

The Sydenhamite

THE BULLETIN OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION/



FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY/WWW.SYDENHAM.AC.IN VOLUME NO.3, ISSUE NO.9, APRIL 15, 2023

From the Editorial Team

Dear Readers,

We present to you, The Sydenhamite' April 2023 edition.

This month's edition brings you a variety of articles, beginning from the crypto world crashes to the celebration of one's karmas, then diving into the heritage of India and much more!

This is not it, plunge into the edition for much more!

We sincerely hope you take pleasure in reading the newsletter as much as we did in creating it.

Cheers to reading!



Sneak Peek into The Sydenhamite's April 2023 Edition

1. Alumni Nexus Event



2. Book review:

A review of an interesting, talked about published book, discussing its main themes, strengths, and weaknesses.

3. Pets and mental health:

An exploration of the positive impact that pets can have on our mental health, including research studies and personal anecdotes.



4. Cryptocurrency:

An overview of the history and technology behind cryptocurrencies, as well as their potential advantages and drawbacks.



5. Bank Failures:

An examination of the causes and consequences of bank failures, including case studies of recent bank collapses.



6. Heritage Demolition:

A discussion of the importance of preserving cultural heritage sites, and the threat posed by demolition and neglect.



7. Global Warming:

An analysis of the causes and effects of global warming, as well as potential solutions and policy recommendations.



8. Mahavir Jayanti:

A celebration of the life and teachings of Mahavir, the founder of Jainism, including the significance of the holiday and its observances.



[sydenham_alumni](#)

[SydenhamAlumni](#)

[Sydenham Alumni Cell](#)

[Sydenham Alumni Cell](#)

[SydAlumniCell](#)

Alumni Nexus 23



The Alumni Cell and the Alumni Association has yet again achieved a monumental success with the event Alumni Nexus, held on the 18th day of March, 2023. The event was a grand success, and it received an overwhelming response from both the participants and the audience. The event had a great scale of chief guests who judged the performers, and the audience cheered them on.

The event was organized by the Alumni Cell in collaboration with the Alumni Association which is responsible for creating a bridge between the alumni and the current students. Alumni Nexus '23 was organized with the aim of providing a platform for the students to showcase their talent and skills in front of the alumni, who are experts in their respective fields. The event also provided an opportunity for the alumni to interact with the current students and guide them on an intriguing topic.



The event was a grand success, with a large number of participants from different courses of Sydenham College and these participants showcased their talent in various fields such as Poetry, dance, music and other talents. The event also had a special segment for entrepreneurship, where the participants presented their innovative ideas and business plans to the guest judge.

The guests for the event were renowned personalities from different fields. Their presence added an extra dimension to the event and made it all the more special.

The audience for the event was also impressive, enthusiastic and cheered the performers on, making the event all the more lively and exciting.



The success of Nexus 23 is a testament to the hard work and dedication of the Alumni Cell and the Alumni Association. The event not only provided a platform for the students to showcase their talent but also created an opportunity for the alumni to give back to their alma mater. The event was a great success, and we look forward to many more such events in the future.

ALUMNI HOMECOMING

Alumni Nexus' 23 had distinguished judges who brought their expertise and insights to the event.

One of these personalities was Mr. Vikas Choudhury (Ex president of Reliance Jio), a well-known persona held an interaction on the Indian economy and how the market is changing and growing and is expected to change by the year 2030. The session included an eye-appealing presentation which gave the students a clear understanding on the topic. He witnessed the fact that predicting the state of any economy 7 years into the future is a difficult task, and there are many variables that could potentially impact the Indian economy in both positive and negative ways.

He shared valuable insights on how companies are adapting to the evolving market trends and the challenges they face in the current economic landscape. India has been one of the fastest-growing economies in the world in recent years, and if current trends continue, it is possible that the country will continue to experience strong economic growth through 2030. Factors such as a large and growing middle class, a young and educated workforce, and ongoing economic reforms could all contribute to sustained growth. Not to forget, India has a rapidly-growing tech sector, and if this trend continues, it could drive significant economic growth over the next decade. Advancements in areas such as artificial intelligence, robotics, and renewable energy could all contribute to economic gains.

Overall, the Indian economy has the potential for continued growth and development in the coming years, but there are also a number of potential challenges and risks that could impact the country's economic outlook.



HOUSE OF PITCH

The essence of entrepreneurship lies in identifying opportunities, taking calculated risks, and pursuing one's dreams with determination and perseverance. It is about creating value for customers, generating wealth for the entrepreneur, and contributing to the growth and development of the economy. It is a challenging, but rewarding journey that requires a combination of creativity, innovation, and hard work.

Another judge at the event was Mr. Keki Mistry who is an Indian businessman and the Vice Chairman and CEO of HDFC. He has been associated with HDFC since its inception and has played a significant role in its growth and success over the years.



