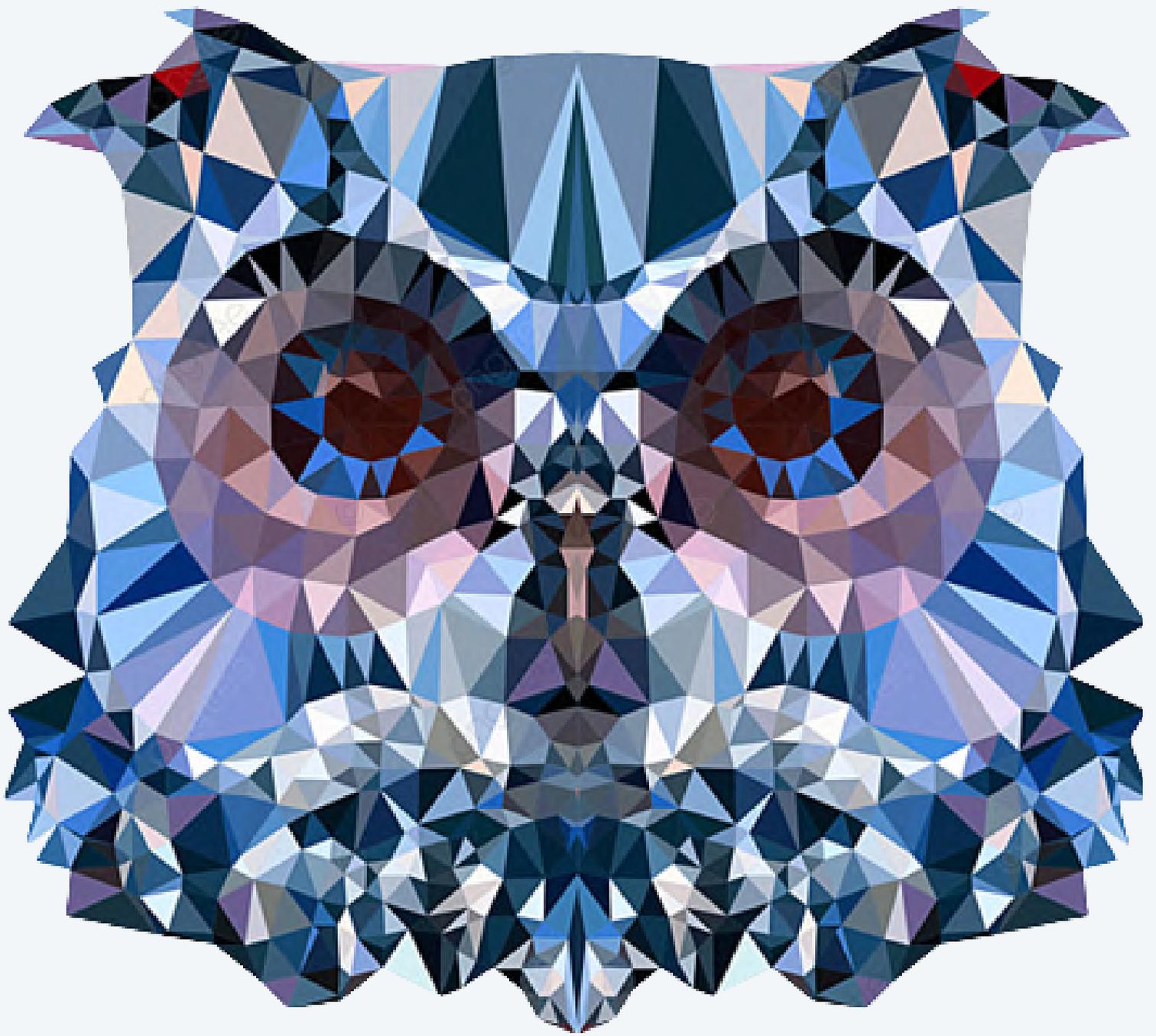


----- DECEMBER 2022

# THE OTIS

THE IPM MAGAZINE

FOR YOU CRAVE TO KNOW,  
TO DELVE INTO THEIR MINDS,  
AND INTO THEIR THICK SOULS,  
TO ONLY FIND THE BEAUTY  
OF ART.



