciation, interest and taxes, cash losses, loan defaults, falling current ratio, retained earnings etc. He gave insights regarding the causes of industrial sickness like inexperienced promoters, investment in unproductive capital assets, long gestation period, and government policy.

The session further followed discussions regarding the reasons required to implement insolvency and bankruptcy code that include revival before liquidation, reduce the mounting NPA's on banks, need of a unified code. The bankruptcy code highlights the resolution before liquidation if possible and a time frame is set to complete the insolvency resolution in 270 days, Operational creditors with more than 10% exposure may participate during C-o-C meetings. The authority is with the SC/NCLAT/NCLT to carry out the entire procedure. The minimum amount is 1 lakh and NCLT either accepts or rejects the application and the process involves public announcement, creditors to submit their claims, submission of records to NCLT, IRP to verify claims, submission, approval of plan by committee of creditors, acceptance, rejection of plan by NCLT and liquidation process thereafter. The students learnt about the entire process of liquidation and bankruptcy



ONLINE ALUMNI SESSIONS MAKING THE MOST OUT OF COVID BREAK

During these times of crisis, there has been continuous unrest among the students regarding their academics and the constraints on their learning process. Instead of worrying about the constraints, the Alumni Relations Committee at the School of Petroleum Management, PDPU decided to use them to the student's advantage. ARC in association with PDPU Alumni Relations Team arranged several sessions to be conducted by the Alumni of the school, covering a wide range of sector-specific topics.

The series started with a session on Internal Audit and Risk Advisory by Mr. Ankit Joshi who is currently working in Protiviti. He explained that internal audit is not only restricted to accounting or finance and today energy sector also requires technical and process audits to increase competency. Risk advisory involves identifying the gaps or risks involved during the process and preparing a due diligence report as per the client's requirements. Various certifications and International standards for Internal Audit were also discussed.

This was followed by a session on marketing aspects of Lubricants business by Mr. Joydeep Mukherjee. He gave an overview of lubricant business in terms of Automotive and Industrial customers and major players. He also explained about technical terms like base oil and the additives added and various grades of lubricants. He explained that people management is an essential part of Marketing and strong communication is a key. He gave insights regarding his

experience at BPCL and work culture of PSU.

The third session was taken by Mr. Ankit Jain who has an experience of working with Halliburton and KPMG giving insights to students about systems thinking. Systems thinking relates to the flow of thought processes used in decision making considering the entire chain and all the partners involved in the process. An example regarding effect of lockdown on restaurants which further impacts food delivery partners and Venture capitalists was given.

A session regarding power procurement was taken by Mr. Hemant Naidu who is currently working in BASF and has previously worked with Thermax. He gave insights regarding renewables in energy mix and the future outlook of coal further suggesting cost as an important factor for power procurement (example of thermal power vs solar power). He explained that renewable are fixed cost intensive and conventional is variable cost intensive and increasing significance for OPEX model of procurement.

A session regarding epidemic and financial markets was taken by Mr. Muzaffar Khan who is working as a business analyst in HSBC. He introduced different banking functions ranging from investment banking, corporate banking, and commercial banking and explained that HSBC is a leader in trade finance segment. Trade finance focuses more on providing solutions to buyers and suppliers regarding trade risks, currency fluctuations and working capital management.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic trade across the globe is affected owing to less demand and he suggested the effect on HSBC.

Next up was a session on "Impact of Oil & Gas prices on Balance sheets" which was taken by Mr. Aakash Agarwal, Assistant Manager, Grant Thornton. Mr. Agarwal is an alumnus of the PGP-11 batch and has worked with Deloitte and Infosys as well. He explained the significance of the fluctuating oil prices and how it reflects on the balance sheet of a company.

Mr. Abhishek Jha, Head, Process & Technical Audit Department, ADNOC Refining, put up a session about "Basics of Petroleum Refining" where he provided the students with basic refining operations and activities and its impact on the functioning of a downstream company. He is an alumnus of the PGP-09 batch and has worked with RIL, EY, and L&T.

