

|| Achaaryaath paadam aadatthe
Paadam sishya swamedhayaa
Paadam sa brahmachaaribhya
Sesham kaala kramena cha ||

This is an important advice given in **Smruthies**. It means a person can get only one quarter of knowledge from Achaarya– the teacher, another quarter by analyzing self, one quarter by discussing with other and the last quarter during the process of living by method of addition, deletion, correction, and modification of already known aacharaas or new aacharaas.

|| Achaaraath labhathe hi ayu:
Achaaraath dhanamakshayam
Achaaraath labhathe suprajaa:
Achaaro ahanthya lakshanam ||

Aacharaas are followed for the psychological and physiological health and long life; Aacharaas are followed for prosperity and wealth; Aacharaas are followed for strong family and social bondage and following the aacharaas give a fine personality, dharmic outlook and vision, says our dharmasastra.

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Motivation, Money and Achievement

R.S.Murali

There are basically two types of people: achievers and non-achievers. Achievers are those who attain their objectives (sometime cheaply called as targets in a short term) and non-achievers who do not get near the objectives at all. In reality the non-achievers do not know what their objectives are!

All the achievers whether it be Mahatma Gandhi or Sir C.V.Raman:

- were clear about what they wanted to achieve
- put full efforts in to their area of work or interest
- did not stop until they achieved what they wanted.

The same is the case with other personalities like Sachin, Abdul Kalam, and this list has to include all the persons whom you think have achieved something in life.

Achieving is to do with the value system. Gandhi and Raman did not measure their achievement by money; both were not from rich families. They achieved a place that cannot be measured by money. We use our own filter to view the world and so the achievement, and now a days money seems to be the measure.

Had these persons only looked at money as their objective, possibly, they would not have achieved what they have achieved today. But people think that the best motivator is money! It is sad, for, most of the people who have been motivated only by money have landed up in jail or gallows.

Money is one of the outputs of your achievement and not the target. If you fix money as the major motivator you will land up focusing only on that and you will never be able to really achieve anything. This is the story of all the persons who have failed. Like how, for all successful men, money has not been the main motivator, money has been the cause of fall for many of the non-achievers.

Motivation is necessary for any achievement and because of motivation you achieve what you plan: you get name, fame and incidentally money. If you focus only on money you may not land up with any of these. Peace and happiness are the most important ingredients of a successful life and money cannot buy them. America has a lot of money but no peace; a survey has shown that Africans are the happy lot, though they represent a poor lot.

Best form of motivation is self motivation. What does this mean? Measure your achievement by how well you do your job. Do the job well, and become an expert. Never be flippant or slipshod. Be systematic. Enjoy knowledge, enjoy perfection, enjoy work completion, enjoy client satisfaction. You will be surprised to see good things that follow. This is the secret of success. This is the reason why only simple and ordinary people have achieved and have become extraordinary!

Please Go Ahead.

What is a MUTUAL FUND ???

A Mutual Fund is a trust that pools together the resources of like-minded investors for investment in capital market. By investing in the units of a mutual fund, the investor becomes a part owner of the assets of the mutual fund. When the value of a mutual fund's investment goes up, the return for the investor increases. When the value of the investment comes down the return for the investor comes down.

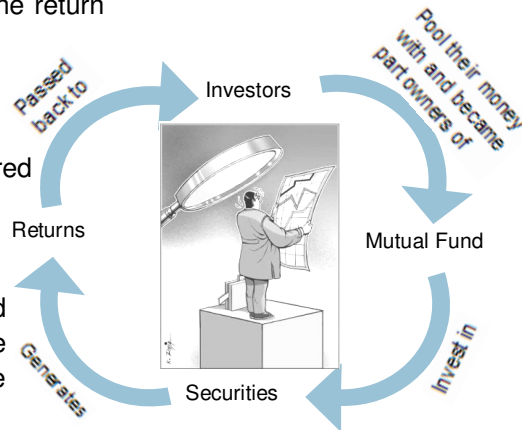
The net income earned on the funds, (including unrealized capital appreciation) is shared amongst the investors (called unit holders) in proportion to the numbers of units owned by them. Thus mutual fund becomes the indirect vehicle for the investor to invest in the capital market.

