



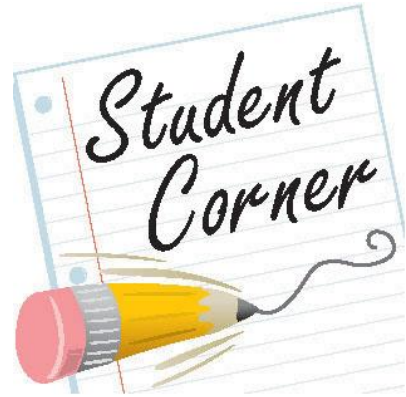
**A.V.C. College of Engineering**  
**ஏ.வி.சி. பொறியியல் கல்லூரி**



# NEWS LETTER

JANUARY – JUNE 2025

**DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**



***DEPARTMENT***  
***NEWS***



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## DEPARTMENT NEWS



## STUDENT CORNER

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# WORLD NEWS

## The 2025 Tibet Earthquake

On January 7, 2025, a powerful earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale struck Tingri County in the Shigatse prefecture of the Tibet Autonomous Region, China. The quake, occurring at 9:05 AM local time, was the most significant seismic event in China since the Maduo earthquake in May 2021 and the deadliest since the Jishishan earthquake in December 2023. The tremors were felt across southwestern China, Nepal, and northern India, highlighting the vast impact of the disaster.

### ON CAM: AFTER EFFECTS OF TIBET EARTHQUAKE



Casualty reports varied, with the Chinese government confirming 126 fatalities and 351 injuries, while Tibetan sources estimated the death toll to be between 134 and 400, citing restrictions on information dissemination as a factor for discrepancies. The earthquake caused widespread destruction, including collapsed homes and infrastructure damage, particularly in remote and mountainous regions, complicating rescue and relief efforts.

The geological cause was identified as normal faulting within the continental crust, a common occurrence in the seismically active Himalayan region. The event triggered over 3,600 aftershocks, further endangering already

vulnerable structures and hampering rescue operations.

International aid and rescue teams mobilized quickly, with neighboring countries offering assistance. The disaster prompted discussions on improving earthquake preparedness, early warning systems, and infrastructure resilience in seismically active zones. The 2025 Tibet earthquake underscored the urgent need for coordinated disaster response strategies and highlighted the importance of transparent information sharing during crises.

- Jasra Shafeen.B , Jumana Farhath F R

## ISRO SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHES NVS-02 SATELLITE; CREATES HISTORY WITH THE 100TH LAUNCH FROM SRIHARIKOTA

**THE GSLV-F15 WITH THE NVS-02 SATELLITE LIFTED OFF FROM THE SPACEPORT'S SECOND LAUNCH PAD AT 6.23 A.M.**

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the early hours of Wednesday (January 29, 2025) will oversee the historic 100th launch from the [Satish Dhawan Space Centre \(SDSC\) in Sriharikota](#) with the [GSLV-F15 mission](#).

### HISTORIC LAUNCH



The first launch, on August 10, 1979, was the experimental flight of Satellite Launch Vehicle-3 (SLV-3 E10) carrying the Rohini Technology Payload, which was only partially successful according to the space agency. The late former President of India A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, who was then with ISRO, was the Director of this mission. Dr. Kalam and ISRO officials recovered from the setback and tasted success with the SLV-3E2 a year later, on July 18, 1980, as the Rohini satellite, RS-1, was placed in orbit.

After this, ISRO launched two more SLV missions; four Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) missions; 62 missions from its workhorse, the [Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle](#) (PSLV); 16 Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) missions; seven Launch Vehicle Mark 3 (LMV3) missions; three Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) missions; one Reusable Launch Vehicle (RLV) mission;

one Test Vehicle Abort Mission; and one Pad Abort Test (PAT) as part of the Gaganyaan programme.

The location of the spaceport in the east coast of India was decided upon by the founding members of the Indian space programme due to its unique features. “Features like a good launch azimuth corridor for various missions, nearness to the equator (benefiting eastward launches) and large uninhabited area for a safety zone have made Sriharikota the ideal location for the spaceport,” SDSC has stated on selecting this location.

**Landmark missions** : Among its landmark missions were India’s lunar missions, including the PSLV-C11/[Chandrayaan-1](#) in 2008, the GSLV-Mk III - M1/ [Chandrayaan-2](#) in 2019, and the LVM3 M4/ [Chandrayaan-3 in 2023](#), which made India the first country to touchdown on the polar region of the moon.

The PSLV-C25/Mars Orbiter Mission in 2013 was another important launch as it was India’s first interplanetary mission, and the PSLV-C57/ [Aditya-L1](#) in 2023 was India’s first mission to study the Sun.

