



# nowledge Café





# KNOWLEDGE

*Wanna Share Discover*

*Come Share Discover*

# Café

- The RVIM Knowledge Café was inaugurated by the Chief Patron Dr. T. V. Raju and the mentor Prof. Rajiv M. by releasing the Knowledge Café Journal in the Board Room on 07/0712.
- Knowledge Café was started as a platform of knowledge sharing and also for building strong interpersonal relations among the peer group.





# ***Drishiti Themes***

- **Organisational Effectiveness**
- **Habits, Hobbies & Interest**
- **Cloud Computing**
- **Research Paper Protocols continued**
- **Research Paper Protocols**
- **Teambuilding**
- **Effective Leadership**
- **India Vision 2020**
- **Financial Literacy**
- **Working Paper protocols**
- **Emotional intelligence at workplace**
- **University industry collaboration**





# ***Drishiti Themes***

- Art of Humour
- Mother as a leader of the family
- Human Values
- Public Policies in India
- Public Transport System in Bangalore
- Temples of India
- Student-Teacher Relationship
- Political Leadership
- Marketing of Educational Services
- Spiritual Quotient
- Emerging issues in Management
- Management Gurus





Report on  
Session 32 of Knowledge Café on **'Decision-Making'**  
held on  
Thursday, January 23, 2014

**The Session was attended by: 9 faculty members:-**

1. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
2. Mr. N Suresh
3. Ms. Anitha D'Silva
4. Ms. Mary Metilda
5. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
6. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
7. Mr. G Mahesh
8. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
9. Mr. Gowrisha

The 32<sup>nd</sup> session was on the theme **'Decision-Making'** began with a welcome address, followed by **'Dhyana'- 'Moments of decision'** an Invocation on Lord Ganesha, rendered by Ms Bhavya Vikas.

In the second session-**'Pragnya'**, a PPT on Six Hat Thinking was presented by Ms Bhavya Vikas. Six Thinking Hat is one of the decision-making tool, in which each 'colour hat' represents a perspective or way of thinking.

- ❖ Blue Hat- This is a hat worn by people chairing meetings and who is playing the role of a facilitator.
- ❖ White Hat-With this thinking hat we focus on the data, logic & facts available & Assesses the relevance and accuracy of information.
- ❖ Red Hat- Wearing the red hat, you look at problems using intuitions or gut feeling, gives permission to express emotions & feelings
- ❖ Yellow Hat-Yellow hat thinking helps you to think positively & helps us to keep going when everything looks gloomy & difficult.
- ❖ Black Hat- Using the black hat thinking helps us to look at the logical negatives & explores why an idea may not work.
- ❖ Green Hat-encourages a search for creative & innovative ideas



At the end of the session an exercise on the application of six thinking hat tool was displayed and there was active participation from the faculty members.

In the third session, 'Drishti', a movie on decision making was presented. It included cases of good decision and bad decision (Eg. Bad decision: Tughlaq's decision was taken without proper planning and based on half baked information that led to devastating results. Good decision: Google is a great example of how good decision-making should be supported by facts & data)

The faculty members discussed their views on Decision-making:

**Mr Venkatesh:** Mentioned that a good leader should always make good decision. A bad decision may cause lot of damage to the organization. Steve Jobs was a leader in innovation and his decision to introduce i-pod and i-pad was a good one.

**Ms Divya Mohan Rao:** We should always make efforts to take good decisions but incase the decision goes wrong or fails, we should not regret and try to overcome the situation.

**Mr Gowrish:** It is very important to make timely decisions. A good decision in a wrong time and a bad decision in the right time, both will not work.

**Ms Anupama K Malagi:** There is a need to avoid impulsive decision making and it is good to use the six thinking hats tool at the time of decision-making. The pros and cons of every decision should be judged. It is important to develop a logical thinking pattern under all circumstances.

**Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh:** It is important to collect data before taking any decision. The decisions once taken must be flexible and there must always be room for change as per the changing circumstance.

**Ms Mary Metilda:** Many a times we have to make decisions among many sensitive or complex alternatives, there is a need to weigh the consequence of each alternative and then select the best one. There is a common saying that 'Think positive & be <sup>prepared</sup> ready for negative'. According to research, more than 80 % of decisions taken by people are made based on fear rather than logic & rational thinking.

The session concluded with a discussion regarding some of the practical corporate cases like decision of Mr. Narayan Murthy entering Infosys again was good or



bad? and certain political cases like Ms. Indhira Gandhi's decision on declaring Emergency was right or wrong was discussed.

In the fourth session, **Ullasa**, an activity on 'Decide-Be Quick' was organized by Dr. Anupama K Malagi. A situation was given to the faculty members and they were asked to take decisions individually and then to take decision in a group.

*The situation was as follows:-*

*Your team is assumed to be traveling in a chartered plane. Due to some technical problems, the plane has to make an emergency landing in a desert. Now you are in a lonely area with no visible signs of life nearby.*

*A radio message from plane has been sent to the base station for the rescue. However, the rescue team will require at least 2 days to locate and save your team. The plane contains ten necessary items required for survival. However, your team cannot take out more than five items from the plane.*

The faculty members were asked to decide on top five things which they would select individually from the list given:-

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. 10 mineral water bottles              | 6. First aid kit |
| 2. Food supply of 5 persons for two days | 7. Torch         |
| 3. Compass                               | 8. Blankets      |
| 4. Flare signal                          | 9. Tent          |
| 5. Pistol                                | 10. Hand knife   |

Later teams were formed and the same exercise was repeated. The individual check list was compared with the team checklist and the person who has all the five was considered as a good team player and the winner. Mr. Gowrishha has won in this round.

In the next session, Mr Gowrishha spoke about **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose** to commemorate his 117<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary. The entire life history and struggle of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was explained in a very meaningful manner.

The session was concluded with vote of thanks followed by tea.

*Approved*

*JM*  
*24/01/14*



Report on  
Session 31 of Knowledge Café on 'Healthcare Issues'

held on

Thursday, January 09, 2014

**The Session was attended by: 13 members.**

1. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
2. Mr. N Suresh
3. Ms. Anitha D'Silva
4. Ms. Mary Metilda
5. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
6. Mr. Nagasubba Reddy
7. Mr. G Mahesh
8. Ms. Sowmya D S
9. Ms. Pavithra S T
10. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
11. Mr. Gowrish
12. Ms. Pushpa M
13. Dr. Anupama K Malagi

The 31<sup>st</sup> session was on the theme 'Healthcare Issues' began with a welcome address by Ms Bhavya Vikas followed by 'Dhyana'- an Invocation on Pathanjali.

In the second session-'Pragnya', a video on Health status of India was presented. It consisted of information about the various communicable and non-communicable diseases commonly prevalent in India, the major reasons for the illness was also presented.

In the third session, 'Drishti', the faculty members discussed their views on the Healthcare issues. As a part of the introduction to the Drishti session, a power point presentation on the importance of fruits was presented.

**Mr Venkatesh** spoke about the importance of having a glass of warm water with honey everyday in the morning. This will help to avoid throat infection. He also

Seen  
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11/01/14





mentioned that there is an increase in intake of Fast food items which is not good for the health.

**Mr Gowrisha:** Good food, fruits, purified water, yoga/exercise, good sleep are very essential to maintain good health. Yoga is important to maintain psychological and mental health and for stress management. Avoiding Allopathic medicine and taking Alternate medicine is a better option. Improper waste management has led to spread of many diseases.

**Ms Anitha D'Silva:** There has been a growing concern of Deficiency of Vitamin D due to lack of sunlight, especially the early morning sunlight which is good for health. Regular health check up is essential after the age of 35 years. Now a days, children do not get an opportunity to play in the mud which has a lot of benefits for them. There is a need to avoid consumption of maida in our diet.

**Mr Mahesh:** Spoke about the importance of consuming fruits, natural food and green vegetables.

**Ms Sowmya D S:** Spoke about the need for drinking lot of warm water for effective functioning of the kidney. Utensils which are made of copper coating are good for health. There is a need to reduce consumption of junk food.

**Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh:** Expressed his concern about rural health in India. Young mothers have no proper food, no medicine, lack of sanitation due to which children face the problem of malnutrition and malnourishment. There is a need to sensitize our students on these issues. Even in the urban areas due to stagnation of water, diseases like jaundice and malaria is increasing.

**Ms Mary Metilda:** Amongst all the countries, India is amongst the top in the case of Diabetes. The main reason being excessive consumption of Carbohydrates (rice) and minimal consumption of wheat and fruits.

**Ms Anupama K Malagi:** There is lack of awareness about the necessity of natural way of healing. There is a wrong idea of sophistication, where people consume medicine even for a minor problem like headache. Lack of exercise is the main cause leading to most of the illness.



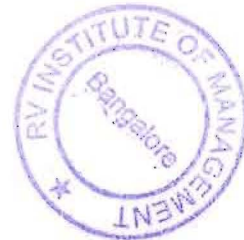
**Mr Nagasubba Reddy:** The best medicine for good health is to be happy always and to avoid non-vegetarian food.

The fourth session was **Ullasa**, was on 'Laughter Therapy' where a video on importance of laughter for stress management was presented. The video showed the formation of laughing clubs and conveyed that even when laughter is induced the same benefits will be reaped when compared to natural laughter. The laughter club has been started in some of the prisons in Mumbai where laughter has been helpful for reducing the anger and anxiety among the prisoners.

The next session was for announcements, where Mr. Suresh invited all the faculty members for the Guest lecture on Swami Vivekananda to be held on Friday, January 10, 2014.


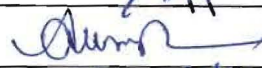
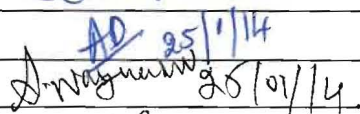
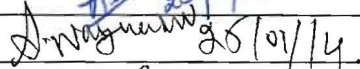
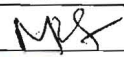
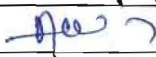
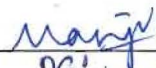
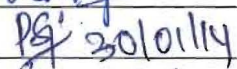
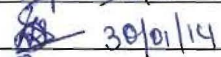

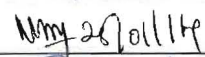

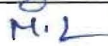
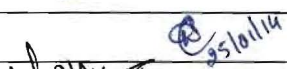
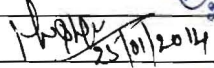
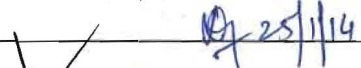


Mr Gowrisha told the details of the one-day trip to be organized on January 13, 2014.

The session was concluded with vote of thanks followed by tea.

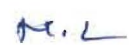





### Teaching Staff List

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Prof. Jyotirmoy Ghosh	
2	Mr. N. Suresh	
3	Ms. Anitha. B. M D'Silva	
4	Mr. A. Narasima Venkatesh	
5	Mr. G. Mahesh	
6	Mr. A. Chandran	
7	Mr. Manjunath S. Menedhal	
8	Ms. Pavithra. S. T	
9	Ms. Sowmya. D. S	
10	Ms. Bhavya Vikas	
11	Mr. Nagasubba Reddy	
12	Mr. Gowrisha	
13	Ms. Rashmi Shetty	
14	Ms. Divyashree.S	
15	Ms. M.Pushpa	
16	Ms. Divya Mohan Rao	
17	Ms. Mary Metilda	
18	Ms. Anupama K Malagi	

### Placement Cell

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Ms. Payal Jindal	

### Public Relations Officer

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Mr.S.K.Manjunath	



April 08, 2014

***RVIM Knowledge Cafe***  
Circular

It is hereby informed to the faculty members that there have been few changes in the structure of Knowledge Café. Each Knowledge Cafe session would be divided into two sessions:-

The first session will be presentation by one of the faculty members on any topic of their choice for duration of 25-30 minutes. The presentation will be followed by Q & A session for about 10 minutes. The presentations will be video recorded and documented for future reference. The faculty member who will be presenting should submit a write up about the presentation for the purpose of documentation. The order of presentation will be as per the seniority of the faculty members.

The second session will consist of games & quiz in the area of management/ general.

The total duration of the session will be for one hour and will be conducted on the second and fourth Thursday of every month at 4.00 pm in the MDP cell (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor).

All the members are invited for the next session of Knowledge Café to be held on April 10, 2014.

We look forward for your cooperation in organizing the sessions in a meaningful manner.

Members are requested to make note of the date for their presentation in the year 2014.

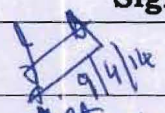
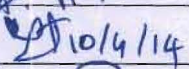
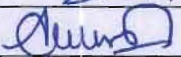
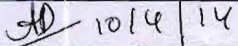
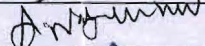
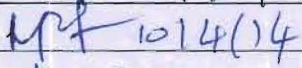
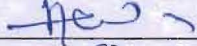
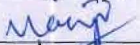
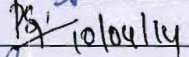
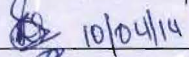
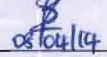
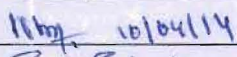
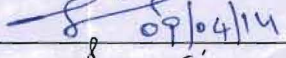
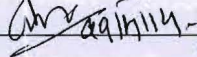

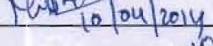
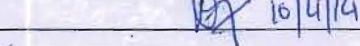

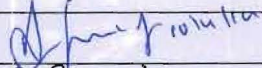


S.No	Date	Member Name
1.	April 10, 2014	Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
2.	April 24, 2014	Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan
3.	May 8, 2014	Mr. N Suresh
4.	May 22, 2014	Ms. Anita B M D'Silva
5.	June 12, 2014	Mr. Narasima A Venkatesh .A.
6.	June 26, 2014	Ms. Mary Metilda
7.	July 10, 2014	Dr. Anupama K Malagi
8.	July 24 2014	Mr. G Mahesh
9.	August 14, 2014	Mr. Nagasubba Reddy
10.	September 11, 2014	Mr. A Chandran
11.	September 25, 2014	Mr. Manjunath S Menedhal
12.	October 9, 2014	Ms. D S Sowmya
13.	October 23, 2014	Ms. S T Pavithra
14.	November 13, 2014	Ms. Bhavya Vikas
15.	November 27, 2014	Mr. Gowrish
16.	December 11, 2014	Ms. Rashmi Shetty



*[Signature]*  
Director



**Teaching Staff List**

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh	 9/4/14
2	Dr.Noor Firdoos Jahan	 10/4/14
3	Mr. N. Suresh	
4	Ms. Anitha. B. M D'Silva	 10/4/14
5	Mr. A. Narasima Venkatesh	 10/04/14.
6	Mr. G. Mahesh	 10/4/14
7	Mr. A. Chandran	
8	Mr. Manjunath S. Menedhal	
9	Ms. Pavithra. S. T	 10/04/14
10	Ms. Sowmya. D. S	 10/04/14
11	Ms. Bhavya Vikas	 08/04/14
12	Mr. Nagasubba Reddy	 10/04/14
13	Mr. Gowrisha	 09/04/14
14	Ms. Rashmi Shetty	 09/04/14
15	Ms. Divyashree.S	 10/04/14
16	Ms. M.Pushpa	 10/04/2014
17	Ms. Divya Mohan Rao	 10/4/14
18	Ms. Mary Metilda	
19	Dr. Anupama K Malagi	 10/04/14
20	Ms. Maithri R	 10/04/2014.
21	Ms. Das Sangita Hemant	

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25,000 -

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Report on  
Session 33 of Knowledge Café on 'Image-Building'  
held on

Thursday, February 13, 2014

**The Session was attended by: 13 faculty members:-**

1. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
2. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
3. Mr. N Suresh
4. Ms. Mary Metilda
5. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
6. Mr. Manjunath S M
7. Mr. A Chandran
8. Ms. Sowmya D S
9. Ms. Pavithra S T
10. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
11. Ms. Pushpa M
12. Ms. Divyashree S
13. Ms. Divya Mohan Rao

The 33<sup>rd</sup> session was on the theme 'Image-Building' began with a welcome address, followed by a silent prayer.