# THE OTIS

THE OTIS in Greek means to be keen of hearing. In German, it means wealth. The meanings combined, it says that wealth is knowledge

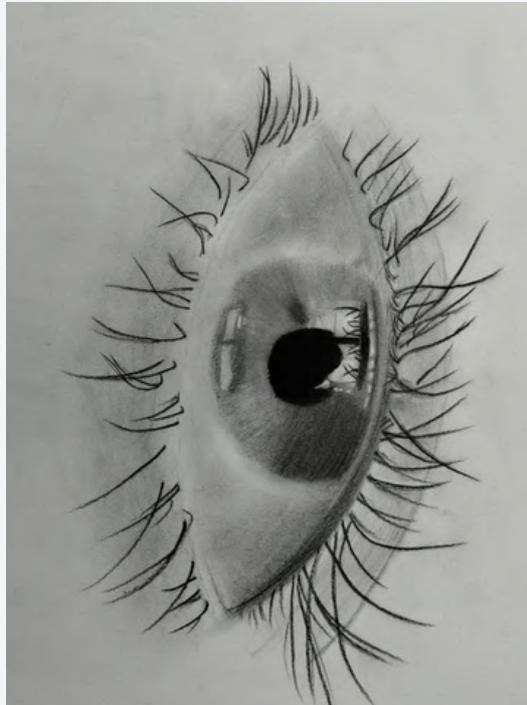
The aim of this magazine is to connect you with the minds and skills of our batchmates- THE IPM STUDENTS. This magazine will contain a wide variety of content from articles to drawings.

We hope you find yourself indulged in reading the most interesting views on happening topics or the photos clicked by the best of our photographers.

