



**VIDYABHARTI TRUST COLLEGE OF
BUSINESS, COMPUTER-SCIENCE AND RESEARCH, UMRAKH**

(Affiliated with Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat)

**Department of Business Administration
Newsletter**



KNOW-WIZ

SPREADING KNOWLEDGE

VOLUME 05

ISSUE 04

APRIL 2025

Contents

Nitin Gadkari said he can fix all of India’s road problems—except Bengaluru’s traffic	3
No Need for “Right to Education”, Need for “Right Education”	5
Student Portfolio	8

Nitin Gadkari said he can fix all of India's road problems—except Bengaluru's traffic

And this comes from the man who built 90,000 km of highways in just 10 yrs! The Crazy Part? At peak hrs, you can literally walk faster than your car. Here's how to fix Bengaluru's nightmare: A trip from Manyata Tech Park to the airport at 6 PM? You might as well book tomorrow's flight instead. It's not just too many cars—it's an engineering paradox: Population Density: Bengaluru (6,000/km²) is lower than Chandigarh (9,500/km²), yet its roads are jammed. Economic Cost: ₹20,000 crore lost annually—twice the cost of Delhi Metro's first phase. And here's the real issue: Bengaluru's traffic isn't just congestion—it's a system failure. We assume big flyovers and expressways can solve the problem.

- ✓ No stopping
- ✓ No intersections
- ✓ No coordination issues

But here's the catch: Ever been stuck for hours, expecting an accident ahead, only to find nothing? That's because traffic moves like a snake—one driver brakes suddenly, and the whole road slows down. Flyovers don't fix traffic—they just shift bottlenecks elsewhere. 1 crore private vehicles occupy 80% of road space but transport only 10% of the population. So why don't more people use public transport? Because Bengaluru's Metro, buses, and suburban rail don't work as one system. Take the Namma Metro for example:

- ✓ 76 km operational—but for a city of 1.4 crore people, is that enough?
- ✓ Compare it with: Delhi Metro: 395 km Mumbai Metro (Planned): 300+ km No wonder people have no choice but to hit the roads. Traffic speeds have plunged from 40 km/h to just 9 km/h. Even when people take the Metro, what happens next? A techie commuting to Whitefield still has to walk 2-3 km to reach the office. No reliable feeder buses. No last-mile connectivity. In London, a single Oyster Card lets you switch between the Underground, buses, and trains seamlessly. In Bengaluru? Different tickets for the Metro and BMTC buses. Imagine if:
 - ✓ One pass worked for all modes of transport

✓ Real-time updates for the buses

✓ BMTC buses synced with Metro arrivals to avoid long waits Shouldn't the Silicon Valley of India already have this? Bengaluru's 148-km suburban rail could be a Nammo Bharat moment—just like Delhi's RRTS, which cut a 3-hour commute to minutes. With 10 lakh daily passengers, this system could fix traffic—but only if it integrates seamlessly with the Metro. Instead, what's Bengaluru fixating on? An underground tunnel But: Bengaluru's hard rock terrain makes tunnel digging expensive. It could disrupt groundwater tables. Experts agree—fix public transport first instead of throwing money at car-centric tunnels. Outer Ring Road (ORR) was supposed to divert traffic, but instead, it became a traffic magnet, choking with 5 lakh vehicles daily. One reason Bengaluru's traffic keeps worsening? We start projects but never finish them. Peripheral Ring Road (PRR), a circular bypass, was meant to divert heavy vehicles away from the city. Satellite Town Ring Road (STRR) was meant to connect Bengaluru's satellite towns like Devanahalli and Hoskote—enabling decentralised growth just like suburban rails. Bengaluru's traffic won't improve unless jobs stop piling up in the same few areas. Right now: Whitefield, Electronic City, ORR, and Manyata Tech Park dominate IT jobs. Lakhs of people move in the same direction every morning —and back again in the evening. What if we spread IT hubs beyond ORR? Tax breaks to move companies to Tumakuru, Hoskote, and Devanahalli. More jobs in smaller towns = Less pressure on city roads. Expand and fully integrate Metro, Suburban Rail, and BMTC buses. Plan for long-term growth instead of band-aid fixes like tunnel roads. The question is—will Bengaluru's policymakers finally step up?