He has over 40 years of experience in the financial services sector and is widely recognized as one of the most respected business leaders in India.

Mr. Mistry has been awarded numerous accolades for his contribution to the banking industry, including the prestigious Ernst & Young Entrepreneur of the Year Award in 2014. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of several other leading companies in India.

We were honoured to have him as the guest of honour in the 'House of Pitch' segment of the event. Here the students gave their business ideas covering the Business concept, Market potential, Business model, Financial projections, Presentation, Social Impact and the Competitive advantage their product/service held.

The House of Pitch event provided an excellent platform for emerging entrepreneurs of Sydenham to showcase their innovations, receive feedback, and gain exposure to potential investors and partners. It was an excellent opportunity to network, gain valuable feedback, and potentially secure funding in future to take their business to the next level.

Mr. Keki Mistry not only patiently heard each and every pitch, but also he gave his input and feedback on all the business pitches presented by the students. His valuable feedback helped the students to refine their ideas and improve their presentations.

Students keenly participated to win the
“BEST-PITCHER” Trophy.



TALENT SHOWCASE

The purpose of the talent showcase event was to provide a platform for the students of Sydenham College to display their talents and gain exposure, recognition, and opportunities. It also served as a source of entertainment for the audience, who get to witness different performances and enjoy the creative expressions of the participants.

The talent show segment of the event was judged by the esteemed duo of Mr. Mohammed Virani and Ms. Qudsia Virani who are the curators and organisers of TEDX Simsree, Digital marketers and faculties at myriad colleges around Mumbai.

They evaluated the performances of the students who showcased their talent in various fields such as music, dance, drama, poetry, fashion show, beatboxing and dholki playing. Their experience and expertise in the field helped them to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the performances and provide constructive feedback to the participants.

There was a great number of participation and students were keen to win the “BEST-PERFORMER” Trophy.

The presence of all these judges added immense value to the event and made it a memorable experience for everyone involved. Their insights and feedback helped the participants to improve their skills and gain valuable insights into their respective fields.

Alumni Nexus also celebrated “Scribble Day” at college on 18th March, 2023.

Students all around the college celebrated the scribble day with their friends and it was a wonderful and happy atmosphere all around the college. This day and the Alumni Nexus has indeed left an imprint on all the Sydenham's student.



Book review:



The Alchemist by Paulo Coelho

The book "The Alchemist" has captivated readers around the world. The main character in this book is a boy shepherd from Andalusia, Spain, named Santiago. He sets out on an excursion to satisfy his fantasy about tracking down treasure in the Egyptian pyramids. He meets a series of characters along the way who provide him with significant examples of life, love, and the pursuit of one's dreams.

Even if it means going against the norms and expectations of society, the book teaches us to trust our gut feelings and act in accordance with our own feelings. Anyone can benefit from these lessons, which can help readers gain a new perspective on life and their own journey. The book's main point is that each person possesses a unique legend or destiny that they must discover and pursue. Santiago's journey serves as an illustration of the universal journey we all take in our lives to discover our true purpose.

Another important lesson the book teaches us is the power of listening to our hearts and following our instincts. As per the book, it depends on us to pay attention to our souls and perceive what it is that we genuinely want throughout everyday life. Santiago learns to act in accordance with his heart and trust his instincts, even when doing so means going against the expectations of others. This lesson is especially relevant in today's world, where we are subjected to external pressures to conform and follow a predetermined path. By listening to our hearts and following our intuition, we can remain true to ourselves and pursue our dreams on our own terms.

Additionally, the book emphasises the significance of being present and living in the present. Santiago learns to appreciate and benefit from each of the many unexpected twists and turns that accompany his journey.

His experiences help us comprehend the significance of the journey as well as the destination. We must learn to appreciate the present, no matter how routine or difficult it may be. We can find joy and fulfilment in every situation in our lives by not concentrating solely on the outcome.

"The Chemist" has a few drawbacks despite its numerous advantages. One of them is that the book presents complex issues incorrectly. For instance, the book asserts that everything else will fall into place if we pursue our goals. However, reality is more nuanced than that, and pursuing our objectives may occasionally lead to disappointment and failure. Furthermore, a few perusers who favor a more nuanced and reasonable point of view on life might view the book's message as excessively hopeful.

The Alchemist is an essential read that sheds light on human nature. It teaches us to follow our dreams and hearts, even if it means taking a chance or being different and going against society's norms. The book's focal message will reverberate with perusers of any age and foundations, notwithstanding the way that a few issues might be distorted and the book might be seen as excessively hopeful. The timeless classic "The Alchemist" will continue to motivate and inspire readers for future generations.





Furry Friends and Mental Health

For centuries, people have relied on their beloved pets as constant sources of joy, comfort, and unreserved affection. These animals have also been cherished companions and protectors. In addition to providing these advantages, research indicates that pets can also have a significant impact on mental health, acting as allies in the fight against anxiety, depression, and other mental health conditions.