# Gallery



RAGHAV



PRAKUL



CHEENA



ISHITA



ASHRAY

# Gallery

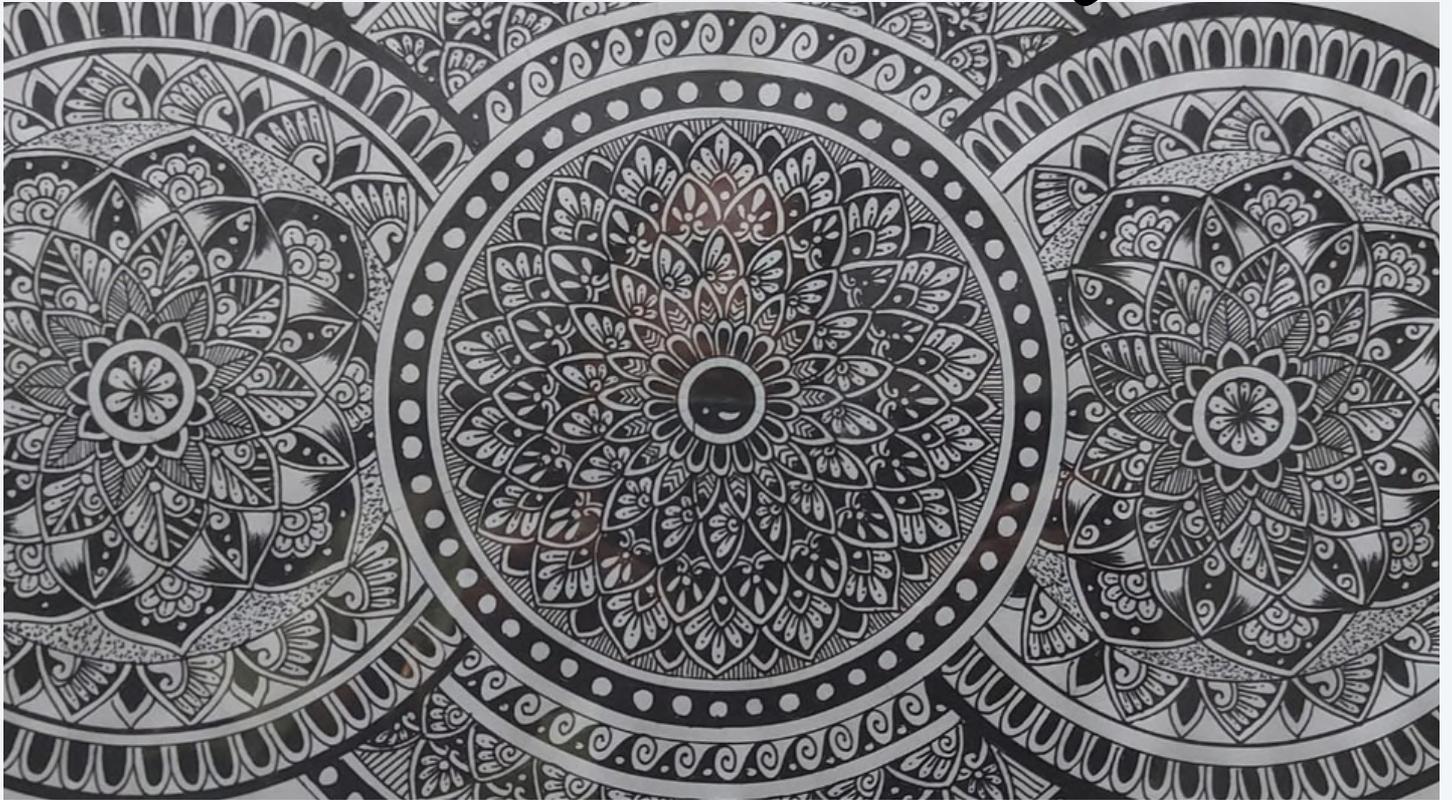


SHREYA



AKRITI

# Gallery



URVEESHA



DEVAKSHAT

# ARTICLES

## Shared Fates

On a hot summer day, I roam about the wasteland, past deserted huts and through harsh sand. As I sit at a rock, I find it scarce to imagine that this place used to be my home, a bustling village bordering a river. How did it come to this? Memories come rushing in like the river once did; I can see the village as it was back at the time of my childhood. Food and water were plenty, the crops grew well, we had shelter and clothing. We lived off the land. Sure, we did face a few problems, but life did seem good.



One day, our life changed completely. The sarpanch had come along with an outsider, some businessman of sorts. They arrived with proposals and promises: a factory that will create jobs, hand pumps, fertilizers and pesticides for farmers, irrigation facilities, and more that I may not be able to recall. We all were enticed by the development, what it had in store for us. All of us readily accepted, save for Kaka. Kaka was in his 70s and had lived his entire life in our village. He said that we had everything we needed; why pursue for excesses needlessly? None of us heeded his words.

For a couple of years, it went well. What was promised was delivered, and it seemed to be for the better. This was until a drought occurred. Our crops failed and the river's flow decreased.

The conditions were horrible. Yet, the elders had told us that this happens often, we are always able to recover. I remember that Kaka was more pessimistic, he told us that something felt off about the plants and the water. He pointed to the trees having a drier color than other droughts. Others dismissed what he said, saying he was growing delusional. Again, we were wrong to do so, but with what followed next, I do doubt about what we could've done. Next year brought normal rains, but our village never returned to normal. The river was under a of of stress, so the water supply kept on dwindling. Year by year, some systems would fail. We finally saw what the promised development had brought us. First, they were furious at the sarpanch, but he was helpless in the matter. He advised to find the businessman, but neither the villagers nor the factory workers were able to locate him. We just had to focus on life, on getting by. Even us children were able to feel the angst. We were unable to be as carefree as we had been prior; some of my friends had to even start aiding their families.

