

TODAY A READER TOMORROW A LEADER

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E-Newsletter



FORMING RESPONSIBLE LEADERS

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Converting Privilege into Responsibility and Success into Service

St. Ignatius of Loyola's Letter: On Being a Reconciler

This is a letter he wrote To Father Simão Rodrigues on March 18 in 1542 from Rome

Simão Rodrigues was one of Ignatius' original companions in Paris and it was he who introduced (1540) the Society into Portugal. When Ignatius wrote this letter the relations between Pope Paul III and King John III of Portugal were at their worst. The pope had named Miguel da Silva, the king's former minister, a cardinal, which action infuriated the king, since he thought that only members of the royal family should become cardinals. The king then sent acerbic letters to the papal curia, and to show his grave displeasure with the pontiff, he recalled his ambassador Cristovão da Sousa, and seized the temporalities accruing to Silva from his bishopric. Ignatius wrote this letter a week after the ambassador had left Rome. Thinking of the universal good and feeling that he owed a debt of gratitude to both the pope and the king, Ignatius desired to do all he could to effect a reconciliation and, hence, wrote to Rodrigues, who was on the scene in Portugal. The letter recalls the gratitude that the Society owes Pope Paul, since it was, he who first approved the Society and later approved its works and its teaching. It also recalls the debt the Society owes to the king, since it was through his royal patronage that the Society took root and spread through Portugal. In addition, the king founded the college in Coimbra, where Jesuit scholastics were being trained, and the Santo António residence in Lisbon. Since gratitude must be expressed ingratitude is one of the worst sins Ignatius feels that the Society must do something for both its friends, and so he asks Rodrigues to do all in his power to bring about a reconciliation, and that Ignatius will work for the same goal in Rome. The language of the original letter is Spanish [Ep. 1:192-196].

We live in a time marked by rapid growth, intense competition, and constant comparison. From a very young age, individuals are taught to measure success through visible achievements such as grades, placements, salaries, promotions, and social status. Progress is celebrated, but reflection is often neglected. People move from one goal to the next without pausing to recognize the many forms of support that made their journey possible. Families, teachers, institutions, mentors, and even unseen social structures quietly fade into the background as personal achievement takes centre stage.

St. Ignatius says - In the light of the Divine Goodness, it seems to me, though others may think differently, that ingratitude is the most abominable of sins and that it should be detested in the sight of our Creator and Lord by all of His creatures who are capable of enjoying His divine and everlasting glory. It is a forgetting of the graces, benefits, and blessings received, and as such it is the cause, beginning, and origin of all sins and misfortunes.

The strong words of St. Ignatius of Loyola on ingratitude may sound severe to modern ears, yet they carry deep and lasting wisdom. He does not describe gratitude as a matter of politeness or good manners, but as the very foundation of a meaningful, ethical, and balanced life. For Ignatius, gratitude is a way of seeing reality truthfully. To forget gratitude is not simply to be unthankful; it is to lose awareness of one's dependence on others and on grace. Ignatius warns that ingratitude becomes the starting point of many misfortunes, and this insight resonates strongly in contemporary society.

He says that one should aim to be a reconciler. In professional environments, the absence of reconciliation mindset often leads to unhealthy competition, lack of trust, and fragile relationships. When individuals believe they are self-made and self-sufficient, collaboration weakens and workplaces become transactional rather than humane. People focus on personal gain rather than collective well-being, and success becomes isolating instead of fulfilling.

In social life, this kind of ingratitude appears as indifference toward inequality and a weakening sense of communal responsibility. When individuals forget how much they have received, they become less sensitive to the struggles of others. Gratitude leads to reconciling, it opens the heart to empathy, while ingratitude narrows vision to self-interest. On a personal level, the lack of gratitude often results in dissatisfaction and emotional emptiness. Even those who appear outwardly successful may experience restlessness and lack of meaning. Achievements lose depth when they are disconnected from appreciation, and progress becomes exhausting rather than life-giving.

