



Our Mission

"We shall promote the highest ethical practices, by business and professionals, in order to provide complete satisfaction to consumers and other stakeholders."

CFBP TIMES

FEBRUARY - MARCH 2023

CFBP ANNUAL ETHICS

SEMINAR

4th February, 2023



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2022-2024



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2022-2024



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RAJYALAKSHMI RAO



DOLLY THAKORE



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**SIDDHARTH
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KOMAL NAHTA



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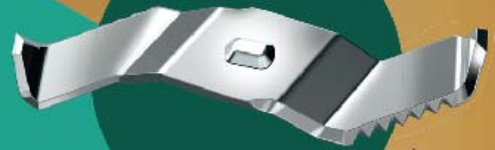
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2022-2024



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RITESH BHATIA



KIREN SRIVASTAV
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CFBP CREATIVE ARTS FESTIVAL AND
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MEGHANA MALKAN

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2022-2024



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SUCHI AGARWAL
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SEEMA KAPADIA



VIVAAN HINGAD
(STUDENTS CHAPTER)



DR. JAYA GADE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF
RAMKRISHNA BAJAJ CFBP- CONSUMER
EDUCATION AND TESTING CENTRE.



PRACCHI MEHTA



LOPAMUDRA MANDAL
(KOLKATA)



SIMONE KHAMBATTA



NIKITSHA CHOPRA



SWAPNIL S. KOTHARI

Heartfelt from The President

Generally, the month of February is a bit dull. However, this time, it was revolutionary in terms of the fact that we had a flagship Event, “Annual Ethics Seminar” mainly supported by the Tatas. The highlight of this Event was that of the nine esteemed Panelists and three Moderators, 95% were CFBP Advisory Board Members – showcasing the strength and the prestige of the organisation. CFBP is happy that the Tata Group was pleased with the way the Event turned out, and also, the way it was covered in the ET Panache. It helped add Mr. Dilip Piramal, Chairman, VIP Industries Ltd. to our esteemed Advisory Board. Early February, our very capable Invitee Menaka Deorah helped us add Nandita Das, the famous Filmmaker and Actress to the Advisory Board.

This time an interesting read is an article where Small Towns bring in Big Business by our Advisory Board Member and regular contributor Mr. Jagdeep Kapoor who throws light on this seminal point. Also, worthy of learning is an article on Millets as part of our dietary regime penned our Executive Committee Member Mr. Ashok Bhansali. Our Invitee Rekha Nahar writes a beautiful poem for all of us to enjoy. Also, our Invitee Shalini Iyengar, a Doctoral Candidate (Anthropology) from Yale with stellar academic credentials broadens our horizons on the effects of Climate Change. To top it all, we have an illuminating article by Prof. Arvind Panagariya on the nuances of inclusion being key to the development and growth!

As I sit back and revel in an eventful February, through the whole of March, I have held meetings with some of my Team members individually to take CFBP further. The upcoming JB Awards are always a delight to work for as it promotes the core objective of our organisation. I attended the Economic Times – Global Business Summit in New Delhi on 17th-18th February and ensured that CFBP was made known to the ones that matter as those are the ones who impact! On 2nd March, I attended the grand opening of the Dilip Piramal Art Gallery at the NCPA, Mumbai – some photos adorn our pages! Also, our Executive Committee Member Payal Kothari was invited as a Panelist with other esteemed speakers at the Bombay Gymkhana to celebrate Women’s Day!!

I am pleased to inform you all that noted Industrialist Mr. Dilip Piramal has agreed to lend his name to our Conference Room at our current office address (or at any other address in the future should there be a shift) in perpetuity for a princely sum! It shall be, henceforth, called the “Dilip Piramal Conference Room”. I am deeply grateful to Mr. Piramal for reposing trust in my leadership apart from honouring our rich legacy. This is a first in the 56-year old history of CFBP!!

I have always believed that motivation keeps one going and it helps others build courage to achieve. I ensure that my Team remains at the top of its positivity armed with drive and nerves to accomplish!

I end with a quote from that great British Prime Minister,

Success is not final, failure is not fatal, it is the courage to continue that counts!

Winston Churchill

Website: www.cfbp.org | Follow: [f](#) | [i](#) | [t](#) | [v](#)

PATRON MEMBERS

All our esteemed readers including all other non-Patron Members are encouraged to call us and let us know if they are interested in becoming Patron Members and it's resultant benefits besides the fact that this List shall be published in every Newsletter (which comes out every two months and goes to about 1000 readers).

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Authum Investment &
Infrastructure Limited

Ms. Nisaba Godrej
Executive Chairperson
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd.

Mr. Shashikumar Sreedharan
Managing Director
Microsoft Corporation (I) Pvt. Ltd .

Mr. Hrishikesh A. Mafatlal
Trustee,
Seth Navinchandra Mafatlal
Foundation Trust

Mr. Niraj Bajaj
Chairman
Bajaj Auto Limited

Mr. Jamshyd N. Godrej
Chairman & Managing Director
Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Baldota
Chairman & Managing Director
MSPL Ltd.

Mr. Dinesh Kumar Khara
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Bajaj Electricals Limited

Mr. Savji Dholakia
Chairman & Founder,
Hari Krishna Exports Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. Niraj Bajaj
Chairman & Managing Director
Mukand Limited

Mr. Sarosh Amaria
Managing Director
Tata Capital Financial
Services Limited

Dr. Parul Banker
Director
Bankers Cardiology Private Limited

Mr. Sanjiv Mehta
Chairman & Managing Director
Hindustan Unilever Limited

Mr. Rajiv Podar
Managing Director
Nawal Finance Private Limited

Mr. R. Mukundan
Managing Director & CEO
Tata Chemicals Limited

Mr. A. Balasubramanian
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
Birla Sun Life Asset Mgmt. Co. Ltd.

Mr. Rajesh Nuwal
Director
India Nivesh Capitals Ltd.

Mr. Vijay. K. Chauhan
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Chief Executive Officer
& Managing Director
Tata Consultancy Services

Mr. Sharad Upasani
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Blue Dart Express Limited

Mr. Salil Parekh
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and Managing Director
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Managing Director
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Vice Chairman & Managing Director
Blue Cross Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.

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Partner
Inox Chemicals LLP

Mr. Niranjan Jhunjhunwala
Trustee
Purshottamdas Fatehchand
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Chief Financial Officer
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Managing Director & Co-Head
of Investment Banking Coverage
& Head of Global Credit Trading,
Deutsche Bank

Mr. Vijay S. Khetan
Managing Director
Krishna Developers Pvt. Ltd

Mr. Mukesh Ambani
Chairman & Managing Director
Reliance Industries Limited

Mr. Dilip G. Piramal
Chairman
VIP Industries Ltd.

Mr. Sandeep Parasrampur
Founder & CEO,
Dynamic Conglomerate Pvt. Ltd.