I walked through the former village till I reached my old house. The last time I saw it was on that fateful day. It's still vivid in my memories. The worst had happened: another drought. The proud river of old had now been reduced to a pitiful trickle. That day, all of the villagers went over to Kaka's house near the former banks. On his deathbed, he lamented the fall of the village. With his last breath, he said: "Let me be the last one to die here. All of you should move out while you

can." And so it was. With tears in our eyes, we all bid him our final farewell and started packing up. As I left my home with my family, we glanced towards the river and saw that the water too had completely run out. We'd lost our beloved Kaka, our village's lifeline and our home.

All of this had happened when I was 14. It's been more than 10 years since. We went to the city; I got a good education and a good job. Yes, it seems we all recovered but we've never been able to move on from this. The feeling of losing where I grew up is truly devastating.

I sat at the edge of the former river bed. I had seen that the factory too was abandoned. The businessman was sighted by one of the former residents several years after we all left. It seemed he was doing quite well. As for our village, he claimed to not remember and blamed us. We all felt angered. And yet, I do feel that we were also responsible, that we failed to protect our lands.

It was a lesson: we live by the river, we die with the river. For my family, and many others, this was the only place they and their forefathers called home. Our next generation, will they ever be able to see it restored? Out of the corner of my eye, I see it. A thin stream of water flows through. Perhaps this village still has a future left.

ARTICLE BY - ARYAMAN SAHAI  
COURSE/BATCH- IPM OI

## Bulls and Bears in Dalal Street and Share Prices

For more than a century up to the 1990s, the Bombay stock exchange represented the Indian stock market. In 1928 a plot of land in Mumbai - where it still stands today - was acquired for it, and the adjoining street was named Dalal street. Dalal in the Indian language means trader or broker hence this name. Today the term Dalal street has come to represent the vibrant Indian stock market which includes both the NSE and BSE, which is situated in Mumbai.

Public limited joint stock companies are registered and listed with the stock exchanges. They can raise their Ownership capital through an Initial Public Offering (IPO), where the public can

contribute to a company's stock by subscribing and purchasing a newly issued share. Similarly the public can also trade in the existing share of listed companies. The trading is done through Dalal or the stockbroker. Informally share brokers and their clients are classified as either bulls or bears depending upon the sentiment about share prices. Those who expect share prices to go up and are likely to buy shares are called "bulls". Those who expect prices to fall and hence either wait to buy shares and/or sell shares are termed "bears." If the share prices keep going up, the market is collectively termed as 'bullish market; If the share prices keep going down, it is termed as 'bearish market.' The terms bull and bear are used metaphorically. A charging bull raises its head and thrusts its horns up in the air signifying rising share prices; on the other hand, a bear mauls or swipes its opponent down, indicating falling share prices. You may find it interesting to know why share prices rise or fall. Individuals invest in stocks to earn a return on financial investment in the form of a dividend. If a firm or the economy is doing well and expected to perform better, then a potential investor expects much better dividends today and in the future. Therefore, the demand for shares goes up. As the demand for shares goes up, so do the share prices. If the bulls in the market expect prices to go up further, they will buy now and sell later for a profit. This adds to the demand for shares, and the share prices continue to rise. Therefore, rising stock prices indicate public perception and sentiment that the firms or the economy will perform better in the future. Conversely, when investors perceive that a firm or



the economy is not doing well and is expected to perform poorly in the future, they expect lower dividends and sell the shares, causing their prices to fall. If the bears expect the prices to fall further, they sell the shares hoping to avoid losses. This causes prices to fall further. Thus, the collective expectations of a rise or fall in share prices lead to a rise or fall in share prices!

