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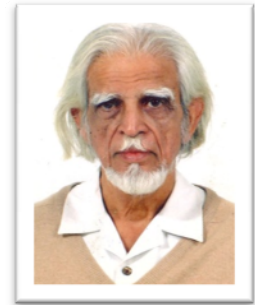
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DRIVE

From Guest Editor...

Global warming is a result of the human:



Shri Krishnakant Amin

A new attitudinal definition of global warming from a different perspective as provided by a known personality of Vallabh Vidyanagar town Mr Krishnakant Amin says "Global warming is a result of the human's over consumption of resource, the result of which is the increasing weight of an individual along with their numbers." In 1949 there were about 1200 students in VVN and there were Shris trees in Shastri ground. But for now the population is ten-fold and those trees have disappeared.

60 years back there were leaders like Vinoba Bhave, J.P, Gandhi to be inspired from, but now there are the CEO's who are role Models.

"I lived in Canada for 41 years and worked only for 14 years and 26 years I lived below poverty line just to reduce my consumption level"

People don't seem to respect the harmony of nature the more you disrespect it the more you will be affected by it. The answer is the same for the Mother Nature who is not Mahatma which will be reluctant to show the human its other face.

The goods are blindly brought and sold. An artificial necessity is created which is my current day man needs to agree. He strongly believes that it is not important to be a superpower and therefore **Mr. Kalam's vision needs to be questioned** what is rather required is **"SUCCESS WITHIN SURVIVAL"**

Otherwise the day is not far off when just memories remain for our coming generation. Global Warming, depleting fossil fuels, changing weather patterns may not be completely due to humans, but we do contribute a major chunk, other than the normal environmental changes. Everyone knows what to do to sustain our natural resources, the only thing lacking here is a 'responsible attitude.' It's high time for us to wake up and do their individual duties which can contribute in a major way, let's try to 'implement' (do) what we 'speak'.

MY RESOLUTIONS

"1. In 1968 I decided not to buy packaged and processed food. Not to buy soft drinks.

2. In 1975, I decided to stop working (at age of 47) and I decided to live on my interest income which was BPL.

3. In 1968 I bought a house of 1600 sf and I rented it out half of it so we three of us occupied 800 sq.ft of space.

4. During winter months inside temperature was maintained at 62 degree F.

5. Never used Dryer for drying the cloths.

6. I had a car which I kept it for 20 years and did on it only 92000 miles (Average 10000 mile/car/year)

7. Decided not to play games like Golf because Green takes lots of water and chemical fertilizer.

8. I had 2/3 of an acre land around my house but I did not water my lawn nor use any chemical fertilizer.

9. I always cooked my food on very low heat "

The feeling is that the modern life style is the biggest liability to this planet while poverty is an asset.

Hence an attitudinal change is required though it may be hard it is never too late for anything rather than speaking it is doing which is important.

From the Chief Editor's Desk

Managerial Skills: how important are they for teachers!

Teacher's efficacy has always been a topic for discussion and a lot has been researched on what makes a teacher to 'manage' his classroom effectively. In order to become an effective teacher, he has to plan lessons, create and use audio-visual aids, adopt various techniques as per learners' needs.

Till now teacher's role has been defined as tutor, guide, facilitator, mentor etc. for which he needs to possess sound knowledge of his subject and to be concerned for his students. Now, the scenario has changed. To cope with dynamic working environment in SFIs in particular and global competition in the field of education in general, it has become indispensable for a teacher to have multitude of skill set. Institutes having cutting edge over others expect changing and innovative role of their teachers for various academic activities.

The term 'management' for a teacher has gone beyond the meaning of classroom management. He has to literally undertake the functions of planning, organizing, and controlling and evaluating similarly as a typical manager does for his company.

Planning Skills: The prime focus of any teacher is knowledge enhancement of a learner, and for that, he has to plan all his academic activities. He has to make not only lesson/ lecture plans but also learning plans as he is required to concentrate on three basic things: gaining knowledge, imparting knowledge and using teaching experience as well as student feedback

for his further research. To search for specific knowledge and to conceptualize future needs and solutions for meeting those needs, a teacher need to have good planning and research skills.