Today's culture strongly promotes a sense of entitlement, where success is often seen as something automatically owed, while failure is viewed as unfair or unacceptable rather than as a natural part of growth and learning. This creates unrealistic expectations, especially among students and young professionals, who may come to believe that success should be immediate and effortless. When reality does not match these expectations, frustration and resentment quickly follow.

Against this backdrop, we can see that Ignatius offers a powerful alternative vision for future leaders by emphasizing grace, the understanding that much of what we receive is unearned.

Opportunities, talents, and timing are not entirely within human control. Recognizing this truth does not weaken ambition; instead, it purifies it.

When the saint says “**Who are we, or whence are we that God our Lord should have ordained**” He helps us recognize that knowledge carries responsibility and that leadership demands moral awareness. It encourages graduates to ask not only what they can gain from the world, but what they can give back to it. Thus, ‘Being a Reconciler’ is not only a spiritual value but also a leadership principle capable of shaping careers, institutions, and communities.

Dr R Deepak
Assistant Professor, JIM

Health Glow Up

Paul Pradeep Jai, founder and CEO of MedKare Medical Solutions, makes this happen by creating impactful solutions that cater to the unique requirements of every client. With a background in biomaterials and biomechanics from Politecnico di Milano, Italy, Paul launched MedKare during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. The company initially focused on providing essential ventilation systems, such as BiPAP and CPAP machines, to meet the urgent demands of the crisis. Paul quickly recognised the broader need for comprehensive indoor air quality solutions, positioning MedKare as an end-to-end service provider.



Paul Pradeep Jai
CEO, MedKare Solutions

He states, "*Indoor air quality is a must-have product, not a good-to-have,*" highlighting the importance of their unique selling proposition. MedKare offerings include monitoring, purification, and enhancement of indoor air quality, utilising advanced technology like long-lasting sensors and machine learning-driven data analytics. This approach allows them to deliver tailored solutions that address specific client needs. Reflecting on his journey, Paul emphasises the significance of customer feedback in product development. He advises aspiring entrepreneurs to identify consumer problems, develop cost-effective solutions, and ensure proper certifications in the healthcare sector. "**Consistency and patience are key,**" he notes, underscoring the importance of resilience in building a successful business.

Paul also shares the story behind the name MedKare, which combines the Italian word for heart, 'core,' with a focus on healthcare, symbolising their commitment to innovation and empathy in the medical field. Through individualised, thoughtful leadership and a collaborative approach, Paul Pradeep Jai demonstrates how personalised strategies can transform the healthcare. By embracing innovative solutions and nurturing strong partnerships, companies can create environments where every client is supported, empowered, and equipped to thrive.

Interviewed by
Hasini S
25PBA232

Market Mayhem in February

The month of February 2026 continued the trend of consolidation, which had begun in January. Indian markets were highly volatile during the month. There were mixed domestic fundamentals and continued global challenges. The month had begun on a positive note due to the robust GDP figures released for Q3 and the progress made in the negotiations. The rise in tensions in the Middle East between the US and Iran, and the uncertainty over tariffs under the Trump administration, resulted in sharp sell-offs in the second half of the month. There was a correction in the markets during the month. This resulted in the erosion of the gains made in the previous month.

The NIFTY 50 index began the month around the 25,300-25,400 levels, following the close in January around 25,342. The index witnessed some rallies during the middle of the month, touching levels above 25,500-25,600 levels due to sectoral rotation into the defensives and value stocks. The index witnessed a sharp fall in the later part of the month following cues from the global markets, closing the month around 25,179 levels on February 27, with a fall of 1.25% just on that particular day. The Sensex index also traded in a volatile range, touching highs around 83,000 levels during the middle of the month, only to fall and close around 81,287 levels, with a fall of more than 1,000 points in the late hours of the session. This marked a correction phase for the markets, with no signs of panic but with a clear sense of profit-booking following the rally seen in the last month of the financial year.