Another watershed moment was the launch of the PSLV-C37/ Cartosat-2 series in 2017. During this mission, ISRO launched a record 104 satellites in a single flight — this was a record till 2021, when it was broken by the SpaceX Falcon 9 that launched 143 satellites.

-Kaviya S, Nandhini A

## Indian Government Proposes Tax Revenue Cuts for States

February 28, 2025 :

The Government of India is considering a reduction in federal tax revenues allocated to states. This proposal is set to be presented to the [Finance Commission of India](#), which plays important role in tax sharing and fiscal relations between the federal and state governments. The recommendations from the commission are expected by October 31, 2025, and will be binding.



### Current Tax Revenue Distribution

Currently, states receive 41% of tax revenues, increase from 20% in 1980. This share has risen due to the growing fiscal needs of state governments. States primarily spend on social infrastructure, such as health and education, while the federal government focuses on physical infrastructure.

### Proposed Changes and Financial Implications

The federal government aims to reduce the states’ share to at least 40%. This 1% reduction could generate approximately Rs 35,000 crore (\$4.03 billion) for the federal government, based on anticipated tax collections. The cabinet is expected to

approve this proposal by March 2025 before it is forwarded to the Finance Commission.

### Fiscal Deficits and Spending Priorities

India’s fiscal deficit is projected at 4.8% of GDP for 2024-25, while states have a deficit of 3.2%. States account for over 60% of total government spending, often prioritising social sectors. The federal government’s spending has increased, particularly post-Covid-19, leading to calls for a reassessment of tax revenue distribution.

### Impact of Goods and Services Tax

The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July 2017 has limited states’ ability to raise revenue independently. This has intensified the need for states to rely on federal allocations, making any proposed cuts more impactful.

### Conditional Grants and Political Implications

The federal government is likely to suggest linking federal grants to states with specific conditions. This could discourage states from offering cash handouts or debt waivers for political gain. The decline in revenue-deficit grants from Rs 1.18 trillion in 2021/22 to an estimated Rs 13,70 crore in 2025/26 reflects this shift.

The proposed changes could lead to shifts in state spending priorities. States may need to adjust their budgets to cope with reduced federal support. The overall fiscal landscape in India may evolve, impacting both governance and public welfare initiatives.

Preethi .V, Keerthini R

## APPLE'S SHIFT IN MANUFACTURING

In April 2025, Apple's iPhone exports from India to the US surged by 76%, totaling approximately 3 million units. This strategic move aims to reduce reliance on Chinese manufacturing amid tariff concerns, highlighting India's emerging role in global tech manufacturing.

In 2025, Apple significantly accelerated its shift in iPhone manufacturing from China to India, marking a pivotal change in its global supply chain strategy. This move was driven by escalating geopolitical tensions, particularly the U.S.-China trade disputes, and the imposition of tariffs on Chinese-made products.

In April 2025, India surpassed China as the top exporter of iPhones to the United States for the first time. India shipped approximately 3.3 million iPhones to the U.S., a 76% increase compared to the previous year, while exports from China dropped to 900,000 units. This shift underscores Apple's strategic move to diversify its manufacturing base and reduce reliance on China.

To support this transition, Apple's key manufacturing partner, Foxconn, announced a \$1.5 billion investment to expand its production facilities in India. Additionally, Tata Group commenced iPhone production at its new plant, further bolstering India's manufacturing capabilities.

Despite these developments, challenges remain. Manufacturing costs in India are reported to be 5-8% higher than in China, and the current production capacity may not yet meet the full demand of the U.S. market. Nevertheless, analysts predict that by fall 2025, Apple could manufacture up to 65% of its iPhones in India, highlighting the country's growing importance in Apple's supply chain.

This strategic pivot not only reflects Apple's response to global trade dynamics but also signifies India's rising prominence as a manufacturing hub in the global technology sector.



- Sivasree.S. Sharmila S

## Attacks like Pahalgam keep happening': Devotees gather at Kheer Bhawani temple in Kashmir

In the shadow of the April 22 Pahalgam terror attack that left 26 people dead, including tourists, Kashmir is witnessing a determined show of faith. Devotees—many of them displaced Kashmiri Pandits—are arriving at the Mata Kheer Bhawani temple in Tulmulla, Ganderbal district, ahead of the annual Mela scheduled for June 3. The Pahalgam attack had sparked fear and outrage, with victims being targeted based on religion. The attack, among the deadliest since Pulwama in 2019, led to India launching Operation Sindoor on May 7, which targeted terror infrastructure in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK). Despite these tensions, pilgrims continue to gather at the revered shrine. "Mata Kheer Bhawani is our Kul Devi. We don't fear anything. This is our land. Attacks like these keep happening, but the arrangements here are excellent. I urge everyone to come and seek blessings," Rajesh Jyotsi, a devotee, told news agency ANI. Another pilgrim, Rakesh Kaul, said, "Our connection with Mata Kheer Bhawani is age-old. The situation remains tough, but our faith is tougher." [Jammu and Kashmir](#) chief minister Omar Abdullah, who offered his prayers at the temple earlier this week, acknowledged the challenge of conducting the upcoming religious festivals, but expressed confidence that all the necessary arrangements would be made for the smooth pilgrimage.