Organizing Skills: Extra – curricular activities should be organized by a teacher so that students' knowledge is not restricted to the books. It is to develop them into better professionals for the future. National – international level summits and seminars not only develop linkage between real field and classrooms but also keep students abreast of new innovations. Excellent coordination of such events demands skills for finance management, event management and people management at larger scale. The ability to supervise, direct and guide individuals and groups in the completion of tasks and fulfillment of goals demands organizing, management and leadership skill.

Administrative Skills: Apart from using study material and teaching aids, a teacher also has to do lots of academic administration. Maintaining students' attendance, keeping parent –teacher interaction, facilitating students' services like residence and canteen, installing and maintaining teaching infrastructure and upgrading library – all these require good management skills from a teacher. Proper planning and good interpersonal skills can help him to be successful.

PR and Promotional Skills: A teacher has to balance backward – forward integration with his stakeholders viz. parents, students, training and placement agencies, industry and society as a whole. To create awareness about an institute among prospective students and to carry out various promotional activities for an academic

institute is much harder and difficult than doing marketing for any business firm.

HR Skills: The most important skill a teacher needs to possess and apply every day is HR skill as his all efforts are for the creation of human capital for the future. It is the use of interpersonal skills for resolving issues, relating to and helping people.

Good communication skills are for the skillful expression, transmission and interpretation of knowledge and ideas. Listening Skill is a key element while communicating with students, parents and colleagues. Since he is likely to be a role model for his students, he must demonstrate good time management skills when with students. Like a manager mentors his new and young employees to facilitate with working environment, a teacher must know how to handle adolescent psychology as he needs to counsel the students for their personal and academic problems. Team work abilities, leadership qualities, taking initiatives, manage stress and to show positive attitude to the day-to-day work help teacher in promoting effective work environment and work satisfaction.

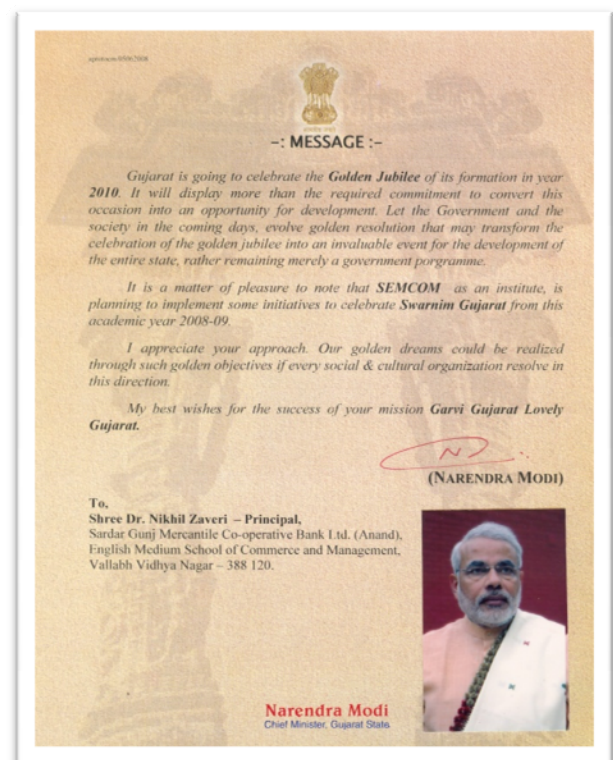
Dr Nikhil Zaveri
Director & Principal, SEMCOM

Swarnim Celebration: Gujarat 2010

SEMCOM plans for Swarnim Celebration – Gujarat 2010.

- Swarnim Gujarat Awareness Campaign
- Our Garvi Gujarat campaign
- Computer Literacy Mission for Senior Citizens
- Social Sensitivity Program
- Global Gujarat Identity Program
- Support Vibrant Gujarat Program

Message by Shri Narendra Modi, H'ble Chief Minister, GUJARAT State



SEMCOM Updates

RESULTS 2007-08		
Class	SEMCOM Result	University Result
Fourth Year ITM	100%	100%
TYBBA -ITM	100%	95%
SYBBA - ITM	100%	91%
FYBBA -ITM	99%	83%
TYBBA (General)	100%	95%
SYBBA (General)	98%	91%
FYBBA (General)	100%	83%
TYBCom	99%	86%
SYBCom	100%	66%
FYBCom	99%	63%
TYBCA	96%	93%
SYBCA	94%	87%
FYBCA	94%	62%

Research Article:

Mutual Fund

Mutual fund is a mechanism for pooling the resources by issuing units to the investors and investing funds in securities in accordance with objectives as disclosed in offer document. Investments in securities are spread across a wide cross-section of industries and sectors and thus the risk is reduced. Mutual fund issues units to the investors in accordance with quantum of money invested by them. Investors of mutual funds are known as unit holders. The profits or losses are shared by the investors in proportion to their investments. The mutual funds normally come out with a number of schemes with different investment objectives which are launched from time to time. A mutual fund is required to be registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India

(SEBI) which regulates securities markets, before it can collect funds from the public.