Numerous studies show that pets can have a significant impact on mental health. The American Psychological Association asserts that having a pet can help alleviate feelings of isolation, depression, and anxiety. The companionship and sense of purpose that pets provide is one major reason for this. They show you love without condition, which can help you feel less alone and isolated. Additionally, pets require care and attention, which can instill a sense of responsibility and structure, thereby reducing the hopelessness and despair that frequently accompany mental health issues.

Moreover, pets can likewise aid pressure on the board. Petting a dog or cat, for instance, has been shown in studies to significantly lower blood pressure and stress hormones like cortisol. This is primarily due to the calming and reassuring presence that pets provide, which can induce a sense of tranquillity and well-being in their owners.

Pets, particularly dogs, which are known to have heightened awareness and protective instincts, can also contribute to a sense of safety and security. Individuals who are anxious or who live alone may particularly benefit from this. Additionally, pets can be a useful social support system. For instance, walking a dog can be a chance to interact with other dog owners, which can help people feel less alone and foster a sense of community.



The sense of purpose and significance that pet ownership imparts is yet another advantage. Having a pet, like a dog, for example, can motivate you to get up in the morning because the animal needs to be fed, walked, and groomed. People who are depressed and lack motivation may particularly benefit from this.



In conclusion, pets can assist individuals with creating versatility by imparting tolerance, diligence, and responsibility in them. Commitment is required to care for an animal, which can aid in the development of coping mechanisms and resilience, which are essential for managing mental health issues. Having a pet, on the other hand, is not a substitute for professional mental health care.



Pets can help people with mental illness manage their symptoms, but they can't replace therapy, medication, or any other kind of treatment. It is significant for people with psychological well-being issues to work with a psychological well-being proficient to make a thorough treatment plan.

In addition, owning a pet entails a great deal of responsibility, so it should not be taken lightly. People need to be ready for the financial and time commitment that comes with owning a pet because pets require attention, care, and resources.

In conclusion, managing mental health issues greatly benefits from having pets. They can give friendship, a feeling of direction, and help with overseeing pressure, uneasiness, and discouragement. Having a pet should, however, be approached with the utmost responsibility and commitment and should not substitute for professional mental health care. It is essential to conduct research and comprehend the responsibilities associated with pet ownership if you are considering it.





"Crypto's Dark Side:

Unveiling the Illicit Activities of the Cryptocurrency World"



In the realm of cryptocurrencies, many perilous pitfalls lurk. The purported benefits of these digital assets are frequently overshadowed by their unrelenting counterarguments. Unquestionably, the lack of regulatory oversight exposes cryptocurrencies to fraudulent activities and cybersecurity risks, thereby amplifying their risk profile. Additionally, the market downturn causes investors to bear the brunt of losses sans government intervention. The intrinsic volatility of cryptocurrencies further exacerbates their risk profile, rendering them unsuitable for inexperienced traders. To compound the issue, energy-intensive mining processes contribute significantly to their carbon footprint, whilst their limited adoption as a medium of exchange undermines their liquidity and usability. Notably, cryptocurrencies' market value is solely driven by demand and speculation, devoid of any intrinsic value. The security of cryptocurrency exchanges and wallets has been under intense scrutiny following high-profile hacks, further casting doubts on their reliability. The article delves deep into the gruesome side effects of cryptocurrencies in real life, highlighting the perilous pitfalls of investing in these digital assets.



In addition to the aforementioned drawbacks, cryptocurrencies face additional challenges such as scalability issues that limit their capacity to process transactions at a large scale. Furthermore, cryptocurrencies' decentralized structure can lead to governance problems, making it challenging to implement necessary updates and improvements. The lack of transparency regarding the identities of cryptocurrency holders can also hinder efforts to combat illicit activities, such as money laundering and terrorism financing. Finally, the legality of cryptocurrencies is uncertain in many jurisdictions, adding an additional layer of risk for investors. Despite the potential benefits of blockchain technology, it remains to be seen whether cryptocurrencies will overcome these obstacles and achieve widespread adoption as a legitimate asset class.

Cryptocurrencies have been associated with terrorism financing due to their pseudonymous nature and decentralized structure, which makes it difficult to track the identities of the transacting parties. This anonymity can be exploited by terrorist groups to fund their operations and evade detection by law enforcement agencies. However, it is important to note that the use of cryptocurrencies for illegal activities, including terrorism financing, is relatively small compared to traditional fiat currencies. Additionally, many cryptocurrency exchanges and wallet providers have implemented robust anti-money laundering and know-your-customer procedures to prevent the misuse of their platforms for illegal activities. Regulators and law enforcement agencies are also increasingly focused on preventing cryptocurrency-related illicit activities, which could improve the perception of cryptocurrencies as a legitimate asset class.



