

Seshadripuram Academy of Business Studies

(Affiliated to Bangalore University)



K S Town, Bangalore – 60

SUM-YOJANE Management Forum NEWS DESK - 2016-17



VISION

To equip the students with analytical business management skills and knowledge as well as to develop their capabilities to lead the top global organisations with their adaptability and creativity.

MISION

To establish, maintain and promote the practical needs of the industry through development of skill and knowledge

GOAL

To boost the velocity of future managers. To cultivate and advocate ethical behaviour in all aspects of life.

Co-ordinator's Message

Management forum is exclusive and acustomed platform for the BBA students from the Department of Management. This platform created the opportunity to every student of BBA to exhibit their talent. The diverse programs are organised by inviting various resource persons to nurture the skill and the knowledge for the student's outlook. The programs and competitions conducted by management forum helps the students to think out of the box and to perform better in their life to over come stage fear, to know their ability.

Chetana M.R., MBA, M.Com., PGDHRM, M. Phil (Ph.D.)

Co-ordinator

Management Forum Representatives

Faculty Representatives

Mohan. N

HOD, Dept. of Management

Chetana M.R

Associate Professor, Dept. of Management

Prabhakar. S

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Management

Mahentesh. H.B.

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Management

Student Representatives

Akash U Pawar

III BBA

Karthik C

III BBA

Shubham Kumar Gupta

III BBA

Namratha .k

II BBA

Kusuma Rani V. S.

II BBA

Rashmitha

I BBA

Suma

I BBA

Inauguration Day



On 13-07-2016 Wednesday, inauguration of Management Forum and Book release was held at Seshadripuram Academy of Business Studies, K.S. Town, Kengeri. Dr. Anand Das Gupta was invited as chief guest to inaugurate and release the book “Banking and Finance” authored by Smt. Chetana. M.R. Associate Professor, Department of Management.

The program was presided by Prof. Jayaram Principal, Mohan. N H.O.D., Department of Management. Smt. Chetana M.R., Co-ordinator of Management Forum, Prabhakar. S, Faculty, Staff and Students of BBA were present.

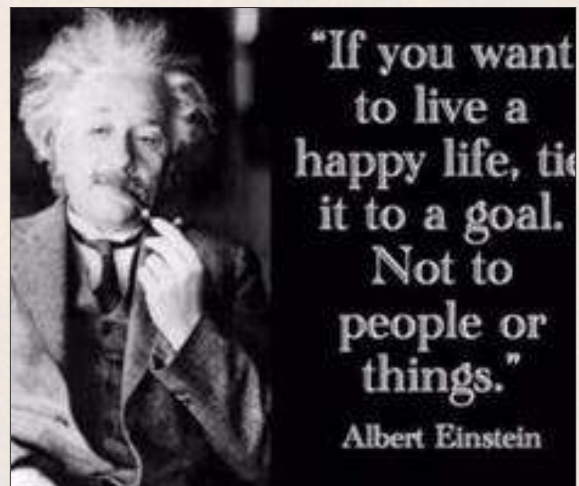
Goal setting and Leadership Workshop

On 17-8-16 Wednesday, GOAL SETTING program was held at Seshadripuram Academy of Business Studies, K.S. Town, Kengeri, Bangalore. Sudhir Sridhar and Ekath Shah was invited as Chief Guests.

Sudhir Sridhar is the head of pebblez leadership centre, conducted goal setting and leadership workshop for all the BBA Students.

He addressed the gathering and spoke about power of goals, kinds of goals, steps should be followed to achieve a goal and the goals can be converted as short term and long term goals

The program was presided by Prof. Jayaram, Principal, Mohan.N, HOD Dept. of Management, Chetana.M.R, Co-ordinator of Management Forum.



Library Day and Entrepreneurship Development Programme

On 28-9-16 Wednesday, Management Forum and Library jointly organised library day in our college. Sri Vasuprasad. H, CEO, Lotus Entrepreneurship Research Academy, was invited as a chief guest to inaugurate the program and to address the gathering.

