

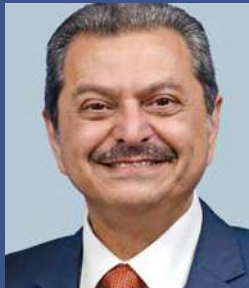
THE GATEWAY

Rotary Club
of Bombay



BULLETIN OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY | FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY | WWW.ROTARYCLUBOFBOMBAY.ORG
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ■ HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY



In less than a hundred years, India managed to gain independence from a monarchy, make a mark on the global horizon and evolve in all aspects of community life.

But none of this would be possible if not for the historic sacrifices and vision of our hot-blooded Freedom Fighters.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak famously proclaimed "Swaraj is my birth-right, and I shall have it."

On 26th January 1950, his famous declaration was realized as India turned into a newly formed Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic when the Constitution of India came into effect.

January 26 was chosen as the date for Republic Day, because it was on this day in 1929 that the Declaration of Indian Independence - Purna Swaraj - was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress (as opposed to the Dominion status offered by the British Regime). The fighting spirit had been born and it would see us through the decades ahead... until independence was achieved.

For all our perceived flaw and hurdles, India is

still a young nation, having embraced our Republic only 72 years ago. With our nation having been divided and economy in tatters, it is our continuing fighting spirit and fierce love for our country that will help us continue to heal and grow and to be a force to be reckoned with globally.

Happy Republic Day to us all!

President Framroze Mehta

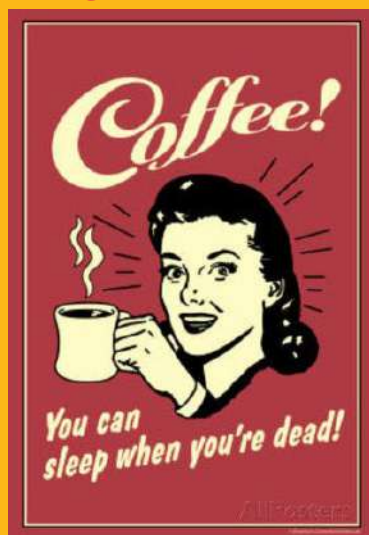
#tuesdaythoughts

"Journaling is like whispering to one's self and listening at the same time."
- Mina Murray

#numbercrunching 70 million

The number of blogging posts on Wordpress alone every month - 27 per second on the same platform and 77 million comments - prompting 65% marketers to renew their efforts and spends on digital marketing.

#caughtintheweb



SRIDHAR VEMBU, CHAIRMAN, ZOHU CORP, ON HIS DRIVE FOR RURAL INDIA

I moved to Chennai about a year and two months ago before the pandemic, from the San Francisco Bay area. I had always been interested in rural living, so, I bought myself a ranch and lived there surrounded by cattle ranch - that was my life in US for last 10-12 years. So, moving back to an Indian village was not as dramatic a move as you would think. In terms of space and being left alone, there is a lot in common. I spent a lot of time in solitude, thinking about software and technology and all of that. So, I connected back only in the economy,

I disconnected a lot of time. In our business it is important to be creative and competent with software. So, that is what my life is.

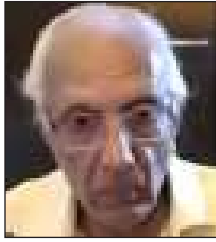
What I have been doing in the pandemic? As I came here, I saw that urban areas around the globe that includes Chennai and Mumbai as well, they are economically unviable places. Look at the real estate crisis, these are astronomical in every urban sector in the world. What does it mean on any tax or any other economic activity? Start with software development, and you want to pay real estate tax, that makes a lot of

activities burdened with extra cost which just makes them less viable. So, your project hurdle will be higher because you will have to pay real estate cost. And this I particularly noted in the San Francisco Bay area, there has been exodus of companies out of the Bay area last year but we had our exodus in Zoho Corp about 7-8 years ago when we moved to Austin, Texas which is lately in the news because a lot of companies are doing that, Drop Box, Elon Musk's company has moved itself to Texas but we actually now have a huge campus in Austin, Texas. We got ourselves land in the exteriors, it was so cheap