There have been some reports and incidents that suggest the use of cryptocurrencies for funding terrorist activities. For example, in 2018, the US Department of Justice indicted a group of individuals associated with the terrorist organization ISIS for using cryptocurrencies to raise funds for their operations. Similarly, in 2019, the United Nations Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee reported that North Korea had been using cryptocurrencies to evade international sanctions and fund its nuclear weapons program. However, it is important to note that these instances represent a small fraction of cryptocurrency transactions, and the vast majority of cryptocurrency users are legitimate investors and traders. Additionally, as cryptocurrency transactions are pseudonymous rather than fully anonymous, there is the possibility of tracing transactions and identifying those involved in illegal activities. Overall, while there have been isolated incidents of cryptocurrency being used for terrorism financing, the vast majority of cryptocurrency transactions are legitimate and do not involve criminal activities.

Cryptocurrencies have been associated with human trafficking in multiple instances, such as in the case of a Texan couple in 2018, who used cryptocurrencies to facilitate sex trafficking of a minor. The couple allegedly employed Bitcoin to purchase advertisements on a notorious website known for prostitution and to pay for hotels and transportation expenses for the victim. Similarly, in 2019, the CEO of a South Korean adult entertainment company was apprehended for using cryptocurrencies to pay for illegal prostitution services. The CEO was accused of leveraging Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies to fund advertisements on a website that facilitated prostitution and to pay for hotel rooms and other related expenses. These are only a few examples that highlight the misuse of cryptocurrencies in human trafficking, underscoring the need for greater scrutiny and regulatory oversight of cryptocurrency transactions to prevent their exploitation for illicit activities.

In 2019, the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) sent warning letters to over 10,000 cryptocurrency holders, reminding them of their tax obligations and the consequences of failing to report cryptocurrency transactions. The IRS has also filed several lawsuits against cryptocurrency exchanges to obtain information on users who may have evaded taxes.

Additionally, in 2020, the US Department of Justice charged the owners of a cryptocurrency tax software company with conspiracy to defraud the United States. The owners were accused of creating and selling software that allowed cryptocurrency users to evade taxes by underreporting their income and falsely claiming losses. Similarly, in 2021, the co-founder of a major cryptocurrency exchange was indicted on charges of tax evasion, with prosecutors alleging that he failed to report over \$2 billion in cryptocurrency transactions to the IRS.





Breaking Bank \$\$\$

Three Banks SVB, Signature and Credit Suisse have collapsed and it's likely that others will follow suit. So in this video we thought we'd do our best to explain what's going on, why the current crisis presents Central banks with a difficult dilemma and why things might be about to get worse.

To understand why banks are collapsing you need to start with Inflation i.e. the rate at which prices are rising. Now in most of the world, prices are usually rising, and this is usually a good thing because rising prices incentivises consumers to buy stuff sooner rather than later, which keeps the economy going. This is why in the UK, for example, the Bank of England tries to keep prices rising at 2% per year. When inflation reaches an excessive level, politicians and central banks do not like it.

However, for a variety of reasons, significantly higher prices are potentially toxic because they eat away at living standards and induce the risk of wage-price spirals, which is when wages and prices enter a positive feedback loop essentially—workers demand higher wages to account for inflation and these higher wages mean they spend more money on purchases, which means even higher prices which, in return, makes workers demand higher wages and so on. In the worst case scenario this wage-price spiral can push inflation up so high that people don't want money anymore as its value decreases too quickly and this has a negative impact on an economy.



Central banks usually try to bring down inflation by raising interest rates which makes it more expensive for people to borrow money, to reduce demand, which should put less pressure on prices. Interest rates would be good news for banks because they allow them to earn more interest from lending money in a simpler world, where banks only lend money to creditworthy customers. However, banking is no longer as simple as it once was. Banks today also use a whole load of complicated financial models and instruments to make as much money as possible. This has two implications. Firstly, it means that high interest rates can actually be bad for banks because of the way that high interest rates interact with these instruments, and secondly, it means that today banking is too complicated for finance managers or Central Bankers to be able to fully anticipate the consequences of interest rate hikes, which leaves Banks unprotected and therefore vulnerable to collapse now.



This does not mean that central bankers did not anticipate any stress in the financial system; part of the purpose of raising interest rates is to eliminate the least profitable businesses, including the least profitable banks. However, they do not know exactly where or how much of an impact this will have. As a result, central bankers are left scrambling to find impromptu solutions to unanticipated bank crises. This high interest rate and an unpredictable financial system are fundamentally the reason why so many banks are going bankrupt.

In every individual case there were other factors at play. SVB had particularly flighty investors. Signature had too much money in Risky crypto assets and Credit Suisse had basically every problem you could imagine. But the background caused by all this chaos is rising interest rates and finances, while the inability to accurately anticipate the consequences.

