



SYMBI ZINE






About SIBM Nagpur

Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Nagpur has been established with the aim of imparting world-class education to students and transforming them into top-notch business leaders. It is the constituent institute under the Faculty of Management of the Symbiosis International University. The campus is spread over 75 acres of land in the upcoming educational hub and in the vicinity of industrial corridor being the second largest SIU Campus.

Symbiosis institute of Business Management (SIBM), Nagpur is one of the emerging B-School of India, which has earned recognition for its exceptional composition of teaching and experiential learning. The attribute that makes learning business management exclusive at SIBM is its specialized teaching-learning approach coupled with research focus, innovation culture and entrepreneurial zeal backed by world-class facilities.

SIBM Nagpur has a scenic and serene campus that provides an environment which is conducive for personal and intellectual growth. The infrastructure acts as a facilitator for the effective delivery of the curriculum. SIBM boasts of state -of-the -art facilities for its students. The students are given utmost encouragement in their areas of interest by providing hi-tech facilities backed by faculty support. The institute places highest priority on innovative programs of instructions that include both traditional class room theory and professional skills training.



Director's Message

New beginnings bring in joy and excitement. For me, “Symbizine”, our college magazine is a much awaited publication. I am sure that many of us, eagerly anticipate to lay our hands on this copy! I for one have to say, that creative writing is always a satisfying read as it is not restricted to the article, but extends also in unfolding the personality of the writer, in this case our students and faculty members. This creates a unique platform in expressing our true selves, and in doing so succeeds in drawing us closer.

We are in the age of digitalization. Our country is seeing digital transformation in all facets of our lives. Kindle is taking over hard-backs. We are more likely to post, ping and tweet. All these varied spaces of self-expression are tempting, but being a book-lover myself, I must admit that holding these colorful talking pages are satisfying like no other.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the “Symbizine” team for succeeding in putting together the first edition of irresistible talking pages. Kudos to all who have enthusiastically contributed.

Happy reading!



Prof. (Dr.) Shirang Altekar
Professor & Director,
Symbiosis Institute of Business Management, Nagpur
Maharashtra,
India



Something about Go Green

Going green does not only involve recycling.
Going green involves much more.

Basically, going green means to live life, as an individual as well as a community, in a way that is friendly to the natural environment and is sustainable for the earth. It means contributing towards maintaining the natural ecological balance in the environment, and preserving the planet and its natural systems and resources.

It also means taking steps, whether big or small, to minimize the harm you do to the environment (including the carbon footprints you leave behind), as a result of inhabiting this planet.


**ALL
YOU
NEED
IS
less.**





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Going Green is a must to restore balance of nature and it can be a big POD!

Dr. Shaktibodh Bhatnagar, Dy. Director, SIBM Nagpur

Battles of businesses are fought in minds of consumers. Brands need to constantly keep reinventing themselves and think of new ways to increase consumerism and attain leadership by keeping nature in balance. Going green is one big answer. Going green is not just being fashionable but it makes economic sense too, needless to say it is one of the best ways to give nature its due. In a survey it is found that more than 80% of people respect companies and brands that are eco-friendly. More than 30% of consumers appreciate information on green marketing initiatives on product's packaging. Conclusively, consumers want companies to go green so that they can make eco-friendly purchases. Some of the leaders have shown us the way – Adidas made 7000 sneakers from plastics that were polluting oceans and those sneakers sold out in no time. Now they are preparing themselves to make billions of dollars by making five million such pairs. Completely made sense as far as the goal of businesses is concerned. Many such examples can be noted – Coca Cola's 100% recyclable bottles, McDonalds switching to recyclable cups, Walmart aspires to make its stores run on renewable source of energy, Dell launched “no computer should go waste” by making it recyclable, Honda running on hydrogen fuel cell technology and reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 5%, Toyota going with hybrid cars, Tesla taking it to next level by doing its bit by running only on green energy, Apple striking deal to run its plant on renewable energy, etc. At the core of going green is - innovation. LED lights for example is an innovation leading to green consumption, it lasts 40 times longer and consumes one tenth of the energy. Since consumers want it, brands need to keep innovating and keep finding ways to go green. Importantly, it results into competitive advantage that translates into a big point of difference (POD), which every marketer ultimately wants to market to its customers, above all it helps in restoring the lost balance of nature.



Warning – Catastrophe Ahead!!!