Mr. A. M. Naik
Group Chairman
Larsen & Toubro Limited

Mr. Bhupendra Chheda
Chairman
Roman Group

Mr. Prashant Khemka
Founder - Chairman
White Oak Capital Group

Mr. M C Tahilyani
Managing Director
Forbes & Company Limited

Mr. Anand Mahindra
Chairman (Mahindra Group)
Mahindra & Mahindra Limited

Mr. Suresh Pansari
Co-founder & Director
Rashi Peripherals Limited,
Mumbai

Mr. Siddharth Raisurana
Fynehand Group
LLP

Mr. Raju Barwale
Managing Director
Mahyco Seeds Limited

Mr. Jagdeep Kapoor
Chairman,
Samsika Marketing Consultants

**Company name as per alphabetical order

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J. R. D. Tata



Ramkrishna Bajaj



Arvind Mafatlal



F. T. Khorakiwala



Naval Tata



S. P. Godrej



J. N. Guzder



Ashok Birla



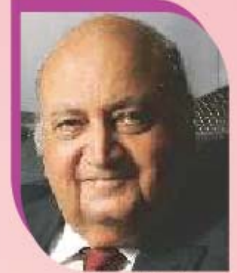
B. D. Garware



Harish Mahindra



Vishnubhai Haribhakti



Keshub Mahindra



Ramnath Podar



S. M. Dahanukar



Pratap Bhogilal



Pravinchandra Gandhi



M. D. Shroff



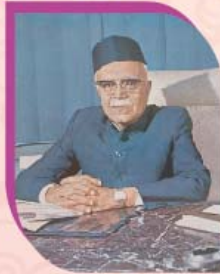
Swarn Kohli



A. H. Tobaccowala



G. V. Puranik



K. M. D. Thakersey



Murarji Vaidya



N. M. Wagle



Prakash Tandon



Pratapsingh Mathuradas



Tanubhai D. Desai



Y. A. Fazalbhoy



M. L. Apte



C. L. Gheewala



D. M. Khatau



K. S. Basu



G. L. Mehta



R. C. Cooper



R. G. Saraiya

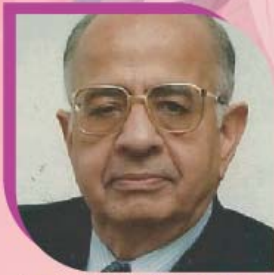


Pranlal Patel



P. A. Narielwala

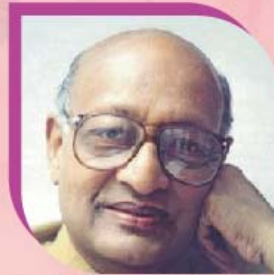
PAST PRESIDENTS



Arvind Mafatlal | 1966-69



Naval Tata | 1969-71



Ramkrishna Bajaj | 1971-72



S.P. Godrej | 1972-74



P.A. Narelwala | 1974-75



Y.A. Fazalbhoy | 1975-77



Harish Mahindra | 1977-83



F. T. Khorakiwala | 1983-87



J. N. Guzder | 1987-90



Nalin K. Vissanji | 1990-92



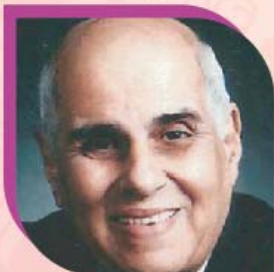
A. H. Tobaccowala | 1992-96



Shekhar Bajaj | 1996-98



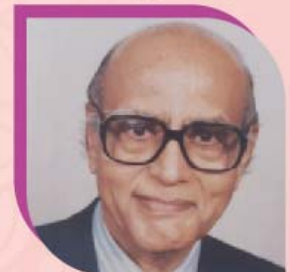
A. S. Kasliwal | 1998-2000



K. N. Suntook | 2000-02



V. S. Palekar | 2002-04



V. B. Haribhakti | 2004-06



Dinesh Parekh | 2006-08



Ramesh K. Dhir | 2008-10



Suresh Goklaney | 2010-12



Hoshang Billimoria | 2012-14



Shyamniwas Somani | 2014-16



Shekhar Bajaj | 2016



Kalpana Munshi | 2016-18



Swapnil Kothari | 2018-24

CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



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COUNCIL FOR FAIR
BUSINESS PRACTICES
HAFI OTTAMAK KAWAYAZ



THE FOUNDERS



Mr. Shekhar Bajaj
-Jurer Member - CFBP-



Mr. J. R. D. Tata



Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj



Mr. S. P. Godej



Mr. Swapnil Kothari
-President - CFBP-



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Mr. Shekhar Bajaj
Founder Member - CFBP



Mr. J. R. D. Tata



Mr. Ramkrishna Bajaj



Mr. S. P. Godej



Mr. Swapnil Kothari
President - CFBP

CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

on Saturday 4th February, 9.30 am onwards at Taj Lands End, Bandra, Mumbai

In today's competitive times, Fair Business Practices become all the more imperative - whether for a corporate behemoth or a small scale enterprise or an individual. We, at CFBP profess, practice and propagate Ethics and endeavour to touch every spectrum of our Society - be it Industry, Medicine, Law, Fashion, Women Empowerment, Blogging, Education. We have some of the most famous minds in our Team and our Speakers for this impactful Event include:



Padma Bhushan
Prof. Arvind Panagariya, New York
Opening Remarks by Padma Bhushan Prof. Arvind Panagariya,
Jagdish Bhagwati Prof. Economics, Columbia University &
Member Advisory Board CFBP

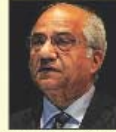
SESSION I – SPEAKERS



Mr. Shekhar Bajaj
Founde Member - CFBP



Mr. Dilip Piramal
Chairman,
VIP Industries Ltd.



Justice B. N. Srikrishna
Former Judge, Supreme Court of India
Member Advisory Board CFBP



Mr. Swapnil Kothari
President - CFBP

Moderator

SESSION II – SPEAKERS



Mr. Keki M. Mistry
Vice Chairman & CEO,
HDFC Ltd.
Member Advisory Board CFBP



Padma Shri Savji Dholakia
Chairman, I Tri Krishna Exports Pvt. Ltd.
Member Advisory Board CFBP



Mr. Sandeep Parasrampur
CEO
Dynamic Conglomerate (Fingers)



Mr. Jagdeep Kapoor
Managing Director
Samsika Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
Member Advisory Board CFBP

Moderator

SESSION III – SPEAKERS



Mr. Rahul Chawla
Co-Head of Investment Banking
Coverage & Head of Global Credit Trading,
Deutsche Bank, Member Advisory Board CFBP



Ms. Amla Ruia
Chairperson, Ruia Group
Member Advisory Board CFBP



Mr. Rajiv K. Podar
Chairman, Podar Enterprises
Member Advisory Board CFBP



Dr. Mickey Mehta
360° Holistic Health Healing
Member Advisory Board CFBP

Moderator

CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

on Saturday 4th February, 9.30 am onwards at Taj Lands End, Bandra, Mumbai

09:00 : Registration

09:30 : Opening remarks by Padma Bhushan
Prof. Arvind Panagariya
(Jagdish Bhagwati Professor of Economics,
Columbia University and Member Advisory Board CFBP)

09:40 : Session I – Relevance of Fair Business Practices Today

Speakers

1. Mr. Dilip Piramal, Chairman, VIP Industries Ltd.
2. Mr. Shekhar Bajaj, Chairman, Bajaj Electricals
(Founder Member CFBP)
3. Justice B.N. Srikrishna former Judge,
Supreme Court Of India (Member Advisory Board CFBP)

Moderated By

Mr. Swapnil Kothari, President CFBP

10:30 : First Tea Break

10:45 : Session II – Can We Market Fair Business Practices

Speakers

1. Mr. Keki M. Mistry, Vice Chairman & CEO, HDFC Ltd.
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)
2. Padma Shri Mr. Savji Dholakia, Chairman,
Hari Krishna Exports Pvt. Ltd.
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)
3. Mr. Sandeep Parasrampur, CEO,
Dynamic Conglomerate (Fingers)

Moderated by

Mr. Jagdeep Kapoor, Managing Director,
Samsika Consultants Pvt. Ltd.
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)

11:30 : Second Tea Break

**11:45 : Session III – Fair Business Practices Is It A Dream
For Most Companies**

Speakers

1. Mr. Rahul Chawla, Co-Head of
Investment Banking Coverage and
Head of Global Credit Trading, Deutsche Bank
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)
2. Ms. Amla Ruia, Chairperson, Ruia Group
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)
3. Mr. Rajiv K. Podar, Chairman, Podar Enterprises
(Member Advisory Board CFBP)

Moderated By

Dr. Mickey Mehta, 360° Holistic Health Healing

Vote of Thanks
Followed By Lunch

COUNCIL FOR FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES
130-132, Great Western Building, Strand Bhagat Singh Road,
Opp. Lion Gate, Near to Ozma Hall, Mumbai - 400 021.
Phone: 2284 2580 / 2284 2580, Fax: 2284 4763.
E-mail: info@cfbp.org; cfbp@cfbp@gmail.com
Web: www.cfbp.org; www.cfbp.in



COUNCIL FOR FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES
130-132, Great Western Building, Strand Bhagat Singh Road
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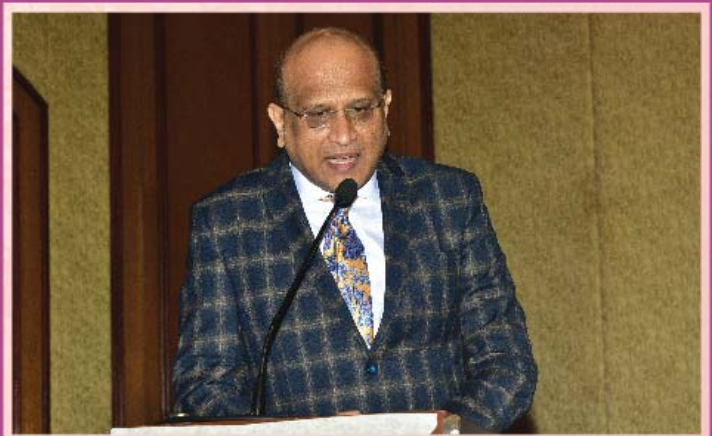
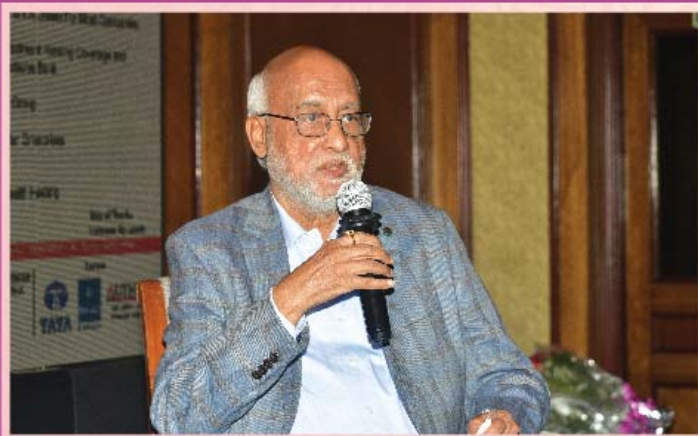


