

Kristu Jayanti College

Accredited 'A' grade by NAAC

Department of Commerce



Lime

Light

News. Views. Information

End Semester issue

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Govt working on streamlining labour laws: PM

Voicing serious concern over cases of industrial unrest, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said the government is working on streamlining labour laws for welfare of workers and it would move ahead only in those areas where consensus for reform is built.

Maruti strike saga: HC refuses to declare strike illegal

CHANDIGARH: Intervening in the ongoing strike in the country's largest carmaker Maruti Suzuki India's Manesar plant, Punjab and Haryana high court on Thursday issued certain directions to ensure smooth functioning of the plant. High court, significantly, refused to declare the strike illegal.

India all set to join exclusive wine producers club

India is to formally join the wine producers club with the Union cabinet expected to ratify the agreement for becoming a member of the Paris-based International Organization of Vine and Wine

Fuel price hike: Oppn stages demonstration, demands rollback

The government on Friday raised the price of LPG by a massive Rs 50 per cylinder, of diesel by Rs 3 a litre and kerosene by Rs 2 per litre.

Satyam scam: SC grants bail to 5 accused

The Supreme Court on Wednesday granted bail to four former Satyam employees in the Rs 14,000 crore accounting fraud case, which came to light in January 2009 causing heavy loss to small investors in the IT company as its shares plummeted in the stock market.

India, Vietnam launch security dialogue

Even as the strategic India-Vietnam engagement comes under increasing Chinese scrutiny, India further expanded its ties with Hanoi by signing six agreements, including an extradition treaty, on Wednesday. After a meeting with visiting Vietnam President Truong Tan Sang, PM Manmohan Singh described ties with Vietnam as "a factor of peace, stability and development" in the region.

Women's participation in workforce lowest in South Asia: WB

With one million girls 'missing' in India, a World Bank report has cautioned that this continued economic gap between men and women could spell disaster for the country.

Lokpal to have constitutional status, 'more power than EC'

The government on Tuesday said it would confer constitutional status on the proposed Lokpal, embracing the idea mooted by Rahul Gandhi.

Food security: India ranks lower than Rwanda

India's food security situation continues to rank as "alarming" according to the International Food Policy Research Institute's Global Hunger Index, 2011. It ranks 67 of the 81 countries of the world with the worst food security status. This means that there are only 14 countries in the world whose people have a worse nutritional status.

India polio-free? No case since Jan 13

India has not reported a single polio case in over 200 days. The country's only polio case reported this year was on January 13 from West Bengal. India has been alert to any sort of import of the virus from neighbouring countries too.

26/11 Mumbai attacks case: SC stays Ajmal Kasab's death sentence

In a much awaited verdict, the Supreme Court on Monday stayed the death sentence of Pakistani terrorist Ajmal Kasab in the 26/11 Mumbai attacks case.

PM expresses concern over nuclear safety in neighbourhood

With Pakistan fast augmenting its nuclear arsenal and missiles, even as infiltration of fundamentalists into its armed forces continues apace, India has sounded a fresh alarm over the deteriorating situation across its western borders.

Will the Taj Mahal collapse in five years?

"Will the Taj Mahal really collapse in five years?" is the question being asked here after a British newspaper published a report saying so. But both the Indian MP and the historian quoted by the daily say it is a false alarm though there are such fears due to the drying of the Yamuna River.

2 BSF jawans held in child 'sacrifice' case

Two Border Security Force (BSF) jawans were arrested in Meghalaya's West Garo Hills for suspected "child sacrifice" in a temple in the 121 battalion camp. The BSF on Saturday instituted a court of inquiry to investigate the case. The jawans belonged to BSF's 121 battalion.

India has more affluent families than European countries: Study

India and China have overtaken European countries in the number of affluent households while the US remains most prosperous country in the world, according to a research firm.

China-India talks on border disputes to be held soon

India and China will soon hold the 15th round of talks over the contentious border issue. National security adviser Shiv Shankar Menon and China's state councillor Dai Bingguo will represent the two countries.

4000 Chinese, including PLA men, in PoK: Army chief

The Indian security establishment is becoming increasingly concerned about the presence of around 4,000 Chinese construction personnel, including combat engineers from the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, even as infiltration levels across the Line of Control into J&K have recorded a sharp jump in recent days.

Railways losing thousands of crores in ore fraud

Sports News

New ODI rules are a bit tricky: Dhoni MS Dhoni termed the new rules for ODIs as "tricky" and said that getting reverse swing could be a problem as two new balls will be in use from both ends.

Nadal crashes out of Shanghai Masters World number two and top seed Rafael Nadal of Spain crashed out of the Shanghai Masters, losing to 15th seed Germany's Florian Mayer 6-7 (5/7), 3-6.

Khalid still up for Olympics Battling injuries for almost four years now, former world record holder Khalid Khannouchi still doesn't rule himself out of the London Olympics

'IOA will not spare any guilty persons' Indian Olympic Association on Thursday said no leniency would be shown to the 10 Kabbadi players and three athletes who flunked dope tests recently.

Sahara picks \$100m stake in Force India Sahara India Pariwar, the biggest private spender on Indian sports, entered motorsports by picking up stake in the Formula One team, Force India.

'Players fear after reporting approaches' Players live in fear after reporting approaches by bookies, especially in tournaments such as IPL, said International Cricketers' Association chief Tim May.

NBA: Sabatini writes to Obama about Bryant Bologna president Claudio Sabatini has stepped up his attempts to land NBA star Kobe Bryant on a loan deal by taking his case right to the top.

World News

'119 suicides in Russian army in 2011'

87 bombs found at British nudist beach

French drop Strauss-Kahn rape attempt probe

Plane carrying 32 crashes in Papua New Guinea

Bhutan king weds commoner bride

Wal-Mart staff arrested, 13 stores closed in China

40 people killed in Nepal as crowded bus falls into river

Pakistan raises J-K issue at UN, rebuffed

Gaddafi's son captured, Tripoli celebrates

US 'frustrated' with Pak's dubious role in Afghanistan: Hillary Clinton

Somalia jails six foreigners for carrying ransom money

Schwarzenegger inaugurates his museum in Austria

King Mohammed VI declares Morocco a constitutional monarchy



Cities	Gold Price (10g)	Silver Price (1Kg)
Chennai	Rs. 26965.00 (0.69%)	Rs. 53790.00 (2.28%)
Mumbai	Rs. 26760.00 (0.45%)	Rs. 54705.00 (2.18%)
Delhi	Rs. 27160.00 (0.15%)	Rs. 54000.00 (0.19%)
Kolkatta	Rs. 27255.00 (1.11%)	Rs. 54500.00 (0.74%)

RBI Policy Rates	
Bank Rate	6.0%
Repo Rate	8.25 %
Reverse Repo Rate	7.25%

RBI Policy Rates	
CRR	6.0%
SLR	24 %

RBI Reference Rate	
INR / 1 USD	49.0228
INR / 1 Euro	67.5553
INR / 100 Jap. YEN	63.6100
INR / 1 Pound Sterling	77.1276
INR / 1 Pound Sterling	77.1276

India's food inflation at 9.32 pc y/y on Oct 1: Govt

India's food price index rose 9.32 per cent and the fuel price index climbed 15.10 per cent in the year to Oct. 1, government data on Thursday showed.

In the previous week, annual food and fuel inflation stood at 9.41 per cent and 14.69 per cent, respectively. The primary articles index was up 10.60 per cent, compared with an annual rise of 10.84 per cent a week earlier. India's central bank has raised interest rates a dozen times in the past 18 months, in a campaign that has done more to slow growth than contain inflation, which remains at more than twice the bank's comfort level. Data on Wednesday showed India's industrial production expanded less than expected in August in further evidence of a slowdown in Asia's third-largest economy as soaring interest rates and persistently high inflation weigh on demand.

Whether the persistent weakness in industrial output growth will spur the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) into ending a long cycle of rate rises may be determined by Friday's September headline inflation data. Indian inflation in August accelerated to 9.78 per cent, its highest in more than a year, from 9.22 per cent in July. The RBI will meet on Oct. 25 to review its policy.

INDIA UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate in India was last reported at 9.4 percent in 2009/10 fiscal year. From 1983 until 2000, India's Unemployment Rate averaged 7.20 percent reaching an historical high of 8.30 percent in December of 1983 and a record low of 5.99 percent in December of 1994. The labour force is defined as the number of people employed plus the number unemployed but seeking work. The nonlabour force includes those who are not looking for work, those who are institutionalised and those serving in the military. This page includes: India Unemployment Rate chart, historical data and news.