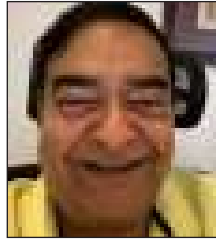
TODAY: RENOWNED SPORTS JOURNALIST AYAZ MEMON DISCUSSES INDIA'S CHANCES AS A SPORTING NATION VS AS A ONE-SPORT COUNTRY, ON ZOOM



IPP Preeti Mehta



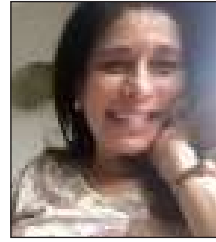
PP Arun Sanghi



PP Dr. Mukesh Batra



PP Nirav Shah



PP Dr. Sonya Mehta



President Framroze Mehta

that, for example, often prices in rural India are higher than in Texas – that is how dramatic differences can be in some lesser-known places in US.

So, Austin is a major city and still land and housing is cheap, hence our employees can leave there, then why waste our time and money on expensive area, that was the simple thought process. And say, about 10 years back even in India these ideas were coming into place. Chennai was becoming more expensive and we are bringing in people from rural India and Chennai still and I found that it is both economically bad and of course all the urban problems, Chennai ran out of water about year and a half ago we are not going to be able to solve these problems in Indian political context because elections are not all over. So, telling the government to take actions is not going to help, we have to take it in our hands and think of an alternative solution which involves moving to smaller towns.

We had one of our offices in Tenkasi (Southern Kasi), so, there is a village of Kashivishwanath there. In such a remote place, there is homage paid to our Kasi temple and that is the place we founded our company. It is a very small village, probably won't even make to the 2nd tier, it will make it to the 4th tier in the Indian context. There are only about 70,000 people. We set up our office there and, in the last nine years, we have grown to about 500 people. So, we have performed and our world class product is built there and

competes with software in San Francisco. We have built it so well that we have gained. Most of our engineers came from our 50-100 km radius, places like Madurai and Kuttupadi, it is quite a rural place devoid of much industry but they have colleges and hard-working people and that is where we found our software engineers and they built the software that is world class.

We can do a lot more there. My objective a year and a half ago was to move the head quarters and steadily build the company there. Then, of course, the pandemic hit and I changed plans ; I decided I would not build a big setup in Tenkasi but spread in lots of centres that we already have and now we have actually 12 centres in various parts of the Rural South across Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra. We haven't touched Karnataka but we are planning to open a centre near Patna based on requests from our engineers in Bihar who worked in Chennai and went back to Bihar.

So, we have about 15-20 engineers who are going to work near Patna. This is what we have been doing in the last six months. The geographic architecture of the company has been changing dramatically in the last six years. Fifty per cent of our staff have left Chennai and most of them are not likely to come back. We are opening offices all over the country to accommodate them. In the next few years, you will see us make a big splash in the market. All this was built in the pandemic, during the pandemic, and now tools are

getting better. I am able to get my work done, I have meetings with analysts in San Francisco and New York from my place in this village. I have been able to do all this. The cost of living is dramatically lower, you cannot even compare. Even compared to Chennai, it is 80 per cent cheaper. The pay cheque we provide to our employees goes directly into their well-being and real estate. So, that is the proximate economic reason.

The deeper reasons are social where I felt that luring talent back into small towns and villages will have an impact on the rest of the village, its knowledge skills and aspirations. That is important because one of the things lacking here is a guide post to what they can do in life. The kids are smart but they haven't actually met anybody successful. I know this because in my time I didn't know anybody, an engineer or anybody so, if I had any questions about science, I wouldn't know who to ask. That is what I grew in.

