



GURU GOBIND SINGH
INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY
NEW DELHI



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ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE



U²⁰niversity@G20

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"In the 75 years since independence, we have broken many barriers and proved time and time again that just like lotus, our national flower, Indians too can bloom even in the harshest of environments. This spirit of determination and perseverance is reflected in our G20 Presidency."

Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU
PadmaShri Prof. Mahesh Verma

G-20 @ Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University



Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, GGSIPU
PadmaShri Prof. Mahesh Verma

It is a great privilege to write this piece as our country prepares to host the leaders of the world's 20 major economies for the G20 Summit. This is a monumental event for our nation and serves as evidence of its expanding global impact. The G20 is a crucial forum facilitating international collaboration in regards to solving global economic and political issues. In the 75 years since independence, we have broken many barriers and proved time and time again that just like lotus, our national flower, Indians too can bloom even in the harshest of environments.

This spirit of determination and perseverance is reflected in our G20 Presidency. We must take this opportunity to showcase the true essence of Indianness to the world. Ranging from our ancient knowledge systems to modern scientific discoveries, spirituality, literature, fine arts, harmony, community building, and much more with humility and grace in the true spirit of Vasudhev Kutumbakam.

As the Vice Chancellor of this esteemed institution, I am honoured to play a role in supporting this historic occasion and highlighting our university's achievements globally.

The role of universities in shaping the future cannot be overstated. They are the engines of progress, fostering research, innovation and academic excellence. They contribute to the development of our society. Our university hosts a rich tradition of producing cutting-edge research and fostering interdisciplinary collaboration. By bridging the gap between academia and the wider world, we can help to solve the world's most pressing problems and make a positive impact on people's lives.

The G20 Summit is also a reminder of the important role that universities play in promoting economic and social development. By fostering innovation and entrepreneurship, we can support the creation of new businesses, new jobs, and new sources of growth. Our university has a long history of supporting entrepreneurship and innovation, and we are committed to building on this legacy and contributing to the sustainable development of our community.

The G20 Summit provides a unique opportunity for our university to engage with the global community and showcase its contributions to the world. Our students and faculty members have the opportunity to attend events, participate in discussions and contribute their perspectives to the proceedings. This is an excellent chance for our university to promote its research and initiatives, and to demonstrate its commitment to global cooperation and sustainable development.

In addition to showcasing our university's contributions to the world, the G20 Summit also provides an opportunity for us to learn from our international partners and collaborate on future initiatives. By fostering relationships with other institutions, we can enhance our capacity to address global issues and work together to create a better future for all. Our university is well positioned to play a leading role in this regard, and I encourage all faculty and staff members to take advantage of this opportunity.

As we welcome the G20 leaders to India, I would also like to emphasise the importance of sustainability in our efforts to create a better future. Universities have a responsibility to lead by example and promote sustainability in all aspects of their operations. This includes reducing our carbon footprint, supporting renewable energy, and promoting sustainable transportation options. By taking concrete actions to reduce our impact on the environment, we can demonstrate our commitment to a sustainable future and inspire others to do the same.

G20 Summit is an important moment for our university, our nation, and our city. It provides an opportunity for us to showcase our contributions to the world, learn from our international partners, and promote cooperation and collaboration on a global scale. I am confident that the G20 Summit will leave a lasting legacy for our university, our city and our country, and I am proud to be part of a community that is dedicated to creating a better future for all.

Editor's Desk



Director, International
Affairs
Prof. Vijita S. Aggarwal

January came with vivacious energy and exuberance. Our university was full of life, exploding with colour, enthusiasm and vigour stemming from the exchange between so many different cultures. It truly felt like a global village- Vasudhev Kutumbakam. Many events were hosted. To promote inclusion and accessibility we celebrated World Braille Day. We also events dwelling into sacred ecology, and others listing out pointers for sustainable life style.

We hosted renowned international guests from institutions such as Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Sydney Law School, University of Sydney, Shawney University USA, University of Missouri State University, Turku University, Finland. Kings College London, Vienna Bio Center, Austrian Academy, University of Arizona and many more.

In the month of January, we hosted more than 20 events. This magazine showcases the highlights of some of these events. We aim to reflect the nation's vision of India's presidency of the G20 being "inclusive, ambitious, decisive and action-oriented" in the events hosted by the university. We aim to groom all our students to become qualified ambassadors of the country who will represent the rapid and inclusive development progress India is making. Our goal is to make all the information regarding events easily available on all social media platforms of the institution allowing more students to benefit by taking part in them.

To ensure the implications of India's presidency have impact on every student, adopted an innovative outreach programme, where we are involve our students in a range of events relating to the G20 throughout the year.

This issue goes over the happenings in our university throughout January 2023. We hope you enjoy reading this edition just as much as we enjoyed putting it together.



Way Forward for Higher Education



Registrar , GGSIPU
Ms.Sunita Shiva

The New Year 2023 marks a new beginning, with new aspirations, new ideas and new goals. It is a time to reflect on the lessons learned, both good and bad, and emerge stronger and more resilient. Higher educational institutions play a critical role in this process, as they are responsible for educating and shaping the future leaders of the world. The changing needs, preferences, and challenges of students require institutions to be innovative and forward-thinking, in order to stay ahead of the curve.

In the spirit of Vasudhev Kutumbakam, which translates to the world is one family. India is showcasing its rich cultural heritage and diverse talents to the world through its presidency of the G20. From spirituality to scientific discoveries, and from literature to fine arts, India is leaving its mark on the global stage with humility and grace. The country's aim is to convey a message of just and equitable growth for all, as it navigates through these turbulent times in a sustainable, holistic, responsible, and inclusive manner. At GGS IP University, a series of events are being organized to bring the IP family together, working in the spirit of One world, One family, One future. The university is also working to complement international relations conducted at various levels by establishing friendship, understanding, and cooperation on issues of common concern and international significance. This represents a uniquely Indian approach to the G20 presidency, emphasizing living in harmony with the surrounding ecosystem. Moreover, we are proud to announce our commitment to conducting activities linked to G20 engagement groups within our institution. These groups, including Youth20, Business20, Science20, Startup20, Think20, and Women20, provide an opportunity for students and faculty to engage with the international community on issues of common concern and to bring their unique perspectives and ideas to the table.

The G20 engagement groups are a key component of the G20 process and provide a platform for young leaders, businesses, academics, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to contribute to the development of policies and initiatives that address global challenges. At IP University, we believe that engaging with these groups is not only an opportunity to participate in the G20 process, but also a chance to enrich our students' learning experience and to contribute to the development of the global community.

In order to implement the G20 engagement groups at IP University, we will be working closely with the relevant departments and organizations to ensure that our students and faculty have the resources and support they need to participate in the activities related to these groups. Our goal is to provide our students with the opportunity to develop their skills and to gain valuable experience through participation in these activities. We believe that this will help to prepare them for success in the global marketplace and will also contribute to the development of a more just and equitable world.

In conclusion, we are proud to announce our commitment to conducting activities linked to G20 engagement groups at IP University. We believe that participating in the activities linked to these groups will provide our students with a unique opportunity to engage with the experts, to develop their leadership and critical thinking skills, and to make a positive impact on the world. We look forward to working with our students, faculty, and the experts to create a more just and equitable future for all.

EVENTS



Events Organised by Directorate of International Affairs

Panel Discussion on “G-20 Presidency & Opportunities for Trade and Investment in India”

Directorate of International Affairs, GGSIP University, organised a Panel discussion on the theme “G-20 Presidency and opportunities for Trade & Investment in India”. The Panelist’s including Dr. TCA Raghavan(IFS), Dr. Vinod Agarwal (IAS), Dr. Vinod Kumar (IRS) and Sh. Manoj Kumar (IAS) discussions focused on promoting free and fair trade and encouraging investment in key sectors such as manufacturing and infrastructure. The event was presided by Padma Shree Professor Dr. Mahesh Verma Hon’ble VC, GGSIPU and moderated by Prof Vijita Singh Aggarwal.





**Dr Vinod Aggarwal, Ex-
IAS Officer**

Speech of Sh. Vinod Aggarwal

First and foremost I would like to pay my gratitude to Prof. Mahesh Verma, Honorable Vice Chancellor, Shri Manoj Kumar ji, Registrar, and Prof. Vijita Aggarwal ji, Director of International Affairs of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to extend my welcome to each and every one present here. It is a great honor for me to stand here today.

