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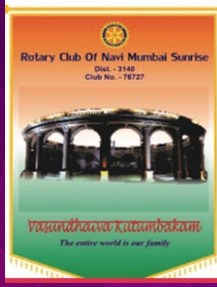
Smile



SERVE TO CHANGE LIVE

ROTARY CLUB OF NAVI MUMBAI SUNRISE

CLUB ID 76727 RI DISTRICT 3142



# Suryodaya

Service above Self

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# गणेशोत्सव

निमित्त सर्वाणा  
मंगलमय शुभेच्छा!



MONTHLY BULLETIN

SEPT. 2021

# LET'S BRIGHTEN THE FUTURE

RTN MAYURI PANDIT

We all are always curious about what the future holds. There is a very famous saying: "The future depends on what we do in the present" There are so many issues that we are tackling in our daily life and our actions always speak louder than our words. Like planting trees to combat the effect of climate changes, working towards seed bank, conservation of resources, implementing of renewable sources of energy, helping our young for a brighter future, helping the old to make things easier for them and so on.



The list is endless but all it needs is a positive thought and a positive impact by way of our actions. Taking a leap towards making space travel a reality after exploration activities on Mars is a big step on the brighter side.

My message to all will be: "Let's Live in the present and work for a brighter future"



**Disease Prevention & Treatment -  
Nutrition Supplements and Sanitary hygiene**



**Enviro friendly  
Ganesha making**

# EXCELLENT CASE STUDY - MUDA

RTN RAGHAVA RAJU

The Taj hotel group had invited Mr. Masai Imai from Japan to hold a workshop for its staff. The staff were very skeptical - the hotel is doing excellent business, this person from Japan has no exposure to hotel industry - what exactly is he going to teach? But everybody gathered as planned for the workshop in the conference hall sharp at 9 am. Mr. Masai was introduced to them - a not so impressive personality, nor the English all that good; spoke as if he was first formulating each sentence in Japanese and then translating it into rather clumsy English. "Good morning! Let's start work. I am told this is a workshop; but I see neither work nor shop. So let's proceed where work is happening Let's start with the first room on the first floor."



"Mr. Masai, followed by the senior management, the participants, the video camera crew tramped out of the conference room and proceeded to the destination. That happened to be the laundry room of the hotel. Mr. Masai entered the room and stood at the window, "beautiful view!" he said. The staff knew it; they need not invite a Japanese consultant to tell them this! "A room with such a beautiful view is being wasted as a laundry room. Shift the laundry to the basement and convert this into a guest room." "Aa Haa! Now nobody had ever thought about that! The manager said, "Yes, it can be done." "Then let's do it," Mr. Masai said. "Yes sir, I will make a note of this and we will include it in the report on the workshop that will be prepared." Said the Manager "Excuse me, but there is nothing to note down in this.

"Let's just do it, just now." Mr. Masai. "Just now?" Manager "Yes, decide on a room on the ground floor/basement and shift the stuff out of this room right away. It should take a couple of hours, right?" asked Mr. Masai. "Yes." Manager. "Let's come back here just before lunch. By then all this stuff will have got shifted out and the room must be ready with the carpets, furniture etc. and from today you can start earning the few thousand that you charge your customers for a night." "Ok, Sir." The manager had no option. The next destination was the pantry. The group entered. At the entrance were two huge sinks full of plates to be washed. Mr. Masai removed his jacket and started washing the plates. "Sir, Please, what are you doing?" the manager didn't know what to say and what to do. "Why, I am washing the plates", Mr. Masai. "But sir, there is staff here to do that.

" Manager Mr. Masai continued washing, "I think sink is for washing plates, there are stands here to keep the plates and the plates should go into the stands." All the officials wondered - did they require a consultant to tell them this? After finishing the job, Mr. Masai asked, "How many plates do you have?" "Plenty, so that there should never be any shortage." answered the Manager. Mr. Masai said, "We have a word in Japanese - 'Muda'. Muda means delay, Muda means unnecessary spending. One lesson to be learned in this workshop is to avoid both. If you have plenty of

plates, there will be delay in cleaning them up. The first step to correct this situation is to remove all the excess plates." "Yes, we will say this in the report." Manager. "No, wasting our time in writing the report is again an instance of 'Muda'. We must pack the extra plates in a box right away and send these to whichever other section of Taj requires these.