In any case, central bankers around the world face a dilemma as a result of the impending financial crisis. The way to stop a bank crisis is to bail out the banks by giving them enough money to stop. Gap their outflows and restore confidence there.

The Central Bank for Switzerland– Swiss National Bank for example gave UBS a massive loan when they bought Credit Suisse. Central banks are either giving cash or promising to give cash to specific banks, nonetheless, this is a problem for Central Bankers is on the grounds that, as indicated by the standard economic hypothesis, in the event that you put more cash into the economy, which is the thing you're doing when you rescue a bank, you'll make more expansion. Although this point may be exaggerated, it at least makes central banks wary of further interest rate increases because, despite their desire to combat inflation, they are aware that doing so will result in additional damage to the financial sector.

Hike rates can be stopped to protect the financial system and reduce inflation, or they can be stopped to reduce inflation and risk another financial crisis. This puts central banks in a difficult position. To make matters worse, whichever Horn of the Dilemma they choose, it's not even clear they're very good at solving either problem. Interest rate hikes around the world have proven remarkably ineffective at fighting inflation and Central bank's efforts to stem the brewing financial crisis have been moderately successful at best.

The USA's Federal Reserve's decision to extend deposit guarantee, only applied to certain big banks, has put pressure on smaller banks as their customers have desperately shifted their money to these better insured larger banks.

However, the fact that Central Bankers don't have many great options at this point and their apparent inability to stem either inflation or the brewing crisis really doesn't bode well as a final thing. How to avoid this dangerous dilemma in the future? There were broadly two things the authorities could do, first, they could better protect the financial system. This could either be via more stringent regulation or full-on nationalisation. This might sound dramatic but banking is arguably a public good and if the Federal Reserve is ensuring basically everyone's deposits, that's a way of de facto nationalisation. This would probably mean slightly less economic growth in the boom times and definitely less money for Bankers but it would reduce the risk of crisis in the down times. Alternatively, it would be if Central banks stopped only using interest rates to fight inflation rate hikes when inflation is caused by too much demand. However, when inflation is brought on by a lack of supply, such as when war restricts the availability of oil, more targeted measures aimed at easing up the supply of oil may be more efficient and less burdensome on the financial sector. We don't yet know how this is going to resolve but we do know that it will continue progressing and fast.





Heritage under the Hammer?

Heritage demolition is a pressing issue that concerns the destruction of buildings, sites, or other cultural artifacts that have significant historical or cultural value. In many parts of the world, rapid urbanization and economic development have led to the demolition of historical landmarks and cultural heritage sites. This phenomenon not only erases the physical presence of cultural heritage but also erodes cultural identity, pride, and memory. The loss of cultural heritage is a complex issue that involves political, economic, social, and environmental factors. Often, heritage demolition is driven by short-term economic gains, where developers prioritize profit over preserving cultural heritage. In some cases, heritage demolition is a result of urban planning that prioritizes modernization and development over preserving the past. The destruction of cultural heritage sites can also have social implications, as it can lead to the displacement of communities and the loss of traditional knowledge and practices. Moreover, heritage demolition can negatively impact the environment, as the construction of new buildings and infrastructure can lead to the destruction of natural habitats and ecosystems. here are a few examples of high value heritage sites that were knocked down:

Hall of Nations and The Nehru Pavilion

The Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion were two structures located in the Pragati Maidan complex in New Delhi, India. They were built in the 1970s and were considered to be architectural marvels of their time. The Hall of Nations was a giant dome-shaped structure that housed a number of exhibition halls and was used for various trade fairs and exhibitions. The Nehru Pavilion was a smaller structure that served as a conference center. In 2017, the Indian government announced plans to demolish the Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion as part of a larger redevelopment project for the Pragati Maidan complex. The decision sparked widespread protests from architects, historians, and heritage conservationists who argued that the structures were not only valuable for their architectural and historical significance but also for their symbolic value.

The Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion were not only iconic structures of their time, but they also represented the aspirations and ambitions of a young nation. They were built in the aftermath of India's independence and were a symbol of the country's newfound confidence and modernity. They were also important landmarks in the city's landscape and were considered to be part of its cultural heritage. The demolition of the Hall of Nations and the Nehru Pavilion has been seen by many as a sign of the government's disregard for India's architectural and cultural heritage. It has also raised concerns about the lack of proper heritage conservation policies in the country. While India has a rich cultural heritage, many historic buildings and monuments are in a state of neglect and decay, and there is a growing need for a more concerted effort to preserve and protect them.