So, in rural areas, you get trapped. Solutions traditionally are less urbanised, we have to develop alternative solutions and luring talent back to smaller towns and villages is very much part of my plan. So, about 50 per cent of my people are moving back to their hometowns. One of the things I did was to start to tutor kids in the village because I know nobody is going to the villages, Zoom is not available for some or the other reason. There are no online classes, there are no classes at all. I noticed

kids roaming the streets and invited some to be taught by me. That is how the adventure began: 5 kids became 10-20-40 and nobody was wearing a mask. I was a little bit scared but I went with the flow. Then I realised that I am not as good as a teacher, I was not able to control the class, so I hired a local teacher which went on to become a school with about 140 kids now. All the kids decided to drop out from the local normal school because we are helping them learn so much faster. We have been able to save 5-10 kids who were already drop-outs and now they are learning really learning well.

What after these kids graduate from the school? So, now I have started manufacturing. I found a businessman in Tripur who is going to come and set up a local industry. We have these contacts because there is that flow happening. The cost of labour is cheaper, those connections are happening. I joked that I have become a one-man-Chamber of Commerce of local villages. I am generating business down. People are coming to try to settle something. This is a whole list of activities going on. I am committed to setting up a software development centre in the village simply because I am there with my engineers. Personally, my health has become good, I am happier than I've ever been. I am not worried about who wants what and what, the villagers don't care anyway, it is a different lifestyle and I am loving it.

I am committed to the school. We have similar school designs in three-four more places.



Rtn. Farhat Jamal



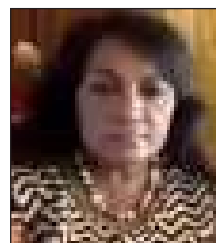
Rtn. Freyaz Shroff



Rtn. Hoshang Nazir



Rtn. Mudit Jain



Rtn. Rajyalaxmi Rao



Rtn. Ravi Fotedar

I have designed it with CSR efforts, we are going to spend about Rs 30-40 crore per year in school initiatives for the next three to five years plan. Our goal is 10,000 students. The needs are enormous because rural kids don't have education at all even at this age. It is sad to see alcoholism in parents, kids facing problems due to that, so, those are the issues handled on the daily basis. Hopefully, this will catch on.

I believe elite citizens should play a more vital role in rural development. If you can do this, then it turns for us a return on investment and talent created as well as the spiritual returns are enormous. That is what I am looking for in the village. A lot of these efforts are still in the drawing board stages but now that we have identified the locations, we know what we want to build, so, that will happen in next two years.

Can you tell us about your spiritual economics and cardinal principles of balanced symmetry and harmony?

I actually explained the economic problem facing the village and, to a larger extent, if you draw a municipal boundary around the village, you look at what is going on in terms of materialism, what is coming in: all agricultural commodities are going out; what is coming in: motor cycles, mobiles, cars and then they consume medical services in the town. So, all these advanced technologies are coming in, what is going out is agricultural produce. There is an intrinsic lack of balance in the local market. You are selling

much lower value compared to the value you are buying. The Indian lack of balance is resolved by the migration of labour. From this tiny village, there are 20 people working in Mumbai, another 5-10 in Bangalore, so, you get the idea. Right now, my cook does not know English but he knows Hindi. When I asked him how, he said he was in Mumbai for five years as a migrant worker. So, that is an example of how migrant labourer is generated. They are also pledging or selling their land which causes an increase in landless labourers. I met a kid in the school, who told me that this part of the land belonged to his grandfather. I asked what happened to the grand-father and the kid answered that he had to sell off because he had to spend on hospital treatment. As a result, they now don't own any land.

I hear these stories where the villagers have lost their land to fund their lifestyle and this is our rural crisis. Our imbalance in consumption, which makes us want more advanced goods than what we sell. We send the labour abroad but do not develop the technology here because we need smartphones but we don't have the know-how or technology. Even if we achieve balance in all this, there is lack of symmetry, the kind of technology we buy has to match the kind of technology that we supply. Finally, harmony is an internal thing. There is lack of harmony, internal imbalance, there are caste issues. It is spiritual in the sense that there has to be harmony and

symmetry.

The model that you have developed is excellent to scale it you need more Sridhars. So, how do you create that? Secondly, it is great to move back to the hometown but how do people who have people adjust back after tasting urbanism?