He spoke about the essentials of books in each individuals life and shared his own experience. By reading more books more knowledge can be gained and how the knowledge is important to survive in the society.

The program was presided by Prof. Jayaram, principal, Mohan .N, H.O.D., Department of Management, Chetana .M.R, Co-ordinator of Management. Ravi Kumar, Librarian, Prabhakar. S, Mahantesh. H.B Faculties, staff and BBA Students were present.

On the same day entrepreneurship development programme was held by the Management Forum. Sri Vasuprasad.H had addressed the gathering and insisted the students about the business start-up and also told about the minds of each individuals success, happiness, technology, transparency and the problems arised in the society and its solutions.



Career Guidance Programme

On 20-01-2017, Friday Student Career Guidance Programme for PU Students was conducted by Management Forum. Thomas John Rose was invited as Chief Guest to address the gathering and gave Career Guidance to PU Students.

In his counseling he stressed more on Education of every individual, building Entrepreneurship skills rather than working in other companies.

He also spoke about 3 Golden and Positive words like Warriors, Champions and Leaders which should be built by every individual. He also spoke about importance of Communication skills and its types, importance of body language and dress code of an individual which decides the behaviour of an individual.



The program was organized by the BBA Students and was presided by Prof. Jayaram, Principal, Mohan.N, HOD, Dept. of Management, Chetana.M.R., Co-ordinator of Management, Prabhakar. S, Mahantesh. H.B, Faculties, Staff and B.Com. Students were also present.

INDUSTRIAL VISIT 2K17

KARNATAKA SILK INDUSTRY CO-OPERATION & MYSORE SANDAL OIL INDUSTRY MYSORE



On 4th Feb. 2017, Department of Management had organised the industrial visit to Karnataka Silk Industry Corporation and Mysore Sandal Oil Industry, Mysore, for all the BBA students.

The practical exposure of the processing industries enhanced the knowledge and awareness about the industries and Students were enabled to know the set up of the factories, process, techniques adapted to have the quality products.

Visit to Silk Industry and oil extraction process helped the students to educate themselves by personal interaction with the personnel of the industries.



Corruption in Education System of India

Corruption is a form of dishonest or an unethical conduct by a person, to whom the power is entrusted to from the higher authority. This activity is being performed by each on every individual who want to satisfy their present needs.

Corruption is been carried in various sectors like Political, Education, Industry and other day to day activities. These always, in order to have a very good and a standard life Education is a most, where it is being achieved through various means like bribing, purchasing the education in other ways which has caused a disrespect towards the education. Corruption in education is one of the world wide phenomenon where to get admission to various oaisersities corrupt practices are used. Voucher are being sent or issued by the universities which are fake and illegally help the students to enter into universities which spots the world 'Education' which has to be provided to them in a legal and right manner.

Recent activity in Ukraine where to get into universities many illegal ways were used. In modern period Education was practised in Gurukula System, where Guru taught or educated the pupils, but at present this system is completely being over ruled and the Guru is being purchased by bribing or embegzelemtn to teach education. In the present world the abstention of the teachers has caused corruption in education system.

In order to set things right their should be respect for the system of education.

R. Prajwal, IV Sem. BBA

Demonitization

When PM Modi announced that Rupees with the denomination of 500/- and 1000/- would cease to be the legal tender from 9th of Nov, the whole country was stunned. This decision caused sensation in the whole country. Social Media was flooded with messages and information. People started counting the trash they had accumulated for years legally or illegally.

Rumors became rife. Some tried to invest their dying currency in gold. Some contacted their near and dear ones, in this miserable hour. People could get only Rs 4000/ of old denomination exchanged with the new one. Big queues before the banks and ATMs became order of the day.

