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CHARUTAR VIDYA MANDAL'S

S.G.M. English Medium college of Commerce
& Management

SEMCOM



VISION:*To contribute to the societal enrichment through quality education, innovation and value augmentation.*

MISSION:*To build up a competitive edge amongst the students by fostering a stimulating learning environment.*

DREAM:*To establish a unique identity in the emerging global village.*

GOALS:

- *To focus on integral development of students.*
- *To offer courses and programs in tune with changing trends in the society as a whole.*
- *To update the curriculum as per the need of the business and industry.*
- *To create unique identity in the educational world at the national as well as international level.*
- *To institutionalize quality in imparting education.*
- *To incorporate innovations on a continuous basis in the entire process of education at institutional level.*
- *To create platform for the students for exhibiting their talent and for development of their potentials.*
- *To generate stimulating learning environment for students as well as teachers.*
- *To build cutting edge amongst the students to withstand and grow in the competitive environment at the global level.*

The overall mission is reinforced by the Punch Line

“WHAT WE THINK, OTHERS DON’T”.

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Editorial Board:

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Ms. NishrinPathan	Managing Editor
Ms. T. Hepzibah Mary	Executive Editor
Mr. Binit Patel	Technical Editor
Ms. Reshma Pathak	Technical Editor

Conference:

It is human tendency to become complacent after one graduates and settles in a career. This frog in the well syndrome can prove precarious since it leads to the stagnation and gradual death of one's skills and expertise. In an era of continuous innovation, revolution and adaptation the only ideal is to grow and mature in all spheres along with the changing and challenging times. One cannot be content with the old set of skills in the same old work. In accordance with the demands, needs and requirements of the workforce it has become inevitable to learn and acquire new skills, talents and knowledge. Continuous evolution and learning is the need of the hour.

Comprehensive study, research and exploration will bring in the effect that is desirable to make learning meaningful, purposeful and relevant. But there are times when self-study cannot work the wonder. Developments that take place in the world are very fast and they are mind boggling. It is becoming extremely difficult to keep pace with growth. Even before one can master one skill or art, another comes into being. And so a spontaneous and simultaneous endeavor can help in this direction. The volition to continue learning and sharpen skills can take one to places. It is here that conferences come into the picture and play a crucial role towards the accomplishment of these objectives.

Conferences are the confluence of the latest and all that is novel. Conferences are also the assortment of new knowledge, practices, skills, wisdom, insight, perception and expertise, all that the modern workforce needs. Exposure to such a vibrant environment sharpens and demonstrates their professional learning. It also aids team work and team work results in networking that is crucial for career growth and success. New learning in this manner produces positive vibes. Learning together gives new experiences that invigorate our passion

for our area of interest or expertise. Conferences can give a new perception to people at crossroads, unable to decide their course of action or career. Conferences give insight into their inherent talents and skills thus aiding them in choosing the right course of action. Through attending conferences they are exposed to a wide scope of alternatives to choose from and realize that there are no dead ends.

Conferences help people share their experiences of study or research or exploration. The sharing helps in trading older ideas for newer ones and it enhances and enriches their vitality and sharpens their capabilities. Even a person who excels in his area of expertise would be dumbfounded to find treasure troves of new and relevant knowledge that changes altogether his perception of various things. Conferences are not just a mere collection of data, information and statistics. They are sieved, analyzed, applied and given a new makeover. More importantly the learning is spontaneous, relaxed and voluntary for it takes place in a new setting, far away from the workplace. This in itself is a novelty.

One need not search high and low and travel far and wide to acquire new knowledge. Conferences bring all together in one place. Moreover the mode of learning with other like-minded people makes it all the more enjoyable and pleasurable. New things are learnt with ease and the transition simpler and easier. Conferences bring about a paradigm shift in how we associate with people and realize that knowledge is no one's monopoly, but has a universal appeal. Conferences give the opportunity to acquaint with many people and these acquaintances can prove invaluable in furthering one's chances at progress and success.

No man is an island and no individual can sign great changes. Unless done in unison, efforts will be futile and the dream will always be a dream. This is what conferences guarantee, unified efforts for greater achievement and benefits.

Conferences are happening places and hence they will instill the urge in people to strive continuously for betterment without wavering. Seeing and hearing new things in conferences will coax and exhort people to work better in their areas and contribute substantially to the welfare of all concerned.