The topic of interest for today is G20- Presidency and Opportunities of trade & investment in India. G20 represents an eastward and southward shift in the global economy which was very well quoted by Mr. Raghvan, while initiating the panel discussion. G-20 was constituted in 1999, by 19 member countries and the European Union constituting it and commanding 75% of the global trade and 60% of the world population. Thus, leadership of the world economy is no more seems to be, in the hands of G 7 or G 8 countries, with entry of China, India, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Russia in the formulation of policies was fairly distributed among all the member countries. The aim of including all the countries was introduced with BRICS, which presented the ideas of the south. Now, BRICS is also part of G20 countries as all of them are member of G-20 and were not part of G-7.

Before coming to the issue of G20- Presidency and Opportunities of trade & investment in India first, I want to address is, the GDP of India and for the year 2021 was recorded as \$3.18 trillion US dollars, which made India the fifth-biggest economy. Even though we overpowered the GDP of United Kingdom, the per capita income of India remains to very low at \$2320, only. US has per capita income of \$72,000, China \$12,000, Germany \$51,000, and Japan \$40,000. This created a gap in the system. Even China with the less per capita income, surpassed India by four to five times. When purchasing parity is being talked about, China surpasses USA, to become the number-one nation. By Purchasing Parity (PPP) of China is US \$28 trillion while America remains around \$23 trillion and India is about \$10.8 trillion, making India in third position. This is being said in order to illustrate that we cannot compare nations just on the basis of their per capita income in US dollars. However, the amount an American can buy with one lakh dollars is only equivalent to roughly 23 lakh rupees in India, not worth 80 lakhs. Any one purchases goods or services which can be bought in 23 Lakhs of rupees in America that requires one lakh dollars. That is the distinction we need to comprehend. This idea is therefore being presented for just one reason—to remind us not to think of America as being too far away as seen by per capita earnings of these 2 countries, India is becoming more significant in global economies as a result of its larger economy. India has such a large market that attracts other countries. Therefore, this understanding of PPP is going to be crucial and impact on the G20 summit or G20 presidency of India that they have to understand that on PPP India is already 10. US \$ trillion \$ economy not a 3 Trillion economy.

The next agenda is G20 presidency issues. You see, no country is going to invest in India based on your G20 presidency, in general. It may have a minor impact that people will come to India, visit India, and see what our Universities are doing, What our industries and infrastructure are developing, and how the human capital that we talked a lot, is being trained about, but the major impact would only happen until our GDP which is only growing at 6 to 8% in the last 15 to 20 years rises above to much higher levels and then only it can raise the foreign direct investment. Even if My friend Raghwan mentioned that, the FDI will always comes to the country when there is a scope to move out as when required. Additionally, debt-related garbage might appear anywhere. Sri Lanka became trapped in debts. The primary source of income of Sri Lanka was tourism. Because of the COVID problem, all travel and tourism in nations that relied on it came to an end of foreign exchange including Sri Lanka. Given its size, India is better equipped to handle these kinds of circumstances. But even so, we still need considerably higher levels of foreign direct investment. Various Governments claim that when they were in power, they have made significant contributions, yet when we examine the figures until 2005, FDI never even approached 1% of our GDP. It was a maximum of 0.89% in 2005 from 1950. In 2006, it had leaped to around 2% and as of 2008, we had the highest level of FDI of 3.62% which later decreased significantly. Even the current administration frequently mentions that it has made steps in leaps and bounds but even in 2020, a maximum 2.4% of GDP increase in FDI with around \$63 billion coming to India in total. Many are trying to argue that even it might reach \$100 billion this year and 2.9%, it will still be lower than what occurred in 2008 when we had roughly 3.62%. Therefore, we must go past the rhetoric of the various governments that they Have done everything, advertising that even before a lot of FDI occurred, this country must, now have a foreign direct investment of at least 5% per year if they want to have much greater outcomes. According to Piyush Goel, minister of Commerce and Industry, our economy would be worth \$30 trillion in 2030. We cannot have a \$30 trillion economy in 2040, and if we continue to grow at our current rate of 6-8% of GDP, we will not reach these numbers in 20 to 25 years and FDI will not materialize just because we president of G-20 summit and holding all the important meetings here.

We must acknowledge that the WTO ultimately controls the global economy. Neither the G20 nor the G7. WTO is the principal body that resolves disputes between countries. There are some favors that one country can extend to another, but in the end, the policies must be evaluated in light of the WTO and its rules, which was established in 1995 to take the place of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.

The key to the issue, Ease of Doing Business, and how we were ranked in this matrix. We were at 100th place in 2017, among 190 nations who are listed. Even a country with communalist leadership like Turkey was ranked 60th, Vietnam was 68th, China was 78th, and the US was ranked 6th and 2nd among the nations is Singapore. In other words, only a country can assume that a lot of FDI is going to arrive where there is the ease of doing business and where a person can withdraw money as quickly as they bring it. However, in the last four years, we have advanced by around 53 rankings. And in the two years following 2017, our ranking increased by 53 ranks. In particular, in 2019 we increased by roughly 23 positions. This study of the ease of doing business offers 10 parameters with objective measurements of business regulation in 190 economies. Ranking has improved across 6 out of 10 metrics. India has become closer to worldwide best practices in 2 out of these 6 metrics. The statistics connected to construction permits have seen the most dramatic change. Overall, our position has improved, and we are currently placed roughly 53rd out of 190 nations, but still well behind Singapore and the US, who are ranked second and sixth, respectively. The World Bank evaluated India, this performance and rated it being among the top performers for the year. India is the only BRICS or South Asian nation to receive such recognition for multiple years in a row. India is presently ranked first among the South Asian Nations, up from sixth in 2014 as a result of consistent success. India has improved its ranking by 53 positions, which is the largest improvement of any major country over the past two years since the assessment began in 2011.

The World Bank made this statement. Although the G-20 presidency has some significance, boosting ranking for business-friendliness is more crucial. Without this, nothing will change which may result in a 0.1% or 0.2% variation in some investments. However, the significant investment won't flow into India until it is simple to conduct business here. The very last agenda is India's position in foreign trade. By the year 2000, our share of global trade was less than 0.7%. Even now, it only accounts for 3% of global trade. Our overall contribution to foreign commerce in a nation the size of India, with a population of roughly 1.6 billion, is less than 2.5% to 3%, and we are promising to work toward reaching 3% by 2027. Since there are many opportunities in these sectors, we may promote our universities and other locations while hosting the G-20 conference. As a result, we have launched our Make in India project. Over the years, several governments have complained that they have taken on too much. The current administration is enthused about it. But when I look through the government documents, I see that during the course of 41 years, from 1980 to 2021, the GDP of our industrial manufacturing sectors stayed between 24% and 26%. Not much has changed in 42 years. All of the world's 39 main economies that have expanded have significantly greater GDPs, and none of them have manufacturing sectors that are less than 30% of the total GDP. According to the norm, the manufacturing sector could grow to approximately 30% of GDP, the services sector may stay the same, and agriculture, which currently provides India with about 16% of GDP, should provide 6-7%.

In this country, we haven't been able to produce more than 25% to 26% of our own goods. Therefore, a lot of trust in this field must come from the government. How can we make this better? We have a chance to enhance the political climate in this nation at the G20 summit. The government must work in the field of labor and land laws and show the world and its citizens how our land laws are improving. An industry can be quickly established by any one. India also has highly archaic labor laws. The higher and fire positions that the foreign direct investors were hoping for, has not been implemented in India. Therefore, they must show the world that we are progressing quickly.

Finally, I would like to mention what MNCs had to say about India. According to the research, more than 60% of MNCs reported that the business environment has improved over the past three years and has continued to do so. MNC favors increased tax certainty, more effective contract enforcement methods, and improved efficiency of the national Single Window for clearance approval. Since China is a member of the G-20 and the British, there will be always be a comparison between China and India. They have surpassed us by a wide margin. However, we are attempting to argue that we are superior at handling the financial system than China, as claimed by MNCs. In space missions, there is head-to-head rivalry, but we might perform better than China. That was anticipated. Although in Pharmaceuticals the Bulk drugs are mostly coming from China but in formulations the Indian manufacturers , drugs are outperforming China in the export of produced pharmaceuticals, though. Our trade share is bigger than China at this juncture, and we outperform China in terms of formulations. So, in that regard, it has been suggested that we could be able to outperform China, and it is anticipated that the retail sector in India will experience a boom. India will have a considerably greater increase in retail sales than China. Therefore, more foreign nations than China are keeping a close eye on India. They anticipate far greater things in India due to the democratic system in place. Therefore, India needs to try to invest more in these areas so that India can outperform China. They need to bring out that a democratic system may be better for Foreigners coming and living in the country.