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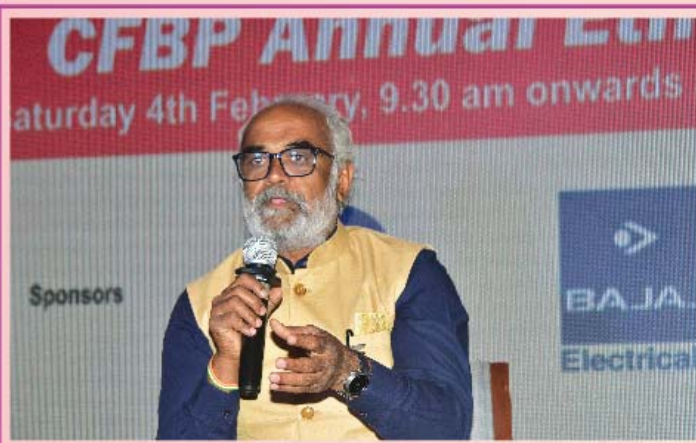
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



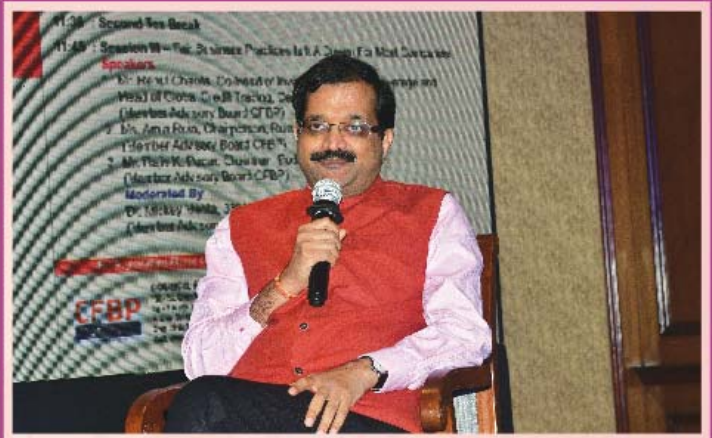
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



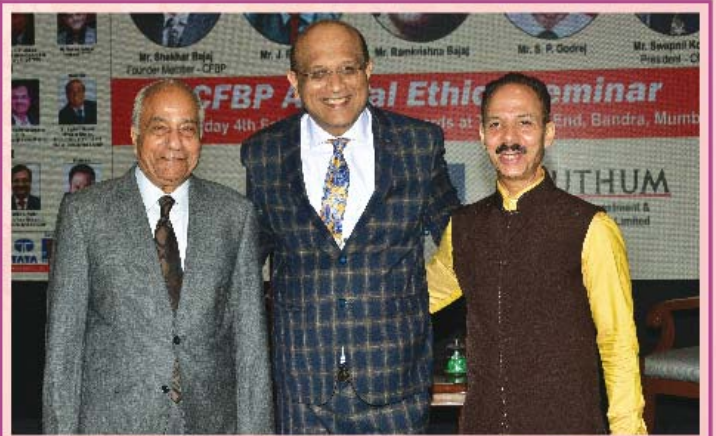
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



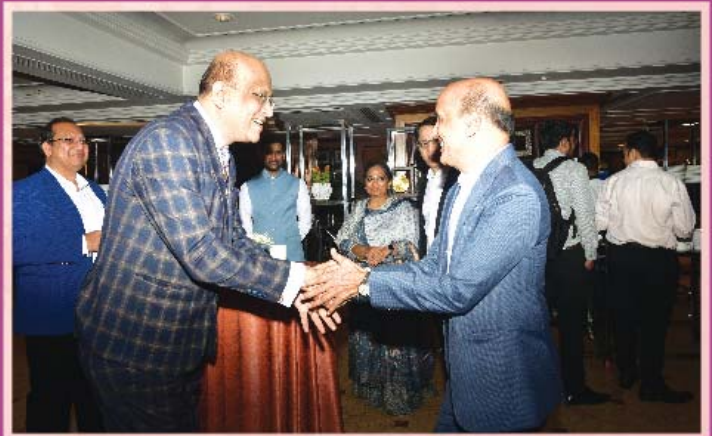
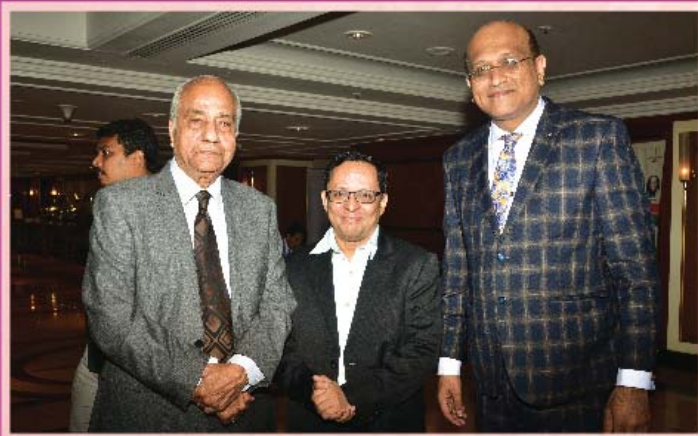
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

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CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



NEW INVITEE MEMBERS



SHALINI IYENGAR

As President, I have always felt the need for a purely intellectual academic perspective on the concept of "Fair Business Practices" and that too from an anthropological standpoint - basically to throw light on how this concept can be entrenched deeply into our consciousness and how basic values have evolved over a period of time.

I am extremely pleased to have an academic powerhouse join the EC / Invitee Group from Yale!!

Shalini Iyengar is a doctoral student in the Anthropology program at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut!! Her research is situated at the intersection of enviro-legal rights, legal anthropology, and critical ocean studies in the Bay of Bengal littoral region. Prior to joining the program at Yale, Shalini taught law and policy at the School of Law, Environment, and Planning at Srishti Institute of Art, Design and Technology in Bangalore, India between 2016 and 2019 and practiced law as a Trainee Solicitor at Norton Rose Fulbright LLP in London and Shanghai between 2012 and 2014. She has also taught as a Visiting Lecturer at the National Law School of India University, the Foreign Services Institute, New Delhi, and ESSCA School of Management, Shanghai. Shalini received her B.A. LL.B (Hons.) degree from the National Law School of India University. She also holds a JSM degree in socio-legal studies from Stanford University, an MSt degree in International Human Rights Law from Oxford University and MSc. and LL.M. degrees in Comparative Law and Economics from the International University College, Turin. Shalini is currently conducting her doctoral field work in Kolkata and will be back in New Haven in Fall 2024.



NIKITSHA CHOPRA

Nikitsha Chopra is the Vice-President - India, Financial Times, and resident in Mumbai. [Based in London, England, the paper is owned by a Japanese holding company, Nikkei, with core editorial offices across Britain, the United States

and continental Europe.]

With almost past two decades of experience, she is a specialist in Branded Content sales. She has spearheaded leading revenue teams across well established brands including The Times of India, CNBC, Bloomberg, the Digital Revenue Team for Radio Mirchi and now the FT!

She started her career in 2005 with the Times of India Group and later held leadership positions at Network 18, Bloomberg TV India and PING Network.

She has had the opportunity to engage with advertisers across industries (CPG / FMCG, BFSI, Pharma, Food & Beverage, Education Technology, Lifestyle and more); across mediums moving from print to television to digital media.

She is a BA (Psychology) from St. Xavier's College, Mumbai and a PGDBM (Marketing & Finance) from Symbiosis Institute of Management Studies. She enjoys travelling across continents!



DR. DEEPA BHAJEKAR

Dr. Deepa completed her PhD in Food Microbiology in 1992 from the Food technology department at ICT (previously known as UDCT in Mumbai), the prestigious Institute of

Chemical technology.

Dr. Deepa Bhajekar is currently Director of 'd technology' which has invested in developing cutting edge technologies commercializing them to industrial scale in collaboration with global companies. Deepa started her first venture in the year 2000 a food testing laboratory and continued to become Managing Director of MicroChem Silliker, India. The growth into a premier food testing lab reputed for its integrity resulted in the No 1 Global giant in the food testing laboratory arena Merieux Nutrisciences based in France. tying up with her lab for its India foray. The internationally renowned American organization 'AOAC - Association of Official Analytical Chemists' established their India chapter with Dr. Deepa bringing the organization to the country as its first President in the year 2013. She completed a 'Senior executive leadership course India (SELPI)' at Harvard Business school, Boston in 2021 as she forays into commercializing technologies on a global scale. She is on the Board of Directors of 'Hard castle restaurants' McDonalds. She has made presentations in different countries all over the world speaking on food quality, curbing food contamination, Indian regulatory scenario and is a motivational speaker at several institutes speaking to Professors on entrepreneurship and guiding students to become entrepreneurs. She was on the FSSAI (National Food Safety and Standards Authority of India) - CAC (Central Advisory Committee) for 3 years and Scientific panel for 3 years

She has won three prestigious awards -

- (1) 'Woman Entrepreneurship' and 'First Generation Entrepreneur' at the hands of the erstwhile Chief minister of Maharashtra Shri. Prithviraj Chavan at ICT, Mumbai.
- (2) 'Distinguished Alumni' of ICT in 2012. She was the first woman to be honoured with this prestigious award
- (3) Womens Excellence award (WEA) in 2019 in Dubai in the category of 'Scientist in business' at the hands of Ms. Amruta Fadnavis the wife of erstwhile Chief minister Shri. Devendra Fadnavis.