Unit Trust of India was the first mutual fund set up in India in the year 1963. In early 1990s, Government allowed public sector banks and institutions to set up mutual funds. In 1992, SEBI was established. Now SEBI formulates policies and regulates the mutual funds to protect the interest of the investors. SEBI notified regulations for the mutual funds in 1993.

A mutual fund is set up in the form of a trust, which has sponsor, trustees, asset Management Company and custodian. The trust is established by a sponsor or more than one sponsor who is like promoter of a company. The trustees of the mutual fund hold its property for the benefit of the unit holders. Asset Management Company (AMC) approved by SEBI manages the funds by

making investments in various types of securities. Custodian, who is registered with SEBI, holds the securities of various schemes of the fund in its custody. The trustees are vested with the general power of superintendence and direction over AMC. All mutual funds are required to be registered with SEBI before they launch any scheme.

Types of Mutual Fund Schemes:

- (1) Open end & Close end schemes: A mutual fund scheme can be classified into open ended scheme or close ended scheme depending on its maturity period. An open ended fund or scheme is one that is available for subscription and repurchase on a continuous basis. These schemes do not have a fixed maturity period. Investors can conveniently buy and sell units at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices which are declared on a daily basis. The key feature of open end schemes is liquidity. A close end fund or scheme has a stipulated maturity period e.g. 4 to 6 years. The fund is open for subscription only during a specified period at the time of launch of the scheme. Investors can invest in the scheme at the time of the initial public issue and thereafter they can buy or sell the units of the scheme on the stock exchanges where the units are listed. In order to provide an exit route to the investors, some close-ended funds give an option of selling back the units to the mutual fund through periodic repurchase at NAV related prices. SEBI regulations stipulate that at least one of the two exit routes is provided to the investors i.e. either repurchase facility or through listing on stock exchanges.

- (2) Income/Debt oriented schemes: The aim of income funds is to provide regular and steady income to investors. Such schemes generally invest in fixed income securities such as bonds, corporate debentures, Government securities and money market instruments. Such funds are less risky compared to equity schemes. These funds are not affected because of fluctuations in equity markets. However, opportunities of capital appreciation are also limited in such funds.
- (3) Balanced fund: The aim of balanced funds is to provide both growth and regular income as such schemes invest both in equities and fixed income securities in the proportion indicated in their offer documents. These are appropriate for investors looking for moderate growth. These funds are also affected because of fluctuations in share prices in the stock markets. However, NAVs of such funds are likely to be less volatile compared to pure equity funds.
- (4) Money market or Liquid fund: These funds are also income funds and their aim is to provide easy liquidity, preservation of capital and moderate income. These schemes invest exclusively in safer short term instruments such as treasury bills, certificate of deposit, commercial paper, government securities etc. Returns on these schemes fluctuate much less compared to other funds.
- (5) Gilt fund: These funds invest exclusively in government securities. Government

securities have no default risk. NAVs of these schemes also fluctuate due to change in interest rates and other economic factors as is the case with income or debt oriented schemes.

- (6) Index funds: Index funds replicate the portfolio of a particular index such as the BSE sensitive index, NSE 50 index etc. These schemes invest in the securities in the same weightage comprising of an index. NAVs of such schemes would rise or fall in accordance with the rise or fall in the index, though not exactly by the same percentage.
- (7) There are certain funds which invest in the securities of only those sectors or industries as specified in the offer documents. E.g. Software, Pharmaceuticals, I T etc. The returns in these funds are dependent on the performance of the respective sectors/industries. These are called sector specific funds.
- (8) Certain schemes offer tax rebate to the investors under specific provisions of the Income Tax Act like Equity Linked Savings Scheme. These schemes are growth oriented and invest predominantly in equities.
- (9) A load fund is one that charges a percentage of NAV for entry or exit. That is each time one buys or sells units in the fund, a charge will be payable. This charge is used by the mutual fund for marketing expenses. A no load fund is one that does not charge for entry or exit.