A session on "Impact of COVID-19 on oil & gas sector" was taken by Mr. Rajiv Agarwal, Manager, Management Consulting, and Accenture. An alumnus of the PGP-09 batch and having previously worked with EY & Flour, he was

able to provide his views and valuable insights into how the pandemic has affected the O&G Industry and what could be done to deal with the slump.

Mr. Amit Banerjee, an alumnus of the PGP-07 batch, currently working in Channel management, Business development at Shell, gave a lecture on "Channel Management in Downstream Fuel Retailing". He shared his knowledge and experiences regarding the importance of Channel Management and how it acts as an important parameter in the business development of a fuel retailer.

Mr. Sai Swaroop Saripalli, Senior Internal Auditor, ADNOC Drilling conducted a session on "Overview and impact of COVID-19 on Drilling services". He is an alumnus of the PGP-09 batch and has worked with EY and GSPC. He provided some accurate analysis of the current situation of drilling services and how the E&P companies across the globe are dealing with the uncertainties.

The students at SPM took advantage of this opportunity and attended the sessions in good spirits and numbers, gaining valuable insights and fine knowledge from every session.

ONLINE GUEST SESSION ON DIGITAL MARKETING BY - MR. AMISH SHAH

Guest Lecture Committee (GLC) organized a two-hour session on COVID 19 impacts on Digital Marketing Industry and Future Career prospects for Digital Marketing enthusiast on 11th of May 2020 by Mr. Amish Shah. Mr. Shah is CEO of Prosmit Digital Marketing Agency and has more than 15 years of experience in core digital marketing domain. He wanted to share his knowledge and experience to the students so that students can get the actual scenario of the things going around. The session largely revolved around the making students aware of the various models, companies use when it comes to digital marketing. The session also threw light on the current industry scenario and how all of it is affected due to the pandemic. Later, the guest discussed the exhilarating career options in the digital space due to the rise in awareness as well as acceptance by Indian medium and small enterprises to thrive in the digital space. In the end, a lot of questions were addressed by the guest thus concluding by putting a lot of ideas to proliferate in the digital space.

PDPU ONLINE WORKSHOP SERIES

Amidst the COVID 19, Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University organized a 4-day online workshop on Research Methodology under the initiative of Study in Gujarat from 4th of May to 7th of May. The workshop was carried out on the suggestion by the Ministry of Education and the Secretary stating that this would immensely benefit

the entire research community especially in this lockdown period. The workshop was divided into four sessions by different experts wherein the main rationale was to dive deeper into the aspect of research methodology and to get a clear understanding of all the aspects of the same.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION IN RESEARCH: DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY	ETHICS IN RESEARCH	WRITING RESEARCH PAPER	REVIEWING LITERATURE
4 th May, 2020 11am - 12 Noon	5 th May, 2020 11am - 12 Noon	6 th May, 2020 11am - 12 Noon	7 th May, 2020 11am - 12 Noon
SPEAKER 	SPEAKER 	SPEAKER 	SPEAKER 
Prof S. S. Manoharan Director General, PDPU	Dr. Bhawanisingh G. Desai School of Petroleum Technology	Prof Indrajit Mukhopadhyay School of Technology,	Prof Pradeep Kumar Mallik School of Liberal Studies

Pandit Deendayal Petroleum University
Gandhinagar - 382007 (India)
www.pdpu.ac.in

For Free Online Registration,
zoom
<http://bit.ly/pdpuindia>

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Session 1 was on Problem Identification in Research concerning Disruptive Technology on 4th May 2020 by Prof. S.S. Manoharan, Director General of the university. The session was focused around finding problems and researching about the same situations in context to COVID 19 situation to emerge as a solution provider to the society. There was a talk about disruption, sustaining, incremental and radical technology and differences between the same. The understanding regarding predictive, diagnostic and therapeutic disruptive technology was also given to combat COVID 19. Hence the entire session focused on how some of the disruptive technologies are aiding in the current situation and how we can further move ahead by leveraging technology in the testing times.