Finally, I want to reiterate and believe that India's growth investment will not be significantly affected by its G-20 Presidency, for a year as there are so many other factors which have been explained in my presentation. While there will be some prospects, they are not particularly significant. We might only be able to use it partially because of a democratic system.

Speech of Sh. Vinod Goyal



Dr.. Vinod Kumar
IRS(Chief Commissioner
of Income Tax)

It is a pleasure to be present here today. I would like to extend my gratitude to Sri Manoj Kumar ji and the Vice-chancellor of the university for giving me this opportunity. Coming to the subject at hand, I have organized this topic into three parts. Starting with a brief introduction to G20 and India's presidency, followed by trade and investment, our current status and future aspirations, and lastly, what is the significance of India's presidency in the same context.

Before me, Doctor Raghavan comprehensively dealt with G20, its agenda, and what opportunities are there before us. In terms of trade and investment, Doctor Vinod has also covered it comprehensively. Therefore, whatever I say now on these topics will mostly be a revision. G20, as we all know, is an extremely influential multilateral platform. Major developed nations and emerging economies meet on this platform. As Doctor Vinod has already highlighted, it represents 80% of the world GDP, 75% of the World Trade, and approximately two-thirds of the world's population. It's primarily concerned with the stability and sustainability of the world's economic growth. Earlier G7 was a grouping of only the developed nations. However, overtime the need for emerging nations to have a say in global economic issues was deemed necessary. That is how this grouping of G20 came into being. As far as the theme of G20 is concerned, the honorable Prime Minister on 1st December 2022, on the day we assumed presidency, in a press release, said that the theme of the India's presidency would be, 'one Earth, one Family, and one Future'. Now if all of us inhabit one Earth, obviously we would share the same destiny. Nothing could have demonstrated this better than the events of the last two years. In the case of the coronavirus pandemic, as we all witnessed the virus did not distinguish between a developing or a developed country. Whatever problems we had, the same were faced by the developed countries as well. And all of us have watched on our TV screens, people falling on the streets and, sick patients lying in the corridors of hospitals in the most developed nations. So whether it is climate change, whether it is pandemic, or whether it is the geopolitical tensions of Russia and Ukraine, consequences of events occurring in one part of the world are not restrained by geographical boundaries. If global supply chains get disrupted, major food and energy crisis follows. So it is one earth, one family, and one future. As we inhabit the same earth, we face the same destiny, and the same future. This is going to be the main theme as per the Prime Minister. Having economic prosperity is one thing. But enjoying it is another. If there is no peace and security then we may have developed economically, but would not be able to reap its benefits. During the ongoing Russia- Ukraine conflict, somebody said that we are one mistake or one miscalculation away from a major catastrophe of unimaginable proportions. Pressing a button and we don't know what will happen to this economic prosperity. So peace and security and realizing that we share a common destiny is very, very important.

In the context of investment, as far as foreign direct investment is concerned, there are primarily two ways in which investment from a foreign company or foreign country comes into a country. It is either through foreign portfolio investment or through foreign direct investment. Portfolio investment is into capital market instruments like debt and equity. This type of investment is very fickle. It goes out as fast as it comes in depending on the market conditions. So what is more stable and what is more beneficial for us is the foreign direct investment. When some multinational corporation from outside comes to India, this MNC invests in India, sets up a factory here or sets up offices here that leads to the economic progress of the nation, and results in the creation of jobs. That is what constitutes the economic prosperity of a nation and that is what is stable and that is what we must look for. However, there is a lot of competition amongst nations for attracting foreign direct investment required by so many nations. As we all know, there are only three primary economic resources, namely land, labor, and capital. In our case as far as land and labour are concerned, we fair pretty well. Capital is the category where India is lacking. Many other countries are also deficient in the same way, and they are rolling the red carpet for all these companies. They are providing various incentives like production linked incentives and capital subsidies.

So what do these corporations look for when they decide whether they want to go country A, B or C? They firstly analyze the size of the market. It is imperative for them that whatever they are able to produce, they are able to sell it. India fortunately has a large base of consumers with increasing purchasing power. This is our advantage. Secondly, as Doctor Vinod highlighted, the companies assess the ease of doing business. India has considerably improved its rank in this regard to 63 from 143 in 2014. We are further progressing towards simplifying our procedures and making it easier for outsiders to invest in our country and establish their businesses here. Then comes flexible labor laws, and protection of intellectual property. We have a pretty good record on that also as compared to some other competing countries. Adequate and reliable infrastructure is next. Logistics cost is one of the major costs of production. The honorable Prime Minister revealed a National Logistics Policy wherein he said that their target is to bring this cost from 14% to 9% and develop all this logistics, through Gati-Shakti program, BharatMala and Sagarmala initiatives. So the idea is to bring the logistics cost down and provide a seamless movement of goods through various modes of transport. Finally the most important thing that any foreign corporation looks for in a country, is a stable policy framework. So once somebody comes in and is here for a couple of years, they would not like to see the change of rules midway. When somebody comes in, they come with some assumptions that this is my business, this is my profit, this is my taxes, this is what I'm going to take back home. But after somebody has come in, set up their factory, and done everything, then all of a sudden if you make a change of the rules then the whole assumption goes haywire. And that is something that every multinational corporation hates. Stability of policy framework is the most important parameter. We are doing considerable work in this regard to assure foreign investors that the rules of the game will not be changed midway. Further policy measures like cutting corporate taxes, actively reducing compliance burden and providing an automatic route to FDI, governmental route or the mixed route to FDI depending on the sector in which the foreign investment is directed.

As far as Trade is concerned, we are one of the fastest-growing large economies of the world. Presently we are likely to grow at 7% and continue to grow in the range of 6.3 to 6.5% in the next 7 to 10 years. Asia chief strategist of Morgan Stanley, one of the leading investment banks in his report, says “This is India's decade”. India has already become the fifth largest economy in the world and is set to become the third largest economy by the end of the decade. The factors which will be helping India to reach there are offshoring, digitization, and decarbonization. Bob Sternfeld, CEO of McKenzie & Company, goes a step further. He says that it is not only India's decade, but India's century. However, in all this optimistic economic scenario if we actually want to continue to grow at these high growth rates for a considerable period of time, then we need to not only produce goods and services for our own consumption, but we need to produce them on a large scale for global consumption. We would have to export more and increase our share in the world trade. However, as we all know, various nations put trade barriers on the free flow of goods and services, and there are reasons for that. Theoretically free trade is supposed to lead to economic growth and improvement in standards of living. However, what actually happens is when something comes in from outside the country, it has contrasting and contradictory effects on different set of groups. While the consumer benefits from lower price of goods, and more choice of goods, at the same time some of the producers become uncompetitive in the face of these imports and they have to shut their factories resulting in loss of jobs. No country can afford this undesirable consequence. That is the reason for strict trade barriers like high import duties, and non-trade barriers. In the larger context of long-term economic progress, Joseph Stiglitz, a professor at Colombia, says that “if there is one proposition with which virtually all economists agree, it is that free trade is almost always better than protectionism”, but because of the various reasons that I highlighted, countries do put various trade barriers. It is because of these reasons that countries have to enter into trade agreements with others either bilaterally or multilaterally to allow free import and export of mutually agreed upon items in the interest of economic growth of all.

There are different opinions on what is the role of India's Presidency in increasing our exports or attracting more direct investment. As Doctor Vinod said, it's not likely to make much of a difference but, respectfully disagreeing with him, in my view it gives India a unique opportunity to showcase its economic growth. What happens is that we judge ourselves by the potential of what we think we can do, but others judge us by what we have already done. So now this is the opportunity to show to the world that this is our economic growth. See the reality on the ground, this is what we are doing, the digital public goods we have created. Taking the example of the COVID-19 pandemic, in a developing country like ours, about 200 crores doses of vaccines have been given through an App - Cowin. We have a record of each and every dose administered, who all got the vaccine, how many doses, which vaccine, on which date.

UPI has enabled all to transact digitally, whether it is the payment of ₹1000, ₹100, or ₹10. Every small vendor has a QR code displayed for transacting digitally. Then Aadhar made a database of 140 crore people allowing the government to directly transfer the benefits of various schemes in the accounts of several crores beneficiaries. The Government is also coming out with ONDC, Open Network Development for Commerce. Earlier, you know, only a few companies had their monopoly of this open bazaar. You could go there and sell your goods. Once this ONDC comes in, every small vendor can register there and sell his goods anywhere.