By:

**Dr. Nikhil Zaveri
Director & Principal,
Chairman, IQAC
SEMCOM.**

IQAC Corner:

Dr. C. L. Patel

Chairman,

ChaurtarVidya Mandal

Dr. C. L. Patel, Chairman, CharutarVidya Mandal, expressed his happiness in organizing the seminar. He opined that higher education is the need of the hour and teachers should train students to shoulder responsibilities, satisfy the needs of the students and support students to carry out new ideas. According to him, quality throws challenges and it is a subjective attribute. Quality can be made an objective attribute through standardization of educational institutions and their processes and by formulating criteria. He stated that the objective of the seminar should be to upgrade the accreditation.

One of the important issues before the Indian Higher Education System is to maintain the quality, so that the students can compete in the global market. Colleges and universities are the places to provide quality education. These are the institutes where the future of the country is shaped as rightly pointed out by the Kothari Commission on Education. "India's destiny is being shaped in the class rooms." Colleges are at the core of the sector of Higher Education and graduation is the beginning of the higher education. The youth who are trained in these educational institutions join the society as citizens whose worthiness depends on the quality inputs provided to the students during the process of teaching-learning. The present day system of higher education in India is facing a quality crisis. There will be a need to make a shift from 'Quality Assurance' to 'Quality Enhancement'. Of late, many institutions have been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). These institutions should now strive for quality enhancement to survive in the stiff competition in the field of education. In view of the Government policy on higher education, in many institutions quality

sustenance has become a herculean task for the managements. But in the light of new innovation in the methodology of imparting knowledge, there is imperative need for institutions already accredited to strive for improvement in their performance in future. Any quality education should provide necessary inputs to modern aspects like job oriented, need-based and work-centered education.

Title of the Book: Quality Footprints – Sustainable Development of Higher Education Insitutions

Published by: SEMCOM

Publisher: Lajja Communications

SEMCOM IQAC Updates:

Workshop on Photography for Brand Building:

Workshop on Photography for Brand Building was organized on 27th November 2014 in collaboration with H. M. Patel Institute for English Training and Research which saw the participation of 23 students. British delegates, Mr. Brian Lewis and Mr. Matthew Page were the speakers and they covered subjects like camera handling while shooting, the use of different types of cameras and lenses for different types of angles and careful selection of models for shooting. Theoretical concepts were demonstrated in interactive sessions through card play. The other delegates were Dr. Carrie Birch and Mr. Tony Hood. Dr. Preethi Menon and Ms. NishrinPathan were the coordinators.



Workshop on Best Business Idea Competition:

The workshop on held on 12th December 2014 and the coordinators were Dr. YashasviRajpara, Dr. Ankur Amin and Dr. Ajayraj Vyas. The speaker was CA Roopin Patel who taught Financial Analysis, Report Preparation, Project Finance and Preparation of Financial Statements. More than 100 students attended



SEMCOM Premier League (Season 5):

SEMCOM Premier League (Season 5) was launched on 16th December 2014 and the league was from 18th December 2014 to 26th December 2014. The teams were Faculty Fighters, Alumni Attackers, BCom Panthers, BBA Challengers, ITM Warriors and BCA Royals. The final match was between Alumni Attackers and BBA Challengers and BBA Challengers were the Champions. The coordinators were Dr. Ankur Amin and Mr. Binit Patel.



18th Annual Sports Day:

18th Annual Sports Day was organized on 17th December 2014 for which the Guest of Honour was Mr. Jayprakash Patel, Ahmedabad, Former Ranji Trophy Player and a well-known cricket coach and the Chief Guest was Mr. Rajesh Patel, Syndicate Member, Sardar Patel University. Dr. B. L. Nagar, Principal, S. S. Patel College of Physical Education was also present. There were many events which saw the enthusiastic participation of many students. At the end of the day Harsh C. Patel (SYBBA – ITM) and Damini R. Patel (SYBBA – General) were the best sportspersons. The coordinators were Mr. Chirag Patel, Sports-in-Charge, Dr. Ankur Amin and Mr. Binit Patel.