Session 2 was on Ethics in Research on 5th May 2020 by Dr Bhawanisingh Desai from School of Petroleum Technology. It is imperative to do be authentic at any point in life this applies in research work, too. The session tried to explain the participants about various reasons, causes which makes a researcher involved in unethical practices while having myths of not getting detected. The entire research lifecycle which starts from the research strategy, developing your proposal, research process, publication to impact was explained so that participants get an overview of unethical practices at every stage of the cycle. Also, various types with instances and examples were provided to make a clear understanding about the unethical practices in research.

Session 3 was on the topic of Writing Research paper by Prof. Indrajit Mukhopadhyay from the School of Technology. We are all aware of the efforts one has to put in writing a research paper thus making it excellent has to be an only option. The session dived deep into explaining the type of research communications and differences between them. Also, elements of writing an effective research paper were discussed deeply to make participants understand the key points to keep in mind while writing a research paper. Thus the entire guide to writing a presentable and effective research paper was provided.

Session 4 was specifically about Reviewing Literature held on the last day of the workshop series which was taken by Prof Pradeep Malik from School of Liberal Studies. The process of reviewing literature and key things to keep in mind while doing that. The session made the participants aware about various databases which can be used to review the literature; some of them were specific to a certain field. Hence the entire session taught many parts of Reviewing Literature and to make it an effective one.

The 4-day workshop series helped many research enthusiasts from the institute and other institutions to get a clear, deeper and better understanding on entire research methodology and gave them a flight to excel in the research area.

WEBINAR ON STARTUP VALUATION BY - MR. MIHIRSINH PARMAR

Guest Lecture Committee (GLC) organized an online session on the valuation of startups on May 30, 2020. Mr. Mihirsinh Parmar has an enriching experience in the finance industry for more than 10 years and currently, he has founded his company Skillspire.in. In recent times, the start-up culture is booming in India and thus everyone needs to know about the way they are valued. The session started with a clear understanding of what is a startup according to the Startup India definition and why it is necessary to value them. A detail and clear understanding

between various types of investors' i.e. Venture capitalists, angel investors, crowd funding, incubators, accelerators were given. The session also briefed about the startup life cycle, exit plans, bootstrapped startup and minute things related to start-up. Later, the speaker explained in-depth about various valuation methods used to financially measure the startup's value. In the end, a very fruitful question and answer session were carried on. All in all, students got a better understanding of the startup and their valuation.

PDP PANDIT DEENDAYAL PETROLEUM UNIVERSITY

SPM SCHOOL OF PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT

Guest Lecture Committee Organizes

WEBINAR ON STARTUP VALUATION

Mr. Mihirsinh Parmar
Founder - Skillspire.in

Date: 30 May
Time: 5:00 PM

Meeting ID: 939 2558 7291
Password: spmpdpu

CULTURAL SECTION

SPMites EMERGING VICTORIOUS

SPM PDPU is brimming with pride to share that its students have emerged as winners across B-School competition:

Raj Jaswani, Aakash Raval and Jugal Soni of PGP 19 E&I batch have emerged as winners in NMIMS Hyderabad B-School competition ELIXIR in the annual Marketing and HR fest which took place on 10th January 2020. The first round was a monopoly game and the second round consisted of merging two companies into one and a presentation regarding the new product launched by the merging entity was given.

Harshil ghataliya, Meet sheth, Parth kanak and Jayrudraraj

Rahevar of PGP 19 GM batch emerged as winners in Live Parliament session competition at annual fest of Nirma University 'Perspective Richer'. They pitched solutions for Climate change problems during the rounds of case study analysis and a presentation regarding the same was prepared by the team. After a healthy debate between the team and other participants they emerged out as winners.

Team Invincibles comprising of Shweta Chauhan, Charat Singh and Navneet Shekhawat of PGP 19 GM batch secured runners up position in Chanakya Niti competition of NMIMS Hyderabad annual fest which consisted of 6 rounds that included Quiz, Environmental Issue, Live Reporting and a Mock CSR strategy to be presented for a company.