INDIA GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India expanded 7.8 percent in the first quarter of 2011 over the same quarter, previous year. Unlike the commonly used quarterly GDP growth rate the annual GDP growth rate takes into account a full year of economic activity, thus avoiding the need to make any type of seasonal adjustment. From 2006 until 2010, India's average annual GDP Growth was 8.50 percent reaching an historical high of 9.70 percent in March of 2007 and a record low of 6.70 percent in March of 2009. This page includes: India GDP Annual Growth Rate chart, historical data and news.

INDIA BALANCE OF TRADE

Country	Indicator	Reference	Actual	Previous
India	Industrial Production	Aug-11	4.1	3.8

Country	Indicator	Reference	Actual
India	Balance of Trade	May/2011	-14965.00

INDIA GDP GROWTH RATE

Country	Indicator	Reference	Actual	Previous
India	GDP Growth Rate	Mar/2011	7.80	8.30

INDIA INTERST RATE

Country	Indicator	Reference	Actual	Previous
India	Interest Rate	Jun/2011	6.50	6.25

India Business Confidence at 145.20

In India, business confidence declined to 145.2 in July of 2011 from 145.3 in April of 2011. In India, the NCAER (National Council of Applied Economic Research) - MasterCard Worldwide Index of Business Confidence measures the level of optimism that people who run companies have about the performance of the economy and how they feel about their organizations' prospects. Survey incorporates four indicators: overall economic conditions six months from now, financial position of firms six months from now, investment climate and capacity utilisation level. Data is collected through personal interviews and questionnaires sent to a diverse range of businesses across various regions in India. This page includes: India Business Confidence chart, historical data and news.

Fun facts

Amazing Things You Didn't Know About China

China executes three times as many people as the rest of the world.



Over 4000 babies in China were named "Olympic Games" while the country was getting ready for Beijing 2008



Over 50% of counterfeit goods in the EU come from China.



China uses 45 billion chopsticks per year



200 million people in China live on less than \$1 a day.



Over 700 million Chinese people drink polluted water.



By 2025, China will build TEN New York-sized cities.



Ice Cream and Pasta may have been created in China.



China is a colossal country with a fantastic variety of landscapes, wildlife and people. It is the most populous nation on earth. More than 1.1 billion people live in China and so the Chinese make up roughly one-fifth of the world's population. The east coast region is lined with bustling megacities and ports. Jungles and tropical lowlands lie in southeast, while the Plateau of Tibet, which meets the Himalayas, lies in the southwest. Two mighty rivers, the Yangtze and the Yellow River, cut across China and provide vital transport links.

For the last 4,000 years China has been the oldest continuous civilization on Earth. China's early warlords often fought each other and the country was not united as a single empire until 221 BCE with the birth of the Qin dynasty (221-207 BCE). China's imperial system lasted until 1912, when China became a republic. After the defeat of Japan in 1945, the People's Republic of China was established in 1949 by the Communist leader Mao Zedong. The communist leader Mao Zedong began a "cultural revolution" that banned religion and private wealth and reformed farming, business and education. He was ruler whose policies killed at least 30 million Chinese through famine in 1958 - 1961.

The Chinese Flag

Today's Chinese flag was adopted in 1949 after the revolution in which the Communist party gained power. The red background of the Chinese flag symbolizes the bloodshed throughout the revolution and it's also the traditional colour of the Chinese people. The large gold star stands for leadership and the four smaller stars represent different classes of the society peasants, workers, bourgeoisie, and capitalists, all united under the Communist Party.

Chinese Inventions

Many everyday objects and useful technologies were invented by the Chinese long before they were introduced to other countries. Early Chinese inventions include paper, printing, silk, kites, umbrellas, the abacus, porcelain and gunpowder.

The Invention of Paper- Paper was invented in China in the second century BCE. People started to use plants, such as hemp, to make thin paper. Before this time, people wrote on pottery, bones, stone silk wood and bamboo. Cai Lun, an official of the Han court improved the technology of paper making and his name has been associated with paper making ever since. Eight centuries later, papermaking spread to the Arab world and from there in Europe.

PRINTING- Before printing was invented, every book had to be copied by hand. In the 17th century, the Chinese invented wood block printing. The text was first written on a piece of thin paper, then glued face down on to a wooden plate. The characters, letters or words were carved out to make a wood block printing plate, which was used to print the text.

GUNPOWDER- Gunpowder is a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal. In the 10th century, weapon-makers in China discovered that if they combined gunpowder and arrows they could create a new weapon. This new explosive crossbow destroyed their enemies. Thousands of workers produced several thousand of these weapons every day in the Song capital. In the middle of 13th century, the Arabs learned how to make gunpowder from the Chinese and called it "China Snow" Europeans eventually found out about gunpowder from the Arabs.

In the 20th century, China earned a reputation as a workshop for mass-produced cheap goods. Today, some Chinese companies are becoming global brands, especially in chemicals, computers and manufacturing.

Food and Drink

China has one of the world's oldest and most varied cooking traditions. Every region, town and ethnic group has its own specialty dishes and different mealtime customs. Food plays an important part of every festival, family gathering and business meeting. Much of the basic diet in China is based on rice and noodles and the usual drink is tea. People eat using chopsticks made of wood, bamboo or plastic and did you know that 45 billion pairs of disposable chopsticks are used in China each year.

TEAS - Dozens of different varieties of tea (cha) are grown in China, where tea drinking is part of healthy lifestyle. In ancient China, tea was used as a medicine. Today people drink tea to relax and chat with friends.

DIM SUM - Dim sum is Cantonese for "touch the heart". These light tasty Chinese snacks are traditionally served to accompany a bowl of tea.

DUMPLINGS - Cantonese cooking is famous for its dumplings, which are always a part of dim sum. These are made from rice flour and contain various fillings such as prawns, pork, chicken or vegetables. They are presented hot in a steamer.

RICE - Rice is a vital dietary staple in China and bowls of rice accompany almost every meal.

Tycoons

Powerwoman Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

This bio-tech entrepreneur learnt the importance of self-reliance and personal re-invention at an early age. That philosophy has held her in good stead through her life.



Principles in Life

- Do not make judgment on things, people, and issues with half information
- Listen to the little drummer in you who keeps saying break free, become large, build something memorable.

Born: March 23, 1953

Achievement: Chairman & Managing Director of Biocon Ltd; Felicitated with Padmashri (1989) and Padma Bhushan (2005).

Kiran Mazumdar Shaw is the Chairman & Managing Director of Biocon Ltd, India's biggest biotechnology company. In 2004, she became India's richest woman. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw was born on March 23, 1953 in Bangalore. She had her schooling at Bishop Cotton Girls School and Mount Carmel College at Bangalore. After doing completing her B.Sc. in Zoology from Bangalore University in 1973, she went to Ballarat University in Melbourne, Australia and qualified as a master brewer. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw started her professional career as trainee brewer in Carlton & United Beverages in 1974. In 1978, she joined as Trainee Manager with Biocon Biochemicals Limited in Ireland. In the same year, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw founded Biocon India in collaboration with Biocon Biochemicals Limited, with a capital of Rs.10,000. She initially faced many problems regarding funds for her business. Banks were hesitant to give loan to her as biotechnology was a totally new field at that point of time and she was a woman entrepreneur, which was a rare phenomenon. Biocon's initial operation was to extract an enzyme from papaya. Under Kiran Mazumdar Shaw's stewardship Biocon transformed from an industrial enzymes company to an integrated biopharmaceutical company with strategic research initiatives. Today, Biocon is recognised as India's pioneering biotech enterprise. In 2004, Biocon came up with an IPO and the issue was oversubscribed by over 30 times. Post-IPO, Kiran Mazumdar Shaw held close to 40% of the stock of the company and was regarded as India's richest woman with an estimated worth of Rs. 2,100 crore. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw is the recipient of several prestigious awards. These include ET Businesswoman of the Year, Best Woman Entrepreneur, Model Employer, Ernst & Young's Entrepreneur of the Year Award for Life Sciences & Healthcare, Leading Exporter, Outstanding Citizen, Technology Pioneer, etc. Government of India also felicitated her with Padmashri (1989) and Padma Bhushan (2005).