What is Net Asset Value (NAV) of a Scheme?

The performance of a particular scheme of a mutual fund is denoted by Net Asset Value. Mutual funds invest the money collected from the investors in securities market. NAV is the market value of the securities held by the scheme. Since market value of the securities change every day, NAV of a scheme also varies on day-to-day basis.

Mutual funds normally come out with an advertisement in newspapers publishing the date of launch of the schemes. Investors can contact the agents and distributors of the scheme. For decision of investment, an investor should take into account his risk taking capacity, financial position etc. The schemes invest in different types of securities and offer different risks and returns. Investors can consult financial experts before taking decisions.

An abridged offer document is required to be given to the prospective investor by the mutual fund. The application form for subscription to a scheme is an integral part of the offer document. SEBI has prescribed minimum disclosures in the offer document. The investor should carefully read about main features of the scheme, risk factors, initial issue expenses and recurring expenses to be charged to the scheme, entry or exit loads, sponsor's track record, educational qualifications and work experience of key personnel including fund managers, performance of other schemes launched by the mutual fund in the past etc.

The performance of a scheme is reflected in its NAV which is disclosed on daily basis in case of open ended schemes and on weekly basis in case of close ended schemes. The NAVs of

mutual funds are required to be published in newspapers. The mutual funds are also required to publish their performance in the form of half yearly results which also include their returns and yields over a period of time.

In case of a grievance about a mutual fund, the complaint can be lodged with SEBI. SEBI takes up the matter with the concerned mutual funds and follows up with them till they are resolved. In case of winding up of a scheme, the mutual funds pay a sum based on prevailing NAV after adjustment of expenses. Unit holders are entitled to receive a report on winding up from the mutual funds.

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Shri Subhash M Joshi
Faculty, SEMCOM

Understanding RAID

In 1987, Patterson, Gibson and Katz at the University of California Berkeley, published a paper entitled "A Case for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID)". This paper described various types of disk arrays, referred to by the acronym RAID.

The basic idea of RAID was to combine multiple small, inexpensive disk drives into an array of disk drives which yields performance exceeding that of a Single Large Expensive Drive. Additionally, this array of drives appears to the computer as a single logical storage unit or drive.

Five types of array architectures, RAID-1 through RAID-5, were defined by the Berkeley paper, each providing disk fault-tolerance and each offering different trade-offs in features and performance. In addition to these five redundant array architectures, it has become popular to refer to a non-redundant array of disk drives as a RAID-0 array.

RAID-0

RAID-0 is typically defined as a non-redundant group of striped disk drives without parity.

RAID-0 arrays are usually configured with large stripes for I/O intensive applications, but may be sector-striped with synchronized spindle drives for single-user and data intensive environments which access long sequential records. Since RAID-0 does not provide redundancy, if one drive in the array crashes, the entire array crashes. However, RAID-0 arrays deliver the best performance and data storage efficiency of any array type.

RAID-1

RAID-1, better known as "disk mirroring", is simply a pair of disk drives which store duplicate data, but appears to the computer as a single drive. Striping is not used, although multiple RAID-1 arrays may be striped together to appear as a single larger array consisting of pairs of mirrored drives, typically referred to as "Dual-level array" or RAID 10. Writes must go to both drives in a mirrored pair so that the information on the drives is kept identical. Each individual drive, however, can perform simultaneous read operations. Mirroring thus doubles the read performance of an individual drive and leaves the write performance unchanged.

RAID-2

RAID-2 arrays sector-stripe data across groups of drives, with some drives relegated to storing ECC information. Since most disk drives today embed ECC information within each sector, RAID-2 offers no significant advantages over RAID-3 architecture.

RAID-3

RAID-3, as with RAID-2, sector-stripes data across groups of drives, but one drive in the group is dedicated to storing parity information. RAID-3 relies on the embedded ECC in each sector for error detection. In the case of a hard drive failure, data recovery is accomplished by calculating the exclusive OR (XOR) of the information recorded on the remaining drives. Records typically span all drives, thereby optimizing data intensive environments. Since each I/O accesses all drives in the array, RAID-3 arrays cannot overlap I/O and thus deliver best performance in single-user, single-tasking environments with long records. Synchronized-

spindle drives are required for optimum RAID-3 arrays in order to avoid performance degradation with short records.