CULTURAL SECTION

PRATIBIMB 2020

January 23rd to January 25th were the most awaited days at SPM as Core Committee was back with the annual fest. Participants came from many prestigious institutes to celebrate SPMs' annual fest. The main events organized were Flea market, Catalyst, Reprise, Chal-Dhal, Energy Cup, and Zephyr. Under the banner of CATALYST, many activities were organized like Quizbizz to test the knowledge of participants on business terminologies and logos; Wall Street Mavericks was all about offline trading on the basis of fictional stock prices. MUN (Model United Nations) demanded students to role-play delegates to the UN and simulated UN committees to propose innovative and feasible solutions on a particular matter. Mad over marketing, B-Plan, and Bollywood auction were also some activities that tested the managerial skills of participants. The flea market was where participants displayed their marketing skills to attract the crowd towards their stalls. Stalls comprised of delicacies, massage therapy, fun games. Handmade artifacts

were as well displayed. REPRISE consisted of- Managers Got Talent where participants displayed their talents ranging from singing, dancing, mimicry. Brand Charades was focused on testing the knowledge on the grounds of brands. Snaphunt was treasure hunt but with the fun element of participants taking selfies at the location of each clue. Corporate Roadies and Human foosball were also part of Reprise. Various sports competitions-Football, Cricket, Basketball, Chess, Table tennis, throw ball, Volleyball, Badminton under ENERGY CUP gave sports enthusiasts a high. CHAL DHAL was the fashion show with the theme of Bollywood which gave fashionistas an enjoyable experience to display the trends and their creativity. The annual fest ended well with ZEPHYR organized by Alumni Relations Committee. It was an effort to bring the alumni under one roof to bond with the current batch and professors and also to walk down the memory lane.



CULTURAL SECTION

ENERGY CUP

Keeping up with the tradition, the Sports Committee at School of Petroleum Management, PDPU organized ENERGY CUP 2020, from 23rd January to 25th January 2020. This three-day sporting event witnessed several corporates, as well as B-schools, participate and play to be the Energy Cup champions. The games involved in the tournament were Cricket, Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Throwball, Badminton, Table Tennis and Chess. Some corporates who participated were GERMI, ONGC, Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Capgemini, Evosys, and Etech. Nirma University, BK School of Management, IBS Ahmedabad, Shanti Business School were some of the

B-schools that participated. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) were crowned as the champions of Energy Cup 2020 while the hosts, School of Petroleum Management, PDPU finished runners up finishing just 3 points behind the winners. This splendid event portrayed active participation from SPM students as well as the invitees and the display of sportsmanship and perseverance put up by every participant was truly admirable and inspiring. School of Petroleum Management, PDPU congratulates all the winners and participants, and appreciates the efforts of the Sports Committee on putting up a grand, attractive and successful event.



CULTURAL SECTION

FAREWELL 2020

The PGP 2018-20 batch bid goodbye to the campus life and will be embarking on their journey to the corporate world to fulfill their dreams and goals. The cultural committee organized a farewell party on 5th February 2020 to relive those memories and bonds developed during the course of 2 years revolving around presentations, group projects, Exams, conclaves, committee work, fun, festival celebrations. The campus was decorated at its best further enriching the aura. The party started with dance, drama and comedy skits which revolved around the

2 years of MBA curriculum which overwhelmed a sense of joy, smiles and happiness among the batch as they found it quite relatable. This was followed by lavish dinner and after the dinner students danced and were grooving not only on their feet but also hearts to the music beats. People were not ready to leave the dance floor. The batch also clicked several pictures and captured every part of the farewell. The party ended at around 11 PM and it was truly a memorable farewell for the seniors. The school wishes them best for their future endeavors.



MEET OUR TEAM



FROM TOP LEFT: JUHI SHAH (CONTENT WRITER), URVI JAIN (CONTENT WRITER),
SIMRAN BACHANI (CONTENT WRITER), TAVISH VERMA (DESIGNER), VAISHAKH
NAIR (CONTENT WRITER), NIHARIKA GOR (DESIGNER), GEETIKAGUPTA (CONTENT
WRITER), RUDRANG MEHTA (CONTENT WRITER)



PANDIT DEENDAYAL PETROLEUM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PETROLEUM MANAGEMENT

Off Koba-Gandhinagar Highway, Raisan, Gandhinagar- 380027, Gujarat, India.

Ph: + 91 79 23275107, +91 79 23275112 | Fax: + 91 79 23276364

Visit us at www.spm.pdpu.ac.in

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