A Test of Time

The 80-acre BIOCON premises, which stands majestically amidst the most elite of electronic hotspot centers on Hosur Road today, constituted a remote, jungle area, twenty-one years ago, when the company had no telephone. Kiran manufactured simple enzymes, which she extracted from sources as diverse as raw papaya and tropical fish. The firm initially supplied simple enzymes to an Irish company, BIOCON. In due course, the Anglo-Dutch conglomerate Unilevers bought over BIOCON India's Irish partner. As a partner of Unilevers Empire, Kiran observed that global giant's outsourced research extensively, which BIOCON could leverage. Thus began her journey. Kiran traveled extensively from the apex of Kashmir to the base of Kanyakumari to build her business. During those times, trains and buses were her best allies; she couldn't afford the lavish comforts of flying. The train was my most preferred mode of transport even when I took trips to Delhi, Kiran grins. She had an age and gender credibility to source too. In Kiran's times, you had to be over forty to head a company in India and be taken seriously. Kiran had no credible investment bankers to back her; they perceived her as a gullible young child. Her gender did not help her either. It was extremely difficult to find people who were willing to work for me too, Kiran recollects. She finally succeeded in impressing her investors with her intellect and I will succeed attitude. Acquiring her first bank loan was only the tip of the frosty iceberg. Raising money to build her factory and adopt new R&D technologies was a Herculean task, especially in light of the fact that R&D was an up-and-coming county for the industries and was hence virtually unheard of. Furthermore, R&D outcomes were so uncertain that applying normal investment criteria was rather difficult. Undaunted by the lukewarm response, which her ideas evoked, Kiran launched Syngene, a contract research company in 1994. She gathered sufficiently large volumes of venture capital with the intention of honing India's outsourcing skills and enhancing her potential for contract research. BIOCON's initial public offering (IPO) was oversubscribed a record 33 times in presence of the oil-refining giant ONGC.

As the Indian biotech sector grew exponentially, the industry was flooded with a surge of new biotech entrants, which began to embrace Kiran's self-coined concept of research process outsourcing. Kiran believed in generating employment to the poor and unskilled labor force. When she began BIOCON, she hired fifty unskilled workers, vowing to herself that she would permit no differentiation between the labor force and the management. It didn't work. Education "or the lack of it" became a big divide. A problem arose in 1986-87 when the laborers decided to form a union. All though momentarily startled by their announcement, Kiran calmly attempted to reason with them. How can you address the management on a one-to-one level if you organize a union? she queried. The frustrated workers saw no logic in Kiran's argument. What are your problems? Please discuss them with me, Kiran requested. We are perfectly fine. We have no problems, the workers assured. We are happy with the work ambience. Nevertheless, we would like to belong to a union. Kiran couldn't understand their motive. Why should you belong to a union, then? she mused, baffled. The workers didn't take her question in the right spirit. The wide gaps in the communication bred a lot of ill will and animosity. Workers would squat on the floors, brandish pickets and effigies and call her all kinds of names. Kiran began to find their attitude an encumbrance to the company. She took a bold decision. Jettisoning the workers, she shut down the company's operation. After many weeks, an automated BIOCON was established. With this move, she incurred the wrath of the workers. Back then, she lived alone. In the middle of the night and wee hours of the morning, would she receive phone calls from the union leader, who said that she would be done for, if she didn't give in soon. The union even threatened to fling acid on her. As a man, you cannot make such threats, Kiran retorted. If you want to fight me, fight me on a different level. Refusing to buckle down from the sheer exhaustion of it all, she gathered her wits to sustain herself. On another occasion, one of Kiran's R&D colleagues reminded her that he wanted to purchase a computer for the company. As Kiran had to meet several other financial requirements, she couldn't afford a computer that cost Rs.30,000. She told him as much. If you desperately need a computer, find the money for it she added, unequivocally. And find the money, he did. He took a loan from his grandfather. The company acquired the computer and repaid the loan. Kiran and her colleagues had the slenderest pay packets in comparison with the industry standards. My first salary hovered around Rs.50. The salary of the President of the R&D department was not more than Rs.1200 when he joined the company. We took the same salary ever since, she reports. Another ingenious young man joined BIOCON India as the marketing manager for a monthly pay of Rs.2500. When the Head of Operations came along in 1990, he obtained Rs.4500. The deplorable plight they faced then is a far cry from the whopping turnover of around Rs.5000 million, which BIOCON has achieved today.

Kiran's expression is one of tranquility as she looks back at the company she built patiently. We were able to build the company only because the team accepted the low-salary scenario back then and held on patiently, she acknowledges with satisfaction.

Indian economy will grow faster than Chinese in 2012: World Bank.

For years, India has been the second-fastest growing major economy in the world. That could soon change, with the Indian economy set to expand at a faster pace than the Chinese economy in 2012, according to World Bank data. This is expected to result from continued high demand in India even as measures to combat overheating kick in for the Chinese economy. The multilateral agency's World Economic Outlook has projected that India will grow at 8.7% in 2012, compared to China's 8.4%. In 2011, however, China would continue to grow at a faster pace than India. Although no reasons were mentioned in the report released on Thursday, the slowdown in China could be the result of an increase in interest rates as inflation has emerged a major concern across the border too, economists said. China has seen a rapid turnaround after the financial crisis on the back of fiscal stimulus.

In case of India, the economy has benefited from robust domestic demand and a revival in investor and consumer sentiment although higher interest rates are expected to shave off a few basis points from the overall growth rate. Improved external demand and stronger private capital inflows have also played a role. This year, a favourable monsoon has helped the farm sector expand and has in the process boosted rural demand as well.

Economists, however, played down the numbers. "If you are keeping scores, it's fine but you must remember China is a \$5.5 trillion economy while India is a \$1.3 trillion economy. Even with a slower growth rate, incremental demand in China will remain much bigger than in the US," said Saumitra Chaudhuri, a member of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council and a member of the Planning Commission. "It may be the case for one or two years but what matters is whether India can sustain high growth," added D K Joshi, chief economist at rating agency Crisil. "It has to be seen how they are saying that the (China's) growth rate will decline from 10% plus levels to 8.4%. For us, 8.7% is probably closer to our trend growth," said Pronab Sen, senior advisor in the Planning Commission.

China and India have seen rapid growth and have helped push up the global growth rate in the year's post the financial meltdown. But India has always lagged its Asian rival, often referred to as the factory to the world, as China has flooded the international market with products ranging from lingerie to LCD television. In recent years, foreign investors have bet big on India too, setting up manufacturing facilities but it has always been the second-most preferred destination. The increase in wages in China could, however, tilt the competitiveness scales in India's favour.

Overall, the report said that in 2011 and 2012, the global economy is shifting into a phase of slower but solid growth, with India and China contributing towards almost half of the global growth. The World Bank estimated that global GDP, which expanded by 3.9% in 2010, will slow down to 3.3% in 2011 before reaching 3.6% in 2012. In terms of policy prescriptions, the report said that in case of the South Asia, where India is driving growth, the recent monetary tightening would need to be pursued further given the region's high fiscal deficits, high inflation and rising current account deficit. The report also warned that countries such as India, China and Brazil would have to grapple with high levels of capital inflows given the interest shown by foreign institutional investors. "Heavy inflows to certain big middle-income economies may carry risks and threaten medium-term recovery, especially if currency value rises suddenly or if asset bubbles emerge," it said.

TOP 20 COUNTRIES WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF INTERNET USERS

Internet in India was established more than a decade ago as ERNET -- Educational Research Network. It was a joint undertaking of the Department of Electronics of the Government of India, and the United Nations Development Program. On August 15 1995, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited launched the Gateway Internet Access Service. In 1998, India introduced new Internet Service Provider policy which ended Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited's monopoly on Internet.