RAID-4

RAID-4 is identical to RAID-3 except that large stripes are used, so that records can be read from any individual drive in the array (except the parity drive), allowing read operations to be overlapped. However, since all write operations must update the parity drive, they cannot be overlapped. This architecture offers no significant advantages over RAID-5.

RAID-5

RAID-5, sometimes called a Rotating Parity Array, avoids the write bottleneck caused by the single dedicated parity drive of RAID-4. Like RAID-4, large stripes are used so that multiple I/O operations can be overlapped. However, unlike RAID-4, each drive takes turns storing parity information for a different series of stripes. Since there is no dedicated parity drive, all drives contain data and read operations can be overlapped on every drive in the array. Write operations will typically access a single data drive, plus the parity drive for that record. Since, unlike RAID-4, different records store their parity on different drives, write operations can be overlapped.

RAID-5 offers improved storage efficiency over RAID-1 since parity information is stored, rather than a complete redundant copy of all data. The result is that any number of drives can be combined into a RAID-5 array, with the effective storage capacity of only one drive sacrificed to store the parity information.

Mr Gaurav Gaharwar
Lecturer, SEMCOM

My Voice:

Management in our day to day life

When somebody say's management, it is generally understood as term related to commerce and business management. Management is defined in various ways. To some Management is the art of getting things done through and with the efforts of other people. To some Management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling for achieving desired objectives. But then management has great relevance in our day to day life.

Many times we see people complaining about time, work, money, health and other issues.

Here is how management can help to lead a happy, healthy and peaceful life.

(1) Time Management

Time is a very precious resource. We keep budget of monthly expense and other financial matters, but we hardly budget for time. Plan your daily activities. Decide what you want to accomplish during the day and allocate time and effort for the same. Written plan will be better. If you feel work can be accomplished in eight hours, allocate nine hours for the same. Deviations are possible, you may have visit from unannounced guests, or you may be required to attend some urgent non planned task. Keep some extra hours for the same.

(2) Managing your work

Good work management follows simple rule Identify what important activities are to be done. Don't leave for tomorrow what you can do today. Guard against stress as it can suck more energy than work. You may also pursue

your hobbies like gardening, reading, entertaining yourself. Just like planning for work is important, in the same way planning for vacation and recreation is equally important. It will recharge your batteries and make you ready for work with lot of freshness, energy and enthusiasm.

(3) Manage your money

Managing money may also mean managing wealth and thereby your prosperity. Maintain record of monthly expenditure. Make allocations for important items of expenditure like children's education, vacation etc. Plan your investment systematically. Some investment may be made where returns are stable and secure like life insurance, PPF, ULIP etc. Some investment can be done where returns are high like equity based mutual fund, shares depending upon your resources. Keep sufficient liquid balance to meet your day to day expenditure. You may take services of financial advisor to plan your investment.

(4) Manage your health

In these days of competitive environment we often find even youngsters complaining about health problems. Take care of your diet. Go for regular walking and other exercises. Meditate for at least 20 minutes. You must plan time for the same.

Management is about full and proper utilization of resources and we can benefit a lot by applying it in our day to day life.

Mr Sunil V Chaudhary
Lecturer, SEMCOM



-: MESSAGE :-

*Gujarat is going to celebrate the **Golden Jubilee** of its formation in year **2010**. It will display more than the required commitment to convert this occasion into an opportunity for development. Let the Government and the society in the coming days, evolve golden resolution that may transform the celebration of the golden jubilee into an invaluable event for the development of the entire state, rather remaining merely a government programme.*

*It is a matter of pleasure to note that **SEMCOM** as an institute, is planning to implement some initiatives to celebrate **Swarnim Gujarat** from this academic year 2008-09.*

I appreciate your approach. Our golden dreams could be realized through such golden objectives if every social & cultural organization resolve in this direction.

*My best wishes for the success of your mission **Garvi Gujarat Lovely Gujarat**.*

(NARENDRA MODI)

To,
Shree Dr. Nikhil Zaveri – Principal,
Sardar Gunj Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd. (Anand),
English Medium School of Commerce and Management,
Vallabh Vidhya Nagar – 388 120.



Narendra Modi
Chief Minister, Gujarat State