Abdullah had held a meeting with administrative officials in Gulmarg to assess the preparedness. Sharing images of the meeting on social media, the chief minister wrote: "Held a meeting of administrative secretaries/HoDs at Gulmarg today, joined by my cabinet colleagues, advisor, and MLA Gulmarg. Reviewed readiness for Eid-ul-Azha, Mela Kheer Bhawani, Amarnath Yatra & Muharram." Authorities have also assured tight security and facilities for

pilgrims. Jammu SSP Joginder Singh said that security and other arrangements were in place to ensure a peaceful and smooth yatra. The Kheer Bhawani shrine holds deep emotional and religious value for Kashmiri Hindus, with devotees offering rice pudding ('kheer') to the goddess. For many, this pilgrimage is a powerful reclaiming of identity and faith, conducting the upcoming religious festivals, but expressed confidence that all the necessary arrangements would be made for the smooth pilgrimage.

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## 2025 PAHALGAM ATTACK

The 2025 Pahalgam attack was a terrorist attack on tourists by five armed terrorists near Pahalgam in Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir in which 26 civilians were killed on 22 April 2025. The militants mainly targeted Hindu tourists, though a Christian tourist and a local Muslim were also killed. The attackers, armed with M4 carbines and AK-47s, entered the tourist spot in Baisaran Valley surrounded by dense pine forests. This incident is considered the deadliest attack on civilians in India since the 2008 Mumbai attacks.

The Resistance Front (TRF), which is believed to be an offshoot of Pakistan-based, UN-designated, Islamist terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), initially claimed responsibility for the attack. TRF released a statement that the attack was in opposition to non-local settlement in the region resulting from the abolition of the special status of Kashmir. After few days, TRF denied its involvement in the attack. Previously, TRF has claimed responsibility for several attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir targeting religious minorities.



The militants singled out the men and asked for their religion before shooting the Hindu and Christian tourists. The attackers also asked some tourists to recite the Islamic kalima, a Muslim declaration of faith, to identify non-Muslims. Of the 26 people killed, were tourists, and one was a local Muslim pony ride operator who tried to wrestle a gun from the attackers. The tourists included several newlywed couples, and the men were shot point-blank in front of their wives.

The attack intensified tensions between India and Pakistan as India accused Pakistan of supporting cross-border terrorism and suspended the Indus Waters Treaty, expelled Pakistani diplomats and closed borders. Pakistan rejected these claims and retaliated by suspending the Simla Agreement, restricting trade, and closing airspace. A standoff between both countries led to a military conflict on 7 May 2025 when India launched airstrikes targeting alleged terror camps in Pakistan.

# Major Initiatives for India's Maritime Sector

Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) launched new initiatives recently to modernise maritime infrastructure, enhance global trade presence, and promote sustainability. They with the vision of a developed India by 2047.

## *One Nation-One Port Process (ONOP)*

- The ONOP initiative standardises operations across major ports in India.
- It aims to streamline documentation and processes.
- By reducing container operation documents by 33% and bulk cargo documents by 29%, ONOP addresses inefficiencies and operational delays.
- This initiative is crucial for enhancing India's competitiveness in global trade.

## *Sagar Ankalan Logistics Port Performance Index (LPPI)*

- The LPPI is designed to improve efficiency in India's maritime sector.
- It benchmarks port performance across key indicators such as cargo handling and turnaround time.
- The LPPI promotes transparency and encourages a culture of operational excellence, reinforcing India's position in international logistics.

## *Bharat Global Ports Consortium*

This consortium aims to strengthen global trade by enhancing India's maritime reach. By collaborating with various stakeholders, it focuses on improving port operations and financing. The initiative supports the 'Make in India' campaign by boosting exports and streamlining logistics.

## *MAITRI Application*

- The MAITRI app is set to transform trade processes by reducing bureaucratic hurdles.

- It establishes a 'Virtual Trade Corridor' between India and the UAE, aiming to optimise trade flows.
- This digital solution integrates AI and Blockchain technology for enhanced efficiency and security in trade.

## *India Maritime Week 2025*

Scheduled from 27th to 31st October 2025, this event will be one of the largest global maritime gatherings. It includes the Global Maritime India Summit and aims to showcase India's maritime heritage and future developments. Representation from over 100 countries is expected.