Fintelligence

'RuPay'

RuPay is an Indian domestic card scheme conceived and launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It was created to fulfill the Reserve Bank of India's desire to have a domestic, open loop and multilateral system of payments in India. A government drive to expand banking services in India is giving a boost to home-grown card payment network, RuPay. RuPay is a combination of two words – Rupee and Payment. RuPay Card is the Indian version of credit/debit card. It is very similar to international cards such as Visa and MasterCard. RuPay facilitates electronic payment at all Indian banks

and financial institutions and competes with MasterCard and Visa in India. National

Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) initiated the launch of RuPay card in India. RuPay was started on 26 March 2012. It was done with the intention of integrating the payment systems in the country. It has also tied up with Discover Financial Services firm for promoting this. RuPay debit cards are similar to any other debit cards that you might hold now. You can access them in the 1.45 lakh ATMs and 8.75 lakh POS terminals across the country. It will also be accepted on 10,000 e-commerce websites. All major public sector banks, including SBI, have started issuing these cards to their customers. The card also comes with a high end technology chip named EMV (Europay, Master Card and Visa) especially for high end transactions. It also has an embedded microprocessor circuit with information about the card holder. It offers lower transaction cost since processing will be done within the country. International transactions lead to higher transaction costs. Also, transactions will be faster. Users will get SMS alerts for every transaction made through this card. RuPay currently offers only debit cards. RuPay users account for just 1.5 percent of daily card transactions. Reuters the payments network was set to grow rapidly from the government's so-called financial inclusion scheme - Jan DhanYojana -

launched late in August. Under the scheme, Indians who open a bank account for the first time automatically get a RuPay card. The number of RuPay users has now almost doubled from 23 million at the end of July. By March next year, it is expected the number to rise to 160 million, with more than 60 percent of the increase coming from the government scheme. NPCI is also trying to lure more customers by charging banks lower fees than Visa and MasterCard.

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BY:

Dr. Kamini Shah

Assistant Professor

SEMCOM

e-ATTACKS:

Sobig.F (2003)

Sobig surfaced in August 2003, right after Blaster's destruction. Its mass-mailer variant Sobig.F was the most destructive which set a record by generating more than 1 million copies of itself in just 24 hours of its release on 19th August 2003, which was later broken by another mass-mailer worm named MyDoom. It deactivated itself on 10th September 2003. It infected through innocently named e-mail attachments like application.pif and thank_you.pif.

If the user opened the attachment, it created backdoors for the spammers. Through it, the worm would start emailing itself to e-mail addresses found in the infected machines through the trapped e-mail address and thus increasing the Internet traffic. Due to this massive traffic, the Internet gateways and e-mail servers started crashing, which slowed down global Internet access. It was not only considered as a worm which could replicate itself, but also a Trojan horse which conceals itself while propagating. Microsoft announced to pay \$250,000 to anyone who identified Sobig.F's author. The author of Sobig.F was never caught.

Agent.btz (2008)

Agent.btz, a self-replicating worm, is a variant of SillyFDC worm. It was found in the Pentagon computers in 2008. Pentagon had to issue a blanket ban on the use of flash drives since Agent.btz spread through infected flash drives which would install malware that could steal data and open backdoors for remote control. Due to this, Pentagon created a new military department named U.S. Cyber Command. It was assumed to capture data from their servers and send to machines under foreign control. In effect, cyber war became a formal part of U.S military strategy. The defense project attack was named 'Operation

Buckshot Yankee'. Pentagon spent almost 14 months to remove Agent.btz from its networks.

By:

Dr.Nehal Daulatjada

Assistant Professor

SEMCOM

Article:

Hospitality Marketing Mix

The inherent differences between goods and services led to the development of an alternative marketing mix for the hospitality industry. Renaghan (1981) felt that the traditional marketing mix had little utility for the service industries (i.e., hospitality) and presented an alternative marketing mix with the following three components:

Product–service Mix: The product–service mix refers to the combination of products and services, whether free or for sale, aimed at satisfying the needs of the target market. The term ‘product–service mix’ is supposed to capture the fact that hospitality firms offer a blend of products and services. Renaghan (1981) alludes to the intangible nature of services and suggests that consumers are more likely to measure services by performance rather than possession. The inclusion of ‘service’ in the category title supports the notion that the marketing mix needs to include services marketing principles and take a market-oriented approach. The marketing function in service firms is not limited to the marketing department as in most manufacturing firms. It is important for all employees to focus on customers and form long term relationships. For example, hospitality and travel firms attempt to accomplish this through the use of programs aimed at frequent flyers/guests/diners. This element also allows for the fact that employees and customers are actually part of the service offering because the production and consumption is simultaneous.

Presentation Mix: The presentation mix refers to all of the elements used by the firm to increase the tangibility of the product–service mix in the perception of the target market, at the right place and time. The presentation mix is used to differentiate a firm’s offering from other products in the market. Some of the major elements of the presentation mix are the physical plant, location, atmospherics, price and employees. It should be

noted that the price and place components from the traditional marketing mix are included in this hospitality marketing-mix component. The place element in this context refers more to the service delivery process rather than the normal distribution process associated with product (i.e., goods) marketing that focuses on logistics and supply chain management. This element provides a category for many activities and objects that are specific to services (especially hospitality services) and that could not be easily assigned to one of the categories of the traditional marketing mix.