NEW ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS



DILIP PIRAMAL

Mr. Dilip Piramal is the Chairman of VIP Industries Limited ("VIP") and is the pioneer of the moulded luggage industry in India. Today, VIP is the world's second largest luggage company and the largest luggage manufacturer in the world. VIP has four major

brands namely VIP, Carlton, Skybags and Aristocrat. In the year 2004, VIP bought over Carlton Luggage, a leading UK brand. In 2012, VIP launched the ladies handbag brand "Caprese".

Mr. Piramal is the pioneer of the mono block (single-piece, jointless) plastic chair in India. He launched this product in the early 80s and VIP was its only manufacturer for nearly ten years. Today, the ubiquitous mono block plastic chairs have become the single largest consumer item made by the injection moulding process.

Dilip Piramal was the President of the IMC Chamber of Commerce & Industry in 2015-16.. He is also a former President of The Organization of Plastic Processors of India (OPP), the All India Plastic Manufacturers Association (AIPMA) and the Rotary Club of Bombay Mid-Town. Mr. Piramal has sponsored the establishment of the Dilip Piramal Art Gallery at the prestigious National Centre for Performing Arts (NCPA) in Mumbai.

Mr. Piramal has been actively involved in philanthropic activities with the Rotary Club of Bombay, the Rotary Foundation and several other organisations working for the welfare of the most deprived sections of our society, particularly in rural and tribal areas.

Dilip Piramal is the recipient of several awards, including the Business leader of the year 2018 by Horasis: The Global Visions Community, an International think-tank based in Switzerland, and the Economic Times Polymers Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Piramal through VIP is also our Patron Member!



NANDITA DAS

Ms. Nandita Das has acted in more than 40 feature films in 10 different languages. Her directorial debut in 2008 was Firaq which brought her many accolades and appreciation, both in India and abroad. She was conferred the "Chevalier

de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres" (Knight of the Order of Arts and Letters) by the French Government. Manto, Nandita's second directorial film premiered in 2018 at the Cannes Film Festival and can be watched on Netflix.

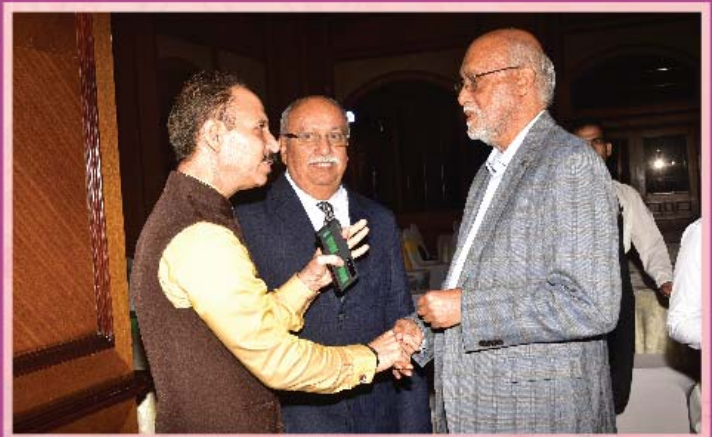
Her first book Manto & I chronicles her 6-year-long journey of making the film. Nandita was the Chairperson of the Children's Film Society. She has a Master's degree in Social Work and is a strong advocate for social justice. She has been supporting the campaign, 'Dark Is Beautiful' and to further the conversation, she directed and produced a short in 2019, called India's Got Colour.

Her third directorial venture, Zwigato explores the life of a food delivery rider and his family. The film is produced by Applause Entertainment and Nandita Das Initiatives.

After premiering at various festivals, it was released in India on 17th March 2023.

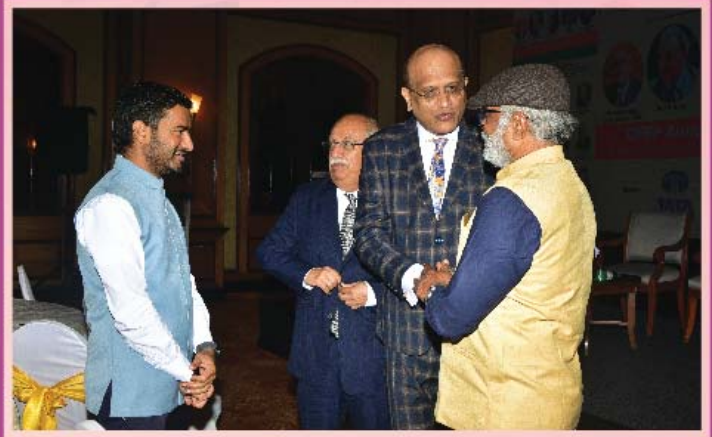
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



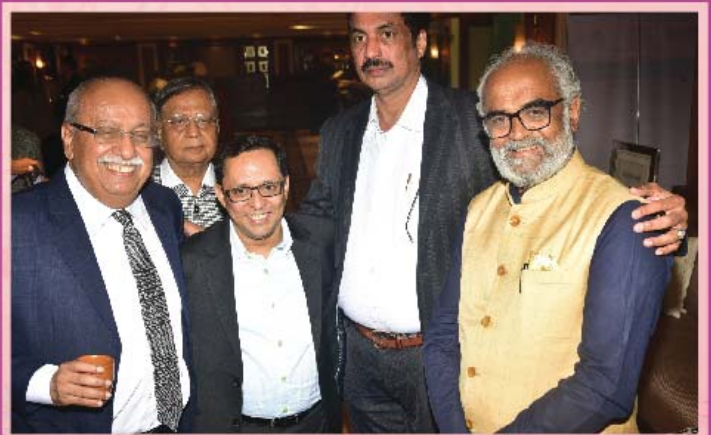
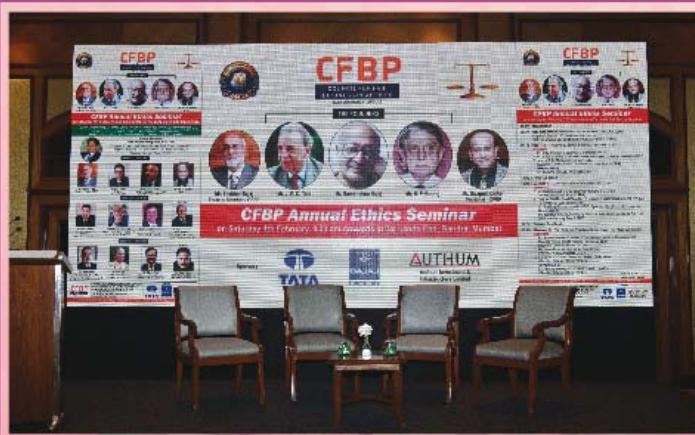
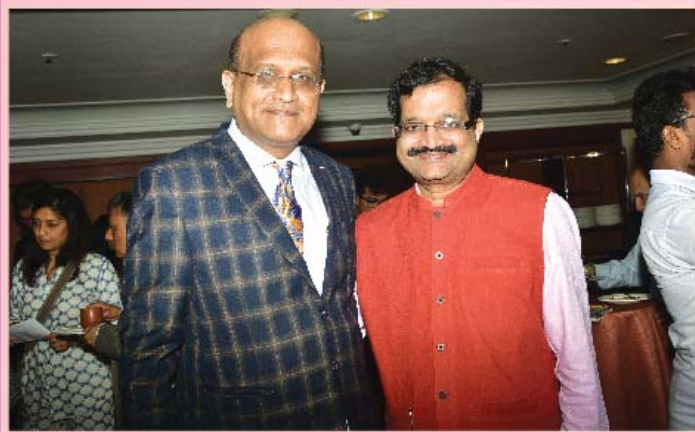
CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



CFBP Annual Ethics Seminar

4th, February 2023



10th, March 2023

The role of ethics in business

The Council for Fair Business Practices recently hosted an educative seminar on the seminal role of ethics and how it could affect a company's bottom line

etpanache@times-group.com

A recently-concluded annual seminar on ethics, curated by the Council for Fair Business Practices (CFBP) and mainly sponsored by the Tata Group, saw the who's who of the corporate world at a suburban luxury hotel in the city.