Khasbag Maidan

The Khasbag Maidan is a sprawling public park in the heart of Belgaum, a city in the southern Indian state of Karnataka. The park is home to several historic buildings, including a clock tower, a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, and the famous Lingaraj College. However, the park has been earmarked for redevelopment by the city's authorities, who plan to build a large commercial complex on the site. This plan has sparked outrage among conservationists and heritage enthusiasts, who argue that the Khasbag Maidan is a vital part of Belgaum's cultural heritage and must be preserved. They point out that the park has played a significant role in the city's history, and its buildings are a testament to the city's rich architectural and cultural legacy. Moreover, the Khasbag Maidan is not just a historical site, but also a popular public space that provides a much-needed respite from the city's hustle and bustle. The park is a haven for families, joggers, and nature lovers, and its loss would be a severe blow to the city's quality of life. Conservationists have proposed an alternative plan that would preserve the Khasbag Maidan's heritage buildings and convert them into cultural and educational spaces. They argue that this would not only save the site's historic structures but also provide a valuable resource for the city's residents. However, the authorities have shown little interest in this proposal and seem determined to push ahead with their commercial development plan. The matter has now reached the courts, and the fate of the Khasbag Maidan hangs in the balance.

The Lal Mahal

The demolition of Lal Mahal in Pune, India, is a classic example of the destruction of a historical building. Lal Mahal, also known as Red Palace, was built in the 16th century by Shivaji's father, Shahaji Bhosale. Shivaji, the legendary Maratha warrior, spent his childhood in Lal Mahal. The building was of great historical and cultural significance to the people of Maharashtra. In 2010, the Pune Municipal Corporation decided to demolish Lal Mahal to build a replica of the original building. The decision sparked controversy and protests from the citizens of Pune and heritage conservationists. They argued that the demolition of the original structure would erase a significant part of history and culture. The citizens of Pune launched a Save Lal Mahal campaign to stop the demolition.

The Save Lal Mahal campaign received massive support from the people of Pune and heritage conservationists worldwide. They demanded that the Pune Municipal Corporation should preserve the original structure and restore it to its former glory. However, the corporation went ahead with the demolition and began constructing a replica of Lal Mahal. The demolition of Lal Mahal caused widespread outrage and disappointment. The citizens of Pune felt that their heritage and culture were being destroyed in the name of development. They criticized the government's decision to replace the original structure with a replica. They argued that a replica could not replace the historical and cultural significance of the original building.



Saraswati Mahal Library

Saraswati Mahal Library is a famous heritage library in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, India. The library is known for its unique collection of ancient manuscripts and rare books, some of which date back to the 16th century. The Saraswati Mahal Library was built in the 16th century during the reign of the Nayakas, who were the rulers of Thanjavur at that time. The library was initially established to preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of the region. Over the years, the library has become an important center of learning and research, attracting scholars and researchers from all over the world. The library has been facing a threat of demolition due to the construction of a new building in the area.

The proposed construction has been criticized by heritage activists, who argue that it would destroy the unique cultural and historical significance of the library. According to them, the new building would not only obstruct the view of the library but would also damage the structural integrity of the ancient building. The library management and the local government have been working to address these concerns and have come up with a plan to protect the library's heritage. The new building will be constructed at a safe distance from the library, ensuring that the view of the library is not obstructed. The plan also includes measures to protect the structural integrity of the library, such as regular maintenance and repair work. The library's unique collection of ancient manuscripts and rare books is a testament to the rich cultural and historical heritage of the region. The proposed construction of a new building in the area has raised concerns about the library's demolition, but steps are being taken to protect the library's heritage. It is essential to safeguard the library's legacy and ensure that it continues to serve as a center of learning and research for years to come.



In conclusion, saving heritage demolition is essential for preserving our history and culture for future generations. Our built heritage is not only a representation of the past but also a reflection of who we are today. It tells the stories of our ancestors, their struggles, their triumphs, and their way of life. It also provides us with a sense of identity, a connection to our past, and a source of inspiration. The demolition of our heritage sites not only robs us of our tangible history but also erodes our sense of community and identity. It diminishes our cultural diversity and erases the physical reminders of our shared heritage. Therefore, it is crucial that we take responsibility for preserving our built heritage by investing in its maintenance and protection.



Global Warming

Global warming refers to the gradual increase in Earth's average surface temperature caused by the accumulation of certain gasses in the atmosphere. The primary contributor to this phenomenon is human activity, particularly the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. These activities release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses, which trap heat from the sun and prevent it from escaping back into space. The consequences of global warming are far-reaching and include rising sea levels, more frequent and severe weather events, and the extinction of certain plant and animal species. We have seen an increasing number of famous people speaking out and protesting against global warming. Many celebrities, politicians, and environmental activists have used their platform to raise awareness about the urgent need to address climate change.

Leonardo DiCaprio

Leonardo DiCaprio is a well-known Hollywood actor who has become an outspoken advocate for environmental issues, particularly climate change. He has used his platform and resources to raise awareness about the urgent need for action on this issue and has even protested against global warming.