Communication Mix: The communication mix is very similar to the promotion component of the traditional marketing mix. The communication mix refers to all communications between the firm and the target market that increase the tangibility of the product-service mix, that establish or monitor consumer expectations, or that persuade consumers to purchase. This is accomplished by ‘tangibilizing’ the service using visual media to simulate the service experience. This approach addresses the criticisms dealing with the handling of sales promotion as a subcategory of the promotion element and provides a more encompassing element, focused on promotion and communication, than the traditional marketing mix. One of the service quality gaps involves the lack of communication with consumers concerning the nature of the service and what to expect. Managing consumer expectations is a critical activity in the marketing programs for services that is not explicitly identified in the traditional marketing mix. Service employees are also responsible for communicating with consumers in their boundary spanning capacities. For example, reservation agents at hotels and waiters at restaurants are frontline employees who are relied on to describe (i.e., tangibilizing) the firm’s services.

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By:

Dr. Ankur Amin

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SEMCOM.

CommuniCare:

Intercultural Communication

The ability to understand the people of other culture and to interact with them is called intercultural communication. The need for intercultural communication skills has become indispensable these days. The reasons are obvious.

Today's business is day by day becoming global. People and companies from varied countries and culture merge and exchange for different business transactions. With the pace with which people are crossing their geographical boundaries, it has become crucial for them to acquire knowledge about other culture. As talent has become highly mobile, person with indigenous skills move for better compensation and rewards. Due to these reasons people are expected to work in collaboration with others whom they have merely known before. People with different personality, language, culture, behavior, rituals and customs and clothing are termed as people from 'different culture'. These are the parameters that come at the top of 'Iceberg of Culture' and known as obvious outer layers of culture. These are the factors that we actually see in a person and may lead to stereotype labeling, forming prejudices and at the end taking discriminating actions.

While what we need to know are less visible underlying values of a person. These values are large in numbers and differ from culture to culture, country to country. Sometimes we get carried away by obvious values of a person and ignore these underlying values. Unless we know, understand and appreciate these underlying values, which are less visible or invisible, there are high chances that we may get trapped into misunderstanding resulting into damaged relationship.

These values are roles and gender roles defined in a particular society. For example in some societies males have got prominent role in decision making while it is not so in some other. Social structure of a particular country may not allow slightest

freedom to compromise with basic values while it may not be so with other. Tradition, religion, status, rules, morals and values are such underlying factors. Institutions like marriage have very strong impact on enculturation. Local organizations and government also play an important role in creating cultural values. Like in some country government may abide by very staunch religious norms, while secular countries like India may accept all cultures. Collectivist society like India where social norms are of utmost important, businesses are done accordingly. While in country like the US which has individualistic society, personal opinions and preferences of a person are more emphasized.

Thus, while doing business across the country, one has to be aware of these intercultural norms of communication to smoothen the business processes. Employees need to be oriented and trained also accordingly before sending them on foreign delegation.

By:

Ms. NishrinPathan

Assistant Professor

SEMCOM.

MY VOICE:

Our Future is Together

The nature of planet earth with numerous countries spread across continents with varied culture, tradition, religion, level of economic development and availability of natural resources is such that our future in terms of sustainable economic development with peace and prosperity is together. Planet earth with its diversity in flora and fauna is just like a system. Human body is also a system. Pain in any part of body affects the health and the entire wellbeing of the body. In a similar way, the entire ecological system of earth is interrelated and interdependent. A slight disturbance in any part of the ecological system affects other the parts of the ecological system. Air pollution and water pollution can travel distance and affect many countries. Global warming affects the entire universe and developed, developing and underdeveloped countries need to take steps to counter the problem of global warming. The role of developed countries is more prominent in terms of transferring environment-friendly technology to emerging and developing economies and cut down their own carbon emission levels and the emissions of various pollutants.

Just like a good home that has well furnished, neat and clean rooms, kitchen and garden area, a healthy society requires relatively equal opportunities for education, employment, growth and development available to all its citizens. Inequality of opportunities for education, employment, growth and development is the root cause of many social problems affecting our society. A society with few haves and vast majority of have nots will create the problem of social tension and disorder. Mother earth has enough to provide to satisfy the basic needs of life but not for meeting human greed. Hard work, contentment and satisfaction can lead to happy, prosperous and peaceful co-existence of human civilization.