Need of the hour

"In today's competitive times, fair business practices are even more imperative," said Swapnil Kothari, president, CFBP and a well-known lawyer. "We at CFBP profess, practice and propagate ethics in an endeavour to touch every spectrum of society, be it industry, medicine, law, fashion, women empowerment, blogging or education. Today, and for the next 25 years, business ethics and women empowerment are and shall be the only two buzzwords in corporate and societal consciousness."

In his opening remarks, Professor Arvind Panagariya, one of CFBP's advisory board members, traced the history of the scriptural essence of ethics and shed light on



(From left) Swapnil Kothari, Dilip Piramal, Justice Srikrishna and Shekhar Bajaj

how it was steeped into the consciousness of CFBP's founding team.

The council was primarily founded by the Tatas, the Bajaj and Godrej families, along with Arvind Mafatlal, JN Guzder, Keshub Mahindra and other top industrialists and professionals in 1986.

Heart of the matter

Three expert panels elucidated on the role of ethics in business, its importance and how it

their figures and their ethos," said Mistry. Seconding this, Dholakia recounted how he built a multi-million-dollar diamond empire by placing a bet on client satisfaction at the core of everything. Parasrampuria stated that truthfulness in dealings was extremely important, to which Kapoor agreed and added that all three inputs went deep into how fair business practices are branded.

Advisory board members Amlia Ruita, Rajiv Podar, Rahul Chawla and Dr Mickey Mehta engaged in an exciting discussion on 'Fair Business Practices — Is it a Dream for Most Companies?'.

Dr Mehta elicited answers in his imitabile style where Ruita stated that if India has to be a world leader, even small enterprises have to acquire a blue-chip status. Podar eulogised the dictum 'Honesty is the best policy', saying any small or medium organisation that wanted to make it big had to be upright in its dealings. Chawla focussed on the ethos of both corporate governance and corporate social responsibility, holding that there was no substitute for the perception that the organisation follows high standards of excellence.

market capitalisation while Bajaj explained the thought behind the genesis of CFBP and why it continues to be one of the only prominent organisations to have a code of conduct for businessmen.

In the second session, 'Can We Market Fair Business Practices?', with Sandeep Parasrampuria and CFBP advisory board members Jagdeep Kapoor, Savil Dholakia and Keki Mistry, the panel discussed the quintessential importance of ethics branding for an entity's growth.

Integrity should be the top value of any organisation and companies should demonstrate it by performance, through both



(From left) Jagdeep Kapoor, Savil Dholakia, Keki Mistry and Sandeep Parasrampuria

(From left) Dr Mickey Mehta, Amlia Ruita, Rahul Chawla and Rajiv Podar

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The President at the Economic Times - Global Business Summit





**PADMA BHUSHAN
PROF. ARVIND PANAGARIYA
(NEW YORK)**

What Does Inclusion Being Key To Growth Mean?

Guest Column - By Invitation

What Does Inclusion Being Key To Growth Mean?

Just like South Korea & China did, India must help its labour-intensive industries rise rapidly

Arvind Panagariya

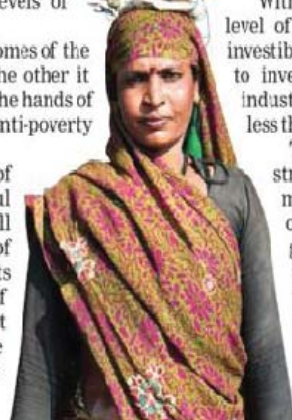


The question of whether growth leads to inclusion and hence reduction in poverty was once hotly debated in India. When the focus on growth as the key instrument of poverty reduction under PM Nehru failed to produce the desired outcome, the view gained ground that we could not count on growth to bring poverty down. As a result, in the 1970s, an entire cottage industry emerged under the self-congratulatory title of "New Economics" which argued that redistribution offered the only avenue to poverty alleviation.

- In our 2013 book *Why Growth Matters*, Jagdish Bhagwati and I argued that this inference from the experience under Nehru era policies was unwarranted.
- It was not that growth had failed to produce inclusion but that growth had simply not materialised.
- Once a change of strategy began to deliver decent even if not spectacular levels of growth, inclusion followed.

On the one hand, growth raised incomes of the poor through higher wages and on the other it placed larger volumes of revenues in the hands of the government, allowing it to launch anti-poverty programmes.

Today, growth as the instrument of inclusion has come to occupy its rightful place in policy discourse. But we still do not appreciate the importance of inclusion for growth. True, economists have recognised the importance of education and health for growth. But they have generally neglected the more powerful role that inclusion plays directly in the process of growth.



- In the early stages of development, the most abundant resource of developing countries is labour.
- It is only by exploiting fully the potential of this resource that they can hope to grow rapidly.
- Historically, countries that have designed their growth strategies on this premise have achieved unprecedented growth in relatively short periods.
- They include countries such as South Korea and Taiwan in the 1960s through 1980s and China in the 1980s through 2000s.

- For instance, in 1960, 68% of South Korean workforce was employed in agriculture. By 1990, this proportion had fallen to 18%.
- During the three decades, industry and services absorbed additional half of the workforce with real wages rising 8-10% annually.
- Correspondingly, from being underemployed, the workers became highly productive.
- In contrast, under Nehru, India adopted a development strategy that was centred not on the utilisation of its abundant resource, labour, but the scarce one, capital.

With a savings rate of just 7-9% and a low level of income, the country had meagre investible resources. The government chose to invest them almost entirely in heavy industries, which cumulatively employed less than 5% of the nation's workforce.

This was a dualistic development strategy which created an enclave of modern industry with the remainder of the economy excluded from the growth process. More than 95% of the workforce had to fend for itself in this excluded sector consisting of agriculture and village, cottage and household enterprises.

Census data show that the proportion of workforce in agriculture

remained stubbornly unchanged at 69.7% between 1951 and 1971. Unlike South Korea, Taiwan and China, where progressively greater employment in industry and services led to unskilled workers becoming semi-skilled, semi-skilled more skilled and more skilled highly skilled, no such process unfolded in India. The most abundant resource was thus kept from making any contribution to growth and development.

It is only after India began to dismantle the Nehru-era edifice and allowed investment to flow where it would exploit the economy's abundant resource more fully that the growth rate began to turn around.

- As per the Employment-Unemployment Survey, the proportion of workforce in agriculture fell from 58.5% in 2004-05 to 48.9% in 2011-12.
- These years also saw the annual growth rate reach 8%.
- But even so, the process of direct inclusion of workforce into the mainstream of the economy remains slow in India compared with what other fast-growing economies of Asia experienced.
- Old habits, formed over decades of exclusionary process of development, die hard.
- They have yielded to greater inclusion only gradually.
- For output, policy-makers still remain focussed on capital- and skilled-labour-intensive industries such as automobiles, auto parts, railways, steel, telecom equipment, information technology, finance and steel.
- And for employment, they fall back on micro and small enterprises which have little capacity to impart skills to their employees.

To grow at 8% or higher rates over two or more decades, we must recognise that inclusion is integral to rapid growth. Only then would we focus squarely on policies that would help labour-intensive industries such as apparel, footwear, furniture and other light manufactures grow rapidly. We must begin by asking why multinationals invest in the apparel sector in Bangladesh and Vietnam but not India.

The writer is Professor, Columbia University

World Consumer Rights Day 2023

Check Out Theme, History, and Significance
Source by : TOI-Online | Mar 15, 2023



World Consumer Rights Day

15 March 2023

Theme 2023 - Empowering Consumers Through Clean Energy Transitions.

“Consumer protection is not just about fighting for the rights of individuals. It is about protecting the entire society from harmful business practices.”



World Consumer Rights Day is observed on March 15 every year. It is a means to raise awareness across the globe about the rights and needs of consumers. Celebrating this day is a chance to demand that consumer rights are respected and protected, and to protest against all the market abuses and social injustices that a consumer faces.

Being a consumer, it is important for you to know about your rights. This will help you take appropriate steps when you are not satisfied with the service and product you have purchased or even when you feel cheated.

World Consumer Rights Day 2023 is aimed at familiarising consumers with their rights and also highlighting the areas where there is a lack of consumer protection. Let's check out the theme, history, and significance of World Consumer Rights Day 2023.

World Consumer Rights Day 2023 : Theme

The theme for World Consumer Rights Day 2023 is 'Empowering Consumers Through Clean Energy Transitions'. As per Consumers International, the theme aims at achieving a just transition in the energy sector. Consumer International states, "Coming together for change in energy transitions, we will both support consumers through the cost-of-living crisis and help to meet net-zero targets by promoting access to sustainable energy globally."

World Consumer Rights Day 2023 : History

Every year, World Consumer Rights Day is recognised on March 15 because, on the same date in 1962, former United States President John F. Kennedy gave a special message about consumer rights to the US Congress. He introduced four consumer rights which were the Right to safety, the Right to be informed, the Right to choose, and the Right to be heard.