We know most of the people who will be coming to these 200 meetings in 50 cities, may not have had a first-hand experience of India. What India is like, is generally based on perceptions or what people have read earlier. So many people, many administrators, diplomats, and politicians will be visiting India during these conferences and meetings and will be having this first-hand experience and will see for themselves what is actually happening on the ground and what this nation is actually doing. To see that not only India is growing at a rapid pace but is taking so many people along in collective decision-making. This may not benefit us directly, but it gives us goodwill, clout, and credibility. So in my view, it gives India a unique opportunity to showcase its progress, to showcase itself as a destination for direct investment which is making it easier to do business here in a stable policy framework for the years ahead, providing the requisite conditions for the world to come and invest in India. These are my ideas, views and opinions on the topic.

Case Study Competition "Vretant" on the theme G-20 & Opportunity for Youth

The Directorate of International Affairs organized 'VRETANT- A Case study Competition' on the theme 'G20& opportunities for Youth'. The competition received overwhelming response. Thirty-Four cases were received out of which 23 cases were found relevant to the topic and were selected for presentation. The event was judged by Prof. Sitanshu Sekhar Jena, Dean, School of Vocational Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi and Dr. Anita Gupta, Former Registrar & Director, Skill Development, ICAFI, University, Sikkim. The first prize was won by Prakriti Sinha and Krishna Gupta, students of BBA from Delhi Metropolitan Education College. The second prize was a tie between Nikita Jain, BBA student from Trinity Institute of Professional Studies and Liza Nagpal, Ph.D. scholar from University School of Management Studies. The event was a great success. Prof. Vijita Singh Aggarwal, Director, International Affairs, GGSIPU focused on the G-20 and Opportunities for Youth and thanked to all the Judges for sparing their time. She encouraged all the students to get maximum benefit from G-20 Summit.



Winners of Case Study Competition



Liza Nagpal
Ph.D Research Scholar
GGSIPU, Delhi

Case Study of H&M in respect to Sustainable Development Goals & Priorities of G20 India The Green approach of Fast Fashion Brand!



The G20, a group of 20 major economies, prioritizes several goals that align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. The country will be working on numerous focused areas which include sustainable consumption, resource efficiency, circular economy, sustainable production, waste reduction, responsible sourcing and resource conservation. The goal-12 of Responsible Consumption and Production plays an important role in the fashion retail industry of India. The contribution of the fashion industry in fulfilling these goals will have a major impact in the development. H&M, well known as the biggest fast fashion brand of India is also contributing in the journey of sustainability with the introduction of a new business model of circularity.

H&M Group



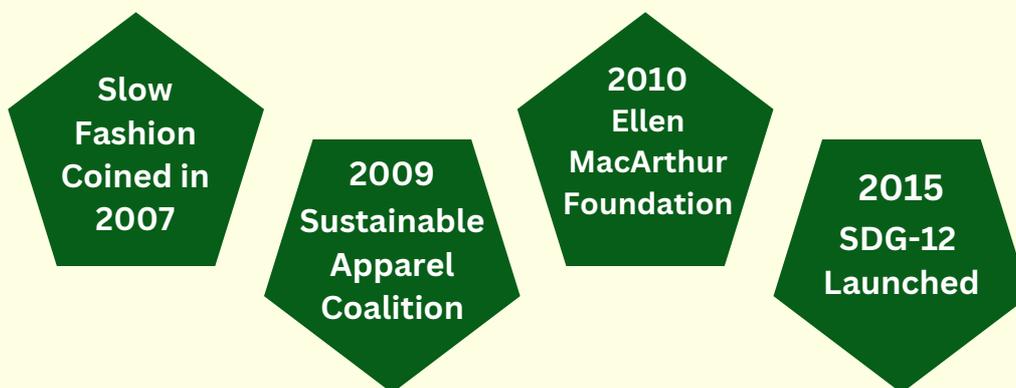
H&M is a well-established fashion retail brand in India, known for its trendy and affordable clothing and accessories. The brand entered the Indian market in 2015, and since then, it has expanded to over 40 stores across the country, with a strong presence in major cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Bangalore. H&M's brand position in India's fashion retail market is that of a fast-fashion brand that offers trendy, affordable, and high-quality clothing and accessories for men, women, and children. The brand is known for its frequent new collections, which appeal to young fashion-conscious consumers who value the latest trends at an affordable price. The brand's sustainable approach also differentiates it from its competitors, which aligns with the youth's concern for environmental and social issues, and attracts more young customers who are looking for sustainable options.

The Secret to H&M's Preliminary Success: Fast Fashion

The secret to the success of H&M and its rivals like Zara and Forever 21 can be attributed to the fast fashion business model. Fast fashion relies on moving a large volume of merchandise from the designer table to the showroom floor in the shortest amount of time possible and at a reasonable price. Aimed at young, fashion-conscious urban consumers, their products are trendy and they're cheap, bordering on disposable. That naturally has gained them some criticism from advocates of sustainable and ethical consumerism. Fast fashion retailers make their profits by having a high merchandise turnover and by constantly resupplying the product pipeline with the latest trends. H&M's model also relies on a solid marketing team that can quickly determine what the target demographic desires and get it into the supply chain fast.

H&M's Step towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-12 Responsible Consumption & Production)

Kate Fletcher, professor of Sustainability, design and fashion at the University of the Arts London's Centre for Sustainable Fashion coined the term "Slow Fashion" in 2007. Just after that in 2009 & 2010 Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) and Ellen MacArthur Foundation was formed which focused on the circular economy in the fashion industry. The push towards the green and sustainable movement was an attempt to keep up with the current trends, and to sustain in the industry H&M strategize the business model and launched a new collection called H&M Conscious collection made with sustainable materials such as organic cotton and recycled polyester. The journey towards sustainability started in the 2010s and the brand is rapidly speeding towards its goal to go 100% sustainable by the year 2040.



THE NEW BUSINESS MODEL OF CIRCULARITY

H&M's business model of circularity is a closed-loop system in which resources are used and reused in a sustainable manner. The company's circular fashion model aims to minimize the use of new resources and reduce waste, while also creating jobs and business opportunities in the circular economy.

Collection and recycling: H&M has a global garment collecting program in which customers can bring in their old clothes, regardless of brand or condition, to any H&M store. These clothes are then sorted and either recycled or resold.

Recycling of textiles: H&M works with textile recycling companies to recycle the textiles collected through its garment collecting program. These textiles are then used to create new products, such as insulation material, cleaning cloths, and even new clothes.

Use of sustainable materials: H&M has committed to sourcing 100% of its cotton, linen, and polyester from sustainable sources by 2020. The company also works with suppliers to improve their environmental and social practices.

Sustainable production: H&M has implemented a sustainable production program, which includes measures such as water and energy efficiency, waste reduction, and the use of sustainable materials.

Product design: H&M is focusing on designing clothes that are more durable, easy to recycle, and made of sustainable materials, which will make it easier to close the loop and keep resources in use for as long as possible.



H&M's circular fashion model is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the priorities of the G20 India summit. The company's circular fashion model is focused on creating a closed-loop system in which resources are used and reused in a sustainable manner. H&M's circular fashion model promotes responsible consumption by encouraging customers to buy and wear clothes for a longer period, thus reducing the overall consumption of resources and waste. The circular model reduces the environmental impact of the fashion industry by minimizing the use of new resources and reducing the amount of waste generated. This model aligns with the G20's commitment to addressing climate change and promoting environmental sustainability. Overall, H&M's circular fashion model is aligned with the SDGs and the priorities of the G20 India summit by promoting responsible consumption, reducing the environmental impact of the fashion industry, creating jobs and business opportunities in the circular economy, and fostering innovation and infrastructure development.



Nikita Jain
BBA 1st Year
Trinity Institute of
Professional Studies

LEVRAGING OPPORTUNITIES AT THE RIGHT TIME: A CASE OF SUSIN PRIVATE LIMITED **(Special reference to opportunities provided to youth during India's Presidency of G20 from 2022-2023)**

December 5th 2030, A special day for the owners of Susin Private Limited as the company made its' entry on New York Stock Exchange. What started as an idea of providing sustainable interiors solutions based on the knowledge gathered from Indian monuments and historic buildings, Susin became a unicorn in a span of 7 years. Susin won prestigious awards like 'Golden Peacock Award' in 2029, 'ERG Impact Awards' in 2027, 'Start-up of the Year' in 2024 by Global Start-up Awards.