In recent years, DiCaprio has been increasingly vocal about the urgent need to address climate change. He has used his influence and resources to create documentaries, produce films, and fund initiatives aimed at tackling climate change. He has also been a prominent figure at various international conferences on climate change, where he has used his voice to call for action on this issue.

DiCaprio has also taken part in various protests and demonstrations aimed at raising awareness about climate change. In 2014, he participated in the People's Climate March in New York City, where he joined over 4,00,000 people to demand action on climate change. He has also been involved in other protests, including those against the Dakota Access Pipeline, which he described as a "direct threat to the health and well-being of indigenous communities."

In addition to his activism, DiCaprio has also used his resources to create initiatives aimed at tackling climate change. In 2015, he launched the Leonardo DiCaprio Foundation, which focuses on environmental issues, including climate change. The foundation has funded various projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting renewable energy.

DiCaprio's activism has not gone unnoticed, and he has received numerous awards for his efforts to raise awareness about climate change. In 2016, he was awarded the United Nations Messenger of Peace for Climate Change and was also invited to speak at the United Nations Climate Summit in New York City. In recent years, DiCaprio has been increasingly vocal about the urgent need to address climate change. He has also been a prominent figure at various international conferences on climate change, where he has used his voice to call for action on this issue.



Greta Thunberg

Greta Thunberg is a young environmental activist who has gained international recognition for her efforts to raise awareness about global warming and climate change. She is best known for her passionate speeches and her activism, which has inspired millions of people around the world to take action on this urgent issue. Thunberg first gained attention in 2018 when she started skipping school to protest outside the Swedish parliament, demanding that her government take more action to address climate change. Her actions quickly gained attention on social media and she soon became a global icon for the environmental movement. Since then, Thunberg has traveled around the world to speak at events and meetings, calling on politicians and world leaders to take more action on climate change. She has also participated in several large-scale protests, including the global climate strike, which saw millions of people taking to the streets to demand action on climate change.

Thunberg's message is clear: we are facing a global climate crisis and we must act now to prevent catastrophic consequences. She believes that we need to drastically reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, switch to renewable energy sources, and implement policies that protect the environment and promote sustainability. While some people have criticized Thunberg for her activism, calling her too young and inexperienced to be a spokesperson for the environmental movement, many others see her as an inspiring and courageous figure who is doing everything she can to raise awareness about this urgent issue.



Al Gore

Al Gore is a well-known American politician and environmental activist who has been working tirelessly to raise awareness about the urgent issue of global warming. He has been a vocal protester for taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Gore's work on global warming began in the 1970s, when he was a young congressman from Tennessee. He was one of the first politicians to recognize the potential dangers of climate change and to advocate for action to address the issue. He has since continued his efforts to promote environmentalism and sustainability, both as a private citizen and as a public figure.

One of Gore's most notable contributions to the fight against global warming is his documentary film "An Inconvenient Truth". Released in 2006, the film is a powerful call to action that lays out the devastating consequences of climate change and the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The film won multiple awards and was a major factor in raising public awareness about the issue. In addition to his work on climate change, Gore has been active in a variety of other causes, including education, health care, and social justice. He is a well-respected figure in American politics and has been recognized with numerous awards and honors for his contributions to public service.

Emma Thompson

Emma Thompson is a well-known British actress, writer, and activist who has been actively involved in protesting against global warming. Her efforts to raise awareness about climate change have earned her widespread recognition and respect from people around the world. Thompson has been a vocal advocate for environmental causes for many years. In 2015, she traveled to the Arctic with Greenpeace to see first-hand the effects of climate change on the region. She has also been involved in campaigns to protect the rainforest, reduce carbon emissions, and promote renewable energy.

One of Thompson's most notable efforts to combat global warming was her involvement in the Extinction Rebellion protests in London in April 2019. Along with other activists, she participated in a sit-in at Oxford Circus, one of the city's busiest intersections, to demand urgent action on climate change. Thompson also addressed the crowds at a rally in Parliament Square, where she called on politicians to take the issue of climate change seriously and implement effective measures to address it. Thompson has promoted vegetarianism and veganism as ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and has encouraged people to use public transport, cycle, or walk instead of driving. She has also advocated for the use of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power, and has spoken out against the fossil fuel industry.

Neil Young

Neil Young is not just a legendary musician, but he's also a passionate activist for global warming. For over a decade, he's been a vocal advocate for environmental protection and has used his platform to raise awareness about climate change. Young has spoken out against the use of fossil fuels and has called for a transition to clean, renewable energy sources. He's taken a stand against large corporations and government policies that contribute to climate change, and has even been arrested for protesting against the Keystone XL pipeline.