Rank 1: China; 420 million Internet users
Rank 2: United States; 239 million Internet users
Rank 3: Japan; 99 million Internet users
Rank 4: India; 81 million Internet users
Rank 5: Brazil; 75 million Internet users
Rank 6: Germany; 65 million Internet users
Rank 7: Russia; 59 million Internet users
Rank 8: United Kingdom; 62 million Internet users
Rank 9: France; 44 million Internet users
Rank 10: Nigeria; 43 million Internet users
Rank 11: South Korea; 39 million Internet users
Rank 12: Turkey; 35 million Internet users
Rank 12: Turkey; 35 million Internet users
Rank 14: Mexico; 30.6 million Internet users
Rank 15: Italy; 30 million Internet users (30,026,400)
Rank 16: Indonesia; 30 million Internet users (30,000,000)
Rank 17: Philippines; 29.7 million Internet users
Rank 18: Spain; 29 million Internet users
Rank 19: Argentina; 26.6 million Internet users
Rank 20: Canada; 26.2 million Internet users

CMDs & CEOs of Banks in India 2011

SBI & Associates

State Bank of India	Pratip Chaudhuri, CMD
State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur	Supratik Chatterjee, MD
State Bank of Hyderabad	Smt Renu Challu, CMD
State Bank of Mysore	Dilip Mavinkurve, CMD
State Bank of Patiala	Ashok Nayar, CMD
State Bank of Travancore	P. Pradeep Kumar, MD

Nationalised Banks

Allahabad Bank	J. P. Dua, CMD
Andhra Bank	R. Ramchandran, CMD
Bank of Baroda	M D. Mallya, CMD
Bank of India	Alok Kumar Mishra, CMD
Bank of Maharashtra	Anup Sankar Bhattacharya, CMD
Canara Bank	S Raman, CMD
Central Bank of India	S. Sridhar, CMD
Corporation Bank	Ramnath Pradeep, CMD
Dena Bank	D. L. Rawal, CMD
IDBI Bank Ltd	R. M. Malla, CMD
Indian Bank	T. M. Bhasin, CMD
Indian Overseas Bank	M. Narendra, CMD
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nagesh Pydah, CMD
Punjab And Sind Bank	Praveen Kr Anand, ED
Punjab National Bank	K. R. Kamath, CMD
Syndicate Bank	Basant Seth, CMD
UCO Bank	Arun Kaul, CMD
Union Bank of India	M. V. Nair, CMD
United Bank of India	Bhaskar Sen, CMD
Vijaya Bank	Albert Tauro, CMD

Private Banks

Axis Bank	Smt. Shikha Sharma, MD & CEO
Bank of Rajasthan	G. Padmanabhan, MD & CEO
Catholic Syrian Bank	Shri. V.P. Iswardas, MD & CEO
City Union Bank	Balasubramanian S,
Development Credit Bank	Murali M. Natrajan, MD & CEO
Dhanalakshmi Bank	Amitabh Chaturvedi, MD & CEO
Federal Bank	M Venugopalan, MD CEO
HDFC Bank	Aditya Puri, MD & CEO
ICICI Bank	Smt Chanda Kochar, MD & CEO
Indusind Bank	Romesh Sobti, MD & CEO
ING Vysya Bank	Shailendra Bhandari, MD & CEO
Jammu & Kashmir Bank	Haseeb A Drabu, MD & CEO
Karnataka Bank	P. Jayarama Bhat, MD & CEO
Karur Vysya Bank	P.T. Kuppaswamy, MD & CEO
Kotak Mahindra Bank	Uday Kotak, MD
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	V.S.Reddy, MD
Nainital Bank	Animesh Chauhan, Chairman CEO
Ratnakar Bank	S.G. Kutte, MD & CEO
SBI Commercial & Internl Bank	G.B.S. Wadhwa, MD
South Indian Bank	Dr.V.A.JOSEPH, MD & CEO
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank	G.Nagamal Reddy, MD & CEO
Yes Bank's Ltd	Rana Kapoor, MD & CEO

Branded

Facebook

Facebook is a social networking service and Web site launched in February 2004, operated and privately owned by Facebook, Inc. As of July 2011, Facebook has more than 800 million active users. Users may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages, including automatic notifications when they update their profile. Facebook users must register before using the site. Additionally, users may join common-interest user groups, organized by workplace, school or college, or other characteristics, and categorize their friends into lists, e.g. "People From Work", or "Really Good Friends". The name of the service stems from the colloquial name for the book given to students at the start of the academic year by university administrations in the United States to help students get to know each other. Facebook allows any users who declare themselves to be at least 13 years old to become registered users of the Web site. Facebook was founded by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow computer science students Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The Web site's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students, but was expanded to other colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities before opening to high school students, and, finally, to anyone aged 13 and over. However, based on ConsumersReports.org on May 2011, there are 7.5 million children under 13 with accounts, violating the site's terms. Facebook was founded by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow computer science students Eduardo Saverin, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The Web site's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students, but was expanded to other colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities before opening to high school students, and, finally, to anyone aged 13 and over. However, based on ConsumersReports.org on May 2011, there are 7.5 million children under 13 with accounts, violating the site's terms.

DALAAL STREET

07-10-2011

TOP- GAINERS AND LOSERS

Stocks	Price	Change (Rs. /%)	Volume	High	Low
Supertex Inds.	7.02	1.17 (20.00%)	81940	7.02	5.91
Bedmutha Industries	116.75	19.45 (19.99%)	292790	116.75	99.55
Natl. Steel&Agro	16.8	2.75 (19.57%)	137638	16.85	14.6
PAL Credit & Cap	2.38	0.38 (19.00%)	12115	2.4	2
Beckons Inds.	1.46	0.22 (17.74%)	671294	1.48	1.2
Electrotherm(I)	144	21.65 (17.70%)	113873	146.7	124.75
Uflex	145.85	21.20 (17.01%)	892773	149.55	126.2
Tata Sm1 Ag	10.75	1.50 (16.22%)	300	10.75	10.7
Emmsons Intl.	83.9	10.85 (14.85%)	12923	84.9	72.6
Axis Cap.Mkt.	28.7	3.55 (14.12%)	20	28.7	26.6

SENSEX
16232.54 440.13
 NIFTY
4888.05 136.75
 USD/INR
49.13 0.02
 Gold (MCX) (Rs/10g.)
26264.00 246.00

“Money often costs too much.”

STOCKS	PRICE	CHANGE (RS. /%)	VOLUME	HIGH
RDB Rasayans	26.5	-52.50 (-66.46%)	35009187	93.15
Maars Soft.Intl.	0.59	-0.14 (-19.18%)	503343	0.73
Karma Energ	11.18	-1.68 (-13.06%)	1089	12.75
Man Aluminium	48.8	-7.15 (-12.78%)	27	59.95
Vyapar Inds.	13.73	-1.77 (-11.42%)	48932	15.4
W H Brady	82.15	-9.90 (-10.76%)	102	83.1
Joonktolle Tea	164.75	-19.15 (-10.41%)	146	165
Thiru Aroor. Su.	69.15	-7.80 (-10.14%)	643	85.9
Priyadarsh. Spg.	45.7	-5.05 (-9.95%)	256958	55.3
Bhandari Hosiery	27.6	-3.05 (-9.95%)	352686	31.9

Sectors Snapshot	SECTORS	VALUE	CHANGE	%
BSE Sensex	16232.54	440.13	2.79	
BSE Realty	1735.97	57.74	3.44	
BSE Power	2101.06	29.57	1.43	
BSE Dollex	3158.99	-8.41	0.27	
BSE Oil & gas	8451.03	217.44	2.64	
BSE Metal	10910.32	557.54	5.39	
BSE Midcap	5959.28	80.45	1.37	
BSE FMCG	3900.22	80.3	2.1	

RECENT IPOs PERFORMANCE

Company	List Date	List Price (Rs.)	Current Price (Rs.)	Issue Price (Rs.)
Jubilant Foodworks Ltd	February 8, 2010	161.6	704.9	145
Varun Industries Ltd	November 22, 2007	105	249.15	60
Insecticides India Ltd	May 30, 2007	105	396.1	115
Fineotex Chemical Ltd	March 11, 2011	80	226	70
Gravita India Ltd	November 16, 2010	218.75	372.05	125
ICRA Ltd	April 13, 2007	525	912.5	330
Everonn Education Ltd	August 1, 2007	245	370.15	140
Kaveri Seed Company Ltd	October 4, 2007	201.15	433.85	170
V-Guard Industries Ltd	March 13, 2008	82.15	205.9	82

When companies decide to raise capital, they often do so by going public and selling shares of stock. The initial sale of a company's stock is known in the stock market as an Initial Public Offering, or IPO. Many IPOs are the subject of intense investor attention and interest, but the process allows few, if any, opportunities for average individual investors to take part in the initial sale of shares.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IPO AND FPO?

An Initial Public Offering (IPO) is the first sale of stock by a private company to the public. IPOs are often issued by smaller, younger companies seeking capital to expand, but can also be done by large privately-owned companies looking to become publicly traded. In an IPO, the issuer may obtain the assistance of an underwriting firm, which helps it determine what type of security to issue (common or preferred), best offering price and time to bring it to market.

Follow-on Public Offering: An offering of additional shares after a company has had an initial public offering. This sometimes means the company is strapped for cash. So they need to issue more shares to pay bills or finance a new project

Draft IT policy to create 10m jobs

The government on Friday unveiled the draft policy on information technology, 2011 that is aimed at creating a pool of extra 10 million skilled manpower by 2020 and strengthening India's position as a global IT power.

Food inflation at 9.41%, remains a worry for govt

Food inflation accelerated to a three-week high in late September due to costly vegetables, pulses and some protein-based items, prompting finance minister Pranab Mukherjee to reiterate that prices are a matter of concern.