It is Rs. 3,50,000 Crore industry today one that sells dreams, dreams of hitting it big.

No, we are not talking about Bollywood;

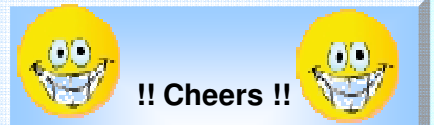
We are interested in talking about Dalal Street— in particular, the MUTUAL FUND industry, the choice of generation next.

U.S Mohanty



Mutual Fund Cycle

Update

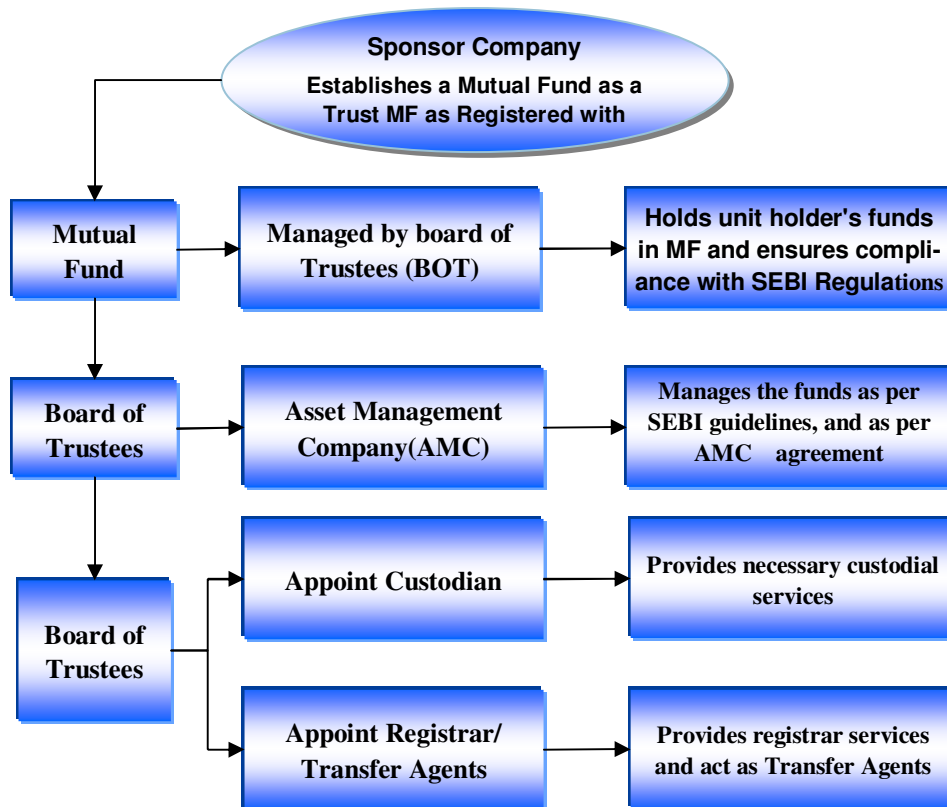


NCRCL gets a 2nd Client in the Middle East after ETA- Al Danube Building Materials FZCO

Important websites on:

1. Project management

- www.pmboulevard.com
- www.reformingprojectmanagement.com
- www.projectsatwork.com
- www.allpm.com
- www.pmi.org
- www.4pm.com



Structure of Mutual Funds In India

Contd ..from pg.2

Fund Features

To understand a mutual fund better, let us take a look at a few crucial features of a mutual fund.