In the second session-'Pragnya', a PPT on 'Pillars of Self Mastery' by Robin Sharma was presented & faculty members were asked to discuss which message was most appealing for them and what are reasons.

The following were some of the important aspects presented in the session:-

Personality development matters, to sleep less, importance of laughter, concentration and power of focus, will power, reputation, to spend time with nature, effective communication, to be updated with the current events, importance of character-building, punctuality, to be a positive achiever, to serve the society & to build a mystique around yourself.



In the third session, '**Drishti**', a movie on self-branding was presented. It included the meaning of brand and verticals of brand; like 'a country as a brand', 'an individual as a brand'. The following questions were posed on self-branding:-

What *does* YOUR BRAND reflect?

What do you *want* YOUR BRAND to reflect?

What are you doing to *enhance* YOUR BRAND?

Self-branding requires Passion, Purpose, Planning, Perseverance & People

The faculty members discussed their views on Image-building:

**Mr. Venkatesh:** Every individual needs to take conscious efforts to build a good image in order to excel in his/her professional & personal life. For example, Arvind Kejriwal & Narendra Modi, have their own way of projecting their image in the field of politics.

**Dr. Anupama K Malagi:** An individual should always have perseverance & passion for in his work and this helps in creating a good brand image of him in the society.

**Ms Divya Mohan Rao:** For image-building of an individual both passion and USP (Unique Selling Proposition) is essential. Two examples where an image has been created are: Mr.Chandran with respect to Corporate Social Responsibility and Ms. Jayalalitha's with respect to politics.

**Ms. Divyashree S:** It is wrong to lead a life to please or impress others. Unfortunately the teenagers and youth are influenced by their siblings and peers and act according to what others want them to be, only in their adulthood they realize their own passion and interest and live accordingly.

**Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh:** Image is how people perceive us and our image has already been created & accepted in the minds of the people.

**Ms Mary Metilda:** Actions are most important in creating an image. Ultimately what we do and how we do will project our image to others.

Ms Bhavya Vikas, concluded the session by mentioning that the face to face communication we have with the others, our grooming style, our presentation skills, punctuality & etiquettes etc., helps in creating and re-enforcing our image to others.

In the fourth session, **Shrujana**, an activity on 'Self-branding' was organized in which the faculty members were asked to write down an adjective for each letter of their name which reflects their personality.

In the last session **Vikalpa** (for announcements) Mr. N Suresh invited all the faculty members for Sri. Ramakrishna Paramahansa Jayanthi to be held on February 18, 2014. Mr. N Venkatesh requested all the faculty members to suggest the main theme of the National Conference to be held in the month of July 2014.

The session was very interactive & concluded with vote of thanks followed by tea.

- NOTED.  
- Thank you  
for information  
RM  
15/02/14





Rashtreeya Sikshana Samithi Trust

# R V Institute of Management

SCHEDULE FOR 33<sup>rd</sup> SESSION OF KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ

Thursday, February 13, 2014

Venue: MDP CELL from 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm

S.No	Session Details	
1.	Dhyaana	Invocation on Lord Ganesha
2.	Pragnya	The Pillars of Self Mastery- <i>A Review</i>
3.	Drishti	"Image Building"
4.	Shrujana	Self Branding
5.	Vikalpa	For announcements
	Compeering	Ms. Bhavya Vikas

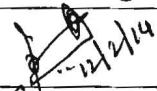
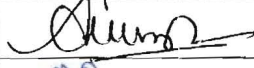

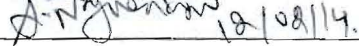
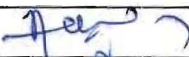
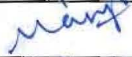
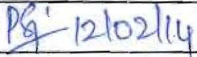
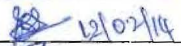


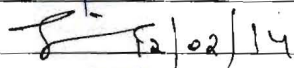

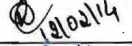



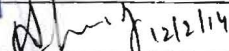
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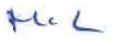
12/02/14




### Teaching Staff List

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Prof. Jyotirmoy Ghosh	
2	Mr. N. Suresh	
3	Ms. Anitha. B. M D'Silva	
4	Mr. A. Narasima Venkatesh	 12/08/14
5	Mr. G. Mahesh	
6	Mr. A. Chandran	
7	Mr. Manjunath S. Menedhal	
8	Ms. Pavithra. S. T	 12/02/14
9	Ms. Sowmya. D. S	 12/02/14
10	Ms. Bhavya Vikas	 12/02/14
11	Mr. Nagasubba Reddy	
12	Mr. Gowrisha	 12/02/14
13	Ms. Rashmi Shetty	
14	Ms. Divyashree.S	 12/02/14
15	Ms. M.Pushpa	 12/02/2014
16	Ms. Divya Mohan Rao	 12/2/14
17	Ms. Mary Metilda	
18	Ms. Anupama K Malagi	 12/2/14

### Placement Cell

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Ms. Payal Jindal	

### Public Relations Officer

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Mr.S.K.Manjunath	





Rashtreeya Sikshana Samithi Trust

## R V Institute of Management

SCHEDULE FOR 31<sup>st</sup> SESSION OF KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ

Thursday, January 09, 2014

Venue: MDP CELL from 4.00 pm to 5.00 pm


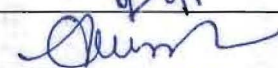
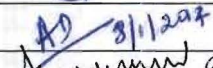
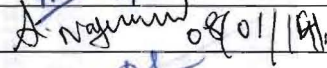
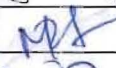

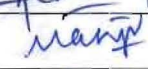
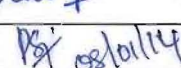
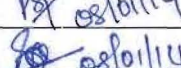

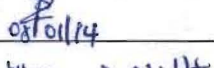
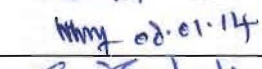

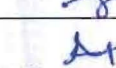
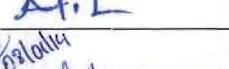
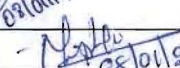

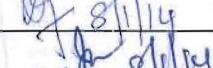
S.No	Session Details	
1.	Dhyaana	On benefits of Yoga
2.	Pragnya	Health Status of India
3.	Drishti	"Healthcare Issues"
4.	Ullasa	Laughter therapy
5.	Vikalpa	For announcements
	Compeering	Ms. Bhavya Vikas

*Approved*

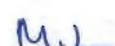


*Shri  
09/01/14*


### Teaching Staff List

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
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2	Mr. N. Suresh	
3	Ms. Anitha. B. M D'Silva	
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5	Mr. G. Mahesh	
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15	Ms. M.Pushpa	
16	Ms. Divya Mohan Rao	
17	Ms. Mary Metilda	
18	Ms. Anupama K Malagi	

### Placement Cell

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Ms. Payal Jindal	

### Public Relations Officer

Sl.No.	Name	Signature
1	Mr.S.K.Manjunath	



### Non-teaching list



**Date:** 15, 2016

**From,**

The Members,  
Knowledge Café Committee,  
R V Institute of Management,  
Bangalore.

**To,**

The Director,  
R V Institute of Management,  
Bangalore.

Respected Sir,

**Subject: Proposal to schedule the RVIM Knowledge Café**

Sir, this is to inform your good self that the committee has restructured the Knowledge Café sessions and hereby submit the same for your approval and guidance. Also that we have planned to conduct these sessions for all the faculty members on alternative Saturdays between 11.00 am to 12.00 noon. The venue for the sessions remains to be our MDP Cell.

Kindly review the proposal and guide us on the same.