## *Financial Support for Shipbuilding*

The government has announced increased financial assistance for Indian shipyards. This includes the Maritime Development Fund, which aims to modernise port and shipping infrastructure. The revamped Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy will help Indian shipyards compete globally.

## *National Centre of Excellence in Green Port and Shipping*

The NCoEGPS website has been launched to promote sustainability in the maritime sector. It focuses on best practices for reducing carbon footprints and eco-friendly port management. This initiative puts stress on India's commitment to a sustainable blue economy.

## *Future Vision and Economic Impact*

These initiatives reflect India's ambition to become a global maritime powerhouse. By enhancing port efficiency and reducing costs, India aims to strengthen its economic resilience. The focus is on creating a future-ready trade network that supports job creation and sustainable growth.

-Ashwin R, Gowtham C

## RBI LAUNCHES KEY SURVEYS FOR MONETARY POLICY

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently initiated three surveys aimed at enhancing its monetary policy framework. These surveys focus on inflation expectations and consumer confidence among urban and rural households. The findings will play important role in guiding the RBI's decisions in upcoming Monetary Policy Committee meetings.

### *Inflation Expectations Survey of Households*

The Inflation Expectations Survey of Households (IESH) is designed to gather subjective assessments of price movements. Conducted across 19 cities, it captures insights based on individual consumption patterns. This survey enables the RBI to understand public sentiment regarding inflation, which is vital for shaping monetary policy.

## *Urban Consumer Confidence Survey*

The Urban Consumer Confidence Survey (UCCS) aims to assess household sentiments about the economy. It collects qualitative data on perceptions regarding the general economic situation, employment, price levels, and household income and spending. This survey also includes responses from 19 cities, providing a comprehensive look at urban consumer attitudes.

## *Rural Consumer Confidence Survey*

The Rural Consumer Confidence Survey (RCCS) focuses on households in rural and semi-urban areas across 31 states and Union Territories. It gathers current perceptions and expectations for the next year regarding the economic situation, employment, price levels, and personal income. This survey is crucial for understanding the economic outlook from a rural perspective.

## *Importance of Surveys for Monetary Policy*

These surveys are instrumental in informing the RBI's monetary policy decisions. The results provide valuable vital information about consumer behaviour and expectations, which are essential for predicting inflation trends and economic growth. The RBI conducts these surveys regularly to ensure its policies are aligned with the current economic climate.

## *Monetary Policy Committee Meetings*

The RBI typically holds six bi-monthly monetary policy reviews each financial year. The upcoming Monetary Policy Committee meeting is scheduled for June 4-6, 2025. The results from the recent surveys will be crucial for this meeting, enabling the committee to make informed decisions based on consumer sentiment and economic conditions.

- Ganeshan J, Md.Raseen.M

# **Canada PM Mark Carney**

Mark Carney's recent election as Prime Minister of Canada marks a shift in the political landscape. He assumes leadership amid ongoing tensions with the United States under President Donald Trump. Carney, an economist with a history of crisis management, aims to strengthen Canada's position on the global stage.

## *Background of Mark Carney*

Carney, 60, previously served as the Governor of the Bank of Canada and the Bank of England. His experience includes navigating the 2008 financial crisis and the Brexit referendum. Uniquely, he is the first Canadian Prime Minister without prior Cabinet experience. His educational background includes prestigious institutions like Harvard and Oxford.

## *Carney's Economic Approach*

Upon taking office, Carney's government initiated a 25% tariff on certain US imports in response to aggressive trade policies from Trump. Carney's strategy focuses on using tariff revenues to support Canadians affected by these economic decisions.

## *Canada-US Relations under Carney*

Under Carney, Canada aims to rebuild strained relations with India and improve its stance against US pressures. His administration seeks to establish a mutual understanding of values in trade and commerce. Carney's rhetoric has been firm against Trump's comments about Canada potentially becoming the 51st US state. He has

articulated a vision of Canadian sovereignty and unity.

## *Impact of Trump on Canadian Politics*

Trump's actions have influenced Canadian electoral dynamics. Carney's campaign effectively turned Trump's aggressive policies into a rallying point for voters. He positioned himself as a defender of Canadian interests against external threats. This led to a shift in voter priorities from economic issues to national sovereignty.

## *Political Landscape and Future Challenges*

Carney's Liberal Party won a minority government, falling short of a majority. This result places them in a challenging position to pass legislation. Despite this, Carney's leadership is expected to focus on economic growth and stability in the face of ongoing US challenges. His ability to navigate these relationships will be crucial for his administration.

## *India-Canada Relations*

- Relations under Trudeau were strained due to:
- Trudeau's comments on India's farmer protests (2020).
- Khalistan issue and the killing of Hardeep Singh Nijjar (2023).
- India rejected Trudeau's claims and accused him of vote bank politics.