- 1. Pooling of resources:** Investors place money with a mutual fund. The fund invests the money in the market . This way the mutual fund channelises people's savings into investments.
- 2. Professional management:** Mutual funds are manned by professionals who are trained in the science and art of security analysis.
- 3. Ownership, not lending:** An investor is part owner of the mutual fund. He is not a lender. This has two implications. *One*, as a part owner he participates in the gains and losses of the fund. He is not entitled to any guaranteed return. *Two*, he is not entitled to any interest on his investment since he is an owner and not a lender.
- 4. A Share in the fund:** When the fund takes money, it issues units to the investor. Each unit represents ownership of a part of the fund's underlying securities. The investor owns units in proportion to the amount invested. If an investor holds 100 units in a mutual fund, which has 10000 units, it means that his share in the fund is 1% of the total corpus of the fund.
- 5. Owning a unit, not the asset:** An investor who has bought a certain percentage of mutual fund units owns that percentage of every asset and every liability of the fund. However, if he wants to exit the mutual fund he cannot demand that he would takeover his portion of the assets and liabilities of the funds. Instead, he can encash his share of the fund by selling the units back to the mutual fund.
- 6. Net Asset Value (NAV):** Each day the mutual fund computes the net asset value of the unit. The NAV of a mutual fund is the amount which a unit holder would receive if the mutual fund were wound up that day. This value is obtained by deducting the total liabilities of the fund from the closing market value of the holdings and dividing it by the number of units outstanding. The NAV is the fund's single most important number. If the value of the investment in the funds portfolio goes up, other thing remaining equal, the value of the fund and hence the net asset value of the unit increases. Similarly if the value of the investment holdings in the fund's portfolio comes down, the value of the fund, and hence the net asset value of the fund come down. Thus the net asset value per unit fluctuates every time any asset experiences a change in its market price.
- 7. Taxation:** The income of a mutual fund registered with SEBI is exempt from tax under section 10 (23D) of Income Tax Act, 1961. For the unit holder, the dividends received from mutual funds are free from tax. Sale of mutual fund investment will attract capital gain tax. Investment in mutual fund is exempt from wealth tax.

Fund Players

A mutual fund is constituted in the form of a trust. The sponsor sets up the business, the asset management company invests the money and the trustee oversees the operations. There are five principal constituents involved in the formation and functioning. There are also three market intermediaries.

The five constituents are:

- 1. Sponsor:** A company established under the Companies Act establishes a mutual fund. Example, Sundaram Finance Ltd, a company registered under Companies act, sets up the Sundatram Mutual fund. Sundaram Finance Ltd is a sponsor company.
- 2. Trustee:** The trust is headed by board of trustees. The trustee entity holds the property of the mutual fund in trust for the benefit of the unit holders and ensures that all legal requirements in connection with the operation and functioning of the mutual fund are met. In some the trustee is also an established limited company under the Companies Act. HDFC mutual fund is an example.
- 3. Mutual Fund:** A mutual fund is established under the Indian Trust Act to raise money through the sale of units to the public for investment in the capital markets. The funds so raised are handed over to the asset management company for investment. The mutual fund is required to be registered with SEBI.
- 4. Asset Management Company (AMC):** This entity is registered under the Companies Act, to manage the money invested in the mutual fund and to operate the schemes of the mutual fund in accordance with the governing regulations. The AMC is thus charged with the responsibility of investing and managing the investors' resources
- 5. Unit Holder:** Any person or entity holding an undivided share in the assets of a mutual fund scheme.

to be continued.....

Know it !!!

Fund Features

1. Pooling of resources
2. Professional management
3. Ownership not lending
4. A share in the fund
5. Owning a unit, not a asset
6. Net Asset Value
7. Taxation

Know it !!!

The fund players

1. Sponsor
2. Trustee
3. Mutual Fund
4. Asset Management Company
5. Unit holder





Tips on Writing Formal Reports (3)

Source- Business Communication Centre (University of Toronto)

Appendices. Use appendices to present supplemental information for secondary readers. When the occasion arises in the text, refer readers to information in the appendix. You should place information in an Appendix that is relevant to your subject but needs to be kept separate from the main body of the report to avoid interrupting the line of development of the report. Anything can be placed in an appendix as long as it is relevant and as long as you made reference to it in the body of your report. You should not include an appendix simply for the sake of including one, though. An appendix should include only one set of data, but additional appendices are acceptable if you need to include several sets of data that do not belong in the same appendix, label each appendix with a letter, A, B, C, and so on. Do not place the appendices in order of their importance to you, but rather in the order in which you referred to them in your report. You should also paginate each appendix separately so that the first page of each. Treat each appendix as a major heading. If you have only appendix, call it the "Appendix." If you have more than one appendix, number the appendices with letters: Appendix A, Appendix B, and so on.