One of Young's most notable works for global warming is his album "The Monsanto Years," which was released in 2015. The album focuses on issues related to corporate greed, environmental degradation, and the need for sustainable living. The title track, "A Rock Star Bucks a Coffee Shop," is a critique of Starbucks and its use of GMOs in its products. Young has also been involved in several environmental campaigns, including the "Honor the Treaties" campaign, which raises awareness about the impact of oil sands development on indigenous communities in Canada. He's also a supporter of the "Keep It in the Ground" movement, which calls for an end to the extraction of fossil fuels. He's also the owner of LincVolt, a company that converts gas-guzzling cars into electric vehicles.

Future framework

As the world continues to grapple with the effects of climate change, protests for global warming have become more widespread and frequent. With the younger generation leading the charge, we can expect to see a continued push for governments and corporations to take action towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and investing in renewable energy sources. As the consequences of climate change become more severe, the urgency of these protests will only increase. While it remains to be seen what kind of impact these protests will have on policy decisions, the passion and dedication of those fighting for a sustainable future is sure to inspire change on some level. In the coming years, we can expect to see more innovative and creative forms of activism aimed at combating climate change and ensuring a livable planet for future generations.



"Enlightening Celebrations: Exploring the Teachings of Lord Mahavir on Mahavir Jayanti"

Lord Mahavir is an ascetic, philosopher, and religious leader who is considered the 24th and last Tirthankara, or spiritual teacher, of Jainism. He was born as Vardhamana in 599 BCE in Kundagram, India, and renounced worldly life at the age of 30 to seek spiritual enlightenment. After 12 years of intense meditation, he achieved Kevala Jnana, or omniscience, and began preaching his philosophy of Ahimsa, or non-violence, Aparigraha, or non-possessiveness, and Anekantavada, or non-absolutism, among others. Lord Mahavir's teachings of compassion, ethical behavior, and non-violence towards all living beings have continued to inspire millions of people around the world, making him one of the most revered figures in Indian history.

According to statistical data, Jains are a minority religious community in the world, comprising less than 1% of the global population. As per the 2011 Census of India, Jains constitute only 0.4% of the country's population, making them the smallest religious community in India. The majority of Jains reside in India, with smaller communities spread across other countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Kenya. Despite their small numbers, Jains have had a significant impact on various fields, including philosophy, literature, art, and commerce.

Lord Mahavir, the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism, taught many valuable lessons to his followers. Some of his teachings include:


1. **Ahimsa (Non-Violence):** Lord Mahavir emphasized non-violence as the fundamental principle of Jainism. He believed in respecting all forms of life and promoted the idea of living in harmony with nature.
2. **Anekantavada (Pluralism):** Lord Mahavir taught that truth is multi-faceted and that there are many perspectives to any situation. He promoted the idea of mutual respect and understanding, especially in matters of religion and philosophy.
3. **Karma (Action and Consequence):** Lord Mahavir taught that every action has consequences and that individuals are responsible for their own karma. He believed in taking personal responsibility for one's actions and striving towards self-improvement.
4. **Asceticism (Renunciation):** Lord Mahavir led an ascetic life, renouncing material possessions and worldly pleasures. He taught that spiritual progress is achieved through self-discipline and detachment from material desires.
5. **Equality:** Lord Mahavir believed in the inherent equality of all beings, irrespective of caste, creed, or gender. He promoted social justice and opposed discrimination of any kind.

Overall, Lord Mahavir's teachings emphasize the importance of non-violence, respect for all life, personal responsibility, and spiritual growth.

On the occasion of Mahavir Jayanti, one can learn the importance of leading a simple and ethical life. It is a time to reflect on our actions and behavior towards others, and to strive for inner peace and harmony. Mahavir's teachings also emphasize the need for self-discipline and self-control in order to achieve spiritual liberation. By following his teachings, we can work towards creating a more peaceful and harmonious world, where all beings are treated with kindness and respect.

A photograph taken at the dinner hosted by SydAlumni Dilip Pirmal for visiting Alums, Vijay and Meenakshi Malhotra from Dubai. The picture will capture the warmth and camaraderie of the alumni as they reconnect and reminisce about their college days. It is a testament to the strong bonds and friendships formed during their time at the college, and serves as an inspiration for current students to build long-lasting relationships with their peers.





Sydenhamites can send their E-mail Addresses/Contact Details at **sydenhamalumni@sydenhamcollege.edu.in** for the free subscription of our monthly newsletter

College Principal: Dr. Shriniwas Dhure
Alumni Cell Prof. Incharge: Ms. Vijaya Yewale
Head Of Alumni Association: Mr. Ajit Lalvani
Editors: Shrawani Hatkar, Rehya Naik
Layout Designer: Kaumudi Pradhan.

The views and opinions expressed or implied in THE SYDENHAMITE are those of the authors or contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Editorial Team or the SYDENHAM COLLEGE ALLUMNI ASSOCIATION . Material in this publication may not be reproduced, whether in part or in whole, without the consent of SYDENHAM COLLEGE ALLUMNI ASSOCIATION