World Consumer Rights Day 2023 : Significance

The main significance behind celebrating World Consumer Rights Day is to ensure that all consumers are aware of their rights and that they are not bluffed and cheated for fraudulent products and companies.

Small town, big business

In India, these days, small towns provide big business

For years together, companies were focussed on big and major and large towns for marketing their products and services. Now, as we enter 2023, markets are facing the need to change or add to their marketing approach by focussing not only on big towns, but actually on giving priority and emphasising more on small towns, which are giving exceptional growth.

India is composed of two segments – the aspirational segment and the aspirational segment. We perspire to aspire. Now, the small towns have become aspirational. They have the affordability. They have the aspiration. They have the desire and, hence, the 'small town, big business' era is upon us.

India has 8,100 towns and 680,000 villages. For many decades, companies have been focussing on cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, and the like. Of course, the names of these cities were different earlier and some of them re-wrote their names as the changed ones, but the city remained the same. In fact, many companies and marketers would only focus on these large metros and would actually prepare a marketing plan, followed by the sales and distribution plan, primarily for these large cities. Even now, when a new multinational enters the Indian market or an Indian company thinks of launching a new venture or a product or service, they still traditionally look at these major cities to start with.

Things are changing. It is better to take a cluster approach and be in a position to start with a cluster of towns within the same radius, because cluster of small towns give big business. Now, small towns have started giving big business. In fact, this is a better approach, because it helps save transportation and logistics scores, helps focus and guides the company and the marketing team to go to market clusters, giving better attention to each cluster as you move along. You also get the benefit of a ripple effect, when you do a cluster of towns approach. But many companies earlier did not think this way and some companies even today do not want to think this way and prefer going after large towns.

Things have changed, and they have changed rapidly. A small town can give big business, and if you do not market in those towns, you would actually be handing them over to your competitors, who would have discovered the potential of those small towns.

Whether it be FMCG, consumer durables, internet service, entertainment industry (with theatres and multiplexes) or retail industry (with supermarkets and malls), small towns are giving the big



JAGDEEP KAPOOR

business. The same rule applies to the opening of a showroom of Maruti vehicles or Raymond garments also. The acceptance of aspirational brands and premium products, whether in the category of cars or apparel or mobile phones or high-quality fine-dining restaurants, the pattern is the same. Even in the real estate sector, be it the local builders or national level construction companies, premium housing and top-class, commercial facilities are being grabbed, giving a boost to the real estate business in these towns.

Exposure through travel, being able to see what is being consumed by consumers in the larger towns (be it through television or other media), demonstration of better things in life (seen through the eyes of their friends and relatives in other towns), as also the increase in purchasing power amongst consumers in small towns – all these have given a boost to big business in small towns.

Having worked personally in over 900 towns and over 2,000 villages in India, one can definitely say that the time for the growth in small towns is already here. This is one opportunity that marketers should not miss out.

The speed at which new movies and films get rolled out in India and the speed at which the mobile phone industry had rolled out and will further roll out 5G, the time for paying attention to small towns is very much here.

Due to paucity of space, I cannot list down all the towns but I can demonstrate in this article and show some of the towns where this boom is taking place across the eastern, western, northern and southern regions of the country.

In India, towns are ranked on various parameters – primarily on population and facilities. Rajkot in Gujarat, ranked number 27, is a booming town. From food and beverages, to silver, gold and diamond jewellery, from apparel to real estate, this small town gives big business.

Let us move to Jharkhand. The town of Dhanbad, ranked 33, offers great potential and has been growing at a rapid pace. Going South, in Tamil Nadu, Coimbatore ranks 41, is doing well not only in trade and industry but possessing a huge consumption base. And, in the north, Jodhpur, ranked 43, with its palaces, and also the air base, is booming in terms of real estate consumption, consumers driving the best of cars and indulge in the best of attire to wear.

A plethora of small towns can be named, where big business is waiting for companies and marketers. Mysuru in Karnataka ranked 52, Jalandhar in

The author is CEO,
Samsika Marketing
Consultants. He can be
reached at
j@Samsika.com



Punjab ranked 56, Salem in Tamil Nadu ranked 59 and Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala ranked 61 – but they all offer big business. In fact, the Lulu Mall in Thiruvananthapuram is one of the biggest of its kind, with a 190,000 sq ft area, showcasing the best in the world. You just cannot ignore small towns anymore.

Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh (ranked 64), Bhavnagar in Gujarat (ranked 75), Siliguri in West Bengal (ranked 85), Jalgaon in Maharashtra (ranked 98), Rohtak in Haryana (ranked 119) and Ahmednagar in Maharashtra (ranked 124) are all examples of small towns in big business.

So, brand marketers wake up!

Earlier, small towns did not have proper infrastructure, road connectivity, airports and other facilities. Today, with the government initiatives, road connectivity, infrastructure, airports and many other facilities are available even in small towns.

Electricity and internet connectivity also have given rise to a consumption culture. Further, the aspirations of small town consumers have become big, leading to big business.

Here are some examples of small towns giving big business.

In December 2022, Starbucks opened its first store in Thiruvananthapuram. It was full of people and was buzzing with activity. It is quite amazing to see such enthusiasm and such business growth.

McDonald's is doing well in Jalandhar in Punjab. People love it and there is scope for more to happen not only in Jalandhar, but in the entire state of Punjab.

In the growing town of Rajkot in Gujarat, the Tanishq jewellery store is doing well. Customers throng the store, going for premium items. They have high taste and also high purchasing power.

In Jodhpur, there are six Hyundai dealers selling the Creta car in a brisk pace. In fact, there is a

waiting line for the cars too. Such is the potential for growth of business in this town.

In Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, the Raymond showroom does well. The aspirational level of the consumers is high not only during weddings but also during normal occasions and these consumers buy only premium brand.

Mercedes does good business through its dealer in Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. Who would have thought that a top class brand like Mercedes would have consumers not only in Mumbai and Delhi but also in a small town like Coimbatore?

Let's go to Jharkhand. The Inox theatre attracts thousands of consumers in Dhanbad in Jharkhand. The consumers in Dhanbad also want the best in terms of comfort, style and entertainment. And, in towns like Mysuru in Karnataka, the Tata Motors' showrooms do excellent business, with the offerings across segments and price points being lapped up by consumers in a keen manner.

In Rohtak of Haryana, the real estate market is booming with three BHK and four BHK luxury homes being purchased with great enthusiasm and the two BHK homes bringing up the volume segment. The aspiration to own a bigger and a better home is high amongst the residents of Rohtak.

In Gujarat, Bhavnagar is booming, with better air connectivity helping industry and trade grow. Sanitaryware showrooms, bathroom fittings, kitchen sinks and many other home improvement and renovation brands are consumed heavily by the residents of Bhavnagar, who want to improve the quality of life with premium brands.

Thus, we see, that across product categories and service categories, the small towns have started contributing big business. I am not saying that you should stop looking at large towns. All I am saying is that you should start looking at small towns too, if you want big business and large growths – because, in India, small town is big business. •

Secretary-General's video message for press conference to launch the Synthesis Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC 2023

On March 20, 2023, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a synthesis report, as part of its 6th Assessment Report cycle (AR 6). A truly transnational body with representation from 196 countries, the IPCC was created by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization in 1988. Their state-of-the-art assessment on climate change, its impacts, and different mitigation and adaptation pathways is expected to allow policymakers and governments to make informed decisions in their different countries and contexts. Importantly, the IPCC does not conduct its own research. Instead, a global team of scientists and experts collate and synthesize existing climate research with a view to providing reports that are "neutral, policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive". In their meeting from 13 to 19th March 2023, the IPCC considered the its latest synthesis report. This report draws on the findings of hundreds of scientists on climate science, impacts, adaptation, mitigation, and vulnerabilities. Meetings of government representatives approved and adopted the report.

António Guterres, the United Nations Secretary General has described AR6 as an "atlas of human suffering and a damning indictment of failed climate leadership". Running to over 8000 pages, AR6 outlines the worrying state of global climate and climate impacts.

Key findings from the report include:

- Global temperatures have risen about 1.1 degrees Celsius in the last decade and this last decade is warmer than any period in the prior 125,000 years;
- About 3.3–3.6 billion people live in contexts that are considered highly vulnerable to climate change;
- Carbon dioxide concentrations are higher than they have been in the past 2 million years with 42% of emissions being released between 1990 and 2019.
- Oceans are more acidic than they have been in the last 26,000 years
- Sea level rise is faster that in has been in any prior century for the past 3000 years.
- Developing countries will need \$127 billion every year by 2030 to adapt to climate change. However, adaptation have reached just \$23 billion to \$46 billion from 2017 to 2018.

Based on the report, it is clear that nations must:

- Limit to global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. At this level, some climate impacts will still be irreversible but worse outcomes can be prevented.
- Plan for adaptation. Ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) efforts are key in this effort. For instance, EBA approaches including urban greening, wetland restoration, and



SHALINI IYENGAR
INVITEE
PH. D. (ANTHROPOLOGY), YALE

restoring forest ecosystems have been critical in reducing flood risks and urban heat.