Glossary. Use a glossary to define terms for secondary readers. Arrange terms in alphabetical order. Use italics or underlines to key readers to terms that the glossary will define. Footnote the first italicized or underlined term in the text and key readers to the location of glossary, where that term and all future underlined or italicized terms will be defined. Use a reverse indent for each definition and treat each definition as a separate paragraph.

Technical writing has earned the reputation of being dense, difficult to read, and at times, incoherent. Jargon is responsible for some of the difficulty that readers have, but difficulty in reading can also happen when writing does not conform to standard rules of grammar for written English.

Some of the most important things for technical writers to pay attention to are:

- Making Subjects and Verbs Agree
- Active and Passive Voice
- Sentence Fragments
- Transitional Devices
- Independent and Dependent Clauses
- Using Pronouns Clearly
- Non-Sexist Language
- Proof reading for Commas

Here are some guidelines you can follow when writing numbers, measurements, and equations....

Jargon

Defining Your Terms: It can be difficult to know when you need to define a term for your audience. A good general rule to follow is to define all terms that you are not completely sure your audience will understand the same way you do. When you need to define a term, simply introduce the term and then offer its definition. Be sure that you don't use any unfamiliar terms in your definition.

Writing Numbers, Measurements, and Equations

You will likely need to write numbers, measurements and equations in your research report.

- Spell out numbers between zero and ten and use figures for all other numbers.

Examples: two cats, 11 materials, one attempt, 20,000 residents

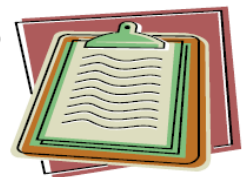
Unfortunately, there are a number of exceptions to this general guideline. Make sure that you are as familiar with the exceptions as you are with the rule.

Exceptions: See adjoining table

Sl. no	Type of Operation	Example
01	Mathematical operations	Raised to the power of 4
02	Units of measurement	6 feet
03	Age	9 years old
04	Time	1 pm
05	Dates	June 1, 2007
06	Page numbers	Page 4
07	Percentages	2 percent
08	Money	Rs.5150.00
09	Proportions	100:1
10	Fractions	Thirty-three-thirty-fifths

Contd on pg. 5

- All numbers that begin a sentence should be spelled out.
Eg. Seven times the tests were conducted.
- When you use two or more numbers in the same section of writing, use figures. This makes them easier to see and compare.
Eg. We are requesting funding to purchase 25 pumps, 15 fans, and 5 ducts.
Exception:
If none of the numbers included is larger than 10, then spell out all of the numbers. We are requesting funding to purchase nine pumps, six fans, and three ducts.
- Form the plural of a number by adding 's'.
Eg. All of the 15's tested within acceptable limits.
- Number and until of measure used to modify a noun
Eg. 20-pound dog, 20-ounce pitcher
- Use decimals instead of fractions, whenever possible. Decimals are easier to type and to read. Write both decimals and fractions as figures.
- A zero is always placed before the decimal point for numbers less than one.
- Spell out the shorter of two numbers that appear consecutively in a phrase.
Examples:
Not: 4 6-inch nails But: 4 six-inch nails
Not: 20 1,000-piece puzzles But Twenty 1,000-piece puzzles



To Be Continued....
-S.Guhaprasath

IS STRONGER RUPEE GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY?

(Source: INDIA TODAY issue dated June 4, 2007)

Last week, the Indian currency touched a nine-year high of Rs.40.55 to a dollar. Indeed dollar is cheaper by 9% as it has slid from its January high of Rs.44.12 to a dollar. Even the British pound has slid from Rs.86.43 to a pound to Rs.80.11 since January. This trend is largely due to rising inflow of forex. Indeed, between April 2006 and March 2007, RBI created Rs.1, 93,170 crore as it added dollars to its reserves. Investments from outside the country are pouring in and inflows are outstripping outflows.