Just today, I recruited young scientists from a major Chennai lab. They are both in their late '20s with a high level of qualification. They want to help in rural development which means I am attracting talent. In another village, I have someone who came after being in Silicon Valley for 20 years. These things are happening because they are motivated. Once, I said in a speech, that the solution to your mid-life crisis may be in an Indian village. And, about the facilities, at least in the south, there is a hospital and CBSE school within a 10 km-radius. It is interesting to see that a lot of political money is invested in schools and colleges in Tamil Nadu. Schools are safe investment and respectable, too. So, there are better quality schools. Certainly, the rural poor kids cannot use them because of the fees but the middle class do utilise them. So, it is not as backward as you might think. There is also the Central Government's programme of rural roads, under which roads are being made. There are gas stoves, tiles everywhere. We need jobs, talent has to go there and reach places.

People still talk about India not being a significant place for business, can you tell

us how you convinced your board members?

Fortunately, I am the founder, and my family holds close to 90 per cent of the company (me, my siblings and all that). So, there is no board in that sense. My other founder in the Silicon Valley is Keralite, he has been very supportive and is almost like an elder brother. So, it is not a problem, externally, our customer base is largely from abroad. The person abroad does not really care where the company is, as long as we are able to provide the service, that is what that matters. That is a positive aspect of globalisation. Business has been good.

How do you evaluate the kids in schools? Do you charge fees? This is a great example for education for employability.

We don't charge fees, we give them a stipend, we reverse the flow, partly, because most cannot afford spare money for studying. We find them in municipality schools. We talk to the authorities that if they have any students who can be benefitted in any way from our school, refer them. We conduct simple aptitude tests; we check their background and we take them. We admitted 220 students this year and avoid the bane of education which is too much focus on theory. We hire experts for practical knowledge, all hands-on experience. When they reach a certain level of familiarity, they expose the students to theory, not until then. Then, naturally, the kids become curious and that is how we do it.

DGN SANDIP AGARWALLA (DISTRICT 3141) ENGAGES NITIN NOHRIA, DEAN OF HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL IN A CONVERSATION ON MORAL HUMILITY

DGN: Nitin Nohria is an Indian-American academic who serves as the 10th and current Dean of Harvard Business School (HBS) and the George F Baker Professor of Administration. He is also a former non-executive Director of Tata sons. During his tenure at the Harvard Business school, Nitin has made a lot of changes; he focused on business ethics and made HBS more experimental and, especially, more global.

DGN: He is one of today's most sophisticated corporate thinkers, not only in management and strategy but also his intellectual interest centred on human motivation, leadership, corporate transformation and accountability and sustainable economic and human performance.

DGN: Rotary is a global network of 1.2 million neighbours, friends, leaders and problem solvers who see a world where people unite and take action to create a lasting change across the globe in our communities and in ourselves. Solving real problems takes real commitment and vision. For more than a hundred years, Rotary's People of Action has used passion, energy and intelligence to take action on sustainable projects from Literacy to Water and Health, and we are always working to better our world and we stay committed to the end. In this quest, it is imperative to bring into its fold persons with a good moral compass which is why Rotary chooses its members, be engaged in the challenged sections of society. Rotary's work is the chorus of hope around the world.

DGN: Watching societal discourse, one often experiences a longing for authentic discussions of the core values that should be guiding us, the tiers that are morally adrift. It is not that society is largely immoral, just amoral lacking the clear compass or foundational guide. Humility is that crest of excellence between arrogance and loneliness. Moral humility is a matter of balance. Neither do people with moral humility believe that they have low moral worth nor do they see themselves as moral authorities. They see their own moral competence accurately. Morally humble people also appreciate the moral strength and behaviours of others. Moreover, we focus on moral learning ability to learn from others for support and admit mistakes. Winners with these abilities generally bring about less unethical behaviour on the part of followers. We are fortunate to have, with us today, Dean Nitin Nohria and to have a conversation with him on moral humility.

NN: I am excited to be a part of this conversation; my father was a member of the Rotary Club in India and served as the Chair of one of its chapters. I have a warm and long affection for the Rotary Club.