- Adaptation must be through inclusive decision making, especially with Indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Structural, country-wide transformations are needed to ensure just energy transitions and climate resilient futures.
- Implement the global loss and damage fund and increase climate finance to ensure that the most vulnerable communities who have contributed the least to climate change suffer the most from its impacts.

Implications for India

As a large mega-biodiverse and densely populated country, India is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Some of the key climate impacts will include:

- India is home to several coastal cities which are expected to be impacted by sea-level rise. Of these, a recent report noted that Kolkata, Mumbai, Surat, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, and Kochi are likely to be the worst affected with 28.6 million people and \$4 trillion of assets exposed to flooding.
- India is home to four of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots – these include the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Indo-Burma region, and the Sundaland region. These areas are all extremely vulnerable to climate impacts.
- Climate change is expected to exacerbate extreme weather events including droughts, heat waves, cyclones and floods.

India has ushered in a host of climate policies and is actively investing in renewable energy, food security measures, and climate adaptation efforts. However, more needs to be done. It is important to address climate impacts in a way that is responsive to community needs and takes existing marginalization into account. After all, one of the key challenges of climate change is that of cumulative impacts. That is, climate impacts will only exacerbate existing vulnerabilities and inequalities unless efforts are made to address them in a holistic manner. As the 2023 Report highlights:

Climate change is a threat to human well-being and planetary health. There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all. Climate resilient development integrates adaptation and mitigation to advance sustainable development for all, and is enabled by increased international cooperation including improved access to adequate financial resources, particularly for vulnerable regions, sectors and groups, and inclusive governance and coordinated policies. The choices and actions implemented in this decade will have impacts now and for thousands of years

Extracts from the 2023 IPCC Report

This Synthesis Report (SYR) of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) summarises the state of knowledge of climate change, its widespread impacts and risks, and climate

change mitigation and adaptation. This report recognizes the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human societies; the value of diverse forms of knowledge; and the close linkages between climate change adaptation, mitigation, ecosystem health, human well-being and sustainable development, and reflects the increasing diversity of actors involved in climate action.

Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. Global greenhouse gas emissions have continued to increase, with unequal historical and ongoing contributions arising from unsustainable energy use, land use and land-use change, lifestyles and patterns of consumption and production across regions, between and within countries, and among individuals. Widespread and rapid changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere and biosphere have occurred. Human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe. This has led to widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people (high confidence). Vulnerable communities who have historically contributed the least to current climate change are disproportionately affected (high confidence).

Approximately 3.3–3.6 billion people live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change. Human and ecosystem vulnerability are interdependent. Regions and people with considerable development constraints have high vulnerability to climatic hazards. Increasing weather and climate extreme events have exposed millions of people to acute food insecurity and reduced water security, with the largest adverse impacts observed in many locations and/or communities in Africa, Asia, Central and South America, LDCs, Small Islands and the Arctic, and globally for Indigenous Peoples, small-scale food producers and low-income households. Between 2010 and 2020, human mortality from floods, droughts and storms was 15 times higher in highly vulnerable regions, compared to regions with very low vulnerability. (high confidence)

Climate change has caused substantial damages, and increasingly irreversible losses, in terrestrial, freshwater, cryospheric, and coastal and open ocean ecosystems (high confidence). Hundreds of local losses of species have been driven by increases in the magnitude of heat extremes (high confidence) with mass mortality events recorded on land and in the ocean (very high confidence). Impacts on some ecosystems are approaching irreversibility such as the impacts of hydrological changes resulting from the retreat of glaciers, or the changes in some mountain (medium confidence) and Arctic ecosystems driven by permafrost thaw (high confidence).

Climate change has reduced food security and affected water security, hindering efforts to meet Sustainable Development Goals (high confidence). Although overall agricultural productivity has increased, climate change has slowed this growth over the past 50 years globally (medium confidence), with related negative impacts mainly in mid- and low latitude regions but positive impacts in some high latitude regions

(high confidence). Ocean warming and ocean acidification have adversely affected food production from fisheries and shellfish aquaculture in some oceanic regions (high confidence). Roughly half of the world's population currently experience severe water scarcity for at least part of the year due to a combination of climatic and non-climatic drivers (medium confidence).

In all regions increases in extreme heat events have resulted in human mortality and morbidity (very high confidence). The occurrence of climate-related food-borne and water-borne diseases (very high confidence) and the incidence of vector-borne diseases (high confidence) have increased. In assessed regions, some mental health challenges are associated with increasing temperatures (high confidence), trauma from extreme events (very high confidence), and loss of livelihoods and culture (high confidence). Climate and weather extremes are increasingly driving displacement in Africa, Asia, North America (high confidence), and Central and South America (medium confidence), with small island states in the Caribbean and South Pacific being disproportionately affected relative to their small population size (high confidence).

Climate change has caused widespread adverse impacts and related losses and damages to nature and people that are unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors. Economic damages from climate change have been detected in climate-exposed sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, fishery, energy, and tourism. Individual livelihoods have been affected through, for example, destruction of homes and infrastructure, and loss of property and income, human health and food security, with adverse effects on gender and social equity. (high confidence)

In urban areas, observed climate change has caused adverse impacts on human health, livelihoods and key infrastructure. Hot extremes have intensified in cities. Urban infrastructure, including transportation, water, sanitation and energy systems have been compromised by extreme and slow-onset events, with resulting economic losses, disruptions of services and negative impacts to well-being. Observed adverse impacts are concentrated amongst economically and socially marginalised urban residents. (high confidence)

Adaptation planning and implementation has progressed across all sectors and regions, with documented benefits and varying effectiveness. Despite progress, adaptation gaps exist, and will continue to grow at current rates of implementation. Hard and soft limits to adaptation have been reached in some ecosystems and regions. Maladaptation is happening in some sectors and regions. Current global financial flows for adaptation are insufficient for, and constrain implementation of, adaptation options, especially in developing countries

Most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions. Despite progress, adaptation gaps exist across sectors and regions, and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation, with the largest adaptation gaps among lower income groups. (high confidence)

Key barriers to adaptation are limited resources, lack of private sector and citizen engagement, insufficient mobilization of finance (including for research), low climate literacy,

lack of political commitment, limited research and/or slow and low uptake of adaptation science, and low sense of urgency. There are widening disparities between the estimated costs of adaptation and the finance allocated to adaptation (high confidence). Adaptation finance has come predominantly from public sources, and a small proportion of global tracked climate finance was targeted to adaptation and an overwhelming majority to mitigation (very high confidence). Although global tracked climate finance has shown an upward trend since AR5, current global financial flows for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient and constrain implementation of adaptation options, especially in developing countries (high confidence). Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by incurring losses and damages and through impeding national economic growth, thereby further increasing financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing and least developed countries (medium confidence).

Policies and laws addressing mitigation have consistently expanded since AR5. Global GHG emissions in 2030 implied by nationally determined contributions (NDCs) announced by October 2021 make it likely that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century and make it harder to limit warming below 2°C. There are gaps between projected emissions from implemented policies and those from NDCs and finance flows fall short of the levels needed to meet climate goals across all sectors and regions.

The UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement are supporting rising levels of national ambition. The Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC, with near universal participation, has led to policy development and target-setting at national and sub-national levels, in particular in relation to mitigation, as well as enhanced transparency of climate action and support (medium confidence). Many regulatory and economic instruments have already been deployed successfully (high confidence). In many countries, policies have enhanced energy efficiency, reduced rates of deforestation and accelerated technology deployment, leading to avoided and in some cases reduced or removed emissions (high confidence).

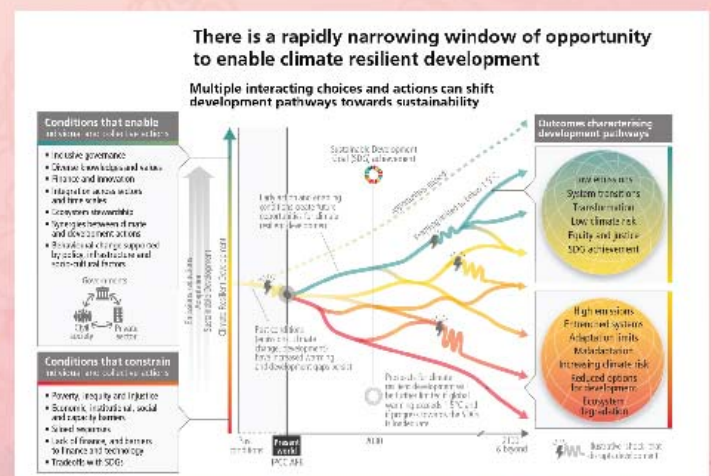
The adoption of low-emission technologies lags in most developing countries, particularly least developed ones, due in part to limited finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity (medium confidence). The magnitude of climate finance flows has increased over the last decade and financing channels have broadened but growth has slowed since 2018 (high confidence). Financial flows have developed heterogeneously across regions and sectors (high confidence). Public and private finance flows for fossil fuels are still greater than those for climate adaptation and mitigation (high confidence). The overwhelming majority of tracked climate finance is directed towards mitigation, but nevertheless falls short of the levels needed to limit warming to below 2°C or to 1.5°C across all sectors and regions (see C7.2) (very high confidence). In 2018, public and publicly mobilised private climate finance flows from developed to developing

countries were below the collective goal under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to mobilise USD100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation (medium confidence).