Draft IT policy to create 10m jobs

The government on Friday unveiled the draft policy on information technology, 2011 that is aimed at creating a pool of extra 10 million skilled manpower by 2020 and strengthening India's position as a global IT power.

Collections of indirect, direct taxes show slowdown

The impact of a slowdown driven by higher interest rates and increased prices is now showing on the government's tax collections.

Fresh strike hits Maruti, 700 stop work

In less than a week after workers of Maruti Suzuki's Manesar plant called off their strike, about 700 permanent employees again declared a strike on Friday..

Under Chanda Kochhar, ICICI set to be in top 20 global banks: Fortune

Chanda Kochhar, the head of India's ICICI Bank who is transforming her business with conservative lending and tactical cost cutting, is "also wildly ambitious" and aims to make ICICI among the top 20 global banks in the next ten years, according to Fortune magazine.

Is Kingfisher defaulting on TDS payment?

Battling serious financial troubles, is Vijay Mallya-owned Kingfisher even defaulting on payment of tax deducted at source (TDS)? The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has found that the airline had deducted almost Rs 21 crore in payments made to it for the financial year 2010-11 but the same was not being reflected as tax deposited on its behalf. The authority has now asked Kingfisher to pay this sum to it, along with other dues of Rs 200 crore.

India to be among world's top 10 e-commerce hubs by 2015: eBay

India will be among the top 10 e-commerce hubs in the world by 2015, eBay India Head (Partnerships and Pop Culture)

Govt mulls 100% foreign investment in single-brand retail

India currently allows 51% foreign direct investment (FDI) in single-brand retail and 100% in wholesale operations. The government has considered allowing foreign firms such as global retail giant Wal-Mart to invest in supermarkets, but lack of political consensus and concerns of the small-shop owners have so far prevented the move.

FII's pull out Rs 2,000 cr from stock market in September

Foreign funds pulled out nearly Rs 2,000 crore from the stock and debt market in September, the second consecutive month in which overseas capital outflows were greater than inflows.

RIL ventures into area of providing surveillance, security

Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has ventured into the new area of providing surveillance and security in cities by joining hands with Siemens to offer intelligent electronic solutions to face growing terror threats.

Sony in talks to buy Ericsson out of phone JV

Sony Corp is in talks to buy out Ericsson from their mobile phone joint venture in a bid to catch up with rivals, a source with direct knowledge of the matter said.

Money Markets

And it's Instruments

– Prof. Lina George

Money market means market where money or its equal can be traded. Money is synonym of liquidity. Money market consists of financial institutions and dealers in money or credit who wish to produce liquidity. It is better known as a place where large institutions and government direct their short term cash needs. For generation of liquidity short term borrowing and lending is done by these monetary institutions and dealers. Money Market is part of financial market where instruments with high liquidity and very short term maturities are traded. Due to extremely liquid nature of securities and their short term maturities, money market is treated as a safe place. Hence, money market is a market where short term obligations such as treasury bills, commercial papers and banker's acceptances are bought and sold. Profit and functions of Money Market: Money markets exist to facilitate efficient transfer of short-term funds between holders and borrowers of cash assets. For the lender/investor it provides a good return on their funds. For the borrower it enables quick and relatively inexpensive attainment of cash to cover short-term liabilities. One of the primary functions of money market is to provide focal point for RBI's involvement for influencing liquidity and general levels of interest rates in the financial system. RBI being the main constituent in the money market aims at ensuring that liquidity and short term interest rates are reliable with the monetary policy objectives.

Money Market & Capital Market

Money Market is a place for short term lending and Borrowing normally within a year. It deals in short term debt financing and investments. On the other hand Capital Market refers to stock market which refers to trading in shares and bonds of companies on known stock exchanges. Individual players cannot invest in money market as the value of investments is large on the other hand in capital market, anybody can make investments through a broker. Stock Market is connected with high risk and high return as against money market which is more protected. Further in case of money market deals are transacted on phone or through electronic systems as against capital market where trading is through recognized stock exchanges. Money Market Futures and Options: Active trading in money market futures and options occurs on number of commodity exchanges. They purpose in the similar manner like any other futures and options.

Money Market Instruments

Investment in money market is done throughout money market instruments. Money market instrument meets short term necessities of the borrowers and provides liquidity to the lenders. Money Market Instruments are as follows:

1. Treasury Bills (T-Bills)
2. Repurchase Agreements
3. Commercial Papers
4. Certificate of Deposit
5. Banker's Acceptance

Treasury Bills (T-Bills)

Treasury Bills are one of the safest money market instruments are short term borrowing instruments of the Central Government of the Country issued through the Central Bank (RBI in India). They are risk free instruments and therefore the returns are not so attractive. It is available both in primary market as well as secondary market. It is a promise to pay a said sum after a particular period. T-bills are short-term securities that mature in one year or less from their issue date. They are issued with three-month, six-month and one-year maturity periods. The Central Government issues T- Bills at a price less than their face value (par value). They are issued with a promise to pay full face value on maturity. So when the T-Bills mature the government pays the holder its face value. The difference between the purchase price and the maturity value is the interest income earned by the customer of the instrument. T-Bills are issued through a bidding process at auctions. The bid can be prepared either competitively or non-competitively. In the second type of bidding return necessary is not particular and the one determined at the auction is received on maturity. Whereas in case of competitive bidding the return necessary on maturity is particular in the bid. In case the return specified is too high then the T-Bill might not be issued to the bidder.

At present the Indian government issues three types of treasury bills through auctions namely 91-day, 182-day and 364-day. There are no treasury bills issued by State Governments. Treasury bills are accessible for a minimum amount of Rs.25K and in its multiples. Though 91-day T-bills are auctioned every week on Wednesdays, 182-day and 364- day T-bills are auctioned every alternate week on Wednesdays. The Reserve Bank of India issues a quarterly calendar of T-bill auctions which is accessible at the bank's website. It also announces the correct dates of auction the amount to be auctioned and payment dates by issuing press releases prior to every auction. Payment by allottees at the auction is essential to be made by debit to their/ custodian's current account. T-bills auctions are held on the Negotiated Dealing System (NDS) and the members electronically submit their bids on the system. NDS is an electronic stage for facilitate dealing in Government Securities and Money Market Instruments. RBI issues these instruments to absorb liquidity from the market by contracting the money supply. In banking terms, this is called Reverse Repurchase (Reverse Repo). On the other hand when RBI purchases back these instruments at a specified date mentioned at the time of business liquidity is infused in the market. This is called Repo (Repurchase) transaction.

Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase transactions called Repo or Reverse Repo are transactions or short term loans in which two parties agree to sell and repurchase the same safety. They are usually used for overnight borrowing. Repo/Reverse Repo dealings can be done only between the parties approved by RBI and in RBI approved securities viz. GOI and State Govt. Securities, T-Bills, PSU Bonds, FI Bonds, Corporate Bonds etc. Under repurchase contract the seller sells particular securities with an agreement to repurchase the same at an equally determined future date and price. Likewise the buyer purchases the securities with an agreement to resell the same to the seller on a decided date at a prearranged price. Such a transaction is called a Repo when viewed from the perspective of the seller of the securities and Reverse Repo when viewed from the viewpoint of the buyer of the securities. Thus whether a given contract is termed as a Repo or Reverse Repo depends on which party initiated the transaction. The lender or buyer in a Repo is allowed to receive compensation for use of funds provided to the counterparty. Successfully the seller of the security borrows money for a period of time (Repo period) at an exacting rate of interest mutually agreed with the buyer of the security who has lent the funds to the seller. The rate of interest agreed upon is called the Repo rate. The Repo rate is negotiated by the counterparties separately of the coupon rate or rates of the underlying securities and is influenced by overall money market conditions.