Dr. Prashant Mehta, Asso. Professor, SCMS NAgpur

Human race proclaims itself to be the most sensible, intelligent, rational and sensitive of all the creatures inhabiting the planet. Yet, Homo Sapiens have, single handedly not only compromised their own existence but that of every species having earth as their home. Consider this, scientists believe that we are in the middle of sixth mass extinction - the last one happened 65 million years ago that led to the extinction of dinosaurs. While earlier five extinctions were due to natural phenomenon like asteroid strikes or volcanic eruptions etc., the current crisis is predominantly man made. Extinction at the rate of 1-5 species per year is a natural phenomenon, known as 'background rate' but currently we are losing species at the rate which is 1000 times more than the 'background rate'. Simply put we are losing dozens of species per day and by the middle of this century as many as 30-50 percent of the species will be on the threshold of extinction. Human activities, particularly those driving natural habitats, introduction of exotic species (exotic species here as nothing to do with 'exotic' as meant in the Cambridge English dictionary, but refers to resistant strains of micro-organisms) and global warming will contribute to 99 percent of this extinction. The time to act is now, it is not about future generations, it is about our generation or the generation immediately succeeding us. This is a race we can't afford to lose!

Effort needed is concerted – at the level of individuals, industry and government. The focus has to shift from doing 'less harm' to 'net positive' impact upon the environment. 'Net positive' simply means putting back more to the environment than we take out. There has to be a shift in the mindset to accomplish this. We need to consider environment as an important stake holder in the business and like other stake holders business will have to formulate strategies, policies and processes that brings about 'net positive' income to the environment. This, however is easily said than done. The problem in the first instance will be – how to evaluate environmental contribution? It cannot be as simple as limiting to volume and hence value of natural resources being extracted. Since, any production process most of the times leads to environmental pollution. So, that means we will have to consider besides, the input (in the form of raw materials), the environmental degradation occurring on account of industrial activity. Plus, we also have to compensate for the exploitation that has already happened.

Besides, developing an understanding about evaluating the environmental impact of human activities, we also need to determine the pay back medium for the environment. In our daily life we use currency, since it has value for us, but in case of environment money has no value. So the pay back medium has to be something which has equal value for the environment viz-a-viz resources extracted. We have thoughtlessly, carelessly and mercilessly exploited our natural resources. Very resources that sustain us we have systematically demolished them and now we have reached a stage where we cannot find a way out of this maze.

What is the way out?

'Sah Navavtuh Ma Vidvishavhe'



(May we together shield each other, and may we not be envious of each other; Ishavasya Upanishad Verse 1)¹

Traditional Indian wisdom is characterized by a holistic approach, where man and nature are considered indivisible. Humankind is thought to be a composition of elements of nature and therefore maintaining a symbiotic relationship is of paramount importance in self-preservation. The UN General Assembly² acknowledged this approach:

‘The Vedic philosophy of India has always emphasized the human connection with nature. Vedism is a way of life based on scriptures called Aranyakas which were written by sages who lived in the forest. The Mahabharata, Ramayana, Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, Puranas and Smriti contain some of the earliest messages on ecological balance and the need for people’s ethical treatment of nature. They emphasize harmony with nature and recognize that all natural elements hold divinity’

These Indian scriptures stress on the importance of balanced and justified approach towards human values, economic development and environment. Further, these emphasize that a balance should be struck between spiritual and materialistic values, between greed and compassion, between self-restraint and self-indulgence, and between violence and peace.

The Indian civilization has blossomed in close, sacred and divine association with the nature. Indian philosophy and religion preach about being compassionate towards all life forms and address it as ‘Dharma’. Man, in Indian culture, is taught about the divineness of nature and hence to respect it. The Indian scriptures reinforce the Unity of Divinity as mentioned in Yajurveda (2.8), ‘The loving sage beholds that Being, hidden in mystery, Wherein the universe comes to have one home; Therein unites and there from emanates the Whole; The omnipresent one pervades souls and matter, Like warp and woof in created beings.’

The fundamental concept is of ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’ (all beings on the earth are a part of family). Hence, we should take care of the well-being of all beings just as we do for our family members.