SYMBOL	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	PREV. CLOSE	LTP	%CHNG	VOLUME (Shares)	VALUE (₹ Lakhs)	CA
ONGC	269.00	275.85	254.50	268.96	254.65	-5.33	1,49,73,187	39,732.85	14-Nov-2025
HINDALCO	920.00	936.50	866.35	962.60	911.40	-5.32	81,17,809	74,025.49	08-Aug-2025
SBIN	1,076.00	1,083.60	988.30	1,077.15	1,021.70	-5.15	1,05,81,991	1,10,117.26	16-May-2025
BEL	455.00	461.65	404.10	449.00	428.85	-4.49	9,50,23,237	4,15,166.02	14-Aug-2025
COALINDIA	440.00	440.60	419.55	440.75	422.40	-4.16	54,19,447	23,249.97	04-Nov-2025
JIOFIN	253.60	255.25	238.40	254.50	244.15	-4.07	1,16,10,072	28,841.74	11-Aug-2025
ADANI PORTS	1,419.80	1,453.90	1,361.00	1,419.80	1,362.20	-4.06	15,87,417	22,248.44	13-Jun-2025
TATASTEEL	188.81	193.76	184.26	193.13	185.50	-3.95	2,27,59,313	43,133.45	06-Jun-2025
ADANI ENT	2,021.00	2,039.80	1,931.00	2,020.40	1,945.80	-3.69	15,32,812	30,472.61	17-Nov-2025
ITC	324.60	324.60	311.60	322.15	311.80	-3.21	2,49,73,190	79,010.18	04-Feb-2026
RAJFINANCE	930.80	935.00	888.55	929.85	900.30	-3.18	29,95,306	27,248.30	16-Jun-2025
TATACONSUM	1,134.00	1,149.00	1,077.00	1,133.90	1,098.00	-3.17	9,79,376	10,960.78	29-May-2025
GRASIM	2,820.00	2,821.00	2,732.00	2,819.00	2,732.10	-3.08	1,63,625	4,547.71	12-Aug-2025
EICHERMOT	7,122.50	7,218.50	6,825.00	7,122.50	6,904.50	-3.06	2,41,304	16,870.72	01-Aug-2025
NESTLEIND	1,320.00	1,331.80	1,265.00	1,332.40	1,294.30	-2.86	9,73,765	12,664.59	08-Aug-2025
ULTRACEMCO	12,758.00	12,799.00	12,280.00	12,694.00	12,340.00	-2.79	1,91,412	24,070.77	25-Jul-2025
RELIANCE	1,396.00	1,411.00	1,343.00	1,395.40	1,356.50	-2.79	79,17,825	1,09,586.66	14-Aug-2025
LI	3,953.00	4,042.80	3,756.00	3,932.30	3,832.90	-2.53	24,62,340	96,934.20	03-Jun-2025
MARUTI	14,650.00	14,796.00	14,191.00	14,599.00	14,229.00	-2.53	3,16,925	45,855.97	01-Aug-2025
ASIANPAINT	2,439.00	2,439.00	2,343.10	2,428.30	2,368.00	-2.48	6,87,226	16,422.85	18-Nov-2025

The NSE stock performance table originates from this Hindustan Times live updates page: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/business/budget-2026-stock-market-live-updates-india-budget-impact-on-bse-sensex-nifty-101769904334760.html>

Some of the sectoral groups that performed well include - Pharma and Healthcare that emerged as the strongest outperformer, with the Nifty Pharma index rising by around 7% in February, with the index close to its 52-week high, led by stocks such as Sun Pharma, Torrent Pharmaceuticals, Laurus Labs, Dr. Reddy's, and Lupin, which rallied by double digits.

Auto also showed good momentum, with gains in the Nifty Auto index (1–2% in some key sessions). Banking and PSU Banks also showed relative strength, with the Nifty Bank and PSU Bank indices rising by 1–1.6% weekly in the middle of February. Metals, Energy, and Oil & Gas also showed some select stock gains, with the groups rising during this period.