Prologue

Three friends Nikita, Ashwin and Shikha took admission in under graduate business management course in a prestigious college in New Delhi in 2021. They had many ideas and interests in common. One was their passion for having their own start-up and second usage of traditional Indian knowledge to find solutions for global environmental issues. They used to think of new business ideas every day and reject it. They thought of everything from biogas plant to sustainable fashion. Meanwhile, they got an opportunity to work for Travel Club of their college which was formulated under the UGC guidelines of promoting tourism in India through Youth.

The Beginning of the Opportunity

December 1, 2022, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India became president of G20. The PM's theme of One Earth, One Family, One Future and his vision to achieve this with the help of youth set the stage. The trio friends read about G20 presidency and India's priorities

India's G20 Priorities were

- Green Development, Climate Finance & Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)
- Accelerated, Inclusive & Resilient Growth
- Accelerating progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Technological Transformation & Digital Public Infrastructure
- Multilateral Institutions for the 21st century
- Women-led development

India kick-started its presidency term agenda with a series of cultural initiatives that included various Jan Bhagidari activities, a special University Connect event with 75 educational institutions from across the country, the lighting up of 100 ASI monuments with the G20 logo and colours. Various other events, youth activities, cultural performances, and site excursions showcasing the sights and traditions of respective city-venues, were planned throughout the year-long calendar.

An Opportunity to work for the Mission

The three friends were much interested in G20 activities and there came an idea of offering travel club services to the visitors from G20 countries. The college tied up with Y20 activities and under that Nikita, Ashwin and Shikha got opportunity to be the travel guide to visitors from G20 countries. During these visits they learned more about their own cultural heritage and sustainable historical buildings. For Example, the micro windows of Hawa Mahal in Jaipur made them learn how buildings were kept cool in temperatures as high as 50 degrees in peak summers.

Joining the Dots

This enhanced learning about Indian historical buildings made the connect with the India's very first G20 priority i.e. Green Development, Climate Finance & Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)

Understanding that the issue of climate change cuts across industry, society, and sectors, India offered the world LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) -a behaviour-based movement that draws from our nation's rich, ancient sustainable traditions to nudge consumers, and in-turn markets, to adopt environmentally-conscious practices. This ties closely with India's G20 theme: 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' or 'One Earth. One Family. One Future.

The Start-Up Idea

It was this experience being part of G20 activities, the three friends came to the idea of Sustainable Interiors. They started their background work, reading more and more about sustainable interiors. They found an article by Econyl Brand on 5 Principles of Sustainable Interiors which talked about how various materials can be recycled and how to make use of various articles in different situations.

Few highlights of the article were

Society is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of environmentally responsible building and interior design. As a result, more and more clients seek to incorporate sustainability principles in their interiors. Interior designers have a tremendous impact on the sustainability of an environment because they are the ones deciding which materials and products will be used and how ecologically people will be able to interact with their surrounding spaces.

By following these sustainable interior design principles, designers reduce the negative environmental impact of our society and build a better, more sustainable future.

1. Design for energy efficiency

Energy consumption is one of the major contributors to climate change. Buildings are responsible for a big share of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, caused by energy consumption. Architects and interior designers can do a lot to improve a building's energy efficiency, mainly by reducing the amount of energy needed for heating, lighting, running appliances, etc., and by providing renewable, non-carbon-based energy to the building.

2. Design for low environmental impact

From a sustainability perspective, it's very important to pick materials and products with the lowest environmental impact. Organic materials (e.g. wood, wool, natural stone) seem the obvious choice, but we mustn't forget that natural resources need to be treated responsibly. Choose materials that are quickly renewable (such as fast-growing bamboo), and are extracted in an environmentally responsible way.

3. Design for waste reduction

Interior designers have a lot of power in their hands when it comes to waste reduction, and at the same time, a big responsibility to act sustainably. The planet's precious resources are limited, so the mentality of discarding products as soon as they go out of style and replacing them with those that are currently trendy is no longer justifiable.

Fortunately, the world of design is becoming increasingly aware of the need for sustainable thinking and is experiencing a growing interest in sustainable trends, such as recycling, upcycling and repurposing. Instead of discarding "old-fashioned" objects while they are still functional, designers can (and should) come up with creative ways to give them a new life.

4. Design for longevity and flexibility

To prevent materials and products getting discarded too often, interior designers should consider the lifespan of any material they plan to use, especially for those elements that experience a lot of wear and tear (such as flooring). The goal of designing for longevity is to design durable and timeless spaces and suppress the urge to change the whole design every couple of years. The best way to achieve timelessness is to choose quality over quantity, classics over trendy, and simplicity/functionality over embellishments. Innovation has brought many options for flexible design: walls that can be modified to create more spaces when children get bigger and need their own rooms, adjustable and mobile furniture that can be re-assembled to fit the needs of the flexible modern workplace, modular flooring that allows personalization and easy replacement of individual pieces, and so on.

5. Design for healthy environments

People spend most of their time indoors; in offices, schools, at home, etc. Although we've saved it for last, considering the health of an environment should be at the top of the interior designer's priority list. There are several factors to keep in mind when trying to design healthy spaces, such as the quality of the air, heating, ventilation, lighting and acoustics.

Exposure to natural light is another beneficial aspect for both physical and psychological health. This is especially relevant for workplaces, as natural light reduces stress and increases productivity. In fact, being surrounded by elements from nature (or ones that mimic nature) has a calming effect in general. Biophilic design is a type of design that recognizes this need to include natural elements into our buildings and interiors and aims to restore the connection between humans and nature.

Naming the Company

The easiest name they could identify was Susin (Sustainable + Interiors). Interestingly Susin had a meaning, it is Hebrew for "Transformed by God". To be made into a new creation through Jesus Christ.

It was a name people across the world could connect with especially when the meaning of the word is explained.

The Challenge of Start-Up and Second Opportunity

The idea was there, but no funds. There came second opportunity. The Government of India made The Startup20 Engagement Group under India's G20 Presidency to recognise the role of startups in driving innovation that responds to a rapidly changing global scenario. Active consultation with the Engagement Groups was an integral part of India's "inclusive ambitious, decisive, and action-oriented", G20 approach, as outlined by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the Bali Summit this year.

While working for G20 mission, the students pitched their idea to their university, applied on YUKTI portal and got funding for their start-up with a place to work in ATAL Incubation Centre of the University.

There they could connect with the Startup20 Engagement Groups and learned more about sustaining a start-up, scaling it globally, received support for doing this.

As said 'Small opportunities are often the beginning of great enterprises- Demosthenes'

The Journey began and today in 2030 the company is scaling new heights living the mission of India's G20 presidency.

Lessons to Learn

An Entrepreneurial Mindset

Engagement in the activities of the college as these are the places you get opportunities from – Being part of Travel Club, and then working for G20 activities.

Leveraging opportunities at the right time- leveraged opportunity from G20 activities, formed connects with people, made use of government schemes like YUKTI, ATAL Incubation Centre, G20 Engagement Groups

Read More- A habit of reading about new developments in the country and inquisitive reading about different things helped founders in achieving success as a venture.

Understanding the need of change and working on it- connected with India's G20 priority of green development

Accepting and Adopting Great Ideas- India gave the word LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment) in its G20 presidency speech. The founders adopted this as core value of their company.

Networking with lot of people-as it is during the G20 presidency activities, The founders of Susin got opportunity to connect with people from different countries which helped them in expanding their business to most of G20 countries later.

Work Diligently for Bigger Cause- It was the diligent contribution from founders of Susin in their college for activities of G20 which provided them connections and opened platforms for them for a successful venture.

Knowing Europe: Renaissance & Enlightenment to Contemporary Trends & Challenges

Theme: UK and India Relationship

Prof. Dr. Jitendra Nath Misra began his talk by emphasizing the necessity of comprehending Europe and India's relationship with the United Kingdom. He also argued on deputation and looting as a lengthy history. The relationship between the United Kingdom and India is filled with ambiguities, colonial encounters, and competing ideologies. He highlighted the G7 and its influence on India, as well as shed some light on Indian and British democracy and some contemporary challenges.