Green Attitude: The portal to sustainable growth

Dr. Sunil Budhiraja, Asst. Professor, SCMS Nagpur

In the voyage to achieve sustainable developmental goals, India has taken several measures to educate the current generation about their responsibilities and accountabilities towards the environment. The objective of this investment is to nurture environmental values and build an attitude to protect the environment from problems such as pollution, global warming, loss of biodiversity, ozone depletion and tropical deforestation. Reinforcing environmental values and making them sensitive about the future generation has helped the nation to gain substantial advantage.

Organizations are simultaneously realizing that sustainable development is the only gateway to succeed and as a result several Indian organizations have already joined the global mission to reduce the carbon footprints. Several green management concepts have been conceived by researchers and are being discussed in boardrooms. For example, under the label of 'Green Human Resource Management' organizations are exhorting to paperless organization, virtual communication and even green buildings.

It must be noted that there exist a large number of people who possess an attitude that their work has no connection with green management or sustainable development. Their desire to power has shifted their needs into greed. Organizations are no longer resisting to change, but the real attitude (a mix of cognition, affection and action) in each one of us is still missing. It is therefore a mandate for each one of us to take a pledge on doing what we are capable of in the direction of preserving the environment.

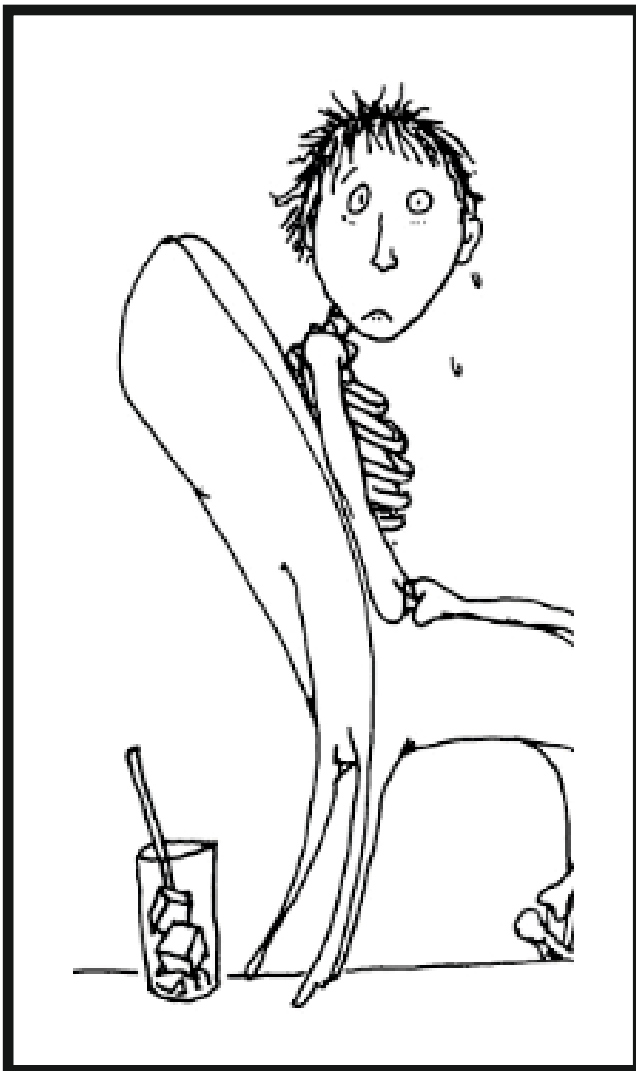
Please count the number of times we are conscious about most easily available resources including water, food, soil, trees and energy.



Ms. Mahak Rathee, MBA II Year

A. With the sticky, humid days of summer still fresh in our minds, this delightfully demented poem rings loud and true. A common argument in the winter vs. summer debate is that you can always put more layers on, but there is only so much you can take off; Shel Silverstein begs to differ.

It's hot



It's hot!

I can't get cool,
I've drunk a quart of lemonade.
I think I'll take my shoes off
and sit around in the shade.

It's hot!

My back is sticky,
The sweat rolls down my chin.
I think I'll take my clothes off
and sit around in my skin.

It's hot!

I've tried with 'lectric fans,
And pools and ice cream cones.
I think I'll take my skin off
and sit around in my bones.

It's still hot!

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Mr. Sateesh, MBA II Year

Today, the biodiversity around has never been more fragile and volatile. The human population explosion on the planet has pushed many animals to the brink of extinction. Now we have also started disrupting the marine ecosystem.