Rakesh Jhunjhunwala - The bull who was once a Bear. He was noted for his stock market optimism. The bull never hid his support for India's growth. The ace investor made a fortune by shorting the market early in his career. Rakesh Jhunjhunwala started investing with Rs 5,000 in 1985; he currently has \$5.8 billion. He navigated the Harshad Mehta scandal in 1991 and the global financial crisis on Dalal Street. The investing community regards Rakesh Jhunjhunwala as "full of life" and "optimistic." He made the most money by selling shares. In those years of (market depression), he made at least Rs 30-35 crore. Rakesh Jhunjhunwala referred to when Harshad Mehta was prominent on Dalal Street. He added that he sold stocks during the period because he knew it was fraudulent money.

Even though he was known as the giant bull of Dalal Street and even the Warren Buffett of India, Rakesh Jhunjhunwala insisted that he was simply Rakesh Jhunjhunwala and nothing more. His trading and investment method inspired many to believe the Indian tale and provided many valuable lessons to the investing community. Whether anyone thinks of him as a bull or a bear, Rakesh Jhunjhunwala will always be regarded as the street's undisputed lord.

ARTICLE BY - ABHILASH MAHAPATRA  
COURSE/BATCH- IPM OI



## From WFH to Hybrid Work Model: A Well-being Perspective

When you read the word Hybrid Work Model, what first comes to mind is the Work From Home model (WFH) adopted by organizations. Before moving on to the effects of the hybrid work model on a person, let's describe the meaning of the hybrid work model. This model is a mixture of in-office and remote work to offer flexibility and support to employees. During the Covid-19 pandemic, new and innovative ways to perform work related activities rather than doing the same with traditional methods have emerged.

This can be seen in today's workplaces having video conferencing, flexible timing, more opportunities like internships, less cost incurred by organizations to maintain a physical workplace, and so on. The result was that all of them were happy with the WFH's flexibility of time and convenience to operate from anywhere. Another survey was done by me and was found that within people of different age groups, a distinction was observed that people in the age group of 30-50 and primarily those who have a family at that time are happy with the WFH facility, which gives them time to handle the household chores simultaneously however people of age group under 30 were initially delighted. Still, they soon realized the need for an office environment and socialization where the Hybrid work model came in.

Though the model has a large number of benefits, it has impacted the physical and mental well-being of an individual in two ways:

1. **Social isolation:** The hybrid work model is still not able to remove distance between people from one another which was earlier done by WFH, resulting in social isolation and workplace loneliness. According to a 2019 Buffer report, 19% of remote employees report it as their number one problem.



Social isolation is an objective lack of social connectedness with friends and family; in simple words, lonely people may be very well connected yet feel lonely regardless. Studies over the past four decades have found an inverse relationship between social isolation and its impact on our health and well-being in various ways. Social isolation can be seen as a lack of non-verbal and verbal communication among colleagues, as no tea breaks lead to a need for socialization. In its practical form, this can lead to alienation from work, which means the person is not motivated to work.

Consequently, he/she will reduce his performance affecting the organizational effectiveness. For eradication of social isolation in the organizations, many new initiatives are being taken up, such as setting up a counseling committee for any grievance an employee is facing, increasing employees' participation in non-work related activities such as playing games, and making teams for some fun events and celebrating on occasions. Such actions will foster relationships among employees and create a cooperative environment.

**2. Disruption in Work-Life Balance:** In simple words, work-life balance means the amount of time employees dedicate to balancing their personal and professional lives. It is crucial as it improves the efficiency of employees as they divide their time based on priorities. With the hybrid work model, there has been an imbalance in the work-life balance of employees. Working remotely, employees become lazy, and during office hours, they watch web series and movies, trying to avoid work and enjoy as much as possible between working hours.

This ultimately decreases the work output and impacts organizational effectiveness on an individual level; the person becomes uninterested in work, and therefore their performance declines, eventually affecting their physical and mental well-being. Sometimes, late-night calls and shifts increase the working hours. Employees get less time for enjoyment, thereby overburdening a person and ultimately impacting their mental well-being. McKinsey research warns that unless companies adequately address the hybrid work model, it will negatively impact productivity, employee engagement, and well-being and eventually increase turnover. In December 2021, after studying the productivity trends of millions of Microsoft users worldwide, they found that since going remote, the average person sent 42% more emails outside of working hours, and the time spent in Teams meetings had more than doubled. Between April and November 2020, people's satisfaction with their work-life balance fell by 13%. One crucial factor behind reduced work-life satisfaction is the employees were over-collaborating and couldn't enjoy periods of uninterrupted focus. The more people collaborated, whether attending meetings or sending emails, the lower their work-life satisfaction rate was compared to colleagues who didn't cooperate as much.