- Canada under Carney aims to rebuild its relations with India, focusing on trade and strategic ties.

### **Indian Diaspora in Canada**

- Around 3 million Indians live in Canada, including students, workers, and residents.
- About 427,000 Indian students, mainly from Punjab, study in Canada.
- They contribute \$8–20 billion annually to the Canadian economy.
- Progress was halted after the Nijjar incident in 2023.
- Carney's leadership may help restart and complete CEPA talks.

### **Trade Figures Remain Stable**

- Despite diplomatic tensions, India-Canada trade remained stable:
- Total trade in 2023–24: \$8.4 billion (up from \$8.3 billion).
- India's imports from Canada: \$4.6 billion.
- Exports to Canada: \$3.8 billion.
- This shows economic ties are resilient, though diplomatic care is needed.

- The Liberal manifesto earlier proposed capping immigration, but Carney may support skilled immigrants.

### **India-Canada Trade Relations**

#### **Free Trade Agreement (CEPA)**

- Talks for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) started in 2008.

## **Military Spending Disparities Between India and Pakistan**

Recent events have brought into light the differences in military capabilities between India and Pakistan. Following the [Pahalgam terror attack](#), the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) released its 2024 report on global military expenditure. The findings reveal a stark contrast in defence spending, with India investing substantially more than Pakistan.

### ***India's Military Expenditure***

In 2024, India's military spending reached USD 86.1 billion, ranking fifth globally. This expenditure has surged by 42 per cent since 2015. India aims to reduce its dependence on foreign arms imports. The government has allocated 75 per cent of capital outlays for domestic military procurement. This policy has allowed India to produce armoured vehicles, helicopters, and submarines, although it still relies on imports for advanced systems like combat aircraft.

### ***Pakistan's Military Expenditure***

Pakistan's military spending in 2024 was USD 10.2 billion, placing it at the 29th position worldwide. This figure represents only 11.84 per cent of India's military expenditure. The low spending reflects Pakistan's limited resources in comparison to India. The disparity in military budgets raises concerns about regional security and stability.

### ***China's Military Dominance***

China's military expenditure in 2024 reached USD 314 billion, surpassing the combined spending of India, Japan, South Korea, and Australia. China remains the second-largest military spender after the United States, which allocated USD 997 billion. China's military spending has seen a 59 per cent increase over the decade from 2015 to 2024. This growth is part of China's long-term goal to modernise its military by 2035.

### ***Regional Implications***

The rising military capabilities of China have influenced the defence policies of its neighbours. Many countries in the region have increased their military spending in response to China's military build-up. This trend raises questions about the balance of power in Asia and the potential for conflicts.

## Technological Advancements

China has made advancements in military technology. In 2024, it revealed new stealth combat aircraft, uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs), and uncrewed underwater vehicles. Additionally, China has expanded its nuclear arsenal and enhanced its counterspace and cyberwarfare capabilities. The establishment of separate aerospace and cyberspace forces indicates a strategic shift in military focus.

- Kavinaya S, Mahalakshmi S

# Guidelines for Regulating Radio Equipment in E-Commerce

May 31, 2025 : The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) introduced new guidelines to regulate the sale of radio equipment, particularly walkie-talkies, on e-commerce platforms. This initiative aims to enhance consumer safety and ensure compliance with legal requirements regarding wireless communication devices. The guidelines emerged after concerns about unauthorized sales that could mislead consumers and disrupt critical communication networks.

## Background of the Guidelines

The CCPA, under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, collaborated with the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). The aim was to address the risks associated with the unregulated sale of walkie-talkies. These devices can interfere with essential communications, including those used by law enforcement and emergency services.

## Key Features of the Guidelines

The guidelines mandate that only compliant walkie-talkie devices can be sold online. They require e-commerce platforms to list products with clear specifications, including frequency ranges and necessary regulatory approvals. Sellers must ensure that devices do not operate on non-exempt frequencies and that all listings include proof of compliance.

## Responsibilities of E-Commerce Platforms

E-commerce entities are required to conduct due diligence before listing walkie-talkies. They must verify seller credentials and ensure that all products comply with licensing requirements. Listings lacking essential information must be removed promptly. The guidelines also prohibit misleading advertisements that could deceive consumers about the legal use of these devices.



## Consumer Awareness and Penalties

The guidelines aim to promote consumer awareness through proper disclosures. They outline penalties for violations in accordance with the [Consumer Protection Act, 2019](#). This includes enforcement mechanisms to hold platforms accountable for non-compliance. The CCPA has already issued notices against numerous listings that failed to meet these standards.