Throughout the workshop now we will find out where all we find this 'Muda' hidden." And then at every spot and session, the staff eagerly awaited to find out Muda and learn how to avoid it. On the last day, Mr. Masai told a story. "A Japanese and an American, both fond of hunting, met in a jungle. They entered deep jungle and suddenly realized that they had run out of bullets. Just then they heard a lion roaring. Both started running. But the Japanese took a short break to put on his sports shoes. The American said, "What are you doing? We must first get to the car.

"The Japanese responded, "No. I only have to ensure that I remain ahead of you." All the participants engrossed in listening to the story, realized suddenly that the lion would stop after getting his victim!" The lesson is: competition in today's world is so fierce, that it is important to stay ahead of other, even by just a couple of steps. And you have such a huge and naturally well endowed country. If you remember to curtail your production expenditure and give the best quality always, you will be miles ahead as compared to so many other countries in the world.", concluded Mr. Masai. It is never late to learn... let us take out all the MUDA OUT OF OUR LIVES.



**Project where Inauguration of Computer class for underprivileged children**



**Plastic Waste Collection**

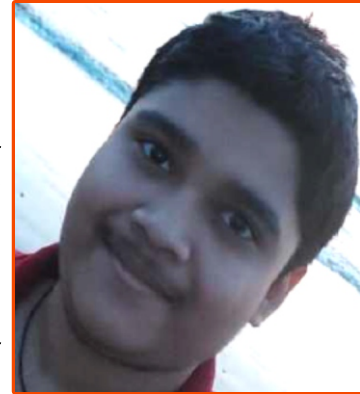


**Free Covid-19 Vaccination Camp**

# ENGINEER'S DAY AND BHARAT RATNA M.VISVESVARAYA

AMARTYA NAYAK S/O - RTN. MANOJ NAYAK

Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, popularly called 'Sir MV' was one of India's finest engineers. The birth anniversary of M Visvesvaraya, on September 15, is celebrated as Engineer's Day in India every year as a tribute to his contribution towards the development of India. Most of the cities in India had been benefited by his excellent services. He was a master of projects and an intellectual who envisioned the future of our country on par with the other developed nations. In his 102 years of life, he was active till the very end and contributed to the most important developments of Indian modernisation.



M. Visvesvaraya was born in 1861 to a Telugu family at Chikkaballapur, a little over 55 km from Bengaluru. Both his parents were well-known Sanskrit scholars. When he was 15 years old, his father went on a pilgrimage to Raichur, and suddenly died there leaving the bereaved family in a state of shock. He was admitted into the Wesleyan Mission High School and continued with his studies, till he joined the Central College, Bangalore for pursuing higher education.

During his job trials, he came to know that a family from Coorg wanted a tutor for their children. He took up that job and worked hard to balance his work and studies. He walked almost 10 miles a day to teach the children. He was a strict teacher who practised punctuality and discipline. In order to be punctual for his early morning classes, he spent his nights at the place where he taught and walked back to his uncle's house after tuition, to have some food. He also walked four miles everyday to reach his college. He reached various places by foot every single day, without complaining. In fact, he did not give up the habit of walking long distances even after he grew old. His intelligence and hard work won him many scholarships. He also won the affection of the principal of his college, Charles Waters, who encouraged him to obtain distinction in BA in 1881. He also helped him to obtain a scholarship from the Mysore Government to pursue higher studies.

The Dewan of Mysore, Rangacharyulu, helped him with some money, to join the Civil Engineering course at the College of Science, Poona. Visvesvaraya, who inspected every minute detail of the work assigned to him, soon won accolades there too. He carried on with his assignments, with dedication and fervour. An active participant in all the academic discussions, he often noted down important points during discussions and anything that interested him. These traits, which he developed during his engineering days, lasted with him till the end of his life.

He took a job as an assistant engineer with the Public Works Department of Bombay, and later was invited to join the Indian Irrigation Commission. He implemented an intricate system of irrigation in the Deccan Plateau and designed and patented a system of automatic weir water floodgates that were first installed in 1903 at Khadakvasla Reservoir near Pune. These gates raised the storage level in the

reservoir to the highest level likely to be attained without causing damage to the dam. Based on the success of these gates, the same system was installed at Tigris Dam in Gwalior and Krishna Raja Sagara (KRS) Dam in Mandya/Mysore, Karnataka. In 1906–1907, the Government of India sent him to Aden to study water supply and drainage systems. The project prepared by him was implemented in Aden successfully. Visvesvaraya achieved celebrity status when he