Instead of getting shorter, these queues were getting longer with every passing day. The last date for the whole process was 30th of December. The person could deposit the old cash worth Rs 2.5 lac till date.

The main objective of this move was to curb the black money, corruption and fake money menace. All the people but those who were indulged in malpractices welcomed the move. The whole opposition shook hand against this move under one pretense or the other. They called this decision a draconian law and wanted the government to roll back it. Tirades were made to target the decision. Govt also carried out counter attacks.

The new currency which replaced the old one is of denomination of Rs.500/- and Rs.2000/-. Though the people faced a lot of inconvenience owing to shortage of funds, they did not criticize the Govt. for the move. Even they lauded the Modi Govt. for this big move. Prime Minister also addressed the people many times telling the people that it was a mahayajna and they must offer their own ahuti in it.

He further said he was aware the hardships they were suffering from, but he sought only 50 days for setting the things right. He jibed at the chief political leaders who have stashed big amount of money and therefore joined hands to force Govt. to rollback its decision.

The most interesting thing regarding the demonetization was that people had devised various unique methods for transforming their black money in to white one. Some of these methods were as follows –

- ❖ Depositing money in the accounts of their poor relatives and friends.
- ❖ Enticing the people with some percentage of money for exchange.
- ❖ Asking their employees to stand in the long queues in front of Banks and ATMs for getting money exchanged.
- ❖ Hiring labors for some Rupees ranging from Rs 500/- to 700/- for becoming the part of long queues in front of banks/ ATMs.
- ❖ Converting black money into gold.
- ❖ Paying a few months salaries in advance.
- ❖ Paying back loans forcibly.
- ❖ Using their influence / links with bank employees and so on.

NAMRATHA .K , 4th Sem BBA

Origin of Banking Services

The history of banking refers to the development of banks and banking throughout history, with banking defined by contemporary sources as an organization which provides facilities for acceptance of deposits and provision of loans.

The history begins with the first prototype banks of merchants of the ancient world, which made grain loans to farmers and traders who carried goods between cities. This began around 2000 BC in Assyria and Babylonia. Later, in ancient Greece and during the Roman Empire, lenders based in temples made loans and added two important innovations: they accepted deposits and changed money. Archaeology from this period in ancient China and India also shows evidence of money lending activity.

Many histories position the crucial historical development of a banking system to medieval and Renaissance Italy and particularly the affluent cities of Florence, Venice and Genoa. The Bardi and Peruzzi families dominated banking in 14th century Florence, establishing branches in many other parts of Europe. The most famous Italian bank was the Medici bank, established by Giovanni Medici in 1397. The oldest bank still in existence is Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena, headquartered in Siena, Italy, which has been operating continuously since 1472.

The development of banking spread from northern Italy throughout the Holy Roman Empire, and in the 15th and 16th century to northern Europe. This was followed by a number of important innovations that took place in Amsterdam during the Dutch Republic in the 17th century, and in London in the 18th century. During the 20th century, developments in telecommunications and computing caused major changes to banks' operations and let banks dramatically increase in size and geographic spread. The —financial crisis of 2007/2008 caused many bank failures, including some of the world's largest banks, and provoked much debate about bank regulation.

Ancient India

The Vedas (2000–1400 BCE) are earliest Indian texts to mention the concept of usury. The word kusidin is translated as usurer. The Sutras (700–100 BCE) and the Jatakas (600–400 BCE) also mention usury. Also, during this period, texts began to condemn usury. Vasishtha forbade Brahmin and Kshatriyavarnas from participating in usury. By the 2nd century CE, usury seems to have become more acceptable. The Manusmriti considers usury an acceptable means of acquiring wealth or leading a livelihood. It also considers money lending above a certain rate, different ceiling rates for different caste, a grave sin.

The Jatakas also mention the existence of loan deeds. These were called rnapatra or rnapanna. The Dharmashastras also supported the use of loan deeds. Kautilya has also mentioned the usage of loan deeds. Loans deeds were also called rmalekhaya.