The society which evaluates people on basis of their materialistic possessions creates in people the

urge to hoard, greed and artificial show off. Simple living and high thinking sum up the golden mantra for loving, peaceful and prosperous co-existence of men with nature and planet earth.

The society with Eklavyas and Karnas who were denied education, sows the seed for future social tension and problem. Education which imbibes the virtues and values of independence, honesty, courage, cooperation, respect, caring and provides a sense of what is appropriate and what is inappropriate in a given situation, with the acquisition of various skills, must be made the fundamental right of each and every child. Universal quality education at pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher level must be made accessible to all learners. There is a need to focus on education, in terms of investment in education sector, selection of quality teachers, paying them appropriate and adequate compensation and creating awareness of the profession of teaching and its contribution to the progress and well-being of society.

The democratic societies which uphold the values of freedom of educational choice, freedom of occupational choice, freedom of voting i.e. parliamentary democracy, freedom of speech, freedom of religion promote a healthy society which has better chances of co-existence with self and others.

In the Bhagwat Geeta, Lord Krishna has rightly said that man himself is his best friend and his worst enemy. Meditation, regular prayer, contentment and satisfaction can lead to positive thinking, positive action and successful life. Charles Dickens in his famous novel "A Tale of Two Cities" has very well described the consequences of extreme inequality of income which led to the French revolution. A phrase from the novel "A Tale of Two Cities" sums up the challenges posed by extreme inequality of income and opportunities: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of

darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair”.

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By:

Mr.Sunil V. Chaudhary

Assistant Professor

SEMCOM

HR STUFFNPUFF

LABOUR LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA - V

“The Workmen's Compensation Act 1923”

The Workmen’s Compensation Act 1923 came into force from 1st July 1924 and it is applicable all over India. The fundamental purpose of drafting and enacting this act is to provide monetary cover to the employees from any kind of injuries or death irrespective of their status, working capacity and salary earned. According to this act every employer is liable to pay the legally defined amount of compensation to any employee/s or dependents of employee/s on account of personal injuries or any occupational disease resulting in partial or permanent disablement or death during the course of employment.

Section 3(a) and (b) clarifies the conditions when an employer is not liable for paying any compensation to the employees. According to it in the following conditions employer is not liable:

- Any injury resulting in total or partial disablement or death is found to be caused due to influence of drugs, drinks or any wilful disobedience on the side of employee.
- Wilful removal of or disobedience of employee towards the use of any kind of safety devices, which would protect him/her otherwise.
- Any injury, not resulting in permanent or temporary disablement or death.

Section 4 clarifies the amount of compensation. According to this section in case of death of an employee an amount equal to 50% of monthly wages multiplied by the relevant factor as specified in schedule IV of the Act or Rs. 1,20,000/-, whichever is higher, is paid. In case of permanent disablement of employee the amount equals to 60% of monthly wages multiplied by the relevant

factors as specified in schedule IV of the Act or Rs. 1, 40,000/- whichever is higher, is paid.

It is very important to inform the employer by the employee or dependents of the employee in time to claim the compensation. Moreover, it is also essential on the part of employers as well as employees to notify the Labour Commissioner regarding any fatal accidents or serious injuries within 7 days for claim settlement. Moreover, both the parties are free to challenge the decision of Labour Commissioner in the High Court of the state within 30 days of decision.

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BY:

Dr. Ajayraj Vyas

Assitant Professor

SEMCOM

ACCOUNTING AURA

In this article I have thought of discussing a different kind of topic which has nothing to do with traditional or modern accounting. During Diwali holidays this year, I was fortunate to attend a training programme (shibir) of Vipassana, a meditation technique.

Vipassana meditation is one of the first meditation techniques developed. Referred to in the West as “insight” meditation, the technique involves bringing your awareness of internal sensations, desires, emotions or thoughts in a silent watchful state.

“Vipassana in the Buddhist tradition means insight into the nature of reality. It is a practice of self-transformation through self-observation and introspection”.

The main premise and psychological benefit of Vipassana lies in the practice of decentering one’s self from one’s thoughts, emotions and feelings and bringing the mind to a state where it is detached but observant of the thoughts that arise.

This training provides a major mental health benefit by releasing us from a state of viewing our thoughts in a “dual” state. This duality is best described as state we enter where we constantly judge our thoughts, situations, people and things – that they are right or wrong, good or bizarre etc.