When we ask people around the world about India, the Majority of the people will tell about 1.3 billion people that stay in the subcontinent.

Which is not a problem specific to India but also to the entire world as population is growing at a rapid pace, we are now 7.7 billion people living on the planet and reports say that we will be 10 billion by 2050, many experts believe it is the maximum our planet can withstand, if it goes beyond that, resources (like food, drinking water) will get scarce.

With the growing population, the waste that we are producing is also increasing. It is now the biggest concern that every country and city around the world is currently facing.

From the waste that we produce, the most problematic and seriously hazardous to dispose of are:

- Nuclear waste
- Plastic waste
- E-waste

Before checking how we dispose of the above-mentioned wastes, let's look at some concerns

- Have we ever wondered where the waste that we dispose of to the local municipalities goes?
- Where does the nuclear waste, which comes from nuclear power plants around the world, go?
- The plastic discovery was a revolution because of its durability, now the same durability has become a serious problem and have you ever wondered where does it reach?

Nuclear waste:

- The energy required to produce 1 Kilowatt-hour of energy from nuclear power plant=12 grams of carbon dioxide, traditional plants (like coal plants) =820 grams of carbon dioxide, after checking these stats, if you think nuclear plants are safe and eco-friendly than you are mistaken.
- Nuclear plants also have a dark side, the radioactive waste that it produces has a long life. Plutonium 235 has 24,000 years of lifetime.
- There are 450 Nuclear power plants in the world and they produce about 11% of the electricity. In the USA alone, there are 104 reactors and an estimated waste of 75,000 tons has nowhere to dispose of. Eventually, they are stored in some safe place across the globe and some of them are dumped in OCEANS.
- There are around 50 dumping sites for low-level radioactive waste in the North Pacific and Atlantic.
- The major backs after dumping them in oceans, which many experts believe, is the radioactive material enters into the food chain of marine life, it will not only contaminate the marine life but also enters the food chain of humans which has adverse health effects.



E-Waste:

- In a new E -waste report released by the United Nations University, global electronic waste has reached record -high levels. 41.8 million tons of e -waste was generated in 2014, fuelling concerns about the growing risks to public health, resource conservation, and the environment.
- Cities like **Guiyu of China** , **Agbobloshie of Ghana** , which are in developing nations, are now turned into an E -Waste dump yards.
- Among the people working there for scraps, most of them are children as young as 5 years, women, and men of all ages. This waste is burned for a little amount of copper that it has, which on burning produces toxic fumes like lead, mercury, arsenic which are not only dangerous to the people working there but also the landscape around them, as these gases contaminate groundwater, soil, air.
- Organizations across the world are now recycling there E-Waste, proper mechanized systems are implemented for recycling the E -Waste across the world.



Plastic waste :

- Plastic waste that we produce is already the biggest concern for the environment, a recent study found that by 2015, humans have produced around 6.3 billion metric tons of plastic waste of which 9% has been recycled, 12% was incinerated and remaining 79% of which is discarded in landfills and natural environment.
- The part which is not recycled and ends up in the ocean is destroying marine biodiversity, animals after consuming these plastic can't digest their food and eventually will die. There are a lot of micro plastic particles in oceans that are consumed by the fish, which eventually reach the food chain of the human beings, which can cause serious health problems for humans.
- Developing nations are largest polluters of the plastic waste and the Asian countries are the largest contributors to the plastic waste in the ocean.



My thoughts:

The thought of writing this article came to me, when I knew that, there was a big dump yard where our college is standing today. I started to think where this dumping yard must have gone.

I have some ideas that can be implemented by the government, to control the waste to some extent

1) The governments should give incentives for setting up of recycling units across the country. A system should developed which can collect the waste generated from all general sources (Households, offices and corporate), which can be sent to recycling plants according to their category.

2) Plastic is a durable product that lasts for a long time, there is no point in using plastic for disposable products that last minutes or seconds and then dispose of them, it's waste of resources, the soft beverage companies shouldn't make small plastic bottles, should be asked to look for an alternative.

Asian countries are known for their sachet economy, which is a great marketing strategy but it produces a lot of plastic waste. Governments and companies should take initiatives and come up with alternatives to plastic.



3) In India, today we only have 22 nuclear reactors, which are operational in seven sites. Before piling up nuclear waste like other countries, we should come up with a proper n-waste disposable procedure. Our nuclear plants can't be a house without a toilet.