GURU GOBINDE SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE ADD- ON PROGRAMME
KNOWING EUROPE : RENAISSANCE & ENLIGHTENMENT TO CONTEMPORARY TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, GGSIPU
IN COLLABORATION WITH


JEAN MONNET MODULE CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES, JNU


Prof. Jitendra Nath Misra
SPEAKER
Topic: UK and India Relationship


07th Jan, 2023
01:00 PM

Coordinators
Prof. Vijita Agarwal
Director, International Affairs
GGSIPU

Dr. Sheetal Sharma
Centre for European Studies
JNU

Convener
Dr. Anjali Shokeen
Associate Director, International Affairs
GGSIPU

Knowing Europe: Renaissance & Enlightenment to Contemporary Trends & Challenges

Theme: European Economic Integration

Prof. Vijita Singh Aggarwal started the discussion with the introduction of European union that how Europe as a nation founded peace between themselves in 1945 - 59 and started with the idea of peace and cooperation among the countries. She further discussed the relevance of European union today and how it affects India using presentation which soon led to a discussion about Brexit or Britain not being a part of EU. Later she also discussed on Brexit and the Schengen visa which includes 27 countries of Europe and give access to travel in these countries temporarily.



GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY

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KNOWING EUROPE : RENAISSANCE & ENLIGHTENMENT TO CONTEMPORARY TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, GGSIPU
IN COLLABORATION WITH

Jean Monnet

JEAN MONNET MODULE CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES, JNU

Prof. Vijita Singh Aggarwal

SPEAKER

Topic: European Economic Integration

14th Jan, 2023
01:00 PM

Prof. Vijita Singh Aggarwal is a Senior Professor of Management and Director, International Affairs at GGS Indraprastha University. She is a recipient of the prestigious Erasmus Mundus Scholarship for European Research Masters at the University of London. She has also been associated with various institutions like IIT Jammu, IIT Roorkee, IIIT Kota and NLU Shimla as a visiting/adjunct faculty. As Director of International Affairs, she has focused on enhancing the cross-cultural appreciation and experience of the International students at GGSIPU.

Coordinators

Prof. Vijita Aggarwal Dr. Sheetal Sharma
Director, International Affairs Centre for European Studies
GGSIPU JNU

Convener

Dr. Anjali Shokeen
Associate Director, International Affairs
GGSIPU

Knowing Europe: Renaissance & Enlightenment to Contemporary Trends & Challenges

Theme: Seeing Eyes- History of Western Arts

Dr. Amitash Ojha, Assistant Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Jammu. Dr. Amitash Ojha started the session with a brief discussion on Western Arts and combination art and his research areas in the field of creativity and usability. Further the resource person discussed about how art is perceived and how has it evolved. He also discussed about the relevance of art today and how it has changed in terms of fashion and style.








GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY

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DIRECTORATE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, GGSIPU
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JEAN MONNET MODULE CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES, JNU

 **Dr. Amitash Ojha**

SPEAKER

Topic: Seeing Eyes- History of Western Arts

Dr Amitash Ojha is serving as an Assistant Professor at the Indian Institute of Technology Jammu. He has completed his PhD in Cognitive Science from the International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad, India. He has a vast research experience in different fields from prestigious world universities such as the University of Cagliari, Italy, Department of Design Management, Paris, France, Kyungpook National University, Daegu, South Korea and Utrecht University, The Netherlands. His research and teaching interest areas are Cognitive Science, Philosophy of Mind, Experimental Methods, Usability, Human-Agent Interaction, Multimodal Communication

28th Jan, 2023
01:00 PM

Coordinators

Prof. Vijita Agarwal Dr. Sheetal Sharma
 Director, International Affairs Centre for European Studies
 GGSIPU JNU

Convener

Dr. Anjali Shokeen
 Associate Director, International Affairs
 GGSIPU

Panel Discussion on the Theme 'Education a Pathway for Global Leadership'

As part of the G-20 Activity, Directorate of International Affairs, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University organized a Panel Discussion on the theme, "Education a Pathway for Global Leadership" on 24th Jan 2023. The esteemed Panellists –Prof. Rajeev Sijariya, Dean, Special Centre for E-Learning, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management and Entrepreneurship, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. Lokesh Jindal, Associate Professor, Atal Bihari Vajpayee School of Management and Entrepreneurship, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Prof. Neerja Lugani, Dean, University School of Architecture and Planning and Prof. Vijita Aggarwal, Director, Directorate of International Affairs discussed the various perspectives of Education and how Education can lead toward Global Leadership. Dr. Anjali Shokeen, Associate Director, Directorate of International Affairs moderated the session. Discussions were made on the role of Education in promoting innovation and creativity, which are essential for leadership in today's rapidly changing world. It was also discussed that there is need for Education system which prepares students for leadership roles in globalized world through international relations, cultural diversity and global affairs. Post Graduate Students and Ph.D. Scholars of Management, Law and Information Technology participated in Panel Discussion.



Special Lecture organized on the topic “G-20 Presidency: Global Educational Opportunity for Indian Youth”

A Special Lecture was organized by Directorate of International Affairs, GGSIPU by Prof. S. K. Aktar Ali from Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Education, University of Turku, Finland (A G20 Country) on the topic “G-20 Presidency: Global Educational Opportunity for Indian Youth” for the Faculty Members, Staff and Students of the University.

Prof. S. K. Aktar Ali from Department of Educational Sciences, Faculty of Education, University of Turku, Finland (A G20 Country) delivered a lecture on “G-20 Presidency: Global Educational Opportunity for Indian Youth” for the Faculty Members, Staff and Students of the University. This session explored the connections between Universities Education and the Labour Market in the context of G20. He laid stress on requirement of advanced and affordable technical and soft transferrable skills for the future of Youth. During the lecture, he discussed the SEL Model (Stake Holder, Educational Institutes and Labour Market). The lecture was inspiring and it was appreciated by the faculty members, staff and students of the University. A good number of participants attended this lecture.



A Talk and Interaction by Prof. Muralidhar Miryala, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

As part of G-20 Activity, the Directorate of International Affairs (Nodal Office G-20) felicitated Prof. Muralidhar Miryala, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan. He is recipient of prestigious Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award by President, Govt. of India(2021). SIT Chairman's Award (2021), Incredible Academician of World Award (2022). This interaction was to explore the possibility of mutual collaboration on January 13, 2023. Prof. Muralidhar had a very fruitful discussion with Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Padam Shri, Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma on mobility of students and faculty. There was discussion on designing innovative programs to enhance global ranking. For instance, global project based learning (gPBL), advanced project based learning (aPBL), Ph.D innovative program, publication based internship program, high school internship program as these programs are crucial towards global ranking projects.



Events organised by Directorate of Students' Welfare

Inter-College Extempore Speech Competition and Slogan Writing Competition

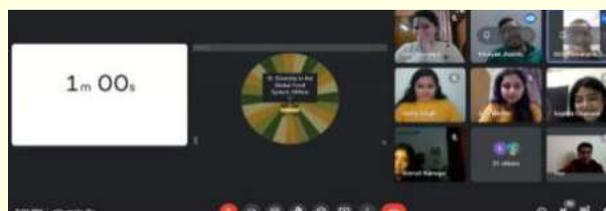
As part of the Silver Jubilee activities of GGSIPU and India assuming G20 Presidency from 01-12- 2022 with the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth. One Family. One Future.,” and commemorating the 74th anniversary of the Constitution of India coming into force, Dharohar the Heritage club under the aegis of Directorate of Students' Welfare, GGSIPU organized virtual Inter-College Extempore Speech Competition and Slogan Writing Competition from January 23- 25, 2023.

On the 74th anniversary of our Republic Day which signifies the relentless efforts of the men and women of our nascent independent nation, the competition aimed to. The topics of the competitions revolved around the official theme of the 74th Republic Day of India.

EXTEMPORE SPEECH COMPETITION

The extempore speech competition was conducted in virtual mode. The Competition aimed to enhance the creative impromptu skills of the participants along with sending inspirational message to the society at large. The competition also aimed at testing the skills of the participants for which they were judged accordingly. The Competition was adjudicated by Mr. Vinayak Jhamb (Ph.D Scholar) and Ms. Niimisha Kaul (Ph.D Scholar). All the participants were given the topics concerning the theme of the event. A preparation time of 5 minutes was given to each participant. The topics of the Competition revolved around the official theme of Republic Day:

- 1) Naari Shakti
- 2) Jan Bhaagidaari
- 3) International Year of Millets



74th Republic Day Celebration

GGG Indraprastha University celebrated India's 74th Republic Day with great zeal and exuberance which also coincides with India's G20 Presidency in 2023. The celebration brought together more than 700 members of the GGSIPU family to mark this historic occasion. The celebration was an opportunity for the university to showcase its commitment to promoting national unity and fostering a sense of pride and patriotism among its students.