This constant judging of our thoughts is what impacts our mental health, our mood and connection with the present moment. This internal judgment is brought about through our conditioning as children and adults by society, religion, family and friends – when you break free of the inner monologue that is bringing you down

or making you second guess yourself, you break free of Mental Suffering.

It is important to take a little note here and understand a little bit about thoughts that we carry within us.

When we have thoughts or desires that we don't believe are appropriate or are painful for us to acknowledge, they usually get suppressed or repressed. So long as they are repressed or suppressed and not addressed or brought into awareness they will still be an evident part of our lives and we will act out on them – without realizing it.

Often this suppression or repression translates to increased tension, stress, anxiety and even depression.

Vipassana provides you with the space to see these thoughts and desires that we have tucked away. Once you observe, acknowledge and bring these thoughts and desires to awareness you essentially see the full truth of them (where in the past it was just lurking in the shadows out of view), now allowing them to let be and actually slowly dissolve.

Until we bring ourselves to a state of introspection and contemplation to come to the Truth of what has been impressed upon us, the mind can act as a trap – pulling us into a state self-defeating talk or intense evaluation.

Thus, like accounting where we record, classify and analyse transactions, under this technique of meditation we need to observe everything with “dhrashtabhav” and not with “bhoktabhav” to remain happy forever. This is the learning of the training programme of 10 days and can help us in having a good accounting of life.

I will continue to discuss the topic on carbon accounting in this article.

BY:

Mr. Pratik Shah

Assitant Professor

SEMCOM

STUDENT'S CORNER:

Corruption Free India – A Distant Dream

Prince M. Vyas (FYBCom A – Roll No. 33: Won the first prize for Essay Writing Competition held on 22nd July 2014)

Corruption in India is not a new phenomenon. It has been in India since ancient times. It was there at the time of the Maruyans. Kautilya in his book, 'Arthashastra' has mentioned forty types of corruptions in his time. Corruption was rampant even during the time of Mughal Sultanate. When East India Company established its mark in India, corruption increased tremendously. After the East India Company took over India, corruption became quite prevalent. Corruption was everywhere.

In today's India corruption has become a regular and integral part of human life and so the popular belief is that corruption is not a sin. But people fail to realize that corruption destroys basic moral values and this affects drastically the growth and development of the nation. Corruption has made people lazy and lose their self-respect. But the evil does not stop here. It has adverse effect on the economy of the nation and this leads to inflation, unequal distribution of money, slow pace in GDP, etc. Corruption not only causes damage to the economy but it affects the Judiciary System of India. A culprit goes scot free by bribing the Judge and other judiciary officials. On the other hand innocent poor people face many problems as they are unable to pay the expected money and hence face long legal battles and judiciary processes. It takes years to prove their innocence.

Corruption has stained the education system as well. Children from rich families easily get admissions in schools and colleges by giving bribe in the form of donation. On the contrary poor but talented students fail to get admission as the seats in schools and colleges are given to students from rich families by bribing the administration. Corruption is like an infirmity or a disability that restricts mobility and progress. Though it is

impossible to eradicate corruption, at least efforts must be made to curb it. 'Corruption free India' should become everyone's dream which alone can turn Indian from a developing country to one of the superpowers or a developed country. But it is easier said than done for the dream cannot be realized effortlessly.

To change dream into reality many new laws need to be formulated and rules and regulations to be made more rigid. A new and firm bill against corruption should be brought into force. People should pledge to fight against corruption and make it their foremost duty to stop corruption because corruption starts at the bottom i.e. it starts from the common man. Strong legal action should be taken against both i.e. the person who gives bribe and the person who takes it. Fast track courts should be established to bring to trial the offenders and justice established within a short span of time resulting in stringent action. Without an iota of doubt this will serve as a lesson for the others.

Corruption has reached its peak in India and this is confirmed by the different surveys taken by government and non-government agencies. The study of one survey conducted in 2005 shows that 62% of Indian population had given bribes to get work done. The survey also found that 922 billion rupees was paid as bribes and this equals to 1.4% of India's GDP.

Several movements and protest are held to stop corruption. One such movement was able to bring about a considerable change in systems in India which was the movement led by Anna Hazare under the name 'India against Corruption'. The objective of this movement was to amend the Jan Lokpal Bill or the Citizen Amendment Bill. L.

Bhandari and B. Dubay in their book, 'Corruption in India: The DNA and RNA' have said that 22200 crore rupees was paid as bribes.

There must be a revolutionary protest against corruption and the government should take appropriate steps to prevent corruption.

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