Certificate of Deposit

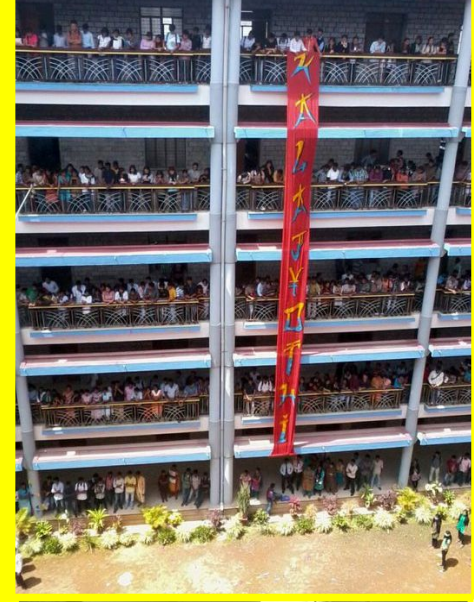
It is a short term borrowing more like a bank term deposit account. It is a promissory note issued by a bank in form of a certificate entitling the bearer to receive interest. The official document bears the maturity date the fixed rate of interest and the value. It can be issued in any value. They are stamped and transferred by support. Its term normally ranges from three months to five years and restricts the holders to withdraw funds on demand. However on payment of certain penalty the money can be withdrawn on demand also. The returns on certificate of deposits are higher than T-Bills because it assumes higher level of risk. While buying Certificate of Deposit return method should be seen. Returns can be based on Annual (yearly) Percentage Yield (APY) or Annual Percentage Rate (APR). In Annual Percentage Yield interest gained is based on compounded interest calculation. However, in APR method simple interest calculation is done to generate the return. Accordingly if the interest is paid yearly equal return is generated by both APY and APR methods. However if interest is paid more than once in a year it is beneficial to opt APY over APR.

Banker's Acceptance

It is a small term credit investment created by a non financial firm and guaranteed by a bank to make payment. It is simply a bill of exchange drawn by a person and accepted by a bank. It is a buyer's assure to pay to the seller a certain particular amount at certain date. The same is certain by the banker of the buyer in exchange for a claim on the goods as security. The person drawing the bill must have a good credit rating otherwise the Banker's Acceptance will not be tradable. The most common term for these instruments is 90 days. However they can vary from 30 days to 180 days. For corporations it acts as a negotiable time draft for financing imports, exports and other transactions in goods and is highly useful when the credit worthiness of the foreign trade party is unknown. The seller need not hold it until maturity and can sell off the same in secondary market at discount from the face value to liquidate its receivables. An individual player cannot invest in majority of the Money Market Instruments therefore for retail market, money market instruments are repackaged into Money Market Funds. A money market fund is an investment fund that invests in low risk and low return bucket of securities viz money market instruments. It is like a mutual fund, except the fact mutual funds cater to capital market and money market funds cater to money market. Money Market funds can be categorized as taxable funds or non taxable funds. Two modes of investment in money market viz Direct Investment in Money Market Instruments & Investment in Money Market Funds, lets move forward to know performance of money market account.



Class room



IGNITING TALENT

EXCELSIOR 2011-12

(AN INTRA-COLLEGIATE FEST)

The promotions for EXCELSIOR 2011 proved to be a successful one. The theme for EXCELSIOR 2011 was “SYMPHONIA” and therefore, the promotion showed various music and dance forms coming together to celebrate the theme. It consisted of pop, hip hop, rock and flamenco dance and music forms performed by the final year students. The dancers finally came together to perform to a famous MJ’s dance number. The ten minute promotion was hosted by Ms Linda and Ms Nikita, which brought the crowd to life. The promotion ended with Rev Father Sebastian inaugurating and declaring SYMPHONIA 2011-2012 open.



The “clarion call” of EXCELSIOR- 2011 began at 09:30a.m by invoking god’s blessing with an invocation song led by Ronald and group, the fest began on a prayerful note. The formal session was splendidly hosted by very talented student of the commerce department Ms. Zeba Mohammed who helped the audience, journey through the program enthusiastically. At 9:53am Prof. VijayaKumar. R. H.O.D of Commerce department welcomed the dignitaries on the dais and inspired the participants to realize their innate talents and excel as Stars. The lighting of the lamp at 9:45am symbolized dispelling the “Darkness of ignorance”. This was aptly done by luminaries like Shri. K.S. Gopal (Associate vice president- compliance, ING Vysya), Prof. VijayaKumar R. and all the eminent persons on the dais. After the lighting of the lamp there was a message addressed at 9:50am by Rev. Fr. Jose P.J, Financial administrator of our college and HOD of social works. Fr. Jose P.J focused on the role of commerce students in the corporate sectors and the competitive corporate world. He encouraged Participants to aim for their stars and carve a niche in the corporate scenario. After the obliging message from Fr. Jose P.J, by 10:00am, there was an Inaugural address by the Chief Guest. Shri. K.S. Gopal (Associate vice president- compliance, ING Vysya).He spoke mainly about the varied opportunities available to commerce students and importance of commerce students in an organization. We were also enlightened on the changing scenario and how we need to adjust to it. Gratitude is an essential ingredient of etiquette. The vote of thanks was given by Prof. Babu.V (Co-ordinator of Commerce Club) at 10:10am. He thanked every individual who was responsible in making EXCELSIOR a super reality show. With the end of the formal session the stage was set ablaze with a plethora of events.....

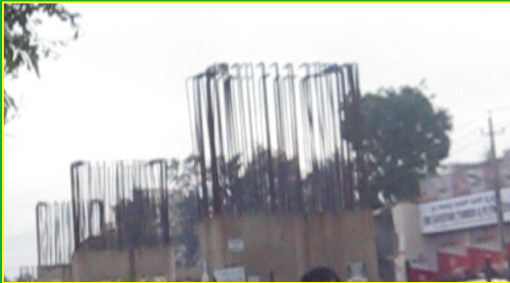


The fest ended on a spectacular note with the promise that in years to come the B.Com department would continue to etch its footprints in the portals of Kristu Jayanti College.

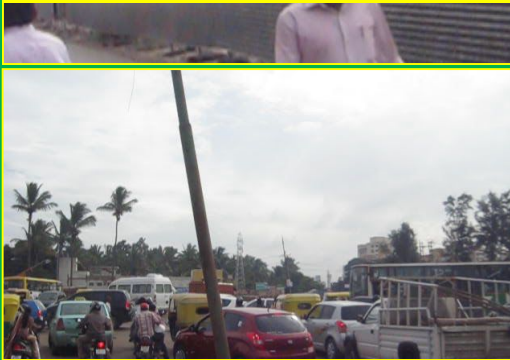
Why do we reach college late?



Over crowded buses



Never ending flyover work



MAD traffic



Very slow progress of construction work



Poorly managed traffic

Are you late to class again? Did you get stuck again in traffic? Who is to be blamed?

by- III sem B.com 'B'

Most of us are frustrated the moment we step in the class room. First we have to face the ire of teachers for getting in late, followed by which the mood goes off. Whom should we blame? Well we have no option but to point out the finger at BMTC, Traffic and bad roads.... Yes!!! These are the major reasons why most of us reach late to the college. Let us elaborate these issues.

BMTC:

1. General Lack of Punctuality throughout the day, with some cases of unreliable services
2. Services during early mornings, late evenings & off-peak hours are too few, erratic & unreliable.
3. There are few direct buses for our college and therefore we may have to walk from Narayanpura cross, which consumes a good amount of time.

Bad Roads:

Apart from these problems are the pothole-ridden city roads that add to slow traffic movement further the construction of underpass in hennur junctions has worsen the situation.

Traffic:

The traffic in Bangalore is ever increasing because of the personalized modes of transportation; people need to start using public transportation. Also the roads are unable to cope with the heavy volume of vehicles. This causes traffic snarls. The second problem is that roads in Bangalore have too many intersections compared to any other city. We don't have a proper plan in place, so that's why we are facing so many issues today.



Limited direct buses

How to Be Punctual?

Mohammed Umair

Lecturer dept of Commerce & Creative editor- Lime light



Acknowledge that you are a person who is having a hard time being punctual. As with any problem, you cannot fix it if you're in denial that it's a problem at all. But if your chronic tardiness is beginning to strain your schedule, the first thing you need to do is acknowledge this as a weakness so you can begin to work toward correcting it. Although if it is a rational problem, like traffic or over crowded buses, there is no need to feel bad - just keep working on it!

If you can be well before the time during your exams, then why not every day?

Be conscious of the time.

- Keep your watch accurate. For some people, moving up the time on their watch will help them be earlier. For others, they will subconsciously know that the time is wrong and so they just disregard it altogether. It may be helpful to set your watch just two minutes ahead instead of five or ten. This will make you less likely to "factor in" those extra few minutes.
- Keep a clock, phone, computer or anything that displays time in each room of your house. One of the easiest ways to run late is simply by not realizing that the time is going by as quickly as it is.
- Set all your clocks and watches to the same time.

Commit yourself to being 15 minutes early for everything. If you have to be to college at 9:00am, don't even tell yourself this. Just tell yourself (and everyone else who listens- but don't annoy them or make them think that they are late or early!) "I have to be at college at 8:45am." If you do this, you will be on time even with little unforeseen interruptions. You will be on time even with a traffic jam. And on those rare times that you actually show up 15 minutes early; you will get kudos for being an enthusiastic student. You can also chat ☺ with others who are early, and that will make you happy before start of classes!