## Monitoring and Compliance

The CCPA is committed to ongoing monitoring of e-commerce platforms. This includes automated systems for detecting unauthorized listings and ensuring compliance with the new guidelines. The authority's proactive approach aims to safeguard consumers and maintain the integrity of communication networks.

- Jeevashree s . Rakshana R

# India's Economic Growth and National Income Analysis

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) recently released data on India's economy. This data includes estimates for the fourth quarter of the financial year 2024-25 and provisional estimates for the entire year.

## *Measuring National Income*

National income is quantified primarily through two metrics – Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Value Added (GVA).

GDP reflects total expenditures in the economy. This includes spending by individuals, governments, and businesses. In contrast, GVA assesses the contribution of each economic sector by calculating the value added at each production stage. Both GDP and GVA are interconnected. They provide complementary views of economic performance. The relationship can be expressed as follows – GDP equals GVA plus taxes minus subsidies.

## *Nominal and Real GDP*

MoSPI presents GDP and GVA in both nominal and real terms. Nominal GDP is measured at current prices, while real GDP adjusts for inflation. Each type offers unique analytical insights. Provisional estimates are subject to revisions over the years. Initial estimates are released as First Advance Estimates (FAEs) and later updated to Second Advance Estimates (SAEs) and Provisional Estimates (PEs).

## *Key Economic Data for FY25*

India's nominal GDP reached ₹330.7 trillion by March 2025, showing a growth of 9.8% from FY24. When converted to US dollars, this amounts to approximately \$3.87 trillion. This growth rate marks the third-slowest since 2014 and the sixth slowest since economic liberalisation in 1991. Real GDP, which reflects actual production, grew by 6.5% to ₹188 trillion. This represents decline from the previous year's growth of 9.2%. The gap between nominal and real GDP marks the impact of inflation on the economy.

## *Sectoral Analysis of GVA*

GVA is crucial for understanding sectoral performance. For FY25, real GVA grew by 6.4%, a decrease from 8.6% in FY24. None of the primary sectors—agriculture, industry, and services—have maintained a growth rate close to 6% since 2019-20. Manufacturing has been particularly sluggish, with a CAGR of 4.04%, which is lower than agriculture's 4.72%. This trend contributes to rising unemployment, especially among urban youth, leading many to return to rural areas for agricultural work.

## *Challenges and Government Initiatives*

Boosting manufacturing growth remains a priority for the Government of India. The Make in India initiative, launched in 2016, aims to strengthen this sector. With global competition intensifying, particularly among the US, Europe, and China, enhancing manufacturing capabilities is essential for India's economic future.

- Bavva S. Akila A

# DEPARTMENT NEWS

## 6-Days Online Faculty Development Programme (FDP)

**Title:** *Building Healthy and Sustainable Educational Environment: Legal and Policy Insights*

**Date:** 3rd February 2025 to 8th February 2025

### Introduction:

The Department of Management Studies, under the leadership of **Dr. R. Renukadevi (Coordinator)** and **Dr. J. Swaminathan (Co-Coordinator)**, successfully organized a 6-day Online Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on the theme "*Building Healthy and Sustainable Educational Environment: Legal and Policy Insights*" from **03/02/2025 to 08/02/2025**.

### Objectives of the FDP:

The primary aim of this FDP was to:

- Equip faculty members with a comprehensive understanding of the legal and policy frameworks that support sustainable educational environments.
- Discuss strategies for promoting mental, physical, and social well-being in educational institutions.
- Foster awareness about national and international education policies that contribute to sustainable academic ecosystems.
- Encourage interdisciplinary dialogue on sustainability and ethics in higher education.

### About the Programme

This six-day Online Faculty Development Programme aimed to provide educators with insights into the legal and policy frameworks essential for fostering a healthy, safe, and sustainable educational environment. The program covered critical areas such as mental and physical health, student safety, sustainability practices, and prevention of harassment in academic settings.

### Programme Highlights

#### Day 1:

- **Inaugural Session:** Legal foundations of sustainable education by Dr. Amirthalingam S.
- **Session on Student Health & Wellbeing** by Dr. S.A. Senthil Kumar.

#### Day 2:

- **Physical Health Promotion** by Dr. M. Vasuki.
- **Psychological Well-being in Institutions** by Dr. M. Beena Joice.

#### Day 3:

- **Legal Aspects of Mental Health** by Dr. S. Maruthavijayan.
- **Government Initiatives for Student Health & Drug Prevention** by Dr. Deepa Jayaraman.

#### Day 4:

- **Legal Safety Protocols** by Dr. R. Chandrasekar.
- **Global Environmental Health & Sustainability** by Dr. Ratneswary Rasiah.

#### Day 5:

- **Implementing Green Practices** by Dr. Jenny Wong Sook Khuan.
- **Sexual and Cyber Harassment Laws** by Dr. J.J. Savithri.