DGN: I don't know if you are aware but the Rotary International President Herbert Taylor introduced the Four Way Test in 1931 which is a test of the things we say or do and has been used by Rotarians worldwide since the last 88 years as a moral code for personal and business relationships. The test can be applied to almost any aspect of life: Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build goodwill and better friendships? Will it be beneficial to all concerned? This is Rotary's lodestar, how relevant do you think it is today?

NN: It is extraordinary when you hear the Four Way Test, if we were to apply it today, how much better the world could be. If you think about the first test, is it true? People are describing that we are living in post-truth world. The idea that what we say is true and we should be attached to the truth. Harvard's model is a permanent search for truth. So, in some ways, there is such resonance to the core value that Rotary has in its first test.

NN: Is it fair? Covid has revealed to us that so much of society is unfair, the cost of most tragedy is borne by the most vulnerable far more than most of us who are privileged. You and I can escape in the comforts of our homes, socially distance ourselves and take care of ourselves. Even in the US and rich countries, there are people who have considered themselves as essential workers who are often the poorest workers, they are the ones who are still coming and for them to earn their livelihood means they are taking risk of Covid. So, we are learning in so many ways that if we ask ourselves is it fair, we would do a better job.

NN: Does it build goodwill? We live in a world where political opposition is turned into people not able to have dinner conversations with each other. We shudder to invite people with different political persuasions who are our dearest friends sometimes to dinner parties because we worry our friendship might be diminished by these divisions that we now experience. So, to build relationships in which our goal is to promote goodwill is such an important thing.

NN: And the fourth test which is, in the end, the most important, is it beneficial to all? We are actually in the business of improving society in the interest of improving the welfare of this planet and in some ways in that test what Rotarians remind us is that while we are each individual, we are also members of society. So, society as a whole suffers if, somewhere, we suffer too. It is of course important to be other-oriented but even if we think of enlightened self-interest, I think is good for us to always ask the question, is what we are doing beneficial for others? So, I think it is a fabulous Four Way Test and if more people follow that today, the world will be a better place.

DGN: I think the beauty of it is that it is timeless and the way you explained it, it is beautiful.

NN: It feels timeless but it is more poignant today. It sometimes has a special resonance at a moment in time, as I hear the 4-way test, it feels to me more relevant today than it was.

DGN: When we see examples of ethical and moral failure, our immediate reaction is to say that this was a bad person; we like to sort out the world into good people who have stable and enduringly strong positive characters and bad people who have weak or frail characters. So, why do seemingly good people behave badly?

NN: This is one of the great moral questions that people have asked. I came to think about this question very deeply through the work of a great social psychologist and moral philosopher by the name Stanley Milgram, a Jewish professor at Yale. In the aftermath of World War II, he couldn't understand how the entire nation of Germany could have done what they did to Jewish during Holocaust. He says is it possible that everyone of these people was evil? To believe that you have to lose your humanity, right? To believe that there is a group of people where everyone is personally evil. So, he conducted certain experiments at Yale where he invited a group of people off the street, a randomly selected group of people and they were put in a setting where they were the instructor and there was someone else who was the learner and if the learner made a mistake, they were supposed to give an electric shock to the learner to try and encourage them to do better the next time. And, of course, what they did not know was that the learner was the confederate of the experimenter and not a real learner. They thought it was just another person because they'd invite two people in the room and they would draw a card and one person would be put in learner configuration



and other in teacher. What they did not know was that the learner was always the experimenter's confederate. The learner was taken into a room and had electrodes attached to his arms, and the teacher and researcher went into a room next door that contained an electric shock generator and a row of switches marked from 15 volts (Slight Shock) to 450 volts (Danger: Severe Shock).

The learner purposely gave wrong answers (on purpose), and for each of these, the teacher gave him an electric shock. When the teacher refused to administer a shock, the experimenter was to give a series of orders/prods to ensure they continued.

