



**VIDYABHARTI TRUST COLLEGE OF
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Everything you need to know about Ayodhya Ram Mandir

One of the biggest temples to be built in India after Independence, the Ayodhya Ram



Temple is touted to be a combination of new-age technological conveniences and

age-old Indian traditions.

Between 1528 and 1529, the Babri Masjid was built by the Mughal emperor Babur. However, members of the Hindu community also sought possession of the site, claiming it to be the birthplace of Lord Ram. The site subsequently became a disputed site and a long, legal battle ensued. Ending the title dispute on November 9, 2019, the Supreme Court accepted the 2.77 acres of disputed location as the birthplace of Lord Ram, paving the way for the construction of the Ram Mandir.

Ayodhya Ram Mandir foundation stone-laying ceremony

After the SC verdict, prime minister Narendra Modi performed the *Bhumi Poojan* ceremony on August 5, 2020, and laid the foundation stone of the temple.

Ayodhya Temple area and capacity

Spanning 54,700 sq ft, the temple area covers nearly 2.7 acres of land. The entire Ram Mandir Complex would be spread over nearly 70 acres and will be equipped to host about a million devotees at any time.

Ayodhya Ram Temple: Agency overseeing construction

The Shri Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Trust is supervising the temple's construction.

Ayodhya Mandir: Estimated cost and funding

The construction work of the temple is likely to take between Rs 1,400 crore to Rs 1,800 crore. The temple trust is receiving between Rs 60-70 lakh in donations for building the grand temple, officials of the Ram Janmabhoomi Teerth Kshetra Nyas say.

Ayodhya Ram Mandir: Building material

Bansi Paharpur Sandstone

The superstructure of the Ram Mandir will be made of carved Rajasthan Bansi Paharpur stone, the rare pink marble stones, world-renowned for its beauty and strength. It will require a total of 4 lakh sq ft of stone.

The Bansi Paharpur Sandstone is found in the Bayana Tehsil of Bharatpur District in Rajasthan and it is available in hues of pink and red. The centre, in 2021, gave an in-principal approval to convert 398 hectares of protected forest land into revenue land to allow the mining of the pink sandstone in the vicinity of the Band Baretha Wildlife Sanctuary in Bharatpur, reversing the ban on mining put in place in 2016.

The Bansi Pahadpur Sandstone has been used in various grand structures of the country, including the Akshardham Temple, the Parliament Complex and the Lal Quila of Agra. Steel or bricks would not be used in the construction of the Ram Mandir.

Ayodhya Ram Mandir: Builders

While Larsen & Toubro are responsible for building the main structure, Tata Consultancy Engineers Ltd would develop the allied facilities.

Ayodhya Ram Mandir: Interior

Specifications

The upcoming temple is 360 ft long, 235 ft wide and 161 ft high. In height, the temple will be three times the height of existing structures in the old city.

Style

The temple is designed by chief architect, Chandrakant Bhai Sompura, whose grandfather, Prabhakarji Sompura, had designed the Somnath Temple, along with his son, Ashish Sompura. The 79-year-old architect was appointed in 1992. Sompura mentioned that the Ram Mandir is being built in the Nagara style, following the principles of Vastu Shastra.

Shape

The sanctum of the mandir would be octagonal-shaped, while the structure's perimeter would be circular.

Floors

The mandir will have five domes and one tower with a height of 161 ft. The 3-floor temple will have a centre – Garbh Griha – built to allow sun rays to fall on the idol of Ram Lalla, the infant embodiment of the Lord. Like the sanctum, the **Griha Mandap** would be fully covered, while the **Keertan Mandap**, the **Nritya Mandap**, the **Rang Mandap** and the two Prarthana Mandaps on each side would be open areas.

The temple bell

A 2,100-kg bell for the Ram Temple is being brought from Etah, a well-known destination for bell manufacturing in India. The 6-ft tall and 5-ft wide bell would cost Rs 21 lakh.

Doors and window

To build the windows and doors, Teak wood ([Sagwan](#)) has been procured from Maharashtra's Chandrapur. Not an ordinary wood, Teak has a life span of over 100 years. Work on building the grand doors and windows is expected to start between June 26 and 30 after a ceremonial ritual.