Another factor was that people were skipping time off. The research found out that among Microsoft's U.S. employees, the average vacation time recorded dropped by a whopping 83%, and when people work remotely, they're more likely to skip lunch breaks and work late. The Microsoft data showed that employees who could take some time off in either March or April 2020 were 8% happier with their work-life balance in May than employees who had no time off. Research shows that women are disadvantaged relative to men in the workplace. Glass ceiling is one of the most prevalent invisible barriers in organizations that restricts them from climbing higher positions. The hybrid work model has impacted women in three ways:

# Child labor bans will have more harmful effects than not banning them.

*"One of the great mistakes is to judge policies and programs by their intentions rather than their results."* -Milton Friedman

To better the lives of children, India passed the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act in 1986, which made it illegal to employ minors and required that all children return to school. In June 2010, the Department of Labor in the USA introduced stricter child labor regulations and higher fines for employers who break them. "Work is not child's play," Secretary of Labor Hilda Solis said. Children's work must be appropriate for their age, risk-free, constructive, and not interfere with their academic progress. Young individuals under the age of 16 are prohibited from working in any capacity that is not specifically permitted by law. After all, nobody wants to reside in Charles Dickens's dystopia, where children are forced to work in deplorable conditions for hours on end. Even so, I would have voted against this bill. Why? Due to the opportunity cost involved. The opportunity cost is the next best way you could have spent your time when you chose to spend it another way.



1) Commitment issues: As per the prevailing stereotypes concerning women, they are generally assumed to be less committed to their work than men. In addition, working remotely increases their risk of being less committed than their in-office colleagues since their hard work away from the office is less visible. This results in stress, anxiety, and other mental disorders which impact their well-being.

2) Speaking up: Women generally find it harder to have a say in the meetings than men and live continuously, fearing that they would be heard carefully and thoughtfully. The hybrid work model has increased this fear as women don't know when they can raise a point.

A survey was done on U.S. working adults which observed that 45% of women leaders find it difficult for them to speak up in virtual meetings, and 20% of women said they were ignored by their colleagues during meetings.

3) Juggling between household and work: With the hybrid work model, women with families cannot distinguish between their professional and personal lives. Women cannot concentrate on their work as previously they worked far away from home, which helps them to focus on their work and have proper time management. Thus, the hybrid work model has made women's lives difficult instead of relaxing their lives. They are in a dilemma that results in mental health issues and impacts their mental well-being. Studies show women who have children are not as productive as their in-office counterparts.

Ultimately, I want to say that just like every coin has two sides, the hybrid work model has pros and cons. For the effective functioning of an organization, the organization should develop strategies and new ideas to promote social interaction and establish a sense of community. This might take a lot of time, but as it says that hard work pays off. Creating a friendly and cooperative environment enhances the productivity of an organization.

ARTICLE BY - AYUSH GUPTA  
COURSE/BATCH- IPM OI

The opportunity cost of TV viewing is the time that is not spent doing something else, such as going for a walk. Exactly why, then, do children work? It is because they don't see anything better available to them. The opportunity cost is way higher when they choose any other alternative.

When you take away someone's last hope, you're not helping. A free society would not engage in child labor unless it were the least bad choice for the family. In general, I disagree with having the government ban the least bad choices. Of course, if they do that, they'll have to resort to even more deplorable options, like shady forms of child labor like prostitution.