Two-thirds of the people were willing to give the learner an electric shock up to the level of severe shock just because there was a person in an authority position who stood there as an experimenter telling them they were required to do so for the experiment to continue. If the person said, I am feeling uncomfortable, all that the person would say is that the experiment requires you to continue. It's not that if they stopped and refused to administer the shock, they would be put in handcuffs or be imprisoned or be penalised. It puzzled Stanley Milgram and, me too, that two-thirds people like you and I could have been the people ended up giving electric shocks to innocent persons just because someone in the authority said that that was something that we needed to do. So, that was the root of recognising that we all have moral over-confidence. So, when we show those experiments to our students at Harvard, we ask people to write privately whether they thought that they'd be in the 2/3rds —how many do you think admit? Less than 10 per cent. So, we all somehow feel that I'd be that morally brave person who would have been able to stand up in that situation, and it is all these morally weak people who end up doing the bad things. It is important to realise that there are many societal influences that might cause us to behave in certain way. It can be a time or person in authority, we can justify the things as per societal norms; bribery is the way in many parts of world. We can justify the do's by saying everybody else does it. It can be under the pressure of incentives. We saw this at Wells Fargo that the company creates incentives for what people do, get bonuses based on how many accounts they open and it is little surprise that that many people have to open the accounts. So, it can be done under time pressure, people might feel that I don't have time to get this done so, I am going to cut corners. So, there are many societal influences learned overtime that could cause us to stray from our core moral values. That doesn't mean we don't hold those values, there are times, when under pressure, we may betray the values we hold dear and at other times we may follow them.

DGN: With leadership and intellectual over-confidence comes power; how does one disabuse this person so that he doesn't suffer from moral over-confidence?

NN: When Abraham Lincoln led the US through the Civil War, he was once asked: how do you test a person's character and people say adversity shows us the true character of a person. Lincoln said: Having lived through a period of great adversity I think that people rise to adversity and show the better side of their character in adversity. The real test of a person's character is to give them power. He said he had seen so many people – soldiers promoted to Sergeant or General – something about the power gets into their head and their character and power being more challenged and morality being suspected. So, as a person who has taught leadership and is a part of an institution that is going to produce people who are likely to gain more positions of power in time, I have been thinking this a lot: what can we do to enable people who become more powerful and sustain their moral humility. The only answer I could come up is, the Indian answer of who you surround yourself with – the idea of sangat is a very powerful idea. It is not about who you surround yourself with but do you create a condition where they can call you on the mistakes that you make? Do you remain open to the people who are around you, who are saying to you, I am not sure that it is consistent with our values, or you are not consistent with your own values. Having these truth speakers around you because whenever you are in a situation like this, there is a person who spoke up and said this is wrong, the question is, was that person listened to? Was he paid enough attention to? So, we cannot, in these moments, easily believe that there can be something in us – we have to rely on team work. This is where having people in the team whom you trust and when they call you out you will listen to them, that is the only systemic defence I have seen of people who remain morally humble over a period of time.

DGN: The recent crisis has shown a number of fragilities in many areas. Geopolitical tensions, economic inequalities, revelations of working from home have affected many sectors badly. Jobs, real estate, migration sector in India, do you think values and ethics have taken a hit both in business and government?

NN: Some of the failures in our values have been exposed very deeply. Maybe I am an eternal optimist, but these can be opportunities for recovery as well. So, just take what was perhaps uniquely American but in some way reflects issues that exist everywhere in the world, which was the racial issues that came to the forefront in the middle of Covid. We were already learning that the people affected in Covid were disproportionately from under-represented minority communities in the US. Then we had the killing of George Floyd that led to America having to come to terms with its racial inequalities. It was a very painful moment to confront this moral failure that how is it the case that again and again and again you find yourself in a place where innocent Black men and women are being killed. It is horrifying. There was a great book written on Caste by Isabel Wilkerson that shows that those of us from India should be extremely mindful because we have a similar system in India and if you go all over the world you will find that there is a caste system of some kind. So, I hope that this moment would reveal how over time we almost learnt to neglect these inequities in society or almost live with them. I thought hard about how we experience poverty every day in India but we have become numb to it. That is the state of the country. I hope that this is the moment in which the short way in which our moral shortcomings have been revealed will actually lead to a moral awakening. I certainly see that in race in America, I see a moral re-awakening and that gives me a little bit of hope, as they say the darkest hour is the hour before the sunrise and maybe I am permanently optimistic in that way but I do feel that this is a time that will hopefully cause us all to think. How do we make sure that this is not the world in which we are going to live going forward?