Wake up when you're supposed to wake up. Don't hit the snooze button, linger in bed, and watch TV at the very start of your day. Maybe even try setting your clock 10 minutes earlier than you need to. If you have difficulty with this, move your alarm clock to somewhere out of reach from your bed; that way, you have to get up to turn it off. Acquire the habit of sitting up, stretching, and getting out of bed as soon as the alarm goes off. If you can't get out of bed on time, you may be going to bed too late. Try sleeping earlier to allow yourself at least 7 hours sleep. By getting up late you are setting a pattern of lateness for the rest of the day.

Be open to your teacher's preferences. Does your teacher want you to be seated early? If your teacher wants you to be in class before the bell rings, then do so if it's possible-even if you don't agree. Don't get angry and blame others if you aren't meeting the teacher's expectations. Why cause trouble for yourself?

Re-examine how long your daily tasks really take. For example, you might be under the impression that you take a 15 minute shower, assuming that starting at 6:30 you can leave at 6:45. But, what about the time you spend before and after the actual shower? It's quite possible you really spend 20 or even 30 minutes in the bathroom, and that's why you can never leave by 6:45. So, think about the things you do every day, and try and keep an estimate of how long it takes you. Just saying to yourself "Right about 15 mins for that" can fix your lateness and takes about 5 seconds.

Readers Response- Lime Light, Readers feedback

"Hi -The newsletter is excellent, enjoyed reading it. Way to go, congrats" (Ms. Ramya B ramya@kristujayanti.com)

"Good afternoon sir, I'm vishnu naidu student of yours presently in BBM finance.. I loved the magazine n d way u told abt cv. Can u please send me a sample of cv. so that it'll help me understand better.. Waiting for next magazine.." (Vishnu Naidu R J 09kj520@kristujayanti.com)

"This is really helping us to know what is happening around us..." (Rashmi A 10kj435@kristujayanti.com)

"Splendid work! I should say. I am extremely glad and full of appreciation for you and the department. It looks very professional and complete. Carry on the great work!"

Best wishes (Dr. Calistus Jude A L cjude@kristujayanti.com)

Campus-facebook



ii Semester Exam toppers



Ashwini 3rd
B.com- A



M.vivin britto
3rd B.com -T



Deepika, G 3rd
B.com C



Roshan kumar 3rd B.com B



Gracy victor
3rd B.com D

I have been a fairly successful student, thanks to my teachers. My performance has been consistent have always concentrated on my studies. I discern the classroom lectures and note down all points. I could perform well in all internal exams resulting in considerable success in university exams. All I do is plan a time table of my own and study accordingly. I dedicate my performance to the almighty and all my beloved teachers.

ASHIWINI
3rd Semester B.com "A"
(Topper of commerce department for 2nd semester)

*"Out
thinking
and out
doing"*

Jai Hind

Celebrating the spirit of independence



Patriotism is a love for one's country and a desire to make her better. Patriotism is important in the lives of youth today because the youth of today will inherit the nation tomorrow. If youth do not become involved in making our nation better, they may not receive a nation worth inheriting. Therefore Commerce lab conducts a set of events that inculcates the love for the nation amongst the students and thus create a feeling of self belongingness in students, which will motivate them to support our country's greatness and working to make her ever better.



Proud to be an Indian

The business Quiz commenced with the spirit of victory in the minds of the young participants adding on to it was an energetic Quizmaster Mr. Mohammed Umair.

This Quiz was held between all the 3rd semesters of B.Com of Kristu Jayanti College. The preliminary round was conducted to select the best top 5 teams. All the short- Listed teams took their places on. The teams were section 'A', section 'B' with two teams, section 'C' and section 'D'. There were three persons in a team. The Questions were asked to each team. The 1st round was to identify the taglines of different companies. It was a challenging round where all the teams gave their best. It was very informative to the students. Moreover, it helped the students to know about the various companies of the world, their taglines, and their diversified businesses. Followed by this, the 2nd round was held where the participants were asked to identify the logos of various companies. It was quite tricky and yet went on pretty well. Should mention, that the audience were equally enthusiastic like the contestants on stage and they were really motivating which helped the contestants to pump up their energy.

Must say, all teams were doing really well. It went on with fun and merry. The next round was called as KBC which got our brains fried. This was the place where many teams missed out the right answers. The next round was the world atlas round. We were asked to point out the locations of different places with the help of laser light. This was the place where all the teams scored well. The last round was an audio clip round where the audio was played and each team were asked to identify the clipping. The Quiz came to a final ending.

Winners of this fire burning Quiz were section 'D' followed by were section 'A' and third stood the section 'B1'



**"It is not enough to have a good mind;
the main thing is to use it well."**

Puzzled

"Gram Samvedita", Rural Exposure



"India lives in its villages" - Mahatma Gandhi

By Cherian III Sem M.com

It was so coinciding with the words of the Mahatma when 32 young energetic and enthusiastic electrons of 2nd Year M.Com Class along with V. Babu Sir, Rajendra Kumar Sir and Manjunath Sir which set out for a Rural Exposure Camp called "Gram Samvedita" under the aegis of CSA (Center for Social Activities) which is a social welfare organization coming under Kristu Jayanti College, Bengalooru- 77 on October 7th and 8th. October 2nd being the birthday of the Mahatma, our trip coincided with the words of the Mahatma. The trip started on a sunny morning at 8:45 am on our College Bus. Industrial Visit:



We stopped at 10:05 am at Karnataka's second highest Milk Producing District organization, KOMUL (Kolar Dist. Cooperative Milk Producer's Societies Union Ltd.). The entire team got to witness the whole production of milk, cheese, curd, ghee, peda, and butter etc., the officials of KOMUL were kind enough to accompany us and show the whole plant. During the discussion we got to know that it is 24 hour working shift basis plant. Even after becoming a 24 hour working factory, they claim that the demand for milk and its products are really high. Totally about seven Lakh litres of Milk a day is processed here, which is mind blowing. Since there is water shortage in kolar, the plant purchases water from outside for it's uses. The Quality standards that they maintain are really note worthy. Ms. Nancy gave the Vote of Thanks to KOMUL officials Mr. Janardhan and Ms. Chaitra accompanied by a photo session and then we bid adieu to KOMUL by 11:30 pm.



Afternoon at Pare Hosahalli:

At 11:50 am, we reached our work area “Pare Hosahalli”. Nature seemed to be at her best mood to receive us. Curious children were all around us. Some shy, some playful.

We prepared and had our lunch at 2:30 pm in the Govt Primary School of Pare Hosahalli. After the sumptuous meal, we proceeded to clean the front premises of the school at around 3:30 pm. Soon the over growth of grass around were bald and clean. Survey at Pare Hosahalli: It was 5:30 pm when our youths set out for a survey after a sip of tea. The whole class was divided in to 5 teams having 6 members in each team. Mr. Shivanna, a resident of Pare Hosahalli was kind enough to assign houses for our teams. We interacted with the villagers with a thirty numbered questionnaire and they were very polite in not only answering but also welcoming to their hospitality. The traditional Indian hospitality was at display here. We got to survey around hundred houses. We learnt that the village lacked government support in areas like water, sanitation, health care and lots more. Cultural at Pare Hosahalli: At 7:30 pm, the clouds were darkening with signs of rain. There were lightning. But, it was a miracle that there was no rain throughout the program. With jam packed crowds, the cultural evening started off with the following events from our class:

- Classical Dance – Ms. Neeraja and Ms. Roopa.
- Comedy Skit- Mr. Lokesh and Team
- Film Dance- Mr. Vinay and Team
- Awareness Skit- Mr. Sridhar and Team
- Film Dance- Mr. Raj and Team
- Epic based dialogue song- Mr. Jagadish and Mr. Sridhar
- Film Based Song cum Drama- Mr. Sridhar
- National Anthem based Drama – Mr. Sridhar and Team

The whole cultural program ended at 9:30 pm and was ethnic and colourful. The village was filled with full euphoria. Both entertainment and information was delivered at the same time. We got to hear good opinion from them. Night at Pare Hosahalli: By 10:30 pm dinner was served which was followed by an entertaining Camp Fire and soon we retired to bed. Morning at Pare Hosahalli: The whole team started functioning at 7 am. The premises was washed and adorned with a beautiful rangoli. We had our Breakfast. By 9 am, around 60 children started pouring in to our Camp. We segregated them according to their divisions in which they were studying. Children ranged from LKG (Lower Kinder Garten) to 9th Std. The Children were all curious in learning something and they were imparted Montessori type of education. There was thirst for knowledge in their eyes. They also enjoyed the games we arranged for them. The villagers too were curious enough to know what was imparted to their wards. They later commented that they were satisfied with the interaction. All the children were awarded with small chocolates, bags, crafts made by the class and other school accessories for their fine display of creativity and talent. We were blessed to have Mr. Narayana Swamy, a Maths teacher by profession who presented a Magic Show to us, the children and to all villagers. He even showed how each magical acts were performed keeping nothing hidden. Seeing his performance, two of our class mates, Ms. Roopa and Mr. Lokesh also displayed few magical acts. They explained how it was done and also made awareness against pranksters who dupe ordinary people in the pretext of Black Magic. Afternoon at Pare Hosahalli: From the usual preparation of food by us, there was a small twist here. We had our lunch from our Villager here. Each house hosted lunch for 4 members. The hospitality was again at it's best. The motherly love with which they served lunch made our class mates to forget their home sickness. Our home seemed to be here in Pare Hosahalli. We built a nest in their hearts and the villagers also seemed to build a nest in our hearts. By 3:30 pm everyone finished lunch and around 5:00 pm it was time to bid good bye to Pare Hosahalli.