- Major reforms are coming soon!
- Same old delays, nothing will change.
- Traffic will only get worse!

- Kajal Surti
- Teaching Assistant
- VTCBCSR
- Source: *FINFLOWW*

No Need for “Right to Education”, Need for “Right Education”

from Politics (by Aristotle) & Chanakyaniti (by Kautilya)

A Philosopher once said, *‘The state must educate its citizens’*. We can't have a good society if we don't shape good people. It's not just about teaching facts; it's about building character. I believe that's a job as an educator.

Aristotle says humans are "political animals." We're meant to live together. But if we're selfish or ignorant, our communities fall apart. So, we should try to teach students to think critically, to judge fairly, and to understand right from wrong. That's how we build a strong community.

We should try to teach them to be good people. Moderation, courage, justice – these aren't just words. They're habits we have to practice. We should try to show them how to control their impulses and to think before they act. That's how they become responsible citizens.

And we should teach them about different governments. They need to understand how power works and how to hold leaders accountable. An informed citizen is a powerful citizen. It's our responsibility to give them that power.

Our classroom shouldn't just be about textbooks. It should be about building a better future.

Educators should teach according to this pedagogy.

“I'm not just teaching subjects; I'm cultivating citizens. I believe in the power of education to transform lives and communities. That's why I should teach”.

It's not *Learning Lifelong*, it's *Lifelong Learning*

Kautilya's timeless wisdom, especially when it comes to education. It's not just about ancient India; it's about life, about growth, about becoming a better version of yourself.

For me, that journey starts with learning.

Chanakya stressed the importance of a Guru, a teacher. We should think about our mentors, those who didn't just give us information but guided us,

challenged us, and helped us build character. That's the kind of teacher one should aspire to be.

We should instill not just knowledge but a sense of ethical responsibility and a desire to learn beyond textbooks.

He wasn't just about theory, either. He emphasized practical knowledge, the kind you can use. That resonates deeply. In today's world, we need to be adaptable, solve problems, and apply what we learn.

We should try to bring that into our approach, connecting theory to real-world applications.

Chanakya talked about self-discipline and perseverance. Learning isn't easy. It takes focus, it takes grit. One's going to face setbacks, but you have to keep pushing. That's a lesson to impart to students.

And he stressed character. He knew that **knowledge without integrity is dangerous**. We need to cultivate honesty, self-control, a sense of right and wrong. Education isn't just about building a career; it's about building a good life.

He warned against ignorance. In a world full of information, it's easy to be misled. We need to be critical thinkers, to question, to seek truth. That's what learning is about.

Chanakya's words, written centuries ago, still speak. They remind us that learning is a lifelong journey, only when a constant process of growth and self-improvement is lifelong.

विद्या ददाति विनयं, विनयाद् याति पात्रताम्।

पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति धनाद्धर्मं ततः सुखम्॥

vidyā dadāti vinayaṃ vinayād yāti pātratām।

pātratvāddhanamāpnoti dhanāddharmaṃ tataḥ sukham॥

"Knowledge gives humility, from humility comes worthiness. From worthiness one acquires wealth, from wealth (one does) righteous deeds, and then (comes) happiness."

This quote outlines a chain of positive consequences stemming from the acquisition of knowledge. It emphasizes that true knowledge should lead to humility, which in turn leads to worthiness. Worthiness then opens the door to material prosperity, which should be used for righteous purposes, ultimately leading to happiness.

~ Prof. Anees Multani
Assistant Professor, BBA
VTBCSR.

Student Portfolio
Texture art



Raval Shriharsh Vinodbhai

(24BBA237)

FYBBA (DIV-4)