The celebration began with the hoisting of the national flag, followed by the singing of the national anthem. The Hon'ble Vice - Chancellor of GGSIPU delivered a speech on the significance of Republic Day, linking it to the 75th anniversary of India's independence, which is being celebrated as Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. The speech highlighted the importance of upholding the values and principles of the Constitution, which are the foundation of India's democracy, and the sacrifices made by the nation's freedom fighters. Sir has also mentioned that India's presidency of the G20 presents an opportunity for the country to demonstrate its economic and political leadership on the global stage and its commitment to promoting sustainable and inclusive growth.

The cultural program that followed was a true celebration of India's rich cultural heritage and diversity. Students showcased their talents through various performances, including patriotic songs, classical and folk dances, and skits that spread awareness on social issues. The patriotic song was particularly poignant, paying homage to the heroes of India's freedom struggle and inspiring everyone to work towards building a stronger and more prosperous nation. The dance performances were equally mesmerizing, showcasing various classical and folk styles from different parts of the country. The skits aimed to raise awareness about important social issues and promote values such as equality and justice.

The celebration was a fitting tribute to the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution and a testament to the university's commitment to promoting national unity and fostering a sense of pride and patriotism among its students.



Event organised by Directorate of Academic Affairs

Round Table Discussion on the Theme "To invest in People, Prioritise Education"

As part of the G-20 Activity, a Round Table Discussion was organised on the theme "To invest in people, prioritise education" at the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University on the occasion of the 5th International Day of Education with a motive of insightful knowledge sharing and networking within the Universities. Panelists Prof. C.S Rai, Prof. A.K Saini, Prof. Sangeeta Chauhan, Dr. Sudeep Kumar, and Prof. Nimisha Sharma, along with members of the students' council, deliberated on various themes of inter-university collaborations, industry-oriented future courses, promoting entrepreneurship in IHEs, aligning skills and education and discussed on draft credit framework. Deliberations were made on the partnerships with various Universities in GNCTD in respect of Joint Degree Programmes, Sharing of Infrastructure, sharing of knowledge, collaborative research etc.



Event Organised by University Inclusion and Accessibility Committee

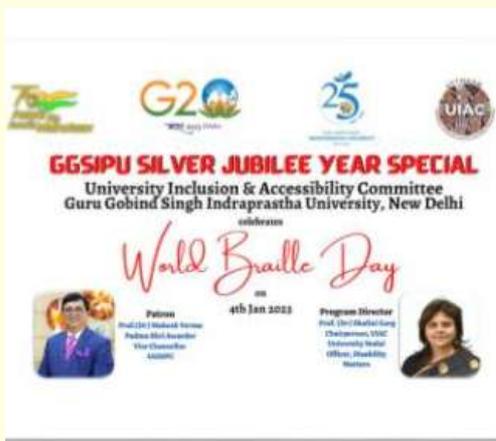
The University Inclusion and Accessibility Committee (UIAC) of Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIPU), established by Govt. of NCT of Delhi (India) on the occasion of World Braille Day organized the grand opening ceremony of UIAC UTTHAAN Calendar, as well as, celebrated birth of Louis Braille, the man who changed the lives of millions visually impaired.

Louis Braille a French Educator invented a tactile system of reading and writing for the blind and visually impaired in 1824. The system is called braille and it consists of raised dot codes that are used worldwide to read and write.

Braille's gift to the world has brightened the lives of millions of people around the world who are blind or visually impaired, and they benefit from his work every day. The day also acknowledges that those with visual impairments deserve the same standard of human rights as everyone else.

The activities lined up in the event include:

- Launch of UIAC-UTTHAAN Calendar 2023 comprising the Year Long list of Activities & Events to be conducted by UIAC-UTTHAAN.
- An Insightful and Enriching Session on Louis Braille biography followed by an activity with blindfold conducted by Ms. Sangeeta Joshi & Mr. Sunil (NAB, Delhi).
- Last but not the least The Delhi Based NGOs working for the Persons with Disabilities displayed the products majorly made by Persons with Disabilities outside the Seminar Hall C.



Event organised by University School of Environment Management

A Seminar on “Sacred Ecology – The Connection between Nature and Wellbeing

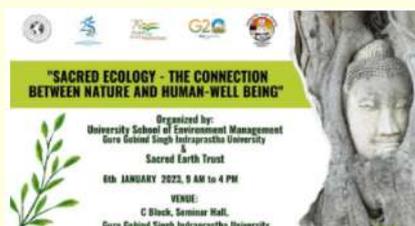
Human evolution revolved around the natural consequences, as we evolved from hunter-gatherers to modern age technologically equipped human society, our connect with nature is getting lost. In the present anthropocene era, human civilization faces nature’s fury in every climatic event like flood, cyclone, landslide etc. We, humans, have an innate connection with the nature and our physiology, physiology and

health correlates with the surrounding nature. Human identity exists at the intersections of the ancient cycles of air, water and soil. In spite of the pervasive illusion of separation, in reality no separation is possible between nature and us. By acknowledging our inter-connectedness, we invite the spontaneous healing of the psyche. We, the human society are facing its impact on our life. The answer lies in the lap of nature, which we are trying to seek for our wellbeing. In last few years, many new worlds have been coined to attract our attention, like Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) Govt. urged to have deliberate discussion on these themes.

The seminar was organized to address how human evolution has occurred in relation to our natural environment and our connection with nature has been lost not only physically, but also culturally, spiritually, and from our conscience. Dr. Pamposh the convenor of the seminar welcomed the dignitaries and introduced the theme of the seminar. Themes such as Deep v/s Shallow Ecology, Biophilia hypothesis, Gaia hypothesis, Chipko movement, and, Nature conservation perspectives from various religions, etc. were discussed to educate the participants on concepts of spiritual ecology and the role it plays in defining our connection with nature and ultimately motivates one to work for nature conservation. The lecture was an introduction to spiritual ecology and its role in addressing present day conservation challenges.

The following speakers were part of the seminar: Prof Rita Singh, Dean, USEM, GGSIPU, Prof. Prodyut Bhattacharya, former Dean, USEM, GGSIPU, Mr. Ishtiak Ahmad, Education Officer at Give Me Trees Trust, Dr. Upamanyu Hore, Assistant Professor at Amity Institute of Forestry and Wildlife and Advisor, Sacred Earth Trust, Ms. Chika Fujita, Yoga Teacher at Ananda Sangha, Delhi and Ms. Radhika Bhagat, CEO and Founder of Sacred Earth Trust. The seminar was concluded at the end by the convenor Dr Sumit Dookia by presenting concluding remarks and gratitude to the participants and speakers who made this seminar a successful event.

The seminar was well received and was appreciated by the participants. 120 attendees were part of the seminar.



Event organised by University School of Biotechnology

Annual Dr. Yellapragada SubbaRow Memorial Lecture

University School of Biotechnology hosted the annual Dr. Yellapragada SubbaRow Memorial Lecture on January 12, 2023. Dr. SubbaRow was a pioneering Indian biochemist whose many achievements were obscure from public knowledge for a long time. Not only did he discover the Fiske–Subbarao method, a highly accurate phosphate determination method, but also the chemotherapy agent Methotrexate, which is widely used to date. Prof. Deepak Pental, former Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi delivered an enthralling memorial lecture. He spoke on, “Past and Future of Agriculture” in which he talked about the shift from a tribal to a sedentary mode of life over 11,000 years ago and how this major lifestyle change brought about animal domestication and crop improvement techniques.



Event organised by University School of Applied & Basic Sciences

A Talk and Interaction by Prof. Muralidhar Miryala, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Prof. Muralidhar Miryala, Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award 2021, Shibaura Institute of Technology (SIT), Tokyo, Japan, visited Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, on January 13, 2023. During his visit, he interacted with the honorable Vice-chancellor Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma and Prof. Anu Venugopalan, Dean of USBAS, Director of International Affairs & Nodal Officer G-20, Prof. Vijita Singh Aggarwal, and gave a clear pathway for establishing various collaborative research & exchange programs jointly. SIT offers many mobility programs such as sandwich programs, research exchange internship programs, global project-based learning (gPbL) programs, and advanced project-based learning (aPBL) programs. Prof. Muralidhar Miryala delivered a scientific technical talk “Superconducting Technologies and its Impact on Reversal of Climate Change”. He discussed, how the environmentally friendly HTSC cables are helpful to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions causing global warming. HTSC cables are playing a key role in transporting live maglev high-speed trains, power transmission, and health care. Finally, he had a good interaction with research scholars and faculty and discussed the various possible research activities.