FOR THE COMPLETE INTERVIEW, SEE THE GATEWAY ONLINE:

<http://rotaryclubofbombay.org/category/past-issue-archives/>

ANANDA YAAN DAYTRIPPERS

In a refreshing break to the rinse-and-repeat nature of most daily schedules, Ananda Yaan members were taken out for a day trip picnic. A generous donor did Ananda Seva for Ananda Yaan (a senior citizen activity centre of RCB in association with Dignity Foundation).

A day-long picnic was arranged with transport in a luxury bus and all meals included. The outing was to Vajreshwari, PratiShirdi, and Ganesh Puri on January 13th, 2021.

Fifty senior citizens visited all three places with Centre Coordinator Mr. Dilip Chauhan. Members enjoyed the fresh air, the new sights, and free time with their friends.

This outing was much needed, to

activate our members and infuse them with enthusiasm. All of them expressed their gratitude towards the Dignity Foundation and Rotary Club of Bombay and, of course, the anonymous donor who made this possible.



FINANCIAL LITERACY FOR RCB FAMILY



Is it safe to use the free wifi available at railway stations?

Should I share my debit card PIN with close relatives?

These were some of the queries addressed in an online workshop on financial literacy for Lighthouse parents and senior citizens of Ananda Yaan on January 13th. They together attended a one-and-a-half-hour session conducted by students of ITM Business School,

Kharghar.

The focus of the session was to acquaint participants with digital modes of payment, a necessity in the current lockdown phase. Youngsters use video-aids to demonstrate the intricacies of NEFT /IMPS systems, the Google Pay platform and even showed how to pay utility bills online.

The workshop ended with a Q & A session for participants to share their doubts and queries.



E-LEARNING FOR LIGHTHOUSE PARENTS



A special workshop was conducted on January 12th to familiarise parents of Lighthouse children with online learning and to help them navigate the digital world.

Students from ITM Business School, Kharghar demonstrated creation of an email account using the Gmail mobile app. This was followed by a walkthrough of Google Meet and Google Classroom, both of which are commonly used by schools. The pros and cons of Zoom and Google Meet were explained in detail.

The session wound up with a song performance by Mehek Sawad, a student of class 2, who sang 'Let it Go' from the movie Frozen, accompanied by ITM student Parth Khimani on the guitar.



Feb 2nd
Club Meeting



Iqbal Singh Chahal
Municipal Commissioner Of Mumbai.



Challenges faced during the Covid-19 pandemic and the upcoming challenges for distribution of the vaccine.
Recepient of the Citizen of Mumbai Award.

Venue : Online at zoom.us (members only)

Time : 7:00pm

PLEASE NOTE

There will be no Tuesday meeting on January 26, 2021, on account of Republic Day

SEASON OF KITES FOR LIGHTHOUSE



The students of ITM Business School, Kharghar, are volunteering with Lighthouse for 15 days. To celebrate Makar Sankranti, ITM volunteers Sugyani Mall, Parth Khimani, Priyanka Tupe and Shruti Rane taught our Lighthouse students

how to make tiny origami kites.

The students were also shown a video about Makar Sankranti culture and its festivities. Children were told how this festival is celebrated differently in different parts of country.

ROTARIAN BIRTHDAYS



JANUARY 16
Rtn. Subrata Mitra



JANUARY 19
Rtn. Farhat Jamal



JANUARY 19
Rtn. Gaurav Nevatia



JANUARY 20
Rtn. Rohan Dalal



JANUARY 21
Rtn. Meera Kumar



JANUARY 21
Rtn. Ashok Minawala



JANUARY 23
Rtn. Subhash Sagar



JANUARY 24
Rtn. Gautam Trivedi



JANUARY 25
Rtn. Dr. Akshay Batra



JANUARY 25
Rtn. Pradeep Chinai



JANUARY 25
Rtn. Vivek Himatsingka



JANUARY 26
Rtn. Sherebanu Baldiwal



JANUARY 28
Rtn. Manoj Patodia



JANUARY 28
Rtn. Ulhas Yargop



JANUARY 31
Rtn. Alok Sekhsaria

ROTARIAN PARTNER BIRTHDAYS

JANUARY 21: Rtn. Ptn. Benaifer Bilimoria
JANUARY 22: Rtn. Ptn. Madhavi Sanghi
JANUARY 24: Rtn. Ptn. Rangita Bhatnagar