Thanking You

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Anupama Malagi

Ms. Rashmi Shetty

*Approved*

*9/11/16*  
*16/11/16*



**R V I M Knowledge Café**  
**2016-2017**

*Duration: 1 hour*

*Venue: MDP Cell*

*Days: Alternate Saturdays*

*Timings: 11.00 a m to 12.00 noon*

**Programme Plan**

S.No	Session	Details	Duration
1.	Prayer	Invocation song or shloka or prayer	5 minutes
2.	Insight	Developing caselets by the faculty members and presenting them during the session. Caselets to be presented by one faculty member per session.	30 minutes
3.	Management Activity	Management games to the faculties <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crosswords</li><li>• Puzzles</li><li>• Quiz</li><li>• Communication Games</li><li>• Extempore</li></ul>	20 minutes
4.	Conclusion	Vote of Thanks and any important announcements.	5 minutes
5.		Tea / Coffee	





# R V I M Knowledge Café

2016-2017

*Duration: 1 hour*

*Venue: MDP Cell*

*Days: Alternate Saturdays*

*Timings: 11.00 a m to 12.00 noon*

## Session Structure

S.No	Session	Details	Duration
1.	Prayer	Invocation song or shloka or prayer	5 minutes
2.	Insight	Presentation by the faculty members on the topics allotted to them in prior	30 minutes
3.	Management Activity	Management games to the faculties <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Crosswords</li><li>• Puzzles</li><li>• Quiz</li><li>• Communication Games</li><li>• Extempore</li></ul>	20 minutes
4.	Conclusion	Vote of Thanks and any important announcements.	5 minutes
5.		Tea / Coffee	



21.11.2016

## Circular

This is to inform all the Faculty Members that Knowledge Café Sessions will resume from 26<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Session will be held in the MDP Cell from 11.00 am to 12.00 noon. All the faculty members are requested to participate in the session.

Kindly note that the future sessions of Knowledge Café will be held on every second and fourth Saturdays of the month. In case of any prior programme the sessions will be rescheduled to other available Saturdays.

Programme details and session structure are enclosed for your kind reference.

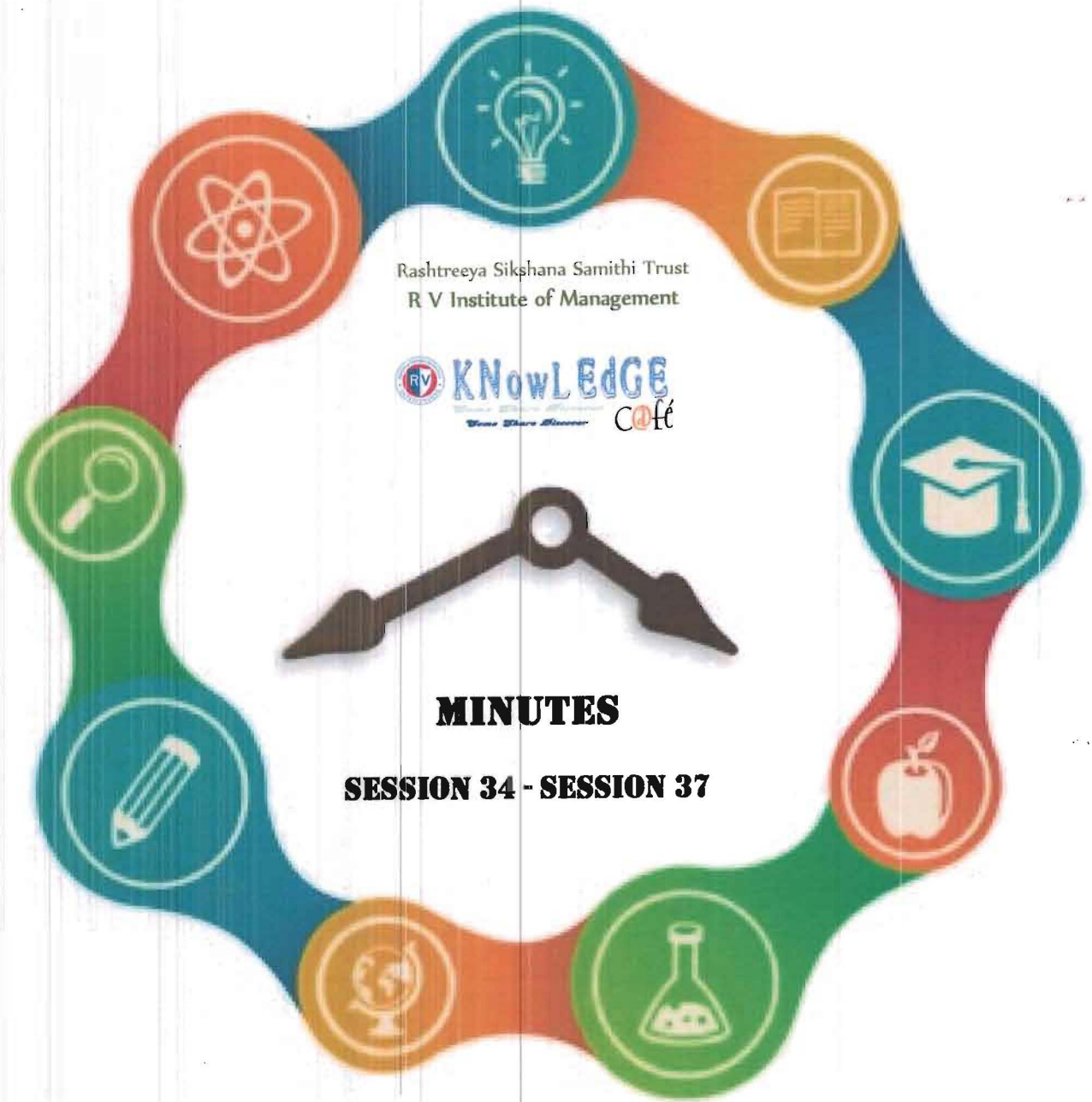
Every faculty member has to present their views on the topics allotted to them in advance in the order mentioned below:

S.No	Date	Faculty Name	Topic Allotted
1.	26.11.2016	Mr. Gowrisha	Qualities of a Leader
2.	17.12.2016	Mr. Manjunath S M	Financial Management at Personal Level
<b>3.</b>	<b>24.12.2016</b>	<b>Address by the Director</b>	
3.	21.1.2017	Mr. Siddaramanna	Challenges faced in administrative functions
4.	28.1.2017	Mr. Manjunath S K (PRO)	Importance of Public Relations
5.	4.02.2017	Mrs. B A Rangalakshmi	Accounting norms followed in the Institution.
6.	11.02.2017	Mr. N Suresh	Bhagvadgeetha and Management
7.	11.03.2017	Dr. G S Venugopal	Knowledge Enhancement
8.	25.03.2017	Dr. Noor Firdos Jahan	Topic to be allotted
9.	08.04.2017	Dr. Anupama K Malagi	Topic to be allotted
10.	22.04.2017	Dr. A Narasima Venkatesh	Topic to be allotted

  
Director







Rashtreeya Sikshana Samithi Trust  
R V Institute of Management



# MINUTES

**SESSION 34 - SESSION 37**

Approved

03/06/14



# SESSION 34

DATE: APRIL 10, 2014

VENUE: MDP CELL

## MEMBERS ATTENDED

1. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
2. Ms. Sangita Hemant Das
3. Mr. G Mahesh
4. Mr. N Suresh
5. Mr. Manjunath M
6. Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan
7. Ms. Divya Mohan Rao
8. Ms. Krupalini N Swamy
9. Ms. Anitha D'Silva
10. Ms. Maithri R
11. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
12. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
13. Ms. Mary Metilda
14. Ms. Rashmi Shety
15. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
16. Ms. Pavithra S T
17. Mr. Gowrisha

Speaker: Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh

Topic: "A case analysis on Toyota Kirlosker"

**Activity for Brains: A Logo Quiz**





## Case Study: Industrial Dispute at Toyota Kirloskar Plant, Bangalore

Toyota Motor Corporation (TMC), the world's second largest automobile manufacturer, had entered into the Indian market in 1997 through a joint venture with Kirloskar Group. The new entity was called Toyota Kirloskar Motor Pvt.Ltd. (TKM). The share holding of the joint venture was Toyota Motor Company 89 % and Kirloskar Group 11%. TKM established manufacturing facility at Bidadi near Bangalore in the Indian State of Karnataka.