So the answer to the question depends on which side of the fundamental fence one is sitting. Textbook economics teaches us that strong currencies hurt exports and help imports as also help keep prices down. Real world economics is a bit more complex. Export competitiveness depends on many aspects, one of which is import content which in India is high. The appreciation of rupee against dollar threatens India's exports, industry, growth and employment. Should the RBI intervene? The more extremist view is that the government cannot be the guarantor of profit for exporters. They too must adapt just as import-dependent industry adapted to a failing rupees and duties.

The Apex bank is attempting to curb inflation with higher interest rate and stronger rupee. The concern is 'can India afford to make imports cheaper-in the long run-just as its manufacturing sector is taking off'. Perhaps India has to plan its transition to a high growth trajectory better. The RBI has opened up forex use for individuals and exporters to ease the pressure of inflows. There is talk about using the billions of reserves to fund infrastructure. Forex reserves could also be used to build up food or fuel stocks. But a systemic change is still needed to enable the absorption of inflows and fund growth. Inflows now deemed inflationary could be used to create productive assets.

Therefore, Government needs to sense the opportunity in the problem of plenty and capitalise on the India interest and thus off-set the effect of appreciating rupee with better management.



Subba Rao M.R

BE PROUD TO BE AN INDIAN

Facts which will make you proud

- Who is the President of AT & T-Bell Labs (AT & T-B ell Labs is the creator of program languages such as C, C++, UNIX to name a few)?
Mr. Arun Netravalli
- Who is the co-founder of sun Microsystems?
Mr. Vinod Khosla
- Who is the creator of Pentium Chip (90% of the today's computers run on it) ?
Mr. Vinod Dham
- Who is the founder and creator of Hotmail (world's No.1 web based E-Mail program) ?
Mr. Sabeer Bhatia later on sold to Microsoft.

- We Indians are the wealthiest among all ethnic groups in America, even faring better than the whites and the natives:
 1. There are 3.22 Millions of INDIANS in USA (1.5% of population).
 2. Yet, 38% of doctors in USA are INDIANS
 3. 12% scientists in USA are INDIANS
 4. 36% of NASA scientists in USA are INDIANS
 5. 34% of Microsoft employees are INDIANS
 6. 28% of IBM employees are INDIANS
 7. 17% of INTEL scientists are INDIANS
 8. 13% of XEROX employees are INDIANS

Mamtha D.S

KBC Update:

KBC READERS' QUESTION OF THE MONTH :

THIS CHINESE OWNED COMPUTER COMPANY IS HEADQUARTERED IN NEW YORK, HAS A CHINESE CHAIRMAN, AN AMERICAN CEO, AN AMERICAN COO & A CHINESE CFO AND IS LISTED ON THE HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. NAME THE COMPANY.

Send in your answers to the editor at bangalore@ncrcl.com

ANSWER FOR LAST MONTH'S KBC QUESTION:

WHAT IS THE NEW NAME GIVEN BY JET AIRWAYS TO THE AIR SAHARA BUSINESS ACQUIRED BY IT?

ANSWER : JETLITE



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To the June born

1 st June– Yellappa .H

11th June– C.M Sekhar

Know Your Colleagues

Name: C.S. Suresh

DOB: 19th December

Native of: Chengalpattu, Tamil Nadu



Years with NCRCL: 2 years

Qualification: C.A, C.W.A

Job Profile: Sr. Consultant

Other Interests: Cricket

Contact Details: Cell: 09884074283
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My Role Model: Mother Teresa

My Message: Do your duty, leave the rest to God.

From the Editor's Pen Tip

Dear Readers,

We are pleased to announce that a number of articles both technical and non technical are flowing in.

Thanks and keep it going.

Send in your ideas and suggestions to The Editor at bangalore@ncrcl.com