On the other hand, some groups struggled. IT has been facing headwinds, with the Nifty IT index declining by 4%+ in some weeks due to overall uncertainty in the technology space and the impact of AI. FMCG has been stable to mixed, with minimal upside.

From an economic perspective, the macro story for India continues to be strong despite the noise. The latest GDP growth figure for the Q3 FY26 results for the December quarter is higher than expected at 7.8%. Consequently, the FY26 estimates have been revised higher to 7.6%. Inflation continues to be low with numbers around the 4% mark. This has created a 'Goldilocks' situation for India with strong growth and low inflation. The Union Budget 2026-27, presented in early February 2026, continues the trend of fiscal consolidation with a 4.3% deficit target. Capex continues unabated, and the focus on manufacturing is also evident. Trade agreements have also been concluded with the India-EU FTA, which is now finalised, and its benefits, and the US-India interim agreement on lowering tariffs from 25% to 18%. The threat of US tariffs on solar and global imports and the Middle East issues with the US-Iran conflict on energy security and crude oil prices has created a degree of volatility.

No significant natural calamities impacted the markets during February 2026, but climatic risks like extreme weather conditions continued to remain a long-term threat. Overall, February 2026 has been a healthy correction rather than a breakdown. The correction has caused a moderation in valuations, especially for mid and small caps, which may be a good entry point for quality stocks.



Dharshika
24PBA144

Memorising Models

Memorising Models feels safe, akin to holding a map during a tempest. We might be familiar with Porter's Five Forces thoroughly, can recall SWOT analyses effortlessly, and can create BCG matrices without hesitation. But there's always a twist when markets are in constant motion. Those models are reflections from the past, ineffective when rivals change direction instantly or technology disrupts everything. True corporate success arises from leaders who not only apply formulas but also question them. Consider daring actions such as Netflix abandoning traditional movie watching or Tesla redefining automobiles. They achieved success by posing challenging inquiries like What would happen if we turned this around? Why not give that a shot?

In meeting rooms crowded with those who simply memorize, creativity withers. Businesses require innovators who adjust, trial, and guide amid ambiguity, transforming 'what is effective' into 'what comes next.' While AI takes care of fundamental tasks, it is up to humans to ignite the required transformation. Eliminate the repetitive; welcome the reconsideration. In your upcoming significant decision, *Will you stick to the template or create a new framework?*

Write to us what you think @jimconnect@jim.ac.in



BELIEVE AND YOU SHINE



The Mind Behind the Momentum

"The best way to predict the future is to create it."

Have you ever wondered why companies set targets, measure performance, and focus so much on employees? Why do managers today talk more about goals, teamwork, and innovation instead of just giving orders? Many of these ideas actually come from one man - Peter Drucker.

Peter Drucker was not a typical businessman. He didn't start with big money or a corporate position. Instead, he spent his early years observing how organizations work and how people behave inside them. This curiosity later helped him become one of the most influential thinkers in management. One interesting part of his journey is that he believed businesses are not just profit-making machines.



According to him, companies are also responsible for society. This idea was very different at that time, but today we can see many companies focusing on social responsibility, sustainability, and ethics - exactly what Drucker spoke about years ago. One of his most famous ideas is 'Management by Objectives' (MBO). In simple terms, it means setting clear goals and working together to achieve them. Instead of bosses just giving instructions, both managers and employees decide what needs to be done. This makes work more meaningful and focused. Even today, many companies follow similar goal-setting systems.

Another powerful concept he introduced was the 'knowledge worker.' He explained that in the modern world, employees who think, create, and solve problems are the real strength of any organization. This is very relatable for us as students, especially those planning careers in IT, finance, consulting or marketing.

What makes Drucker different is his way of thinking. He always asked simple questions like: What is our mission? Who is our customer? What does the customer really want? These questions may look basic, but they help businesses stay clear and avoid confusion.