4) At the end, initiatives should also be taken by every one of us, government alone can't do it. We should reduce usage of plastic, should stop being careless and start protecting the eco-system around us, one of the best example of the human carelessness is the forest fires around the world, which in most of the cases happen due to a small mistakes done by humans.

**Go Green To
Breathe Clean**





Let's take a hulk step

Mr. Laksh Vaswani, MBA II Year

In today's time, the definition of the term 'Go Green' has transformed into meaning much more than just simply recycling. It means to live life in such a way that not only does it help in maintaining the ecological balance of the planet, its natural system and its resources but it also contributes towards preserving it.

However, are we really chipping in for the cause in any of the above-mentioned ways? Sadly, we are not. Instead of trying to preserve the planet, we are only causing more destruction to it by adding to the existing pollution, increased activities of deforestation and using excess of our already scarce resources. The oxygen we breathe, the water we drink and the food we eat are all gifts given to us by our Mother Nature. But to take advantage of her by making aggressive use of these resources is not right.

What do you think will happen when everyone starts to exponentially spend or waste the resources away or keeps up with the same activities that are causing more and more pollution, all for the sake of their individual benefit or greed? It will only lead to harming the environment furthermore, consequences of which will have to be faced ultimately by us only.

Therefore, we must start taking steps in order to reduce such activities. And in order to do so, we must realize that the environment we are living in is just as much of our home as is our house we live inside of. We need to keep it clean the way we keep our houses clean instead of throwing all the waste out onto it. This adds to the pollution that affects everyone at large; it causes harm to humans leading them to develop various kinds of diseases and other health issues, it is destroying the aquatic life, it is killing the animals and forests.

One of the major reasons for pollution is Plastic. It is being dumped on land fields and water bodies in an increasing amount every day. The use of plastics has also increased drastically in year 1950 the world produced only 2 million tons per year. Since then, the annual production has increased nearly 200-fold, reaching 381 million tons in 2015. It is because they are cheaper to manufacture and have a longer life compared to other alternatives.

'WE MADE PLASTIC. WE DEPEND ON IT. NOW WE'RE DROWNING IN IT.'

Hence, to save our planet we need to reduce our dependency on plastic and come up with more sustainable alternatives.



Today, young people aged 10 to 24 make up one quarter of the world's population. The aspirations and achievements of these 1.8 billion people will obviously shape the future. Moreover, this young educated population can only take the world ahead with more sustainable solutions. In addition, can start using alternative ways.



Even students can take a hulk step because they are the future.

You know what it is to be green but, when you are in school/college with a busy schedule, sometimes it seems like a lot of time and effort that you do not have to devote to becoming Eco friendly. However, there are small changes you can implement into your daily life that take little to no time or effort and can actually save you a lot of money in the process. Unbelievably, you can be kind to the planet and stuff your wallet without much effort at all. Adopting a greener approach to life does not have to be difficult.

Bottled Water

Reuse old water bottles or purchase water bottles that you can refill instead of tossing out a new bottle every time you need to quench your thirst

Adopt Reusable Bag Practices

Take reusable bags to the store with you to grocery shop instead of opting for paper or plastic. It's wasteful and unnecessary and several bags with every grocery trip can add up to a whole lot of garbage over a lifetime.

Recycle

By now, this should be a no brainer. When you're able, recycle. Whether it's paper products, plastics or upcycling old items, it's important to think about which trash can be saved from a landfill.

Power Down

When you are not using appliances or you are not in a room, turn off lights and other electronics. An easy way to implement this is by connecting your electronics to a surge protector and flipping the switch when you leave the room. Bonus: your electric bill will thank you!





Walk or (use) Bike More

In addition to helping you live a healthier lifestyle, trying to cut down on driving can help the environment and save you a lot of gas money as well.

Use Energy Efficient Light Bulbs

Try to switch your bulbs to energy efficient compact fluorescent (CFLs) or LED bulbs. Though they may be a little more expensive, it's worth it because they can last up to five times longer than regular light bulbs and are very bright so you won't need to turn on as many lights.