A study published in October by the National Bureau of Economic Research examined changes in child labor data in India after 1986, when the country banned employing children under age 14 in manufacturing. The (present) researchers-economists Prashant Bharadwaj of the University of California at San Diego, Leah K. Lakdawala of Michigan State University, and Nicholas Li of the University of Toronto-found that the child labor law had perverse results: It showed that child wages decreased and child labor increased after the ban. The likelihood of child employment relative to non-child employment increased by 1.7 to 1.9 percentage points due to the ban. Using the narrow age band estimate, this implies that child labor has increased 12.5% over the pre-ban mean. Post-ban manufacturing wages are still high enough that children continue to work in manufacturing, and yet there are barriers that restrict entry into manufacturing, so that much of the increase in child labor occurs in agriculture. These results are consistent with a theoretical model in which families use child labor to meet subsistence constraints and where child wages decrease in response to bans, leading poor families to utilize more child labor. The increase in child labor comes at the expense of reduced school enrollment.

Poor Indian families living at the edge of subsistence need the wages earned by their children to survive. The ban created a black market in child labor that reduced earnings. Poor families sent more of their children to work to make up for the lower wages.

Furthermore, using linked consumption and expenditure data, the economists found that along various margins of household expenditure, consumption, calorie intake, and asset holdings, households were worse off after the ban.

Therefore, the ban on child labor has only exacerbated the problem of child labor instead of solving it. Despite how well-meaning they may be, good intentions by themselves do not produce good results. It is never a good idea to disregard the principle of unintended consequences.

ARTICLE BY - N.TEJAS  
COURSE/BATCH- IPM OI

QUALITY TEXT COPY SINCE THE 1900S

# Adcom: The Lighthouse of IIM Bodhgaya

When it comes to aspirants, the Admission Committee at IIM Bodhgaya is like a lighthouse to a lost ship. We guide aspirants who are headed for the same rocks we once hit.

It's no secret that the admissions process to a b-school can be grueling for any student. Choosing which institutions to apply for; exploring your major options in terms of location and curriculum; applying to them, and then actually entering yourself into the institution of your preferred choice. The list goes on and on. In this sea of uncertainties, our goal is to relieve any stress an aspirant may be feeling by helping them get through the first leg of the application process and beyond until they're comfortably enrolled in the institute.

We are a team of 23-people, with members from the MBA 2nd year, MBA 1st year, and the IPM batch well-represented. It's a committee of students, by the students and for the students. We, too, have been, to a greater extent than anybody else, subjected to this arduous and time-consuming admission procedure. We function under the guidance of Mr. Prabhat Ranjan, our chairperson, who has vast expertise in overseeing the admissions process.

As students of #TheEnlighteningIIM, we foster focus, clarity, creativity, and empathy in the service of others. The actual essence of the Admission Committee is not only encapsulated in our work but also in our logo, which resonates with the enlightening nature of the IIM Bodh Gaya. The two halves together represent the beginning of the journey towards enlightenment in the life of a new scholar.

The Committee is always available to answer any question an applicant might have, ranging from placements to bank loans. We do it by being present on every relevant social media channel, be it Instagram, Telegram, Discord, or Pagalguy. Aspirants can also reach us through email, and we are only one phone call away. We provide a "Symposium" webinar to give shortlisted candidates a taste of the IIM experience. We develop free PI-KITs, which are a goldmine for anyone seeking a solid guide on how to nail an IIM CAP/SAP personal interview. We also hold mentorship sessions to help them with various interview questions and offer advice.

The diversity of IIM BG is one of its most important features. Our current batch exemplifies this. We're even involved in international admissions with the goal of increasing our institution's global diversity.

As we are gearing up for the admission of the 2nd batch of IPM, IPM Adcom members are more than ready to help aspirants find their own way to their shore, guiding them by our example.

COMMITTEE - ADCOM IPM  
ARTICLE BY- SAUMYA AND SANCHITA  
COURSE/BATCH - IPM OI



# OUR WAR

In this war, we stood  
Not as separate,  
But as a team.