He also strongly believed in innovation. But for him, innovation was not just about new technology. It was about finding better ways to do things and create value. In today's fast-changing world, this idea is more important than ever. As a management student, I feel that Drucker's ideas are not just theories we study for exams. They actually teach us how to think, make decisions, and become better future managers.

"Management is doing things right; leadership is doing the right things."

— Peter Drucker

Mohenshwaran P
25PBA117

The Art of Happiness

by the Dalai Lama and Howard C. Cutler

There are books you read and forget, and then there are books that quietly rearranges something inside you. *The Art of Happiness*, written through an unlikely collaboration between His Holiness the Dalai Lama and American psychiatrist Howard C. Cutler, belongs to the second kind. Published in 1998 and drawn from a series of interviews conducted with the Dalai Lama, the book sets out to answer a question so simple it almost sounds naive: What is the purpose of life? The answer, the Dalai Lama offers without hesitation, is happiness.

Not fleeting pleasure, not success, not status but a deep, enduring sense of well-being that comes from within. It sounds obvious when you say it out loud. But reading through the pages, you realize how rarely any of us actually live like we believe it. The book is structured as a conversation. Cutler plays the curious, skeptical Westerner, he asks the questions most of us would ask and the Dalai Lama responds with a warmth and clarity that never feels preachy.

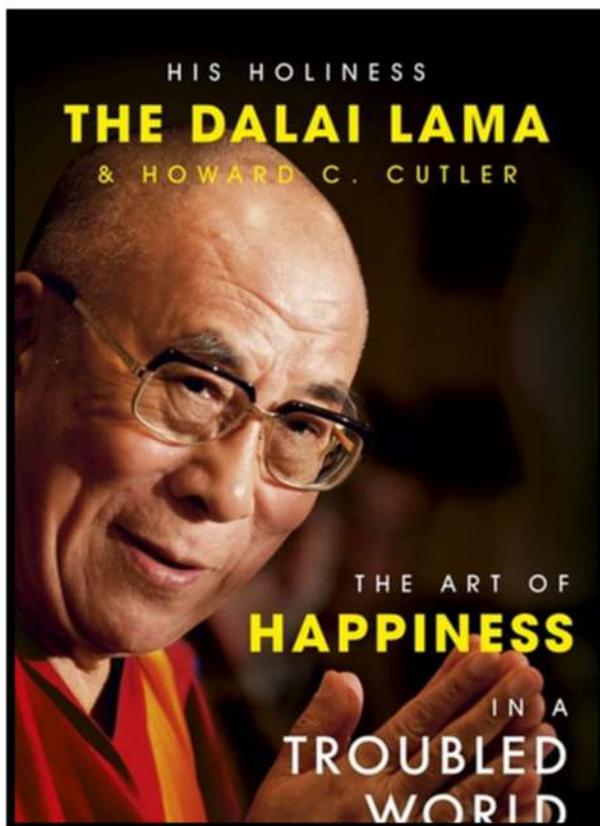
What makes this format work so well is that it doesn't feel like a lecture. It feels like sitting across from someone who has genuinely thought about these things for decades and is now just talking to you, honestly. One of the central ideas the book keeps returning to is the role of compassion in creating happiness. This might seem counterintuitive at first, we tend to think of compassion as something we give to others, not something that benefits us. But the Dalai Lama argues that *cultivating warmth toward other human beings actually transforms how we experience the world*. Loneliness, he suggests, often comes not from being physically alone but from feeling emotionally disconnected from being too wrapped up in our own anxieties and desires to truly see others. When we shift our focus outward, toward the people around us, something in us relaxes.

The Dalai Lama makes a distinction between pain that is unavoidable and suffering that we create through our own thinking. A breakup, a failure, a loss these are painful, full stop. But the hours we spend replaying the story, nursing the wound, building walls that's a separate layer of suffering that we add on ourselves. He doesn't say it's easy to stop. But he suggests it's possible, and he's patient about explaining why.