Later during the Mauryan period (321–185 BCE), an instrument called adesha was in use, which was an order on a banker directing him to pay the sum on the note to a third person, which corresponds to the definition of a modern bill of exchange. The considerable use of these instruments has been recorded[citation needed]. In large towns, merchants also gave letters of credit to one another.

Medieval era

The use of loan deeds continued into the Mughal era and were called dastawez. Two types of loans deeds have been recorded. The dastawez-e-indultalab was payable on demand and dastawez-e-miadi was payable after a stipulated time. The use of payment orders by royal treasuries, called barattes, have been also recorded. There are also records of Indian bankers using issuing bills of exchange on foreign countries. The evolution of hundis, a type of credit instrument, also occurred during this period and remain in use.

Colonial era

During the period of British rule merchants established the Union Bank of Calcutta in 1829, first as a private joint stock association, then partnership. Its proprietors were the owners of the earlier Commercial Bank and the

Calcutta Bank, who by mutual consent created Union Bank to replace these two banks. In 1840 it established an agency at Singapore, and closed the one at Mirzapore that it had opened in the previous year. Also in 1840 the Bank revealed that it had been the subject of a fraud by the bank's accountant. Union Bank was incorporated in 1845 but failed in 1848, having been insolvent for some time and having used new money from depositors to pay its dividends.

The Allahabad Bank, established in 1865 and still functioning today, is the oldest Joint Stock bank in India, it was not the first though. That honor belongs to the Bank of Upper India, which was established in 1863 and survived until 1913, when it failed, with some of its assets and liabilities being transferred to the Alliance Bank of Shimla.

Foreign banks too started to appear, particularly in Calcutta, in the 1860s. The Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris opened a branch in Calcutta in 1860, and another in Bombay in 1862; branches followed in Madras and Pondicherry, then a French possession. HSBC established itself in Bengal in 1869. Calcutta was the most active trading port in India, mainly due to the trade of the British Empire, and so became a banking center.

The first entirely Indian joint stock bank was the Oudh Commercial Bank, established in 1881 in Faizabad. It failed in 1958. The next was the Punjab National Bank, established in Lahore in 1894, which has survived to the present and is now one of the largest banks in India.

Around the turn of the 20th Century, the Indian economy was passing through a relative period of stability. Around five decades had elapsed since the Indian rebellion, and the social, industrial and other infrastructure had improved. Indians had established small banks, most of which served particular ethnic and religious communities.

KUSUMA RANI V.S
4TH SEM BBA

LIST OF PROGRAMS CONDUCTED BY MANAGEMENT FORUM

Sl. No.	Name of the program	Date of program conducted	Guest/ Judges	Participants
1	Inauguration	13/07/16	Dr .Anand Das Gupta	All BBA students
2	Goal setting	17/08/16	Sudhir Sridhar	All BBA students
3	Debate competition	31/08/16	Principal Sir	All BBA students
4	Quiz competition	10/08/16	Asha. G	All BBA students
5	PPT competition	23/08/16	Sowmya D.N.	All BBA students
6	Entrepreneurs--hip program	28/09/16	Vasuprasad.H.	All BBA students
7	Career guidance program	20/01/17	Thomas John Rose	PU, B.Com., BBA students
8	Industrial visit	02/02/17	-----	All BBA students
9	Essay writing competition	08/02/17	Chetana .M.R Mohan.N Prabhakar .P	All BBA students
10	Guest lecture on Digitas India	08/02/17	Prabhakar.p	All BBA students
11	Ppt competition	15/02/17	Chetana .M.R Mohan.N Prabhakar.P	All BBA students
12	Debate competition	01/03/17	Chetana .M.R Mohan.N Prabhakar.P	All BBA students

Glipmes of Management Forum

Inauguration day



Competitions



Management Activities



Library Day Celebration



Blaze of BBA