Pare Hosahalli offered us love, new experience and care. In return, we offered them our talents, time and few drops of change. Tears were visible both in the eyes of our class mate's as well as children when we were departing. Was it a dream one may wonder if asked, since the whole trip got over soon in two day's time. Even if it was a short dream, it is sure that none will regret for coming, for it was team work and fun combined for the entire class.



It has been great privilege on the part of Department of Commerce to announce the grand success in execution of the National Seminar on Reforms in Accounting and Taxation. There was enormous participation from Teachers, Corporate world and Professionals. The Seminar got appreciation from various esteemed guests and all the delegates for its endeavour to enlighten thought provoking ideas and knowledge on the chosen topic from various connoisseur resource persons. Delegates vigorously cherished the warm ambience of our college and thanked the organizing committee for serving them with each and every need and escorting them around the campus.

The seminar was divided into 3 technical sessions. Session 1: Changes in Financial Statement Presentation, Session 2: Changes in Corporate Financial Reporting, Session 3: Contemporary Issues in Direct Tax where all the topics were addressed by Expert Resource Persons.



The program started with the formal Inauguration function which began sharp 9.15 with the energizing Invocation song by M.Com Department Choir. The schedule was splendidly hosted by Ms. Minu Mohan who kept the spectators subsists with enthusiasm. There was dazzling Welcome speech by Prof. Vijaya Kumar. R. HOD, Commerce addressing the gathering and wishing for their fruitful presence. After the Welcome Speech there was Lighting of Lamp by Chief Guest Shri CA. S.Balakrishnan- Strategic Consultant (SB Associates Bangalore), Rev Fr. Augustine George (HOD, Computer Science) Kristu Jayanti College and all the eminent person of the Dias. After lightning of the Lamp the Theme of the Conference was comprehended by Prof. V.Babu, conference co-ordinator, where the topic is “Reforms in Accounting and Taxation”, Session 1: Changes in Financial Statement Presentation, Session 2: Changes in Corporate Financial Reporting, Session 3: Contemporary Issues in Direct Tax was discussed in brief.

After the theme of the Conference there was Message addressed by Rev.Fr. Augustine George, HOD-Computer Science. Fr. Augustine George congratulated the effort of Department of Commerce to venture such a dynamic and significant topic Reforms in Accounting and Taxation for discussion through the day. After the obliging message from Fr. Augustine George there was thought provoking keynote address by Shri CA. S.Balakrishnan.

Finally, there was Vote of Thanks delivered by Prof. Lina George Associate Coordinator. Inauguration session was concluded followed Technical sessions.

Guru Gyaan

The transition from high school student to college student is a defining period of life, it can be confusing too because there are lot of difference in the roles and responsibilities of a high school student and a college student. Adapting to college is full of life lessons and the biggest lesson involves handling money. There are many financial decisions that you never have to make as long as you are a school student, everything will be taken care by your parents. They worry about how much to spend on housing, food, clothes, telephone bills, entertainment, etc. All these things will never cross the high school students mind. But college students gradually have to start handling all these things. Money management is an art that has to be developed over a period of time, it will not happen overnight. Smart money saving tactics can make a major impact on your finances and your future.

Here are some tips to make your financial dealings more feasible.

1. Plan our expenses and manage your finances according to that.
2. Keep aside a separate amount for things like entertainment, eating out, clothing, shopping, etc.
3. Organize your receipts, bills, bank statements, etc. by month and by category, this will help you to have a close eye on your spending.
4. Consider creative ways to save money. Bring lunches and snacks from home. Buy your text books and lab supplies second hand if possible.
5. There are many ways that students get in to debt. Education loan, Credit card are some of the reasons. So think twice before spending.

Everyone seems to have disposable money these days, students do. Diverting your disposable money to a productive sector is not a difficult task. Online trading gives you an opportunity to experiment all your learning and eagerness to earn money. You can do online trading by opening a Demat a/c and trading a/c with any stock broker. Below given steps will help you to understand the process of online trading.

Step-1

Those students interested in doing the trading should approach a stock brokers and register with them. After registration, the broker will provide you a login name, password and a personal identification number (PIN).

Step-2

By using the login name and password you can login to your account and place an actual order using the place order window. Here you have to enter some criteria like quantity and price of the stock you intent to buy. You also have the option to review the order and reset the values. Once the review is done satisfactorily, your order has to be sent to the broker.

Step-3

In the next Step the exchange receives money and completes the settlement. You will be informed about the settlement either through demat or through e-mail.

Step-4

Here the investor will receive an "Order Confirmation" 'message along with the order number and the value of the order.

Step- 5

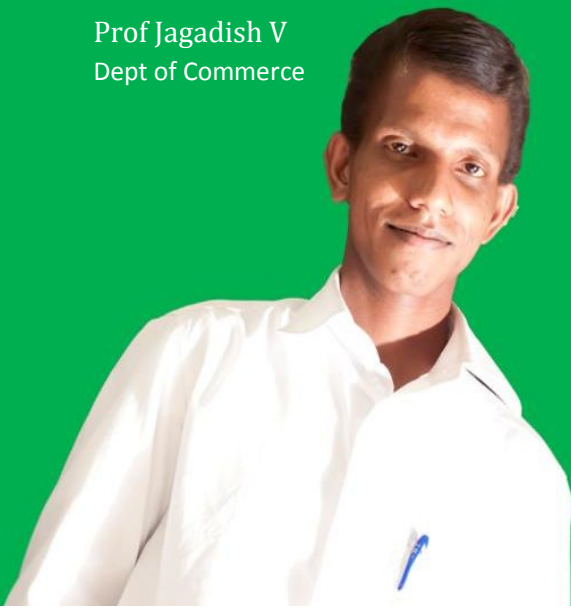
In case if the order is rejected by the Broker or the Stock Exchange an appropriate message will appear on the screen.

Step-6

Sixth step is related to the mode of payment. There are different modes of payment some brokers will take some advance payment from the investors and will fix their trading limits. When the trade is executed, the broker will ask you to transfer the funds to his account.

There are 100 other ways to earn money but it won't help you to learn the dynamics of stock market. Opening Dmat and trading account with an online trading broker will help you to explore the huge potential of stock market.

Prof Jagadish V
Dept of Commerce



7th Rank 2011

9th Rank 2010



In pursuit of excellence

Consecutively ranked as one among the top 10 commerce departments in Bangalore.

For those who have followed the INDIA TODAY-Nielsen Survey of India's Best Colleges since it first began in 1997, the identities of the top ranked colleges in each of our six subject streams will perhaps come as no surprise.

The battle for the top 10 ranks is usually fought by the same group of colleges, with only an occasional gatecrasher spoiling the game of musical chairs played by the elite.

The continued domination of a select few institutions is not necessarily a bad thing. Higher education needs a dose of institutional elitism as separate from an elitism that denies equal opportunity and access.

Becoming a member of an elite club should become an aspirational goal for those on the outside. The insiders must strive to improve to maintain their status. That motivates the pursuit of excellence in the system as a whole. That is what leads to academic excellence.

India Today has been doing an annual story for last 14 years on the top colleges in various disciplines in India. For 2011, INDIA TODAY partnered with The Nielsen Company and conducted the survey to determine the best undergraduate colleges in India in six disciplines namely Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Medical and Law.

Source: India Today

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/site/specials/bestcolleges/2011/citycolleges.jsp?Y=2011&ST=Commerce&CT=Bangalore>



"Knowledge is of no value unless you put it into practice."

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