JANUARY 25: Rtn. Ptn. Dr. Anahita Pandole
JANUARY 30: Rtn. Ptn. Rittu Bhatia
FEBRUARY 1: Rtn. Ptn. Phiroza Contractor

ROTARIAN ANNIVERSARIES

JAN 19: Rtn. Ptn. Megha & Rtn. Vineet Kedia
JAN 19: Rtn. Ptn. Avadhesh & Rtn. Sunita Mandelia
JAN 19: Rtn. Ptn. Dr. Anahita & Rtn. Darius Pandole
JAN 20: Rtn. Ptn. Rajul & Rtn. Anand Parikh
JAN 20: Rtn. Ptn. Navaz & Rtn. Jimmy Pochkhanawalla
JAN 21: Rtn. Ptn. Gulrez & Rtn. Ishraq Contractor
JAN 21: Rtn. Ptn. Megha & Rtn. Jaymin Jhaveri
JAN 21: Rtn. Ptn. Sunita & Rtn. Pradeep Saxena
JAN 21: Rtn. Ptn. Roshma & Rtn. Sohail Shikari
JAN 21: Rtn. Ptn. Shama & Rtn. Devindra Nath Thukral
JAN 22: Rtn. Ptn. Malini & DGN Sandip Agarwala
JAN 22: Rtn. Ptn. Purvi & Rtn. Anand Shah
JAN 23: Rtn. Ptn. Amita & Rtn. Ravi Sheth
JAN 23: Rtn. Ptn. Minal & Rtn. Madhup Vaghani
JAN 24: Rtn. Ptn. Manek & Rtn. Cyrus Guzder
JAN 24: Rtn. Ptn. Damini & Rtn. Kirit Kamdar
JAN 24: Rtn. Ptn. Reema & Rtn. Vivek Kothari

JAN 24: Rtn. Ptn. Rinku & Rtn. Vineet Suchanti
JAN 25: Rtn. Ptn. Prakash & Rtn. Seema Makhija
JAN 25: Rtn. Ptn. Nandini & Rtn. Dr. Rajeev Narvekar
JAN 26: Rtn. Ptn. Priti & Rtn. Pradeep Gupta
JAN 26: Rtn. Ptn. Manju & Rtn. Mahendra Sanghi
JAN 27: Rtn. Ptn. Padma & Rtn. Dinesh Kumar Lal
JAN 27: Rtn. Ptn. Samira & Rtn. Kasim Merchant
JAN 27: Rtn. Ptn. Heena & Rtn. Kasturbhai Sheth
JAN 28: Rtn. Ptn. Gauri & PP Vijaykumar Jatia
JAN 28: Rtn. Ptn. Aparna & Rtn. Venkat Ramaswamy
JAN 28: Rtn. Ptn. Seena & Rtn. Vinay Sanghi
JAN 29: Rtn. Ptn. Irma & Rtn. Pradeep Chinai
JAN 29: Rtn. Ptn. Munir & Rtn. Peshwan Jehangir
JAN 30: Rtn. Ptn. Meenal & Rtn. Anuj Patodia
JAN 31: Rtn. Ptn. Snehal & Rtn. Ashish Jalan
FEB 1: Rtn. Ptn. Mona & Rtn. Gaurav Nevatia

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY 2020-2021

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PP Dr. Adi Dastur	PP Arun Sanghi

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Immediate Past President	Rtn. Preeti Mehta
President-Elect	Rtn. Shernaz Vakil
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Hon. Treasurer	Rtn. Kirit Kamdar

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