When I tell this story,  
I think it's important  
To think of its beginning

When we met  
In that place  
Bonding with each other,  
As we liked  
What the other thought  
Of this world.

We decided to fight  
For the things we believed in,  
To bring the change we wanted  
In this cruel world.

Fight together we did,  
Until we reached the goal.

Done with our last war  
We decided to become one,  
Marry each other  
And live a happy life ahead.

-POEM BY - HARSHIT GUPTA  
COURSE/BATCH - IPM 01



## PLEASANT WARRIOR

May be pleasant warrior than a brutal lover;  
May be the soft-spoken judge than an  
omnipresent fool,

May be the greatest gift of the God than a  
Broken dreamer,  
May be the immortal soul than a mortal body,

But don't worry,  
The wounded spirit will heal,  
The sun will rise with greatest zeal,

The demon that made the home inside  
Will fade away,  
The crisp autumn day will come  
with the greatest gift.

What will it take??  
Maybe.....Everything.

And what will it give??  
Well.....Everything.

-POEM BY - MOURJYA GOSWAMI  
COURSE/BATCH - IPM 01

# Ep1: The Blue Fish

Just as pitch dark clouds covered the area, we heard someone screaming for help. “Krushna wait, I hear someone!” cried Naaz as she turned towards the caves.

I knew it had to be someone trapped there for at least three days as the snow covered the terrain. As we walked to the caves, we heard more and more cries of the people. The air of melancholy surrounded us as we slowly proceeded towards the caves, directed by the screams. As we reached the mouth of the cave, the cries abruptly stopped. Not knowing what to do, I turned to Naaz for further direction, but she was nowhere to be found.

“Naaz ! Naaz, this is not the time to joke! You idiot, where are you? Naaz, on a serious note, I’m scared! Naaz,” I cried as I saw a man approaching.” Who are you? Hey, hey, what are you doing?”

As the well-toned man was walking into the light, I heard strange bell sounds, and these sounds became more robust as he proceeded toward me. I could feel jerks all of a sudden,

“Krishi!!! Krishi, what’s wrong?? Why are you shouting?? Get up; it’s already 9:00 am,” yelled my mother turning the alarm off.

The reality struck me as I woke up in my bed, safe and sound. But this is not the first time I dreamed about a situation like this, but this time I saw something on the hand of the man. As pearls of sweat rolled down my face, Naaz popped in and started discussing the jewelry she bought in the store near Ram’s house.

“Naaz, wait, you went store near Ram’s house?? Did you see him? OMG, he’s such a cute dude....! I love the fish bracelet he wears, the blue stone one....” Comprehended my “sweet little” sister, Myra.

But something strange stuck me, “Is his bracelet the one of blue emerald with fine finishing of gold linings along with small red rubies at the end looking like a fish?” I questioned her.

The description I gave was so precise that they were amazed and inquisitive to know more about it.

“What the hell, Krush! I thought you loathed him, but it looks like you are guilty of stalking,” teased Naaz as I frowned. “By the way, why do you wanna know that too in such detail?” “Yes, sister, why” echoed Myra.

It was hard to tell them that it was the same bracelet I see in dreams. The man wears it.

SERIES BY - MRUNAL  
COURSE/BATCH - IPM 01



# EDITOR'S NOTE

It has been a dream come true for the three of us IPM Media PR members, Adrija, Koyena and myself (Vaishnavi). I remember when I first drafted a proposal to the committee chairperson for the approval of this idea of starting a magazine, specially for the IPM Batch. It was hard for us to imagine this day would come. All three of us have put our hearts into this and it gives us immense pleasure to have this opportunity of taking this initiative. Today we bring forward the most waited first edition of our IPM MAGAZINE - THE OTIS.

We hope you all like the magazine and the amazing content we have managed to put together thanks to our batchmates. Well, as the name of the magazine suggests, humans are keen to hear about the world and we are here to let you know.

Signing off —  
IPM Media PR