Don't Purchase Aerosol Sprays

With millions of beauty products out there, it's easy to find products in pump sprays as an alternative. Try to look for items with environmentally responsible brand seals

Think About Your Water Usage

Remember that old adage you'd repeat at the grade school drinking fountain, "save some for the fish?" You can do this in your daily life by turning off water while brushing your teeth, washing your face or shaving. In addition, cutting down your shower time can save more water and make a bigger impact than you'd think. It's estimated that, using an average number of 10 liters per minute from the typical shower head, reducing your shower length by 4 minutes per day would save (assuming you shower every day) 1460G per year. Now that's a lot of water saved for such a small sacrifice!

Support Better Brands

Brands which are eco-friendly. Adidas for instance united with Parley for Oceans to produce 7000 limited edition sneakers made completely from plastic trash retrieved from ocean and it was sold completely. And there are coming with more such initiatives.





So at last, just learn and implement the actual green

Generate less waste

Recycle everything that cannot be reused

Educate the community on eco-friendly options

Evaluate the environmental impact of actions

Nourish discussions and activities that integrate environmental education into existing curriculum



Nature & Development

Ms. Poonam Bodhe, MBA II Year

Nature and Development can go hand in hand both are equally important. One gives life and other makes life easier. Let's make our ever growing concrete jungle little more greener.

One of the recent initiative is taken by The Nagpur Metro. The Nagpur Metro Rail Project is known to be greenest upcoming project to the city. As they are planning to allow its infrastructure to be utilised by a renewable energy services company to generate about 14MW of solar power. Again as it is a overhead project completely it saved thousands of trees in the city. Many trees need to be demolished if this project would be on the ground level.

This is very important decision which has been made because Nagpur being the center of the country which falls on equator faces year to year rise in temperature. This year, Nagpur had reached to the temperature rise of 47.8 degrees celsius. So, the survival of the existing trees and plantation of new once is very necessary to maintain the balance of the temperature unless and until we do so that day is not so far when nagpur will reach 50 degrees celsius. The average approximate temperature is rising by 2 degrees celsius year by year.


Metro to develop vertical gardens on 200 pillars

MahaMetro has decided to develop vertical gardens on 200 pillars with private help. If a private company develops and maintains vertical garden on one pillar it will given advertisement rights on five pillars. Two companies have shown interest in the project and metro officials will hold talks with more firms.

At present vertical gardens exist on four metro pillars. Two were developed last year near the airport while the other two have been created at rachna T-point on hingna road. these have been developed using metro's own money.

According to a source in mahametro there are about 1,250 pillars and going by the one is to five formula vertical gardens will come up on more than 200 pillars. "The cost of developing one garden is around five lakh rupees will have to spent on its maintainance for three to four years. The gardens need drip irrigation and water has to be pumped up. it will incur water and electricity charges". "The two vertical gardens near airport were developed last year and they survived during this summer. hence we have decided to go ahead for more of them, Metro officials have gone for plants that can survive the scorching summer of Nagpur such as euphorbia, phalphysia, yucca, sasivera, nerium, thuja, chuphia,etc

The vertical gardens will be spread over 600 square feet and will be 30 feet high. Some 1,300 plants would be hung from a pillar. They will release 1,300 liters of oxygen every day. the frames use geofabrics that retain moisture. this saves water and also does not cause any damage to the pillar. It takes eight to ten days to create a vertical garden on a pillar.



Apart from this, MahaMetro has taken several more green initiatives. It has taken permission to fell 312 trees. As per NMC's compensation formula, it was supposed to plant 1,565 trees. However, it has planted 5,000 trees near Ambazari lake and their survival rate has been excellent. About 65% of the project's energy needs will be met through solar power. It will also use geothermal system for air-conditioning in its office that is being constructed near Deekshabhoomi. Again they are planning to provide first and last mile connectivity, feeder services such as shuttle buses, battery operated vehicles, pedestrian facilities and bicycle sharing schemes were included in the project. There would be 19 feeder routes covering all stations and a total distance of around 160 km. Feeder services would enhance the accessibility of the Metro for all classes of commuters, to and from homes and offices. It is also being touted as the greenest metro rail in India.

Recycled Glass & Solar Framing: MahaMetro is going Green

Airport South in Nagpur is reportedly the first metro station in India to implement DRDO's biodigester technology. Some of the proposed energy-saving and sustainable features include:

- Solar Farming
- Bio-Digesters for sewage treatment
- Reforestation
- Electric/solar-powered Feeder Vehicles
- Double glazed building envelope with sun-shading elements
- Rain-water Harvesting
- LED Lights
- Efficient Central Air-conditioning
- Pre-cast construction methodologies to save time and cost

Steps have been taken to implement this from the development stage itself. Some of these steps are as follows:

Bio-digester Technology

Airport South will reportedly be the first Metro station in the country to implement this technology which was conceived by the DRDO to degrade and convert human waste into usable water and gasses in an eco-friendly manner.