#### Day 6:

- **PoSH Implementation in Education** by Adv. A. Priyanka.
- **Grievance Redressal Mechanisms** by Dr. M.K. Sangeetha.
- **Role of Faculty in Sustainability** by Dr. D.H. Malini.

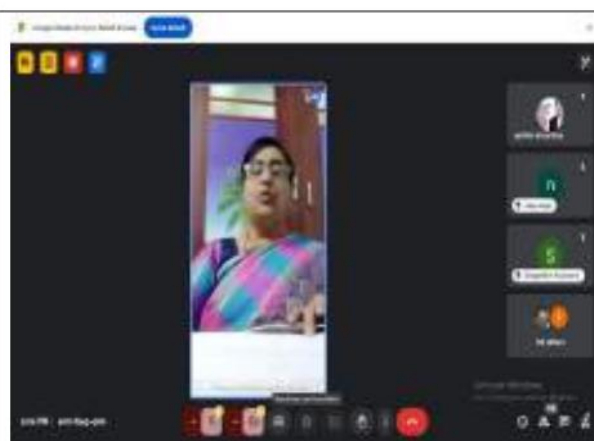
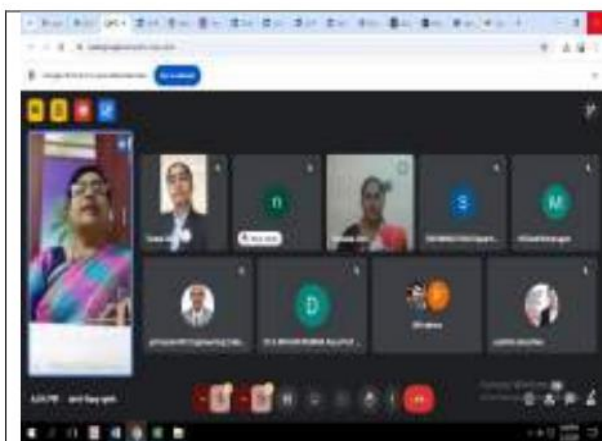
### Valedictory Highlights

The closing session included participant feedback, program summary by the coordinator, and addresses by dignitaries. It reinforced the significance of policy literacy and legal awareness in academic ecosystems.

### Outcome

- Over 120 participants successfully completed the FDP.
- Significant awareness was created about health, sustainability, and legal compliance.
- Participants gained actionable knowledge applicable in their own institutions.