Event organised by Innovation & Incubation Foundation and Institution's Innovation Council

StartUP India Innovation week

The StartUP India Innovation week , 10th January -16th January 2023 started with several events across GGS Indraprastha University. It started with the orientation program of IPU Institution Innovation Foundation at USAR, on 10th January 2023 by Dr. Amit Prakash, Director IPU-IIF. He discussed about all the preincubation and incubation facilities at IP University and also briefed about different start-ups functional at the University. Dr. Kriti Batra Incharge IIC East campus has already conducted the orientation program for students and faculty of East campus Institutions' Innovation Council and briefed about the MOE initiatives and YUKTI, KAPILA, NISP and ARIIA programs. The Orientation Session of the Institutions' Innovation Council (IIC5.0) in virtual mode on 11th January 2023 by AICTE and members of IIC cell and students also attended the same. Dr. Vinay Shah, from USCT delivered a talk on "Startups a road map of successful career". Dr. Deepti Prakash and Dr. Shilpa Jain from USMS gave a talk on Developing blueprint of service organization of startup on 13 February 2023. Saarthak Manchanda , startup founder gave an experiential lecture at USICT. University School of Design and Innovation also conducted expert lectures by Sh. Aditya Prasad, Head Business Design, IIM Lucknow Enterprise Incubation Center, and Ms. Archana Thakran, Founder and CEO, Skills Mitra Academy on 13th January 2023. Sh. Aditya Prasad discussed about Entrepreneurship development program, Angel Investor training program, Start-up training program, Venture Capital Training program, and also about the successful start-ups at IIM Lucknow. Ms. Archana Thakran, an entrepreneur working in the domain of Open Educational Resources (OER) emphasized upon positive thinking and importance of networking and business strategies. The Screening cum reviewing workshop was held on 16th January 2023. In the workshop the startup teams and preincubation teams comprising both faculty members and students from Dwarka campus and East campus presented their start-up ideas. The workshop began with Eminent experts lectures on Entrepreneurship and startups. Shri. J.P Singh, Scientist F, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) talked about the "Prospects of start-up in the renewable energy sector" and Dr. Anirban Das , Founder and CEO Ansyst consulting gave lecture on "Risks and Rewards of Entrepreneurship". Start-up teams and preincubation teams comprising both faculty members and students from Dwarka campus and East campus presented their start-up ideas. The committee monitored the funding requirements and infrastructural requirements of different start up proposals of students and faculty members.



AICTE Idea Lab at GGSIPU

GGS Indraprastha University conducted a one day curriculum development workshop under AICTE IDEA LAB on 17th January 2023 under the mentor ship of Prof. Amit Prakash, Director, IPU-IIF and Dr. Sudeep Kumar, Director Research and Foundation. Idea Labs are being established across the country for encouraging students for application of science, technology engineering and mathematics (STEM) fundamentals towards enhanced hands-on experience, and learning by doing.

The workshop was conducted by Prof. Dhananjay Gadre a man of great vision and a pioneer in the field of electronics design. He has a versatile experience of over 25 years and is working in the Department of Electronics and Communication at NSUT Delhi. He directs two open access laboratories at NSUT, namely Centre for Electronics Design and Technology (CEDT) and TI Centre for Embedded Product Design, has written several professional articles and five books, two translated into Chinese and Russian. He has dedicated his life into hands on tinkering projects. He has mentored several innovative projects in the area of embedded systems, wearable electronics and Internet of things. He is a member of AICTE National Steering Committee for Idea Lab Program.

Prof. Gadre explained the concept behind the formulation of IDEA (Idea Development Evaluation and Application). Prof. Gadre demonstrated several projects designed by him during the last 20 years. The workshop was attended by several faculty members of USS and many affiliated colleges. The best part was that the projects were based on applications of simple laws of Physics like Faradays laws, electromagnetic induction, capacitor properties, Air Track experiment, built in his own lab which students must apply. He demonstrated several devices like talking TOM, electronic lamp lighting, electronic birthday candles etc to name a few. Prof. Gadre has been mentoring several students and faculty members on electronics kits for hands on experience. His book on AVR microcontrollers is very insightful for designing projects.

The workshop was highly interactive and great learning experience. In fact the take away lesson was the joy and satisfaction one feels after practical designing of electronic circuits and learning by doing things is ineffable. India's Semiconductor Mission – the nodal agency for the Programme for development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem in India will be a success only when we all join hands in designing and fabrication.



Event organised by University School of Law & Legal Studies

MUTUAL STRATEGIC KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME

As part of the Silver Jubilee activities of GGSIPU and India assuming G20 Presidency from 01-12-2022 with the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth. One Family. One Future.”, the University School of Law and Legal Studies (USLLS), GGSIPU organized a “Mutual Strategic Knowledge Enhancement Programme” with Prof. Simon Bronitt, Head and Dean of the Sydney Law School and Mr. Peter Finneran, Head of Strategic Partnerships and Engagement, University of Sydney Law School on 17th January, 2023. The esteemed guests held fruitful interaction with Padma Shri Prof. (Dr.) Mahesh Verma, Hon’ble Vice - Chancellor of GGSIPU , Prof (Dr.) Queeny Pradhan, Dean , USLLS and Prof. (Dr) Vijeta Aggarwal, Director, International Affairs, GGSIPU to explore the possibility of mutual collaboration with faculty members and students of USLLS.

The guests held extensive interactions with the faculty members , students, and Ph.D. research scholars of USLLS. Students enthusiastically participated in the discussion and showed inclination to gather information about life at Sydney Campus. Research scholars also shared their research ideas and the guests were gracious with offering suggestions about future endeavours that the scholars may pursue.

The representatives presented the details to the students about the opportunities of Post – Graduation Programme (LL.M.), Ph.D. Programme, Bridge Course to practice as an Advocate in Australia, Bar Examination of Australia and Scholarship provided by the Sydney Law School for various programmes. The Deans of both the Schools discussed about the future student and faculty exchange programme and Post – Doctoral opportunities in University of Sydney



Lecture series

University School of law and Legal Studies, GGSIPU organized a Lecture Series on the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam”. The event was organized to promote collaboration of the university with law schools all over the world. The speakers consisted of Prof. Tom Nanney and Prof Ryan Copus who deliberated on various aspects law, each giving knowledge in their respective field of expertise. This included discussions on various aspects of law such as history of formation of USA and its constitution, constitutional structure of USA, law and technology, use of Artificial Intelligence in field of law as well the future prospects of using such technology to facilitate efficiency in courts. Dean, Prof. Queeny Pradhan started the programme by giving a speech welcoming our guests. The faculty coordinator was Prof. Shivani Goswami .

Prof. Tom Nanney discussed about the history of American Law and the skills required for being a successful attorney in the United States. He informed that the US Constitution touches the structure of the government as well as the US Legal System and was enacted in 1789. The next speaker Prof. Ryan Copus He teaches civil procedure, law, technology and Legal formalities. He began by defining AI and discussed how it might affect legal practise and judicial decision-making. He talked about the potential impact of AI on the law and different legal procedures. He described an AI that could converse with a human. The discussion was followed by question answer round during which participants were freely allowed to ask questions and doubts. The session was culminated with the vote of thanks by Prof.Shivani Goswami.



TRIVIA

The Group of Twenty (G20) is the most important coordination forum of the world's largest economies. But it isn't just about agreeing on economic and financial policies.

Founded in 1999, the G20 is a political forum for dialogue and coordination among the 19 leading industrialized and emerging-market nations as well as the European Union. It represents just over 80 percent of the world's gross domestic product, three-quarters of global trade, and around two-thirds of the world's population. In addition to the EU and the G7 countries (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, USA), it includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea and Turkey.

As an informal club of states, the G20 does not have a secretariat that could ensure the continuity of its work. Instead, this task is performed by the country holding the presidency, which receives support from the countries holding the presidency before and after it. Together they form the so-called troika. The G20 presidency rotates annually among its 19 member states.

In its composition, the G20 constitutes a more inclusive and more heterogeneous club of states than the G7. However, since it was created to be a forum for some of the most powerful nations, a large number of states is excluded from its meetings. This imbalance in the G20's membership structure has repeatedly given rise to criticism from non-members and civil society.