The industrial dispute arose when the management offered a wage increase of Rs 3050 a month for its permanent employees – an offer unacceptable to the workers. The management alleged that the go-slow and sabotage on the production lines had cost the company 2000 cars in the past 25 days.

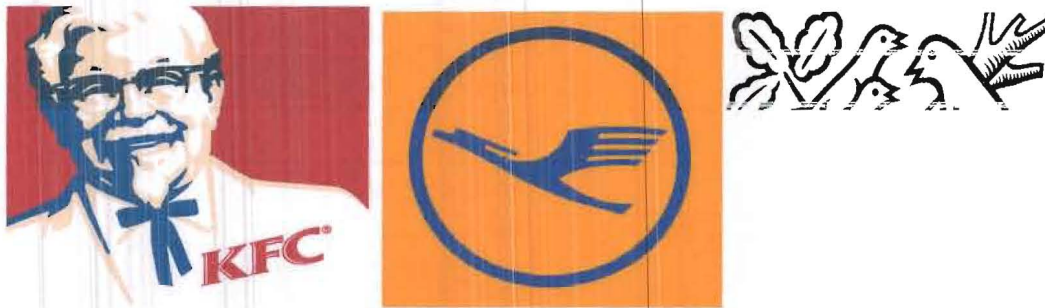
The company has 4900 workers of which only 400 are on contract and the rest are permanent. The plant has the capacity to produce more than 300,000 vehicles a year. Toyota Kirloskar is the fourth largest car maker in India though its India volumes accounted for less than 2% of the Japanese giant's global sales.

The workers of the Plant went on strike, which was followed by a lockout of two manufacturing Plants at Bidadi in Bangalore, on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2014 by the Company and suspension of few workers due to indiscipline. The conciliation process consisting of the bipartite talks between management of TKM and the CITU led trade union and next the tripartite talks between the Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Karnataka, the TKM management and the union, both failed to resolve the dispute. Hence the Government in order to maintain its investor friendly image prohibited the strike. On receiving the news the company lifted the lockout, but placed the conditions that workers resuming duty will have to sign a "Good Conduct" declaration. The declaration stated that the workers would henceforth maintain discipline in the plant and ensure full production.

The CITU led union decided to call off the strike, but declined to sign the declaration. The company management however strictly maintained that if the workers did not sign the declaration, they will not be allowed to enter the plant. According to the union representatives, if both the parties remained rigid on their stand it would again lead to lockout. TKM management was in a dilemma over handling the situation.

Finally as per the latest press release, Karnataka Government resolved the issue by ordering the TKM management to remove the "Good Conduct" clause, reinstate the suspended workers, and persuaded both the management and the union to resume work. On 21<sup>st</sup> April 2014 the 4500 strong union agreed to join work with 2000 workers joining the 1<sup>st</sup> shift and paving the way for others to follow; after two months of disruptions due to strike and lockout.

# Know the Logo?



The Logo Quiz was conducted to test if the members recognize the logos of the popular companies. The members were divided into three teams. There were 15 logos shown the teams on the PowerPoint slides and the teams had to guess the company name to which the logo belonged to. The members enjoyed the quiz and at the same time refreshed their knowledge on the logos.

The winners in this quiz were Ms. Mary Metilda, Mr. Manjunath M, Ms. Divya Mohan Rao, Ms. Krupalini Swamy and Ms. Maithri R.



# SESSION 35

DATE: APRIL 22, 2014

VENUE: CONFERENCE HALL

## MEMBERS ATTENDED

1. Ms. Sangita Hemant Das
2. Mr. G Mahesh
3. Mr. N Suresh
4. Mr. Manjunath M
5. Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan
6. Ms. Divya Mohan Rao
7. Ms. Krupalini N Swamy
8. Ms. Anitha D'Silva
9. Ms. Pushpa M
10. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
11. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
12. Ms. Mary Metilda
13. Ms. Rashmi Shetty
14. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
15. Ms. Divyashree

Speaker: Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan

Topic: "FDI in Retail Sector"

**Activity for Brains: A Song Quiz**



## What is FDI?

- Foreign direct investment (FDI) is investment directly into production in a country by a company located in another country, either by buying a company in the target country or by expanding operations of an existing business in that country.
- It is cross border investment, where foreign assets are invested into the organizations of the domestic market excluding the investment in stock.

## FDI Routes :

- **Automatic Route** : India's foreign direct investment (FDI) rules have been substantially liberalized over the past several years. Most sectors are now open to 100% FDI, meaning thereby, that the foreign companies do not need a prior approval for investment either by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India. The investors are only required to intimate the Regional office concerned of the Reserve Bank within 30 days of receipt of inward remittance. The automatic route allows Indian companies engaged in various industries to issue shares to foreign investors up to 100% of their paid up capital in Indian companies.
- **APPROVAL ROUTE OF GOVERNMENT:** There are certain activities that are not covered under the automatic route and that require prior Government approval and are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Following list include the activities for which automatic route for foreign investment is not available:
  1. Banking
  2. NBFC's Activities in Financial Services Sector
  3. Civil Aviation
  4. Petroleum Including Exploration/Refinery/Marketing
  5. Housing & Real Estate Development Sector for Investment from Persons other than NRIs/ OCBs.
  6. Venture Capital Fund and Venture Capital Company
  7. Investing Companies in Infrastructure & Service Sector
  8. Atomic Energy & Related Projects
  9. Defence and Strategic Industries
  10. Agriculture (Including Plantation)
  11. Print Media
  12. Broadcasting
  13. Postal Services

## Retail Industry

- The Retail Industry is the sector of economy which is consisted of individuals, stores, commercial complexes, agencies, companies, and organizations, etc., involved in the business of



selling or merchandizing diverse finished products or goods to the end-user consumers directly and indirectly.

- Goods and products of the retail industry or sector are the finished final objects/products of all sectors of commerce and economy of a country.

Facts: Indian Retail Sector :

## Facts: Indian Retail Sector

GRDI Position : 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 Size : \$ 400 billion  
 Growth Rate : 13%  
 GDP contribution : 12%  
 Major sector : Food and Grocery  
 Employment : 2<sup>nd</sup> largest industry  
 (35.06 million)

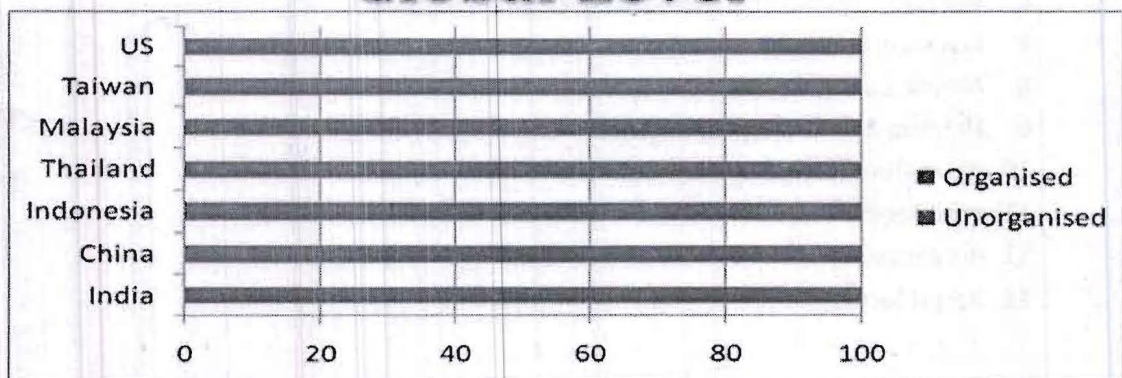


Types: Organized ( 5%)  
 Unorganized ( 95%)

- Organized vs Unorganized Retail at Global Level:

In comparison to other countries in the World, our country's total organized retailing comprised of only 5% as against 5% in USA. The figure given below shows the comparison:

## Organised vs Unorganised Retail at Global Level



	US	Taiwan	Malaysia	Thailand	Indonesia	China	India
Unorganised	15%	19%	45%	60%	70%	80%	95%
Organised	85%	81%	55%	40%	30%	20%	5%

### **Differences in single brand retail and multi brand retail:**

Nike Company opens outlets in Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Delhi and Mumbai selling nothing but Nike Shoes, Nike wrist-watches and Nike t-shirts only.