#### GLIMPSE OF 6 DAYS ONLINE FDP

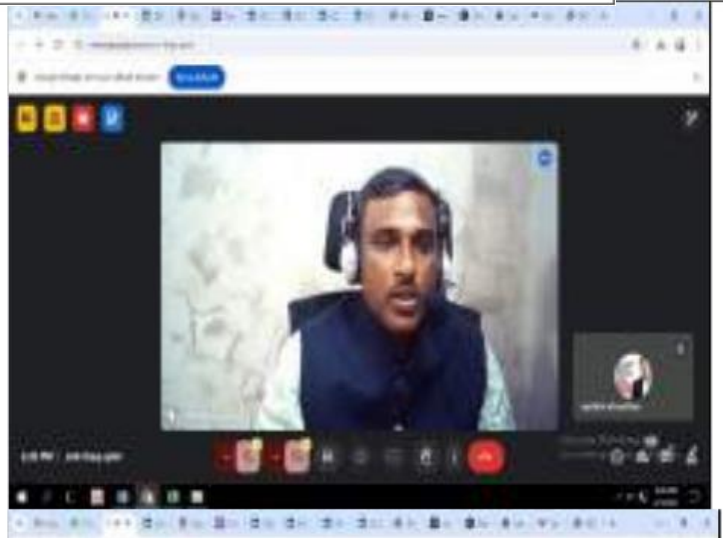


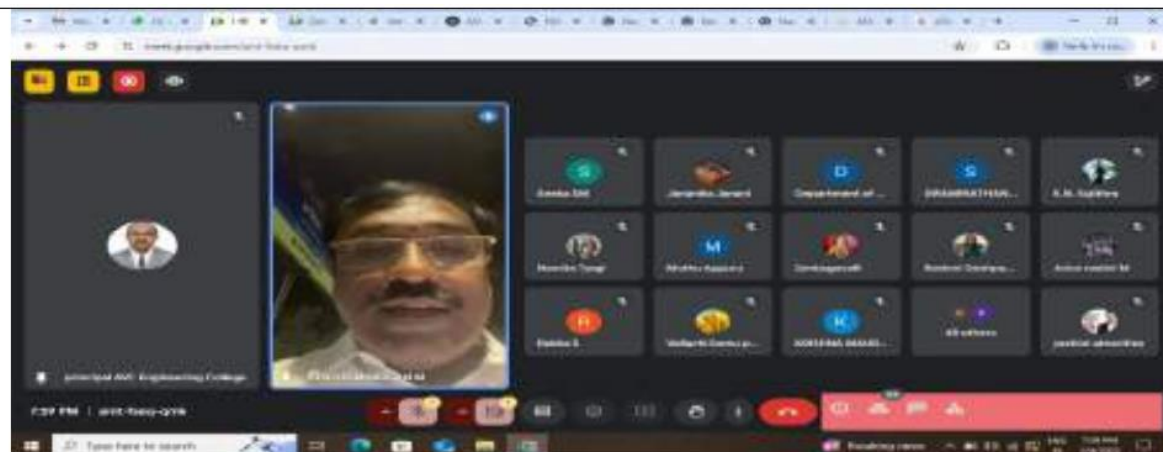
#### Welcome Address



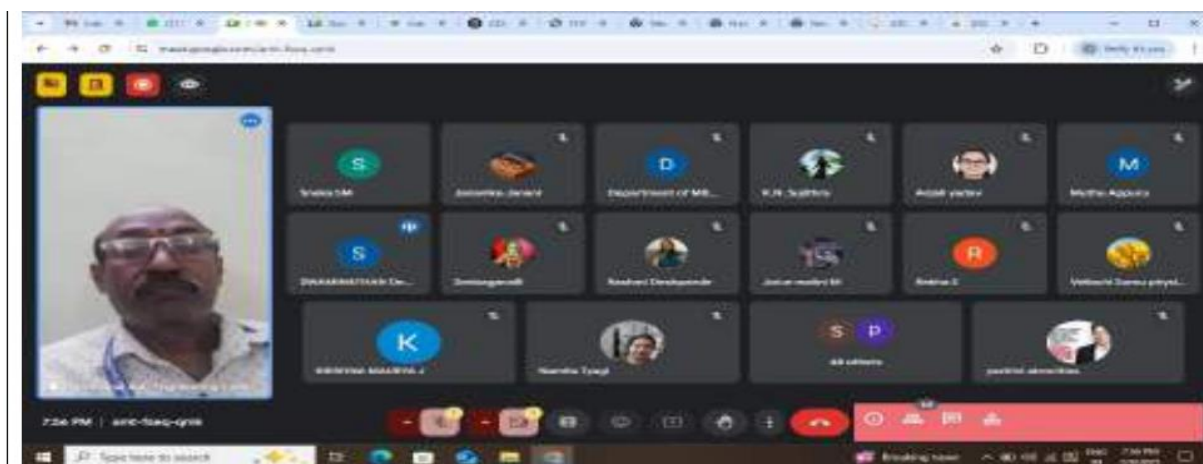


### Vote of Thanks





**Valedictory address by Dr. M. Senthilmurugan, Director**



**Felicitation Address by Dr. P. Balasubramanian, Principal**

## INDUSTRIAL VISIT

On 17<sup>th</sup> April 2025, the students of Management studies (2nd Semester) of A.V.C. College of Engineering had visited **POCLAIN HYDRAULICS PVT LTD.** at No: 135 / 6, Gnanasoundari Nagar, Thiruvandarkoil, **PONDICHERRY** - 605 102.



### Industrial visit – Organizer : Dr.K.Keerthi

An Industrial visit to **POCLAIN HYDRAULICS PVT LTD.** No: 135 / 6, Gnanasoundari Nagar, Thiruvandarkoil, **PONDICHERRY** - 605102 was organized by the Department of Management Studies on Friday, 18<sup>th</sup> April 2025. Fifty-three of our I MBA students and two faculty members visited “Poclain Hydraulics Pvt. Ltd.”

We reached the campus by 9: 45 am and had a break. We logged into the campus after the security check at 10:30 am. We were accompanied by Senior Engineer, factory supervisor Mr.Srinivasan. We were taken tour around the campus which was around 357 acres. Since it was a vast campus, we were able to cover only 50% of it.

Students interacted with the Industry manager to understand current market scenarios, latest most demanding technologies & criteria for selection etc. In this visit students were eagerly



listened to the words of industrial higher authorities.



Industry assigned their Authorities to explain the entire process to our students. The Authorities are Mr.Venkatesan HR Manager & Mr.Srinivasan.

The Industrial visit session was concluded with Question- Answer session. Many of the students asked different questions to the Technical Head on current demanding technologies, market scenarios etc. and he cleared all the doubt and myths which was in students mind about the technologies and Heavy Vehicles sector. All students were satisfied after the session. The visit came to an end at 4.30 p.m.

# STUDENTS CORNER



**DHANALAKSHMI N**  
**I - MBA**



**V. PREETHI**

**I - MBA**



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