designed a flood protection system for the city of Hyderabad. He was instrumental in developing a system to protect Visakhapatnam port from sea erosion. This dam created the biggest reservoir in Asia when it was built. Visvesvaraya gave his technical advice for the location of Mokama Bridge over Ganga in Bihar. During his service with the Government of Mysore state, he was responsible (under the patronage of the Mysore government) for the founding of Mysore Soap Factory, Parasitoid Laboratory, Mysore Iron & Steel Works (now known as Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited) in Bhadravathi, Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic Bangalore, Bangalore Agricultural University, the State Bank of Mysore, Century Club, Mysore Chamber of Commerce (Federation of Karnataka Chambers of Commerce & Industry), the Apex Chamber of Commerce in Karnataka, University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering (Bangalore) and numerous other industrial places. He encouraged private investment in industry during his tenure as Diwan of Mysore. He was instrumental in charting out a plan for road construction between Tirumala and Tirupati. He was known for his sincerity, time management and dedication to his cause. The Bangalore Press and the Bank of Mysore were established during his tenure. A very important part of his nature was his love for Kannada. He set up Kannada Parishad for the improvement of Kannada. He wanted seminars for Kannada supporters to be instituted and conducted in Kannada itself. At the time, he was over 90 years old, and was called the “Father of Modern Mysore State”.

After opting for voluntary retirement in 1908, he took a foreign tour to study industrialized nations. Then, for a short period, he worked for the Nizam of Hyderabad. He suggested flood relief measures for Hyderabad, which was under constant threat by the Musi river. In November 1909, Visvesvaraya was appointed Chief Engineer of Mysore State. Further, in 1912, he was appointed as Diwan (second minister) of Mysore and served for seven years. With support from Krishnaraja



Wodeyar IV, Maharaja of Mysore, Visvesvaraya contributed to the general development of Mysore. He was instrumental in the founding of Government Engineering College at Bangalore in 1917, one of the first engineering institutes in India. This institution was later named University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering. He

commissioned several new railway lines in Mysore state.

Visvesvaraya was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (CIE) in 1911. In 1915, while he was Diwan of Mysore, Visvesvaraya was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (KCIE) by the British for his contributions to the public good.



After India attained independence, he was awarded the nation's highest honour, the Bharat Ratna, in 1955, an honorary membership of London Institution of Civil Engineers, a fellowship from the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore), and several honorary degrees including D.Sc., LL.D., D.Litt.

from eight universities in India. He was the president of the 1923 session of the Indian Science Congress, as well as the most popular person in Karnataka, according to the newspaper Prajavani.

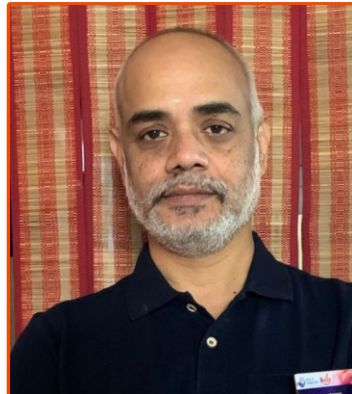
Sir MV receiving Bharat Ratna from President Rajendra Prasad Visvesvaraya received recognition in many fields, most notably education and engineering. Visvesvaraya Technological University in Belagavi (to which most Engineering Colleges in Karnataka are affiliated) was named in his honour, as well as prominent colleges like University Visvesvaraya College of Engineering, Bangalore; Sir M. Visvesvaraya Institute of Technology, Bangalore; and Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur. The College of Engineering, Pune, his alma mater, erected a statue in his honour. The Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum Bangalore is named in his honour. Two metro stations in India, one in Bengaluru on the Purple Line (Sir M. Vishveshwaraya Station, Central College), and another one in Delhi on the Pink Line (Sir M Vishveshwaraiiah Moti Bagh), are named after him.



# I LOVE THIS LINE, WHICH COMES FROM A QUOTE BY MELODIE BEATTIE

RTN.SRIVATSAN IYENGAR

"Gratitude unlocks the fullness of life. It turns what we have into enough, and more. It turns denial into acceptance, chaos to order, confusion to clarity. It can turn a meal into a feast, a house into a home, a stranger into a friend."And I would add this thought — that without gratitude, you can turn any paradise into hell. Without gratitude, you will always walk away from the table still starving — no matter what measure of abundance has been laid before you. Without gratitude, every job is the worst job on earth, every spouse is deficient, every friend lets you down, every home is on the wrong street, every gift is the wrong size, every novel is full of typos, every mattress is uncomfortable, every cup of coffee is too weak. Without gratitude, every choice you ever made will always feel like the wrong choice.