- This is single brand retail.
- FDI in Single-Brand Retailing was permitted in 2006, to the extent of 51%.
- These were mostly outlets for sportswear, luxury goods, apparel, fashion clothing, jewellery, hand bags, life-style products.
- Differences in single brand retail and multi brand retail:

But neither the Political parties nor Local Kiranawala raised any voice against this, why?

Because these are 'high-end' luxury items for brand conscious upper middle class and rich class people. It doesn't hurt population at large. It was not like people would stop purchasing from local garment store to get Nike or Adidas.

### **Differences in single brand retail and multi brand retail:**

- Big Bazaar opens mall in above cities: selling t-shirts of multiple-brands such as Reebok, Nike, Adidas, Allen Solley, Van Huesen, Peter England etc. +and+ they also sell unbranded t-shirts (*you know those buy one get three t-shirts free from unknown companies.*)
- So this is multi-brand retail: when an outlet sells a product (tshirt, tie, shoes anything) of more than one brand.

### **FDI in Retailing in India:**

**Background and Recent Developments for FDI in Retail Sector which has raised lot of controversies in political circles:**

- 1995 : World Trade Organisation's (WTO) General Agreement on Trade in Services, which includes both wholesale and retailing services, came into effect
- 1997 : FDI in cash and carry (wholesale) with 100% rights allowed under the government approval route;
- 2006 : FDI in cash and carry (wholesale) was brought under automatic approval route; Upto 51% investment in single brand retail outlet permitted, subject to Press Note 3 (2006 series)
- 2011 : 100% FDI in Single Brand Retail allowed'
- 2012 : On Sept. 13, Government approved the allowance of 51 percent foreign investment in multi-brand retail.



**FDI proposal in its current form:**

- FDI in multi brand retail trading, in all products, will be permitted, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Fresh agricultural produce, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, grains, pulses, fresh poultry, fishery and meat products, may be unbranded.

(ii) Minimum amount to be brought in, as FDI, by the foreign investor, would be US \$ 100 million.

(iii) At least 50% of total FDI brought in shall be invested in 'backend infrastructure' within three years of the first tranche of FDI.

(iv) At least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/ Processed products purchased shall be sourced from Indian 'small industries' which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US \$ .1.00 million.

(v) Retail sales outlets may be set up only in cities with a population of more than 10 lakh as per 2011 Census

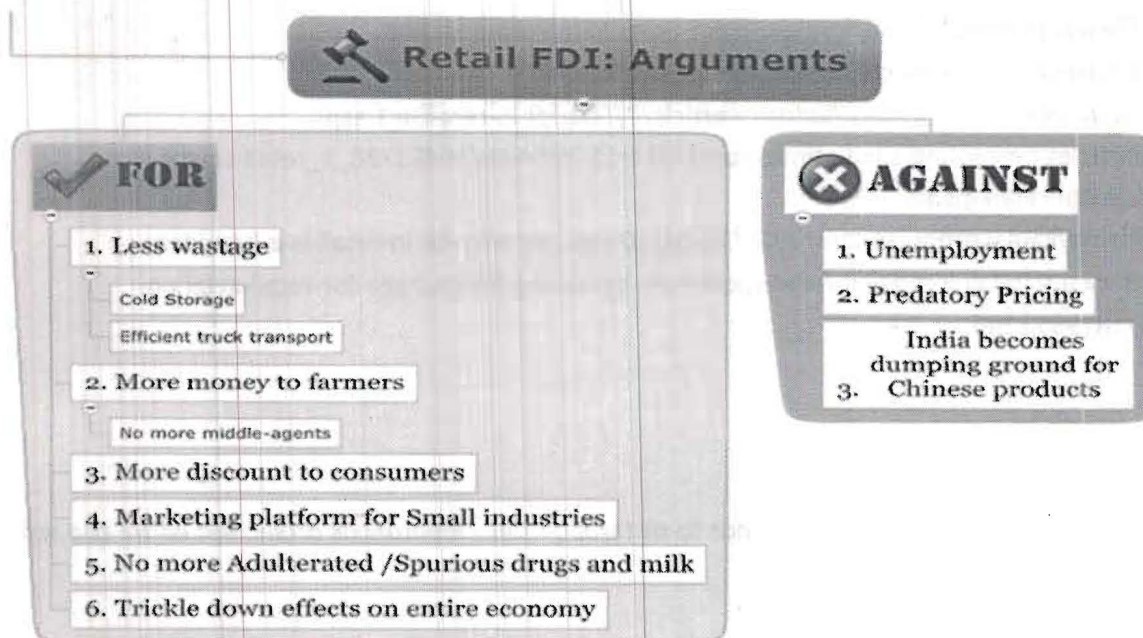
(vi) The above policy is an enabling policy only and the State Governments/Union Territories would be free to take their own decisions in regard to implementation of the policy.

(vii) Retail trading, in any form, by means of e-commerce, would not be permissible, for the multibrand retailers.

- LIST OF STATES/ UNION TERRITORIES AS MENTIONED IN :

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Delhi
4. Haryana
5. Jammu & Kashmir
6. Maharashtra
7. Manipur
8. Rajasthan
9. Uttarakhand
10. Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territories)

**Impact of FDI :** Different points of view on FDI in Retail in india is given below:



Impact of FDI on Retail Sector in India

#### **My View:**

- In principle, governments should not prevent anybody, Indian or foreign, from setting up any business unless there are very good reasons to do so. Hence, unless it can be shown that FDI in retail will do more harm than good for the economy, it should be allowed.

#### **Bibliography:**

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- 2. The Hindu

##### **Electronic Media:**

- 1. NDTV 24X7
- 2. Times Now
- 3. Headlines Today
- 4. CNN IBN
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2. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign\\_direct\\_investment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_direct_investment)
3. <http://www.fibre2fashion.com/industry-article/7/604/fdi-in-retailing1.asp>
4. [http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-11-29/india/30453728\\_1\\_retail-sector-small-retailers-global-retail-giants](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-11-29/india/30453728_1_retail-sector-small-retailers-global-retail-giants)
5. <http://sanjaykaul.wordpress.com/2011/12/02/10-reasons-why-fdi-in-retail-is-a-bad-idea/>
6. <http://businesstoday.intoday.in/story/govt-may-announce-fdi-package-for-retail-aviation-sector/1/187955.html>

THANK YOU !!

*Thank you all for having had the patience to sit through this monotonous drone, but all we can say is, we are only repaying the favour in kind.*



The quiz Sing a Song was conducted to refresh the members from their hectic schedule. Again the members were divided into 3 teams. The video clippings of both Hindi and Kannada movie songs were shown to the members and they had to guess the music director, singer, lyricist, movie names, artists, etc.

The winners in this quiz were our Director, Dr. T V Raju and Mr. Manjunath M.



# SESSION 36

DATE: MAY 08, 2014

VENUE: CONFERENCE HALL

## MEMBERS ATTENDED

1. Ms. Sangita Hemant Das
2. Mr. G Mahesh
3. Mr. N Suresh
4. Mr. Manjunath M
5. Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan
6. Ms. Divya Mohan Rao
7. Ms. Krupalini N Swamy
8. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
9. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
10. Ms. Mary Metilda
11. Ms. Rashmi Shetty
12. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
13. Ms. Divyashree
14. Ms. Pavithra S T
15. Ms. Sowmya D S
16. Ms. Maithri R
17. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
18. Mr. Gowrisha

Speaker: Prof. N Suresh  
Topic: "FDI a Disaster"

**Activity for Brains: A Quiz on Fruits &  
Vegetables**



## FDI in Retail Sector A Disaster

At present it is in the form of FDI. He said that the then government headed by Prime Minister Dr. Manamohan Singh assured the Parliament that the FDI will be brought in to this country after throw debate in the Parliament. But much to the surprise 51% FDI in multiband retail sector was introduced in Parliament all of a sudden. While introducing Sri Pranab Mukarji the then finance minister made the following observation.