Managing anxiety is another theme woven throughout. In one passage, the Dalai Lama describes how many of our worries are either about things we can fix in which case we should act or things we cannot fix in which case worrying is simply useless. It's not a ground-breaking insight on paper, but when you sit with it, it hits differently. How much mental energy do most of us spend churning over problems we have absolutely no control over?

Similarly, The Dalai Lama talks about the difference between love rooted in attachment which is really about what we get from another person and genuine affection, which wishes for the other person's well-being regardless of what it means for us. He's not dismissing romantic love or the deep bonds of friendship. He's asking us to examine what's underneath them, and whether our expectations might be the source of some of our unhappiness.

Cutler's contribution is worth noting here. As a psychiatrist, he regularly draws comparisons between the Dalai Lama's Buddhist-influenced ideas and findings from Western psychology and neuroscience.



These connections feel genuine rather than forced. They help a reader who might be skeptical of anything that sounds too spiritual to find a foothold in the material. The two frameworks don't always line up perfectly, but the conversation between them is honest about that.

In the relentless chase for that top-tier job, killer GPA, and corner office dreams, have you ever paused and felt a nagging dissatisfaction? Like, you've got the resume, the network, and the accolades, but something still feels off?

The Art of Happiness by the Dalai Lama and Howard Cutler takes happiness seriously not as a side hustle or reward for crushing KPIs, but as a real skill worth studying. No quick hacks here. No 30-day productivity blueprints. It invites you to slow down, be patient with yourself, and practice genuine kindness not just the performative networking kind.

It won't fix your imposter syndrome or land you that internship. No inner peace gift-wrapped with a LinkedIn endorsement. But it might shift the questions you're asking: from *"How do I win more?"* to *"How do I live better amid the wins?"* Amid our strategy sessions and group projects, sometimes that's the real pivot we need.

Book Reviewed by
R Arthi
25PBA218



On February 6th, JIM family devoutly participated in the Novena of St. Lourdes Mass Ceremony. Amidst prayers and hymns, they presented heartfelt petitions for successful student placements and internships. The prayerful procession and spiritual gathering renewed faith and hope for prosperous career beginnings for JIM students.



On February 7, St. Joseph's Institute of Management (JIM) hosted the Parents Teachers Interface (PTI) for I MBA even semester at Loyola Auditorium. The parents Interface included deans' sharing, placement coordinator's insights on internship, Fr. Director's interaction, mentor meetings, and lunch. Parents and students engaged keenly to know their academic progress.



St. Joseph's Institute of Management (JIM) organized the Sports Meet 2026 for special children on Friday, February 13. The programme commenced at 7:00 AM with students' arrivals, followed by registration. 300 special children from various schools and around 86 staff participated in the sports meet, which began with breakfast, followed by inauguration, various track and field events, and fancy dress competition. Proprietor of Banana Leaf Restaurants R Manoharan and Dr. Edel Priya, MD Morais City distributed the prizes.



Synergy - The Annual Retreat for Students was held on February 18. The theme of this year was 'Reignite'. Catholics gathered in Loyola Auditorium and non-Catholics in Fr. Pappuraj Hall for sessions on reigniting faith and hope, led by Rev. Fr. Albert and Fr. Maria Michael. Purpose of the day was self reflection and how to connect to God, through prayer. Adoration, Confession, and Counseling sessions were arranged for the students.



தீருக்குறள்

குறள் 534

அச்ச முடையார்க்கு அரணில்லை ஆங்கில்லை
பொச்சாப் புடையார்க்கு நன்கு.

மனத்துள் பயம் உள்ளவர்க்கு எத்தகைய பாதுகாப்பாலும்
பயன் இல்லை. அதுபோல் மறதி உடையவர்க்கு நல்ல நிலை
வாய்த்தும் பயன் இல்லை.

TRANSLATION

*'To cowards is no fort's defence'; e'en so
The self-oblivious men no blessing know.*

EXPLANATION

Just as the coward has no defence (by whatever fortifications he may be surrounded), so the thoughtless has no good (whatever advantages he may possess).

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