Without gratitude, summers will always be too hot; winters will always be too cold. The music will always be too loud, the movie will always suck, the teenagers will always be too rude. Without gratitude, people who vote or worship differently from you will always be monsters in your eyes. Without gratitude, you will always feel you were born into the wrong family. Without gratitude, the waitress will always be too slow, and you will always get the worst seat on the bus. Without gratitude, every driver on the road except you is an idiot. Without gratitude, life is A Misery. The alchemy of all alchemies — is gratitude.

Even if we learn nothing else,  
we must learn how to say THANK YOU and Stay blessed forever





# HOW DIFFERENT IS SCHOOL EDUCATION IN JAPAN

FIRST LADY RTN SWATI SHIROLKAR

We should appreciate that Japanese people are very intelligent, hardworking and at the same time, very simple, sincere and honest. That is the reason Japan has progressed so well even after the devastating Bomb Attack in world war II.

One of the reason for such a phenomenal growth is, according to me, is their education system. It is observed that the literacy in Japan is 99.9% and its same among men and women! Isn't it amazing!

One of the most distinctive features of Japanese education is that schooling is of utmost importance in their lives. Almost 95% of teenagers go on to upper secondary education. And 38% of the upper secondary school graduates advance to higher education. Thus, with respect to total school enrolment rates, Japan ranks high even among the developed countries. Furthermore, Japanese children spend a greater amount of time at school. In compulsory education, schools are in operation for as many as 240 days a year including Saturdays. This is how Japanese educate their children, develop their character, inculcate a habit of discipline.

During summer vacation Japanese students must go to school for their 'School Club' for 'Team' practice. At the same time, they should do a lot of homework.

Unlike India, there are no school buses allowed in Japan. In Japanese public kindergartens, mostly mothers take their kids to school, often on bicycle. Public elementary schools and junior high schools have to be close enough for the students to walk to school. In urban areas like Tokyo, students must walk to school. No bicycles allowed. However, in rural areas, kids are often permitted by ride their bikes to school. In schools, everyone must remove their shoes at the entrance and change into indoor shoes.



See how nice is the procedure for 'LUNCH' in Japanese Schools:



1. In most of the schools, students do not bring 'Tiffin'.
2. There are FARMS in the schools. Students cultivate organic vegetables there, and lunch is prepared with same vegetables
3. In elementary and junior high schools, students and teachers, all eat the same lunch.
4. With their bags, Children carry another bag as lunch bag which consist of, chopsticks box, tooth brush box, napkin, a cup for brushing the teeth and luncheon mat.
5. They have extremely neat, clean and well equipped modern school kitchen.
6. 5 cooks, cook the meal for 720 children in 3 hours; and all this from the scratch...!
7. Food is very nutritious and healthy.
8. For lunch, their class room get converted into dining room.
9. For each grade, there is a separate CART to carry the food. It is carried by students, to whom the duty is allotted, to the classroom.
10. Everyone wears their smock (an apron type), a face mask and a hair cap, spread their own luncheon mat on the table, keep cup, chopsticks ready. They wash their hands with soap before having food.
11. Each one opens his milk container. After having milk, one of the student does the job of rinsing them with water and keep systematically, for drying in class room.
12. After lunch, students brush their teeth on the table and rinse them

with the cup in a sink.

This is how the School are cleaned:



1. Most Japanese school do not employ Janitors or custodians
2. children clean their classrooms, hallways, stairs, bathrooms and gym.
3. School system believes that by asking the students to clean the school themselves; teaches them about respect, responsibility and emphasised equality.
4. Cleaning time is also seen as conversation time with friends, so it is not considered as boring chores like in the west.
5. They believe, cleaning to be a duty held by all.
6. Students bow and thanks their teachers for teaching, before and after every class.

They thank the cooking workers for preparing nice food. It can be observed by inculcating above simple procedures and habits, the children learn to value their culture and traditions. Further, it helps the students to get disciplined, build their confidence, tidying up after themselves and prepare themselves to take up challenges of life. Their systematic school education makes them better persons and create a good foundation for overall growth of the country.

Do we need to learn something from this Japanese culture?