1. To highlight the changing view regarding

1) Increases Job opportunities

2) Increases Growth in economy

3) Opening up of retail sector to FDI would help to improve rural infrastructure, reduce wastages

of farmers' produce and enable farmers to get better prices for their crops.

4) Eliminate intermediaries between farmers and retailers and there by benefit the Indian farmers. {Farmers to get 10-30% higher remuneration}.

There are two types of economics. One is mass production, which is generally followed by the westerners and other is production by the masses which is followed by our country from time immorial. In mass production only few people are involved and by using heavy machinery huge production takes place. But in production by masses large number of people is involved, producing small quantity, when integrated at national level their quantity would be considerably large. Here in this type of economics more than profit thrust for employment is given priority. Our retail sector is a good example for the production by masses. The retail sector turnover for 2010 was 20 lakh cr. No of shops involved is 1.5 cr. No of people employed here is roughly 4.5cr Employment type is not wage employment, but they have pooled their recourses. In this type of business not only male member is involved but entire family is employed. All together nearly 22 cr. people are employed. About 95% of the shops arehaving less than 500 sq.ft. and 96% of them are in unorganized sector. The shopping density, i.e. no of shops per 1000 is 15 and contribution to National income about 14%. According to BSE report that contribution of fortune 500companies to our National income is about 4%.



Wal-mart is the world biggest retail trading company in the world. It was registered in 1962. It has an annual turnover of more than 21 lakhs.cr. in 2010. It has its presence in fifteen countries. It has 8500 branches altogether. The annual income is 76,000 cr. It has employed 15lakhs people. The working area is more than 85,000 square feet. Now if we compare our retail sector with Wall-Mart it is clear that this giant retail sector has employed less number of people. Hence we can conclude that FDI doesn't increase the jobs, but on the other hand it reduces the jobs.

#### **Harm to our domestic retail shops.**

We have observed wherever this giant company has entered, small retail shops have been wiped out and they have created a monopoly. If we consider the world scenario, In Sweden only three companies have occupied 86% of business. In Belgium 79% of the business share is in the hands of three companies, In Australia 78% of retail business is done by only two companies, In Germany 75% of retail business is occupied by four companies and in America 30% of the business is done by three companies. We have observed there is no competition and only monopoly is established. In U.S., home of Wal-Mart, there were 16Lakh small traders in 1951; by 2011 their number had fallen to 11 lakhs. That is 5 lakhs small traders were wiped out in 60 years. Manufacturing jobs in the US was 19.5 million in 1979; by 2011 it fell to just 11.6 million. A contraction of 77 lakhs manufacturing jobs in 32 years on an average of 20,000 jobs every month. In Sweden only 3 companies control 86% of retail trade. In U.K. only 3 companies control 63% of countries retail trade. In Thailand 30% of small traders are wiped out in just in 10 years of opening up, to big box retailers. Reduction in competition has lead to monopoly of giant companies. This clearly shows that FDI is neither beneficial to consumers nor to farmers.

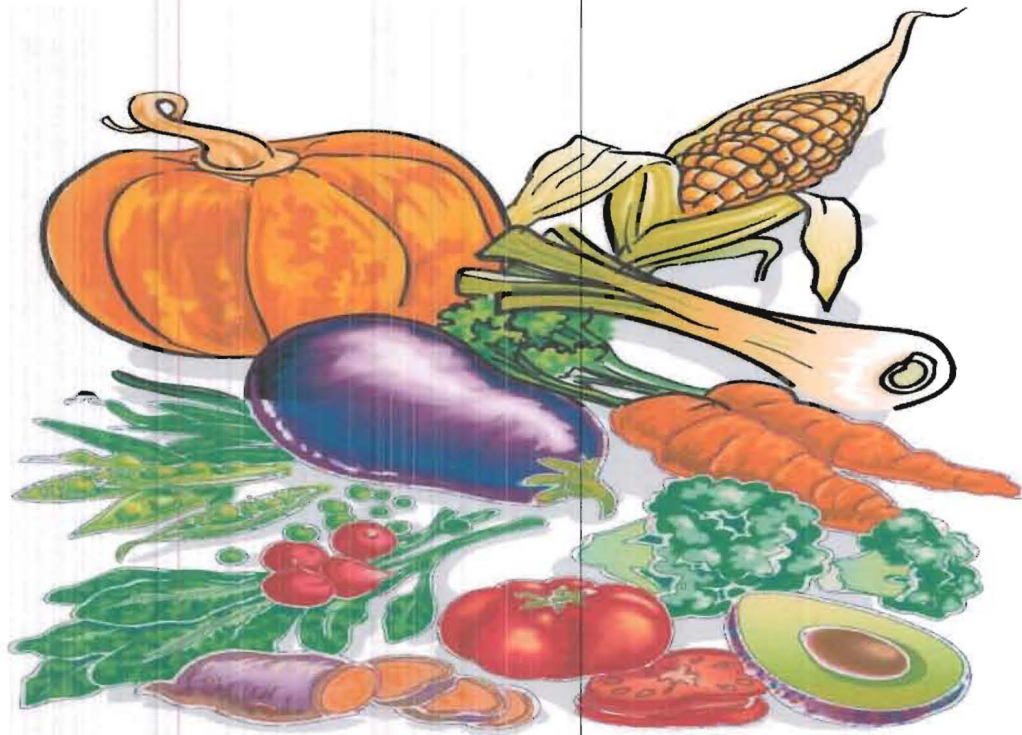
#### **Conclusion:**

How much foreign direct investment has been coming in? It was only 47bn dollar or 7.7% of total investments in the contrary in 2011-12 when compared with non-resident Indian (NRI) remittance inflows of 66bn (source Reserve of India) in the same period, which comes in on its own with no strings attached. If government wants to, it can significantly boost the inflow of NRI funds, with a little stimulus and well thought programme. While there are good answers like this to get funds into the country, it is

inexplicable why the government has chosen to follow anti-people measures, like FDI in the retail sector

The Government gave full page advertisement in all leading news papers that FDI in retail sector will not in any way harm our small traders. On the other hand it will create millions of jobs and will benefit farmers and consumers. All UN established lies. No country in the world where these big box retail stores have gone, has experienced employment generate on, prosperity of small traders and farmers.





A quiz on the health benefits of various fruits and vegetables was conducted by Ms. Krupalini. The questions were pretty tough and the answers were a surprise. The members got a lot of information on the various fruits and vegetables and thus found this quiz very useful in terms of the benefits derived from the fruits and the vegetables.

The winners in this quiz were Ms. Pavithra S T, Ms. Sowmya D S, Mr. Gowrisha, Ms. Divyashree, Mr. N Suresh.

# SESSION 37

DATE: MAY 22, 2014

VENUE: MDP CELL

## MEMBERS ATTENDED

1. Ms. Sangita Hemant Das
2. Mr. G Mahesh
3. Mr. N Suresh
4. Mr. Manjunath M
5. Dr. Noor Firdoos Jahan
6. Ms. Divya Mohan Rao
7. Ms. Krupalini N Swamy
8. Dr. Anupama K Malagi
9. Mr. A Narasima Venkatesh
10. Ms. Mary Metilda
11. Ms. Rashmi Shetty
12. Ms. Bhavya Vikas
13. Ms. Divyashree
14. Ms. Pavithra S T
15. Ms. Sowmya D S
16. Ms. Maithri R
17. Dr. Jyotirmoy Ghosh
18. Mr. Gowrisha
19. Ms. Anitha D'Silva
20. Ms. Pushpa

**Speaker:** Prof. Anitha D'Silva

**Topic:** "India's arms trade and indigenous industry"

**Activity for Brains:** Human Bingo





## INDIA'S ARMS TRADE AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES

*“There is money, there is threat perception, and there is a willingness of exporters to supply weapons”---*

Siemon Wezeman, a senior researcher with SIPRI Arms Transfers Program  
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

### Introduction to worlds arms trade:

India's trade accounts for 14% of the world's Arms imports as per the statistics provided in the report by Stockholm International Peace Research Institutes (SIPRI) world arms trade. The two countries who are dominant in Arms exports are United States and Russia. This is a significant development in arms trade where India is totally dependent on defense equipments, weapons, combat aircrafts, howitzers from these two countries.