Rainwater-harvesting

The stations will come equipped with rainwater harvesting system to avoid wastage of rainwater and to recharge groundwater.

Soil conservation

The soil removed during construction is being used for planting native trees, which require less water, on the premises of the metro stations.

Awards

1- On 27 November 2015, Nagpur Metro Rail won 2nd prize for Best Exhibitor at "8th Urban Mobility India conference and expo 2015".

2- Maha Metro got the first prize for the best urban mobility project at the UMI international expo. and conf. held at Hyderabad from 4 November to 6 November 2017.

As the Photograph projects that human beings can walk fast if they hold hands with technology but if they want to go far and in more prosperous way, then it must put their one hand with nature and other one with technology and try to walk between them by holding their hands. By this human beings can go far and sustain the balance of the environment. Hopefully many more such green projects will come in the future. THINK GREEN, GO GREEN #GOGREEN





Such Roadways are blessing....
Rather only remembering there importance in the scorching heat of summer
and blaming the authorities.
Let's plant some of them during monsoon season.
Nourish them and help them to grow.
Nature is so mighty that it will always give you back in some or the other way.
Let's realize little early...
Plant a tree Save the Environment #Gogreen.





Go Green

Ms. Nimisha Agrawal, MBA II Year

Lead the scene and keep it green, keep green and keep our planet clean, Take a Stand for the love of green Don't be mean. Just go green.

Going green is not just a slogan, for some people the concept of going

Green is a lifestyle. The path is the option to go green and has several reasons and benefits that may not be outwardly apparent. According to US Census Bureau the world population is growing at a mindboggling rate. The world reached 1 Billion people in 1800, 2 Billion By 1922 and over 6 Billion by 2020. It is eclinated that the population will swell to over 9 Billion 2050. This means that if the world's Natural resources were evenly distributed, people in 2050 will only have 25% of the resources per capital that people in 1950 had.

Therefore people need to start making changes to their lifestyle by making environmentally friendly choices to help save our planet . "Going Green" is seen and Heard everywhere, but so many people don't understand why go green. There are only so many natural resources and with the population to reach 9 Billion by 2050 there's going to be a lot less to go around. Burning of fossil fuels and other emissions causes increase in carbon dioxide that leads to global warming.

The prime reason to go green is for the global benefits on a whole. Overall many green lifestyles feel that there efforts many start off on a small Scale, but spread to others. Someone who lives green lifestyles may believe they will be able to share their lifestyle with others through their networking or some sort of conversation outreach. Examples of global events urban gardening, development, eco friendly, real estate, and organic food options.

The truth is more and more people are turning to the go green lifestyle for various reasons. The reason may start as an allergy to chemical that can be replaced with natural alternatives others may start with the concept of providing organic foods, geothermal living or a goal of a completely off grid lifestyle. "Think Green, take a ride on green side, welcome to green team, get into the green scene.



O Mother Nature

Mr. Swapnil Porwal, MBA II Year

O Mother Nature, O Mother Nature
You're the home in this world to every living creature.

You give us the food, shelter and fulfil all our worldly needs
But we become so selfish that we think only about our needs

We find happiness in materialistic things
We forget that without you we cannot get these things

You give us the hope to live
But to protect you we're not even active

You shelter so many creatures on your womb
But we're preparing to destroy it with a nuclear boom

The damage we've done to you
Is not even repairable by you

The identity we created in the form of religion is a mistake
The teachings of Use of throw culture is now a waste

What human beings have done is a crime
Despite worshipping we aren't that divine

We can't control ourselves and try to control you
We build dams and control rivers running through you

Now, You can give us punishment from eroding your nourishment
Your vengeance will be considered as guidance and judgment.



By Ms. Tanya Mishra



By Mr. Vishal Mondal



Editorial Team

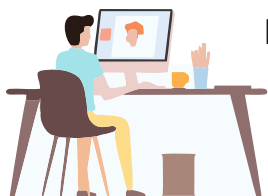


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