Ayodhya Ram Mandir: Timeline

1528-1529: Mughal emperor Babur builds Babri Masjid

1850s: Start of communal violence over the land

1949: Ram Idol found inside the mosque, intensifying communal tension

1950: Two suits filed in Faizabad civil court seeking permission to worship the idol

1961: UP Sunni Central Wakf Board demands the removal of the idol

1986: District Court opens the site for Hindu worshippers

1992: Babri masjid demolished on December 6

2010: Allahabad HC rules three-way division of disputed area among Sunni Board, Nirmohi Akhara and Ram Lalla

2011: SC stays Allahabad HC order

2016: Subramanian Swamy files plea in SC, seeks the construction of Ram Temple

2019: SC accepts Ayodhya was the birthplace of Lord Ram, hands over the entire 2.77 acres of disputed land to the trust and orders the government to give 5-acre land to Sunni Waqf Board as an alternate site

2020: PM Modi performs Bhumi Poojan and lays the foundation stone

- Prof. PRIYA PATEL
(Teaching Assistant, VTCBCSR)

Enterprise Tech Sales: Strategies for Success in a Digital Era

Tips for Speeding Up Enterprise Technology Sales:

While working on your enterprise technology sales, it's crucial to implement strategies that can speed up the sales process without compromising on quality or customer satisfaction. Few tips to help you accomplish this. Firstly, understanding your client's needs is paramount. This not only helps in offering tailored solutions but also accelerates decision-making. Secondly, leverage technology. Implementing a software system can automate tasks, manage leads, track performance, and ultimately save time. Next, ensure your sales pitch is concise and compelling. The quicker you can communicate your value proposition, the faster you'll move through the sales process. Also, by focusing on the benefits and ROI of your product rather than just the features, you're likely to close deals quickly. Lastly, continuous follow-ups are essential. They keep you on top of mind with potential clients and can often be the nudge they need to finalize a deal. Now that we've explored how to speed up enterprise technology sales let's delve into our next subject: how to build an effective enterprise sales team. A remarkable team is pivotal to consistently achieving your [sales targets](#) and objectives.

How to Build an Effective Enterprise Sales Team?

- **Recruit the Right People:** Look for candidates with a solid background in sales, a strong understanding of your industry, and a proven track record of success. Remember, you're not just hiring employees; you're investing in the future of your business.
- **Train Your Team:** Provide comprehensive sales training that covers product knowledge, sales techniques, and customer relationship management. Encourage continuous learning and development.
- **Equip Your Team:** Invest in the right tools and technologies that can aid your team in their sales efforts. This could include CRM systems, sales intelligence software, and mobile devices.
- **Motivate and Reward:** Recognizing and rewarding top performers can boost morale and motivate your team to strive for excellence. Consider implementing a competitive compensation plan that rewards high achievers.
- **Enterprise tech sales have become more complex yet rewarding in this digital age.** By crafting a robust sales model, speeding up your tech sales, and building an effective sales and marketing team, you're setting the stage for success. Embrace digital tools and data analytics to boost your efforts. Remember, you're not just selling a product or service but a digital transformation. So, adapt, stay ahead of the curve, and prepare to thrive in enterprise software sales.

- Prof. Kajal surti

(Ad hoc, VTCBCSR)

Role of MSMEs in the Growth of Indian Economy

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. MSMEs not only play crucial role in providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries but also help in industrialization of rural & backward areas, thereby, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) envision a vibrant MSME sector by promoting growth and development of the MSME 2 Sector, including Khadi, Village and Coir Industries, in cooperation with concerned Ministries/Departments, State Governments and other Stakeholders, through providing support to existing enterprises and encouraging creation of new enterprises. (Ms. Subina Syal)

MSMEs have played an essential role in providing employment opportunities in rural areas. They have helped in the industrialization of these areas with a low capital cost compared to the large industries. Acting as a complementary unit to large sectors, the MSME sector has enormously contributed to its socio-economic development. MSMEs also contribute and play an essential role in the country's development in different areas like the requirement of low investment, flexibility in operations, mobility through the locations, low rate of imports, and a high contribution to domestic production. With the capability and capacity to develop appropriate local technology, provide fierce competition in domestic and international markets, technology-savvy industries, a contribution towards creating defence materials, and generating new entrepreneurs by providing knowledge, training, and skill up-gradation through specialized training centres.

The MSMEs play a vital role in the overall growth of industrial economy of the country

- Prof. DIVYA P PARMAR
(Teaching Assistant, VTCBCSR)

Students art work



-Patel pooja jogaram (Student, FYBBA)



-Pavagadhi Khushi (Student, FYBBA)

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