As per (SIPRI) the volume of Indian imports of major weapons rose by 111% between 2004-08 and 2009-13. Share of the volume of international arms imports increased from 7% (2004-2008) to 14% (2009-2013). Upto March 2014 India has received 90 of the total of 222 Su-30 MKI combat aircraft ordered and 27 of the total no of 45 MIG -29 K Combat Aircrafts ordered.

Generally Arms to India in 2009-13 are supplied by Russia (accounting for 75% of imports). Similarly India imported from USA (7%) of total arms and USA now is the second largest arms supplier to India. USA's share of Pakistani imports in the same period was 27%. China was also a major supplier accounting for 54% of Pakistani arms imports and 82% of Bangladeshi imports. During the same period Asia countries also witnessed the greatest growth in arms imports with 47 percent of the globe's major weapons.

India Need defense Equipments like fighter jets, submarines, helicopters, howitzers, night-fighting capabilities and the like. The IAF, for instance, is down to just 34 fighter squadrons when it requires at least 44 to be "comfortable" against the twin-challenge posed by Pakistan and China.

### Indian Defense Industry -Indigenous Industries

DRDO and its 50 establishments, Five defense PSUs, Four shipyards and 39 ordnance factories to ensure they deliver weapon systems without huge cost and time overruns.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is still restricted to only 26% in the defense production sector. India has only managed to attract a measly \$5 million as FDI in the last 14 years.

There are also Private sector companies which are known as Raksha Udyog Ratnas permitted to set up in the year 2007. India spends around \$30 billion a year on its defense budget around three times less than China.



### Drawback of Indian Indigenous industries

- Lack of a strong DIB continues to import over 65% of its military hardware and software.
- Vulnerable to supply lines being choked in times of emergency.

### Private - Indigenous Industries

1. TATA Power Strategic Electronics Division's 155mm/52-cal Motorised Howitzer Detailed Dubbed as being 55% indigenous by content, this motorised howitzer was jointly developed by TATA Power SED and South Africa's DENEL Land Systems. First being a truck-mounted version of the 105mm India Field Gun Mk2, which was co-developed with the MoD -owned Ordnance Factory Board (OFB).

2. Kalyani Group aims to become major artillery player - Bharat Forge Limited (BFL), The flagship company of Kalyani Group about USD 2.4 billion. Kalyani Group/ELBIT Systems partnership that is likely to offer the ATMOS (Autonomous Truck Mounted howitzer System).

3. Punj Lloyd/Yugoimport SDPR partnership that is likely to make ATMOS

### India and Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme - 1983

#### Tactical Nuclear Weapons (TNW)

TNW are smaller bombs delivered by shorter-range missiles. Pakistan's nuclear deterrent relies on a TNW - called the Nasr, or the Hatf-9, with a maximum range of 60 kilometers.

India and china do not believe in TNW as they are more dangerous. They are short range battlefield weapons; they are vulnerable to theft by terrorists.

TNWs- India's ballistic missile programme-It is programmed and tested at separate locations in Chandipur and Wheeler Island. Some of the Missile tested includes:

1. Shaurya
2. Sagarika
3. Nirbhay cruise missile
4. Prahar, which has a programmable path
5. Brahmos- supersonic cruise missile

### Conclusion.....

We have at Present Indian army chief- General Bikram Singh , Indian Naval Chief- Admiral Robin Dhowan, Indian Air Force Chief- Air Chief Marshal Arup Raha Along with the able defense minister ( Gen V.K . Singh)- India can look ahead for better Defense Industrial Base, many Raksha Udyog Ratnas, Lesser Arms Imports, better relations with the neighbors and improved life style for the defense personnel.

Better India..... For future generations

Thank you.



Human Bingo: Write the name of the person

Runs a School for underprivileged Children	Has been awarded with the President's guide award	Numismatics and philately are the favorite pastimes
Represented school basketball team at state level	Does not like calling up people	Has good culinary skills also
Wanted to become a designer secured a seat in National Institute of Design	Loves to visit Hyderabad often	Loves travelling and adventure sports
Has been awarded as the Youngest best teacher	Scored 99 out of 100 in Statistics in 1st sem MBA	Like to roam about in every nook and corner of Bangalore
Was bad in maths during school days	Organized disorganized person	Was the official school bugler and drummer
Is a very Good chess Player	Served as School Peoples Leader during 10 <sup>th</sup> std	Has played district level throw ball



Human bingo is the game that creates the awareness about the other person. Some of the personal cues were collected in prior from the members without the knowledge of the other members. These cues were placed in the cells and represented all the cues in the tabular format and the copies were given to all the members. The members had to guess and write the name of the person the cue belonged to.

The highest guesses were from Ms. Maithri, Ms. Pavithra S T, Mr. Gowrisha, Dr. Noor





# Knowledge Cafe: Personal Finance Management.

Speaker: Prof. Manjunath M.

## Session # 47.





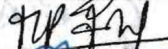








S.No.	Name	Signature
1.	Pradeep. M.P.	[Signature]
2.	G. Mahesh	[Signature]
3.	Kaitha. D.A	[Signature]
4.	Dr. Noor Firdos Talav.	[Signature]
5.	N-SURESH	[Signature]
6.	GOWRISHA	[Signature]
7.	Dr Anupama K Malagi	[Signature]
8.	Anitha D'Silva	[Signature]
9.	A-chandras	[Signature]
10.	Rashmi Shetty	[Signature]
11.	manjunath. m	[Signature]



Knowledge Cafe:

Speaker: Dr T.V Raju, Director RVIM

Session # 48

Sl No	Name	Signature
1.	Dr Anupama K Malagi	
2.	Dr. N. S. Firdous Jahan	
3.	A. Chandran	
4.	G. MAMESH.	
5.	Pradeep. M.P.	
6.	N. SURESH	
7.	Dr. G. S. Venugopal	
8.	Kantha. D.A	
9.	Pavithra. S.T	
10.	Sowmya D.S	
11.	N. Nagasubba Reddy	
12.	Manjunath. M	
13.	CROWTISHA	





Knowledge Cafe : Accounting Norms followed  
in this Institution

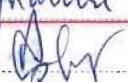







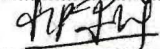








Speaker : Mr. B. A. Rangalakshmi

ARCHIES




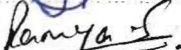

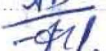


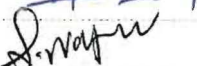


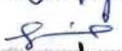

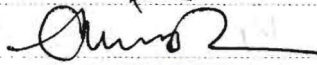


PAGE NO. :

DATE : 04/02/17

Session # 49

Sl. No	Name	Signature
1.	Dr Anupama K Mahji	
2.	Rashmi Slutty	
3.	Maithri R	
4.	Manjivati M	
5.	G. MAHESH	
6.	A chandran	
7.	Dr. Woor Ardora Jagan	
8.	Dr. A. NARASIMA VENKATESH	
9.	Pradeep. M.P.	
10.	Anilka D'silva	
11.	CROWRISHA	
12.	Kanya S	
13.	Sowmya D.S	
14.	Pavithra. S.T	
15.	N. S. Reddy	
16.	N. SURBHI	
17.	Dr. G. S. Venugop-1	

Session #50

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>
01	Maithri R	
02	Payal Jidd	
03	Dr. Noor Firdoss Jahan	
04	Ranya S	
05	Anitha Disline	
06	pradeep M.P	
07	G. NARAYAN	
08	A. Chandran	
09	DR. A. NARASIMA VENKATESH	
10	Dr. A. S. Manjappa	
11	Dr. Anupama K Malagi	
12	CROWRISHA	
13	N. S. Reddy	
14	N. SURESH	
15	Manjunath M	
16	PAVITHRA S	
17	KAVITHA D.A	