Continued greenhouse gas emissions will lead to increasing global warming, with the best estimate of reaching 1.5°C in the near term in considered scenarios and modelled pathways. Every increment of global warming will intensify multiple and concurrent hazards (high confidence). Deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions would lead to a discernible slowdown in global warming within around two decades, and also to discernible changes in atmospheric composition within a few years (high confidence).

For any given future warming level, many climate-related risks are higher than assessed in AR5, and projected long-term impacts are up to multiple times higher than currently observed (high confidence). Risks and projected adverse impacts and related losses and damages from climate change escalate with every increment of global warming (very high confidence). Climatic and non-climatic risks will increasingly interact, creating compound and cascading risks that are more complex and difficult to manage (high confidence).

Government actions at sub-national, national and international levels, with civil society and the private sector, play a crucial role in enabling and accelerating shifts in development pathways towards sustainability and climate resilient development (very high confidence). Climate resilient development is enabled when governments, civil society and the private sector make inclusive development choices that prioritize risk reduction, equity and justice, and when decision-making processes, finance and actions are integrated across governance levels, sectors, and timeframes (very high confidence). Enabling conditions are differentiated by national, regional and local circumstances and geographies, according to capabilities, and include: political commitment and follow-through, coordinated policies, social and international cooperation, ecosystem stewardship, inclusive governance, knowledge diversity, technological innovation, monitoring and evaluation, and improved access to adequate financial resources, especially for vulnerable regions, sectors and communities





Kotak *Silk*

Partnering women in their journey to financial independence



Experience a programme designed especially for women



Dilip Piramal Art Gallery

Indeed it was a great initiative by Mr. Piramal creating a legacy of sorts with NCPA. Also, had a great conversation with Mr. Goenka as he was very pleased with a RPG Group company getting the JB Award last year and he had kept himself abreast of all CFBP activities! Met Ashok Hinduja briefly though. Equally happy to hear about us doing well from Niranjan Hiranandani (who was happy too as Hiranandani Hospital had won the JB Award two years ago) and also from Anant Singhania (our recent JB Awards Chief Guest)!! Brinda Khatau obviously knew about CFBP as D M Khatau was one of the Founders and wasn't surprised with the many topguns being on CFBP Advisory Board!!

NCPA will keep us posted about their upcoming Events (and those are generally huge!) and we will be interacting closely with them too!!



Dilip Piramal Art Gallery



RAISING AWARENESS TO CREATE "MILLET MINDFULNESS"

Our Honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision and initiative led to the United Nations General Assembly Declaring the year 2023 'International Year of MILLETS' (IYOM),



ASHOK BHANSALI
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

with support from more than 70 nations across the globe. It will help create awareness throughout the world about the significant role of MILLET in sustainable agriculture and its benefits as a nutritional superfood.

Ms Shaba Karandlaje represented India at the opening ceremony in Rome and read the Prime Minister's message to the august gathering.

The Prime Minister touched upon raising awareness to create 'MILLET MINDFULNESS' and highlighted the tremendous role that institutions and individuals can play.

The Prime Minister's message on occasion can be found below:- Informing that MILLETS are among the earliest crops grown by humans and have been an essential source of nutrients, the Prime Minister emphasized making it a food choice for the future. Highlighting the challenges of food security, he also mentioned upon how climate change is affecting the food availability.

A global movement related to MILLETS is essential since they are easy to grow, climate resilient and drought resistant.

Prime Minister informed that MILLETS are a rich source of balanced nutrition for consumers and compatible with natural ways of farming, and need less water. He also remarked, "MILLETS are suitable for the cultivator and resistant to climate changes.

In addition, they benefit cultivators and our environment. There is a need for diversity on the land and our tables. If agriculture becomes monoculture, it will impact our health and the health of

our lands. MILLETS are an excellent way to increase agricultural and dietary diversity

While institutional mechanisms can encourage the production of MILLETS and make it profitable via policy initiatives, individuals can make health-conscious and planet-friendly choices by creating MILLETS a part of their diet. Therefore, the PM is optimistic that the IYOM 2023 will start a mass movement towards a secure, sustainable, healthy future."

It will help in creating awareness throughout the world about the significant role of MILLETS in sustainable agriculture and its benefits as a nutritional and superfood. India is poised to become the global hub for MILLETS, producing more than 170 Lakh tonnes, making for more than 80 % of the MILLETS produced in Asia.

The earliest evidence for these grains has been found in the Indus civilization, and was one of the first plants to be domesticated for food. It is grown in about 131 countries and is the traditional food for around 60 crore people in Asia & Africa.

The Government of India has declared to celebrate the IYOM, 2023, to make it a people's movement so that the Indian MILLETS, recipes, and value-added products are accepted globally.

I just heard on one of the TV channels that the Central Government is thinking of removing 18% GST to 0% to promote MILLET in India,

The IYOM provides a unique opportunity to increase global production, ensure efficient processing and consumption, promote better utilization of crop rotations and encourage better connectivity throughout food systems to promote MILLETS as a vital component of the food basket.

In a brief message, the FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO), said that the Opening Ceremony of the Year of MILLETS IYOM 2023 hosted by the FAO aims to raise awareness and create momentum for the IYOM 2023 by engaging FAO members and

other relevant stakeholders and highlighting the benefits of promoting the sustainable cultivation and consumption of MILLETS.

VARIETIES OF MILLETS



Bam Yard
अटारी



Foxtail
कंगनी या टांगुन



Brown Top
मक्रा या मुरात



Little
कुटकी



Kodo
बाजरा

Womens Day Celebration

MARCH 9, 2023

OUR PANEL OF ESTEEMED SPEAKERS



Ms. Harshita Narwekar ,
BJP BMC Corporator
known for the timely
testing & screening of
Covid -19 pandemic



Ms. Amla Ruia is an
Indian social activist
known for her work
in water harvesting.



Ms. Payal Dattari/Kohari
Advocate and Solicitor (Bombay
High Court) and a strong Advocate
of Women's Rights!!



Ms. Tejaswi Satpute IPS,
DCP, Mumbai Police .
She has done
commendable work in
women empowerment.
Honorary Secretary - Vikhe Vg



REKHA NAHAR, INVITEE

You are invited to
*Women's Day
Celebration*
(Shaila Welfare Trust)
By Padam Chadda

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, MUMBAI
MARCH 9, 2023
FROM NOON-2 PM
FOLLOWED BY LUNCH

Please Note. The program will be on the ground
floor dining room at The Bombay Gym
Courtesy - Geeta Gogia

Pain, I am done

As usual I woke up with pain,
.... As my brain was completely drained!

Being concerned,
I thought apart from my heart let me
also check with my body,
.... This time my soul was hurt & said
I am extremely sorry!

Helpless me, I tried to empathise
with soul, but it didn't work,
.... Visuals of injustice on me were
flashing in front of eyes, round the clock!

At last, I consoled my mind, body & soul,
.... ITS okay to cry,
to scream & to sob!

Coz that person doesn't
worth a penny for you,
.... As he has lost true respect, love,
trust which is beyond money and you!

Crises weathered whom
insults, blames, betrayal, hit and miss beguiles,
.... Gifts & Dates too lasted till the
time my "self-respect" & "self- image" was bargained!

I paused my mind, body & soul;
.... And asked why didn't you stand
up for yourself for all the alleged foul!

Voice came from within
"Babies will you be fine? ",
..... & "Mom did you have good sleep tonite? "

I realised then the power of being a mother & a daughter,
.... Even it's ingredients are beyond his
reach who only believed in sleep & daughter!

I went to my eyes & spoke to a tear,
..... ENOUGH you tolerated how nothing to fear!

Do not roll alone for a man who
didn't protect or care,
..... He is not worth it as his mind & soul are
too shallow to be fair!

! Get up my soul as mind & body
is depending on you,
..... You three can do wonders
which is long time due!

Make us proud & feel the freedom,
..... As it will come to you only when you will
say to pain "No more! I am done" !!!

"PAIN, DID YOU HEAR
... NO MORE, I AM DONE"!!!!!!

Rekha



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Great Western Building, 130/132, Shahid Bhagat Singh Road, Opp. Lion gate, Mumbai - 400 023. Tel.: 22885249/22842590, Fax: 22844783, Email: info@cfbp.org | cfbpoffice@gmail.com | website: www.cfbp.org | www.ccr.in | Follow: [f](#) [t](#) [i](#) [w](#)

Edited and published by Council for Fair Business Practices